

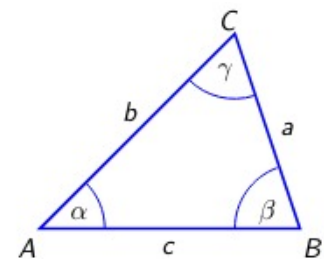
# Auxiliar 9: Trigonometría III

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## P1. Para comenzar

Encuentre los valores  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  que satisfacen las siguientes ecuaciones trigonométricas:

- $4\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 3$
- $\sin(2x)\cos(x) = 6\sin^3(x)$
- $\sqrt{3}\sin(x) + \cos(x) = 1$
- $(1 - \tan(x))(\sin(2x) + 1) = 1 + \tan(x)$



## P2. Matraca

Considere el triángulo  $T$  visto en  $P1$  de área  $A$  y demuestre que:

- $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2ab\cos(\gamma) + 2accos(\beta) + 2bccos(\alpha)$
- Existe una constante  $K \in \mathbb{R}$  que cumple que  $A = \frac{1}{2}Kabc$

## P3. De controles

Considere el triángulo  $T$  visto en  $P1$  y demuestre que:

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\frac{\sin(\alpha)}{a} \frac{(a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{2c} - \frac{\sin(\beta)}{b} \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2c}}{\frac{\sin(\alpha)}{a} \frac{(a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{2c} + \frac{\sin(\beta)}{b} \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2c}}$$

y utilícelo para concluir que:

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2}$$



$$\cos^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\sen^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{x = k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

■ [Funciones recíprocas]: Se definen

$$\cot(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sen(x)}$$

$$\sec(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$$

$$\csc(x) = \frac{1}{\sen(x)}$$

■ [Propiedad]:  $\sen^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$

- Si  $\cos(x) \neq 0$ , entonces  $\tan^2(x) + 1 = \sec^2(x)$  ✓
- Si  $\sen(x) \neq 0$ , entonces  $\cot^2(x) + 1 = \csc^2(x)$  ✓

■ [Propiedad suma y diferencia de ángulos]

$$\sen(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sen(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \pm \cos(\alpha)\sen(\beta)$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \mp \sen(\alpha)\sen(\beta)$$

■ [Regla de los cuadrantes]:

- $\sen(\pi \pm \alpha) = \mp \sen(\alpha)$
- $\cos(\pi \pm \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha)$
- $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha) = \mp \sen(\alpha)$
- $\sen(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = \cos(\alpha)$

■ [Algunas identidades útiles]:

1.  $\sen(2x) = 2\sen(x)\cos(x)$
2.  $\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sen^2(x) = 1 - 2\sen^2(x) = 2\cos^2(x) - 1$
3.  $\sen(x) \pm \sen(y) = 2\sen(\frac{x \pm y}{2})\cos(\frac{x \mp y}{2}) = 1 - 2\sen^2(x)$

Teorema 7.1 (Teorema del Seno).

$$\frac{\sen \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sen \beta}{b} = \frac{\sen \gamma}{c} = k$$

Teorema 7.2 (Teorema del Coseno).

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \beta$$

DEFINICIÓN (ARCOSENO) Llamamos arcoseno a la función inversa de  $f(x) = \cos x$ , o sea:

tal que  $\text{arc cos} : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$  si  $x \in [-1, 1]$

$$y = \text{arc cos } x \iff x = \cos y$$

DEFINICIÓN (ARCOSENO) Llamamos arcoseno a la función inversa de  $f(x) = \sen x$ , es decir:

tal que  $\text{arc sen} : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\pi/2, \pi/2]$

$$y = \text{arc sen } x \iff x = \sen y$$

DEFINICIÓN (ARCOTANGENTE) Llamamos arcotangente a la función inversa de  $f$ , o sea:

tal que  $\text{arctan} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$

$$y = \text{arctan } x \iff x = \tan y$$

Consideremos la ecuación  $\sen x = a$  donde  $a \in \mathbb{R}$

- Si  $|a| > 1$ , entonces no existe solución.
- Si  $|a| \leq 1$ , es fácil encontrar una solución  $\alpha \in [-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ , que corresponde a  $\alpha = \text{arcsen } a$ .

