



ACADEMIAS PROYECTO PIÑA

TRIGONOMETRÍA- IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

ACADEMIAS PROYECTO PIÑA

TEMA: IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

A. PITAGÓRICAS

- $\bullet \quad \text{sen}^2\theta + \text{cos}^2\theta = 1$

De donde:

$$\text{cos}^2\theta = 1 - \text{sen}^2\theta$$

- $\bullet \quad 1 + \text{tg}^2\theta = \text{sec}^2\theta$

De donde:

$$\text{sec}^2\theta - \text{tg}^2\theta = 1$$

- $\bullet \quad 1 + \text{cot}^2\theta = \text{csc}^2\theta$

De donde: $\text{csc}^2\theta - \text{cot}^2\theta = 1$

Auxiliares:

(*) $\text{tag}x + \text{cot}x = \text{sec}x \cdot \text{csc}x$

(**) $\text{sen}^4x + \text{cos}^4x = 1 - 2\text{sen}^2x \cdot \text{cos}^2x$

(***) $\text{sen}^6x + \text{cos}^6x = 1 - 3\text{sen}^2x \cdot \text{cos}^2x$

(****) $\text{sec}^2x + \text{csc}^2x = \text{sec}^2x \cdot \text{csc}^2x$

B. RECÍPROCAS

- $\bullet \quad \text{sen}\theta \times \text{csc}\theta = 1$

$$\text{sen}\theta = \frac{1}{\text{csc}\theta} ; \quad \text{csc}\theta = \frac{1}{\text{sen}\theta}$$

- $\bullet \quad \text{cos}\theta \times \text{sec}\theta = 1$

$$\text{cos}\theta = \frac{1}{\text{sec}\theta} ; \quad \text{sec}\theta = \frac{1}{\text{cos}\theta}$$

- $\bullet \quad \text{tg}\theta \times \text{cotg}\theta = 1$

$$\text{tg}\theta = \frac{1}{\text{cot}\theta} ; \quad \text{cot}\theta = \frac{1}{\text{tg}\theta}$$

C. POR COCIENTE

- $\bullet \quad \text{Tg}\theta = \frac{\text{sen}\theta}{\text{cos}\theta}$

- $\bullet \quad \text{Ctg}\theta = \frac{\text{cos}\theta}{\text{sen}\theta}$

**Somos ACADEMIAS
PROYECTI PIÑA**

PROYECTO PIÑA- EJERCICIOS RESUELTOS- IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

01. El equivalente de sen^2x :

- a) $1 + \text{cos}^2x$ **b) $1 - \text{cos}^2x$** c) $1 + \text{sec}^2x$ d) $1 - \text{sec}^2x$

Solución:

Por identidad se tiene: $\text{sen}^2x + \text{cos}^2x = 1$

$$\text{sen}^2x = 1 - \text{cos}^2x \quad \text{Rpta. b}$$

02. El equivalente de cos^2x :

- a) $1 + \text{sen}^2x$ **b) $1 - \text{sen}^2x$** c) $1 + \text{sec}^2x$ d) $1 - \text{sec}^2x$

Solución:

Por identidad se tiene: $\text{sen}^2x + \text{cos}^2x = 1$

$$\text{cos}^2x = 1 - \text{sen}^2x \quad \text{Rpta. b}$$

03. Simplificar: $\text{sen}^2x(\text{csc}^2x + 1) + \text{cos}^2x(\text{sec}^2x + 1)$

- a) 1 b) 2 **c) 3** d) 4

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen}^2x(\text{csc}^2x + 1) + \text{cos}^2x(\text{sec}^2x + 1) &= \\ \text{sen}^2x \cdot \text{csc}^2x + \text{sen}^2x + \text{cos}^2x \cdot \text{sec}^2x + \text{cos}^2x &= \end{aligned}$$

$$(\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{csc} x)^2 + (\operatorname{cos} x \cdot \operatorname{sec} x)^2 + (\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{cos}^2 x) =$$

$$1^2 + 1^2 + 1 = 3 \quad \text{Rpta. b}$$

04. Reducir: $E = (\operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{cos} x)^2 + (\operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{cos} x)^2$

- a) 1 **b) 2** c) 3 d) 4

Solución:

$$E = (\operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{cos} x)^2 + (\operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{cos} x)^2$$

De la identidad de Legendre: $(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$

$$E = 2(\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{cos}^2 x)$$

$$E = 2 \quad \text{Rpta. b}$$

05. Simplificar: $(\operatorname{csc} x - \operatorname{cot} x)(1 + \operatorname{cos} x)$

- a) $\operatorname{cos} x$ **b) $\operatorname{sen} x$** c) $\operatorname{tag} x$ d) $\operatorname{cot} g x$

