

Fórmulas Trigonómicas

1. $\operatorname{sen} \alpha = \cos(\pi/2 - \alpha), \quad \cos \alpha = \operatorname{sen}(\pi/2 - \alpha).$
2. $\tan \alpha = \operatorname{cotan}(\pi/2 - \alpha), \quad \operatorname{cotan} \alpha = \tan(\pi/2 - \alpha).$
3. $\sec \alpha = \operatorname{cosec}(\pi/2 - \alpha), \quad \operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \sec(\pi/2 - \alpha).$
4. $\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1, \quad \sec^2 \alpha = \tan^2 \alpha + 1.$
5. $\operatorname{sen}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \pm \operatorname{sen} \beta \cdot \cos \alpha$
6. $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \mp \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta$
7. $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}, \quad \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}$
8. $\operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{sen} y = 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)$
9. $\operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{sen} y = 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right)$
10. $\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cdot \cos \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)$
11. $\cos x - \cos y = -2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)$
12. $\operatorname{sen}(2\alpha) = 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha, \quad \cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha$
13. $\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$
14. $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}$
15. $\operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}.$ El signo se elige según el cuadrante donde se encuentra $\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right).$
16. $\cos \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}.$ El signo se elige según el cuadrante donde se encuentra $\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right).$
17. $\tan \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}}.$ El signo se elige según el cuadrante donde se encuentra $\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right).$
18. $\tan(2\alpha) = \frac{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$
19. $\cot(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\cot \alpha \cdot \cot \beta - 1}{\cot \beta + \cot \alpha}$