Sin embargo como la función  $\sen$  no es epiyectiva, esta solución no es única. La solución general suele escribirse de la siguiente forma:

$$x = k\pi + (-1)^k \alpha$$

donde  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Así tomamos todos los posibles valores de  $x$  dada la periodicidad de  $\sen$ .

$$\sen x = a, a \in [-1, 1]$$

$$x = k\pi + (-1)^k \text{arcsen}(a), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Consideremos la ecuación  $\cos x = a$  donde  $a \in \mathbb{R}$

- Si  $|a| > 1$ , entonces no existe solución.
- Si  $|a| \leq 1$ , es fácil encontrar una solución  $\alpha \in [0, \pi]$ , que corresponde a  $\alpha = \text{arc cos } a$ .

Sin embargo como la función  $\cos$  no es epiyectiva, esta solución no es única. La solución general suele escribirse de la siguiente forma:

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \alpha$$

$$2k\pi \pm \text{arccos}(a), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

donde  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Así tomamos todos los posibles valores de  $x$  dada la periodicidad de  $\cos$ .

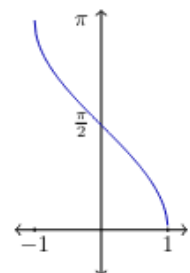
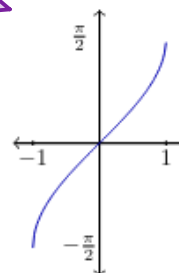
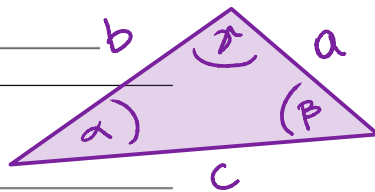
Consideremos la ecuación  $\tan x = a$  donde  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$ , es fácil encontrar una solución  $\alpha \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ , que corresponde a  $\alpha = \text{arctan } a$ .

Sin embargo como la función  $\tan$  no es epiyectiva, esta no es la única solución.

La solución general suele escribirse en la ecuación

$$x = k\pi + \alpha \quad \text{donde } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



Gráficos de arcoseno y arcocoseno.

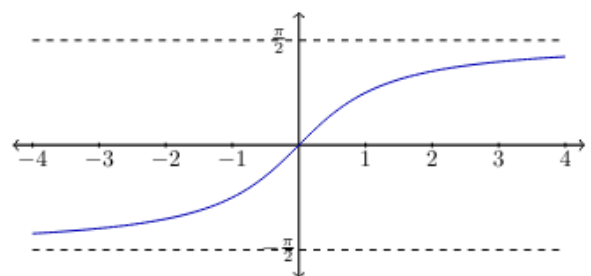


Gráfico de arcotangente.

$$a) 4\sin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) + 2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 3$$

$$cv. \quad y = \frac{x}{4}$$

$$4\sin(y) + 2\cos(2y) = 3$$

$$4\sin(y) + 2(1 - 2\sin^2(y)) = 3$$

$$4\sin(y) + 2 - 4\sin^2(y) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\sin^2(y) - 4\sin(y) + 3 - 2 = 0$$

$$4\sin^2(y) - 4\sin(y) + 1 = 0$$

$$(\square + \Delta)^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \Delta = \pm 1$$

$$2\square\Delta \Rightarrow -4\sin(y) = 2\square\Delta$$

$$-2\sin(y) = \square\Delta$$

$$-2\sin(y) = \square(-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{si } \Delta = -1, \square = 2\sin(y)$$

$$2\sin(y) = \square$$

$$(2\sin(y) - 1)^2$$

$$4\sin^2(y) + 2 \cdot 2\sin(y)(-1) + (-1)^2$$

$$4\sin^2(y) - 4\sin(y) + 1$$

$$(2\sin(y) - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sin(y) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sin(y) = 1$$

$$\sin(y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

como  $|\frac{1}{2}| \leq 1$ ,

$$\Rightarrow y = (-1)^k \operatorname{Arcsen}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{x}{4} = y = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \left(\frac{x}{4} = y\right)$$