Solución:

$$(\operatorname{csc} x - \operatorname{cot} x)(1 + \operatorname{cos} x) =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} - \frac{\operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right) (1 + \operatorname{cos} x) =$$

$$\left(\frac{1 - \operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right) (1 + \operatorname{cos} x) =$$

$$\frac{1^2 - \operatorname{cos}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} x} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} x} = \operatorname{sen} x \quad \text{Rpta. b}$$

06. Reducir: $(\operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{cos} x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x) \cdot \operatorname{sen} x$

- a) 0 **b) 1** c) 2 d) 3

Solución:

$$(\operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{cos} x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x) \cdot \operatorname{sen} x =$$

$$\left(\operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{cos} x \cdot \frac{\operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right) \cdot \operatorname{sen} x =$$

$$\left(\frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{cos}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right) \cdot \operatorname{sen} x = \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{cos}^2 x = 1 \quad \text{Rpta. b}$$

07. Reducir: $(\operatorname{sec} x - \operatorname{cos} x) \cdot \operatorname{cot} g x$

- a) $\operatorname{sen} x$** b) $\operatorname{cos} x$ c) $\operatorname{tag} x$ d) $\operatorname{ctg} x$

Solución:

$$(\operatorname{sec} x - \operatorname{cos} x) \cdot \operatorname{cot} g x =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{cos} x} - \operatorname{cos} x \right) \cdot \frac{\operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{sen} x} = \left(\frac{1 - \operatorname{cos}^2 x}{\operatorname{cos} x} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} x} = \operatorname{sen} x \quad \text{Rpta. a}$$

08. Reducir:

a) $\cot x$ **b) $\tan^3 x$** c) $\cot^3 x$ d) $\cot x$

Solución:

$$\frac{\sec x - \cos x}{\csc x - \sin x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} - \cos x}{\frac{1}{\sin x} - \sin x} = \frac{\frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos x}}{\frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x}} = \frac{\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x}}{\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x}} = \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x} = \tan^3 x \quad \text{Rpta. b}$$

09. Simplificar:

a) $\sec x$ b) $\csc x$ c) $\sin x$ d) $\tan x$

Solución:

$$\tan x + \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} = \frac{\sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos x(1 + \sin x)} = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x(1 + \sin x)} = \frac{1}{\cos x} = \sec x \quad \text{Rpta. a}$$

10. Reducir: $\csc x(\csc x + \sin x) - \cot x(\cot x - \tan x)$

a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 **d) 3**

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \csc x(\csc x + \sin x) - \cot x(\cot x - \tan x) &= \\ \csc^2 x + \sin x \cdot \csc x - \cot^2 x + \tan x \cdot \cot x &= \\ \csc^2 x + 1 - \cot^2 x + 1 &= 2 + \csc^2 x - \cot^2 x = 2 + 1 = 3 \quad \text{Rpta. b} \end{aligned}$$

11. Efectuar: $A = \tan x(1 - \cot^2 x) + \cot x(1 - \tan^2 x)$

a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \tan x - \tan x \cdot \cot^2 x + \cot x - \cot x \cdot \tan^2 x \\ A &= \tan x - (\tan x \cdot \cot x) \cot x + \cot x - (\cot x \cdot \tan x) \tan x \\ A &= \tan x - \cot x + \cot x - \tan x \\ A &= 0 \quad \text{Rpta. a} \end{aligned}$$

12. Hallar “m” en la identidad:

$$\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{(\operatorname{cosec} x - \operatorname{sen} x)^2} = \frac{1+m}{1-m}$$

a) $\operatorname{sen}^2 x$

b) $\cos^2 x$

c) $\operatorname{tag}^2 x$

d) $\cot^2 x$

Solución:

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} - \operatorname{sen} x\right)^2} = \frac{1+m}{1-m}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}^4 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}}{\left(\frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} x}\right)^2} = \frac{1+m}{1-m}$$

$$\frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}^4 x}{(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)^2} = \frac{1+m}{1-m}$$

$$\frac{(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)(1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 x)}{(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)^2} = \frac{1+m}{1-m}$$

$$\frac{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = \frac{1+m}{1-m}$$

De donde se verifica: $m = \operatorname{sen}^2 x$ Rpta. a

13. Simplificar: $E = \operatorname{sen}^6 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x - 2\operatorname{sen}^4 x - \cos^4 x + \cos^6 x$