$$x = (-1)^k \pi \frac{2}{3} + 4k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$b) \sin(2x)\cos(x) = 6\sin^3(x)$$

$$2 \sin(x)\cos(x)\cos(x) = 6\sin^3(x)$$

$$2 \sin(x)\cos^2(x) = 6\sin^3(x)$$

$$2 \sin(x)\cos^2(x) - 6\sin^3(x) = 0$$

$$2 \sin(x) [\cos^2(x) - 3\sin^2(x)] = 0$$

$$2 \sin(x) [1 - \sin^2(x) - 3\sin^2(x)] = 0$$

$$2 \sin(x) [1 - 4\sin^2(x)] = 0$$

$$\cancel{2} = 0 \quad \vee \quad \sin(x) = 0 \quad \vee \quad 1 - 4\sin^2(x) = 0$$

$$\sin(x) = 0 \quad \vee \quad 1 = 4\sin^2(x)$$

$$\sin(x) = 0 \quad \vee \quad \frac{1}{4} = \sin^2(x)$$

$$\sin(x) = 0 \quad \vee \quad \sin(x) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \vee \quad \sin(x) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{\text{ARCSIN}}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$-\sin(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(-x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-x = y$$

$$\sin(y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

I

$\Leftrightarrow$  II

III

$$\sin(x) = 0 \quad \vee \quad \sin(x) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \vee \quad \sin(y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{I) } x = (-1)^k \text{ARCSIN}(0) + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
$$= k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{I} \quad \text{sen}(x) = 0 \quad \vee \quad \text{II} \quad \text{sen}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \vee \quad \text{III} \quad \text{sen}(y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{I) } x = (-1)^k \text{Arcsen}(0) + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
$$= k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{II) } x = (-1)^k \text{Arcsen}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
$$= (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{III) } y = (-1)^k \text{Arcsen}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
$$y = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
$$-x = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = -(-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} - k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$c) \frac{\sqrt{3}\sin(x)}{2} + \frac{\cos(x)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos(\square)\sin(x) + \sin(\square)\cos(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(x)\cos(\square) + \sin(\square)\cos(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(x + \square) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Delta = x + \square$$

$$\sin(\Delta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\square = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = x + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\sin(y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = (-1)^k \operatorname{Arcsen}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$y = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{6} = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$d) (1 - \tan(x))(\sin(2x) + 1) = 1 + \tan(x)$$

$$\sin(2x) + 1 - \tan(x)\sin(2x) - \tan(x) = 1 + \tan(x)$$

$$\sin(2x) + 1 - \tan(x)\sin(2x) - \tan(x) - 1 - \tan(x) = 0$$

$$\sin(2x) - \tan(x)\sin(2x) - 2\tan(x) = 0$$

$$2\sin(x)\cos(x) - 2\tan(x)\sin(x)\cos(x) - 2\tan(x) = 0$$

$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

$$2\sin(x)\cos(x) - 2 \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \sin(x)\cos(x) - 2\tan(x) = 0$$

$$2\sin(x)\cos(x) - 2\sin^2(x) - \frac{2\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{\cos(x)} \left[ \sin(x)\cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)\cos(x) - \sin(x) \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{\cos(x)} \left[ \sin(x)(1 - \sin^2(x)) - \sin^2(x)\cos(x) - \sin(x) \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{\cos(x)} \left[ \cancel{\sin(x)} - \sin^3(x) - \sin^2(x)\cos(x) - \cancel{\sin(x)} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{\cos(x)} \left[ -\sin^3(x) - \sin^2(x)\cos(x) \right] = 0$$

$$-\frac{2}{\cos(x)} \cdot \sin^2(x) \left[ \sin(x) + \cos(x) \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{-2}{\cos(x)} \neq 0 \quad \vee \quad \sin^2(x) = 0 \quad \vee \quad [\sin(x) + \cos(x)] = 0$$