a) -1

b) 0

c) -2

d) 1

Solución:

$$E = \operatorname{sen}^6 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x - 2\operatorname{sen}^4 x - \cos^4 x + \cos^6 x$$

$$E = \operatorname{sen}^6 x + \cos^6 x - \operatorname{sen}^4 x - \cos^4 x - \operatorname{sen}^4 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

$$E = (\operatorname{sen}^6 x + \cos^6 x) - (\operatorname{sen}^4 x + \cos^4 x) - \operatorname{sen}^4 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

$$E = (1 - 3\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x) - (1 - 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x) + \operatorname{sen}^2 x(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)$$

$$E = 1 - 3\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x - 1 + 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$E = 0 \quad \text{Rpta. b}$$

14. Si: $\text{sen}x \cdot \text{cos}x = 0,25$. Calcular: $N = \frac{\text{sen}x + \text{cos}x}{\text{sen}x - \text{cos}x}$

a) 1

b) 2

c) $\sqrt{5}$

d) $\sqrt{3}$

Solución:

$$\text{Dato: } \text{sen}x \cdot \text{cos}x = 0,25$$

$$\text{Si: } (\text{sen}x + \text{cos}x)^2 = \text{sen}^2x + \text{cos}^2x + 2\text{sen}x \cdot \text{cos}x$$

$$(\text{sen}x + \text{cos}x)^2 = 1 + 2(0,25)$$

$$\text{sen}x + \text{cos}x = \sqrt{1,5}$$

$$\text{De: } (\text{sen}x - \text{cos}x)^2 = \text{sen}^2x + \text{cos}^2x - 2\text{sen}x \cdot \text{cos}x$$

$$(\text{sen}x - \text{cos}x)^2 = 1 - 2(0,25)$$

$$\text{sen}x - \text{cos}x = \sqrt{0,5}$$

$$\text{Reemplazo: } N = \frac{\text{sen}x + \text{cos}x}{\text{sen}x - \text{cos}x} = \frac{\sqrt{1,5}}{\sqrt{0,5}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{5}} = \sqrt{3}$$

Rpta. d

15. Si: $\frac{a}{\text{sec}x} = \frac{b}{\text{tag}x}$ determinar: $E = \text{sec}x \cdot \text{tag}x$

a) $\frac{ab}{a^2 - b^2}$

b) $\frac{ab^2}{a^2 - b^2}$

c) $\frac{a^2b}{a^2 - b^2}$

d) $\frac{a^2b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$

Solución:

Del dato tenemos:

$$\frac{a}{\text{sec}x} = \frac{b}{\text{tag}x}$$

$$\frac{\text{tag}x}{\text{sec}x} = \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \text{tag}x \cdot \text{cos}x = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{\text{sen}x}{\text{cos}x} \cdot \text{cos}x = \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \text{sen}x = \frac{b}{a}$$

Luego el coseno es: $\text{cos}^2x = 1 - \text{sen}^2x$

$$\text{cos}^2x = 1 - \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2$$

$$\text{cos}^2x = 1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}$$

$$\text{cos}^2x = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2}$$

Nos piden: $E = \text{sec}x \cdot \text{tag}x$

$$E = \frac{1}{\text{cos}x} \cdot \frac{\text{sen}x}{\text{cos}x}$$

$$E = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\frac{b}{a}}{\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2}} = \frac{a^2 b}{a(a^2 - b^2)}$$

$$E = \frac{ab}{a^2 - b^2}$$

Rpta. a

16. Simplifique: $w = \frac{(\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x)(\sec x + \csc x)}{\operatorname{tag} x - \operatorname{cot} x}$

a) -1

b) 1

c) -2

d) 2

Solución:

$$w = \frac{(\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x)(\sec x + \csc x)}{\operatorname{tag} x - \operatorname{cot} x} = \frac{(\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x) \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right)}{\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x}}$$

$$w = \frac{-(\operatorname{sen} x - \cos x) \left(\frac{\operatorname{sen} x - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x \cos x} \right)}{\frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} x \cos x}} = -\frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x - \cos^2 x} = -1 \quad \text{Rpta. a}$$

17. Si: $\tan^2 y = 2\tan^2 x + 1$ Hallar el valor de: $M = \cos^2 y + \operatorname{sen}^2 x$

a) $\operatorname{sen}^2 y$

b) $\cos^2 y$

c) $1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 y$

d) $1 + \cos^2 y$

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \tan^2 y &= 2\tan^2 x + 1 \\ 1 + \tan^2 y &= 2\tan^2 x + 1 + 1 \\ 1 + \tan^2 y &= 2(1 + \tan^2 x) \\ \sec^2 y &= 2\sec^2 x \\ \frac{1}{\cos^2 y} &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) \\ \cos^2 x &= 2\cos^2 y \\ 1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x &= \cos^2 y + \cos^2 y \\ 1 - \cos^2 y &= \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 y \\ \operatorname{sen}^2 y &= M \quad \text{Rpta. a} \end{aligned}$$

18. Simplificar: $\frac{4 - 3\operatorname{sen}^2 x + 2\operatorname{sen}^4 x}{1 + \operatorname{cot}^2 x} + \frac{4 - 3\cos^2 x + 2\cos^4 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{4 - 3\operatorname{sen}^2 x + 2\operatorname{sen}^4 x}{1 + \operatorname{cot}^2 x} + \frac{4 - 3\cos^2 x + 2\cos^4 x}{1 + \tan^2 x} \\ &= \frac{4 - 3\operatorname{sen}^2 x + 2\operatorname{sen}^4 x}{\csc^2 x} + \frac{4 - 3\cos^2 x + 2\cos^4 x}{\sec^2 x} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin^2 x (4 - 3\sin^2 x + 2\sin^4 x) + \cos^2 x (4 - 3\cos^2 x + 2\cos^4 x) &= \\
 4\sin^2 x - 3\sin^4 x + 2\sin^6 x + 4\cos^2 x - 3\cos^4 x + 2\cos^6 x &= \\
 4(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) - 3(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x) + 2(\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x) &= \\
 4(1) - 3(1 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x) + 2(1 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x) &= \\
 4 - 3 + 6\sin^2 x \cos^2 x + 2 - 6\sin^2 x \cos^2 x = 3 &\quad \text{Rpta. c}
 \end{aligned}$$

19. Si: $\frac{a}{\sec x} = \frac{b}{\tan x}$ determinar: $E = \sec x \cdot \tan x$

a) $\frac{ab}{a^2 - b^2}$

b) $\frac{ab^2}{a^2 - b^2}$

c) $\frac{a^2 b}{a^2 - b^2}$

d) $\frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$

Solución:

Del dato tenemos:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{a}{\sec x} &= \frac{b}{\tan x} \\
 \frac{\tan x}{\sec x} &= \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \tan x \cdot \cos x = \frac{b}{a} \\
 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \cos x &= \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{b}{a}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luego el coseno es: $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos^2 x &= 1 - \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 \\
 \cos^2 x &= 1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \\
 \cos^2 x &= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Nos piden: $E = \sec x \cdot \tan x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \\
 E &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\frac{b}{a}}{\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2}} = \frac{a^2 b}{a(a^2 - b^2)} \\
 E &= \frac{ab}{a^2 - b^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rpta. a

20. Eliminar "x" de:

$$1 + \operatorname{tg} x = a \sec x \text{----(1)}$$

$$1 - \operatorname{tg} x = b \sec x \text{----(2)}$$

a) $a^2 + b^2 = 4$

b) $a^2 + b^2 = 2$

c) $a^2 + b^2 = 1$

d) $a^2 + b^2 = ab$

Solución:

De (1) + (2): $2 = (a + b) \sec x$

$$\sec x = \frac{2}{a + b}$$

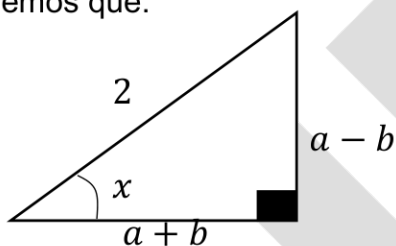
De (1)-(2): $1 + \operatorname{tg} x - (1 - \operatorname{tg} x) = (a - b) \sec x$

$$1 + \operatorname{tg} x - 1 + \operatorname{tg} x = (a - b) \cdot \frac{2}{a + b}$$

$$2 \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{2(a - b)}{a + b}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{a - b}{a + b}$$

Tenemos que:



Por el TEOREMA DE PITÁGORAS:

$$(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2 = 2^2$$

$$2(a^2 + b^2) = 4$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = 2 \quad \text{Rpta. b}$$

BLOQUE DE EJERCICIOS PROPUESTOS – IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

01. Expresar el equivalente de: $(\operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{cos} x)^2$; si: $\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{cos} x = 1/2$

a) 1

b) 2

c) 4

d) 8

02. Dar el equivalente de: $\operatorname{tag} x + \operatorname{cot} x$

a) $\sec x \cdot \csc x$

b) $\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{cos} x$

c) $\csc x$

d) $\operatorname{cos} x$

03. Reducir:

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{\sec x}{\operatorname{cos} x} - \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\operatorname{cot} x} + \frac{\operatorname{cot} x}{\operatorname{tg} x}}$$

a) $\csc x$

b) $\sec x$

c) $\operatorname{cot} x$

d) $\operatorname{tg} x$

04. $M = (2\cos^2 x - 1)^2 + 4\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$

- a) 0 b) -2 c) -1 **d) 1**

05. Si: $\sin x = a$; $\tan x = b$. Hallar: $N = (1 - a^2)(1 + b^2)$

- a) -1 **b) 1** c) -2 d) 2

06. Simplificar: $P = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x} - \frac{1}{\tan x}$

- a) $\operatorname{cosec} x$** b) $\sin x$ c) $\sec x$ d) $\cos x$

07. Reducir: $E = 1 + 2\sec^2 x \cdot \tan^2 x - \sec^4 x - \tan^4 x$

- a) -1 **b) 0** c) 1 d) 2

08. Simplificar la expresión: $\frac{(\csc x + \cot x)(\csc x - \cot x)}{(\sec x - \tan x)(\sec x + \tan x)}$

- a) -1 **b) 1** c) $\csc x$ d) $\cot x$

09. Reducir la expresión: $3(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x) - 2(\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x)$

- a) 3 b) 2 **c) 1** d) $\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$

10. Simplificar: $\frac{4 - 3\sin^2 x + 2\sin^4 x}{1 + \cot^2 x} + \frac{4 - 3\cos^2 x + 2\cos^4 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$

- a) 1 b) 2 **c) 3** d) 4

11. Reducir:

$$\sec x \cdot \csc x - \cot x + \frac{1}{\sec x + \tan x}$$

- a) $\sec x$** b) $\csc x$ c) $\cot x$ d) $\tan x$

12. Reducir: $(\sec x + \tan x - 1)(\sec x - \tan x + 1)$

- a) $2\tan x$** b) $2\cot x$ c) $\tan x$ d) $\cot x$

13. Eliminar α

$$\cos \alpha - 1 = x$$

$$\sec \alpha - 1 = y$$

- a) $x + y = 1$ b) $x + y - xy = 0$
 c) $x^2 + y^2 - xy = 0$ **d) $x + y + xy = 0$**

14. Eliminar "a"

$$\operatorname{sen} a \cdot \operatorname{cosec} a = x \text{ --- (1)}$$

$$\operatorname{sec} a \cdot \operatorname{cosec} a = y \text{ --- (2)}$$

- a) $xy = -1$ **b) $xy = 1$** c) $xy = 2$ d) $xy = -2$

15. Eliminar "a"

$$\operatorname{sen} a = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} a = \sqrt{y}$$

- a) $xy = y - x$** b) $xy = y + x$ c) $xy = y - 2x$ d) $xy = y + 2x$

16. Simplificar: $w = \frac{(\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x)(\sec x + \csc x)}{\operatorname{tg} x - \cot x} + \sec^2 x$

- a) $\operatorname{tg}^2 x$** b) $\operatorname{ctg}^2 x$ c) $\operatorname{sen}^2 x$ d) $\cos^2 x$

17. Simplifique la expresión:

$$E = \frac{\csc x - \operatorname{ctg} x}{\csc x + \operatorname{ctg} x} + \frac{\csc x + \operatorname{ctg} x}{\csc x - \operatorname{ctg} x} - 4 \operatorname{ctg}^2 x \quad ; \quad c \in]0; \pi[$$

- a) 1 **b) 2** c) 3 d) 4

18. Si: $\tan^2 \alpha = 2 \tan^2 x + 1$. Halle el valor de: $y = \cos^2 \alpha + \operatorname{sen}^2 x$

- a) $\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha$** b) $\cos^2 \alpha$ c) $1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha$ d) $\tan^2 \alpha$

19. Elimine la variable θ a partir de:

$$\sec \theta + \tan \theta = a$$

$$\sqrt{\sec \theta} + \sqrt{\tan \theta} = b$$

- a) $a^2 b^4 + 1 = 2a^2 b^3$ b) $a^2 b^4 + 1 = a^2 b^3$
c) $a^2 b^4 + 1 = 3a^2 b^3$ d) $a^2 b^4 + 1 = 5a^2 b^3$

20. Simplificar:

$$\frac{\tan^2 x + \cot^2 x - 2}{\tan x + \cot x - 2} - \frac{\tan^2 x + \cot^2 x + 1}{\tan x + \cot x + 1}$$

- a) 1 b) 2 **c) 3** d) 4



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