$$\sin^2(x) = 0 \quad \vee \quad \text{como } \cos(x) \neq 0$$

$$\sin(x) = -\cos(x)$$

$$\sin^2(x) = 0 \quad \vee \quad \tan(x) = -1$$

$\Rightarrow$

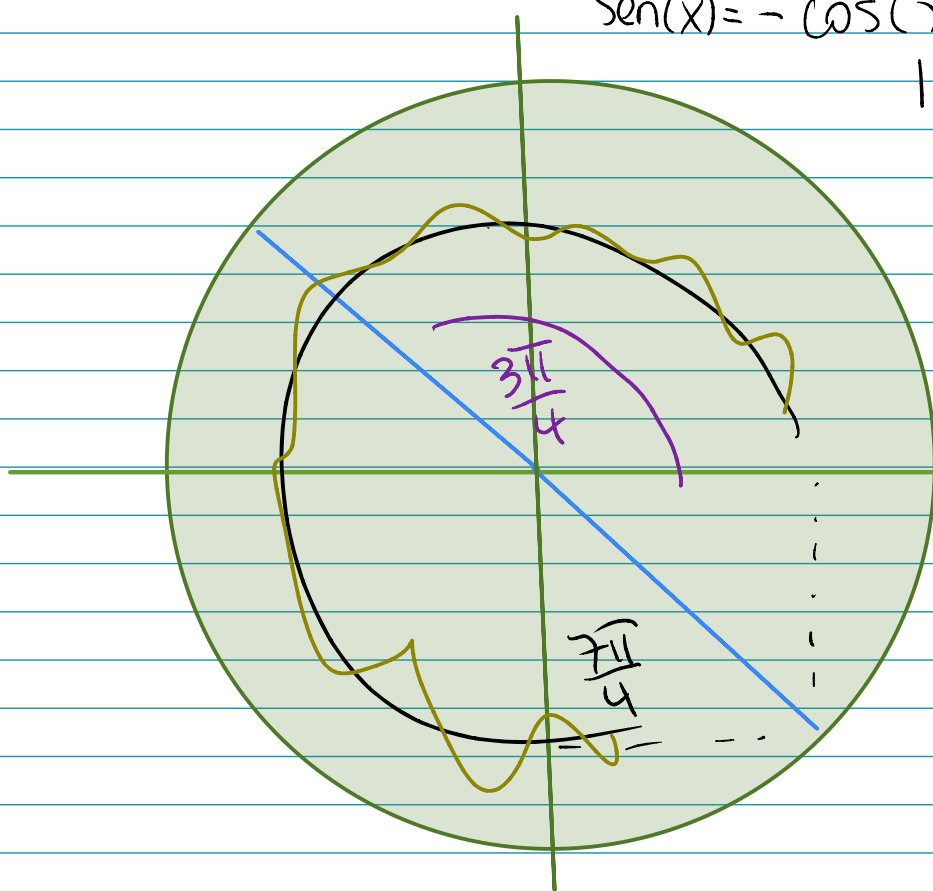
$$\sin(x) = 0 \quad \vee \quad \tan(x) = -1$$

$$x = (-1)^k \text{Arcsen}(0) + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \vee \quad \tan(x) = -1$$

$$\sin(x) = -\cos(x)$$

$$|\sin(x)| = |\cos(x)|$$



$$|\tan(x)| = 1$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{+}{+} = +$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{+}{-} = -$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-}{-} = +$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-}{+} = -$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{9\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{+}{+} = +$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{11\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{+}{-} = -$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



la solución es

$$x = k\pi \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\vee \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

## P2. Matraca

Considere el triángulo  $T$  visto en  $P1$  de área  $A$  y demuestre que:

a)  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2ab\cos(\gamma) + 2ac\cos(\beta) + 2bc\cos(\alpha)$

b) Existe una constante  $K \in \mathbb{R}$  que cumple que  $A = \frac{1}{2}Kabc$

(1)  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$

(2)  $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \beta$

(3)  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$

(1)+(2)+(3)

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2a^2 + 2b^2 + 2c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha - 2ac \cos \beta - 2ab \cos \gamma$$

$$2ab \cos \gamma + 2bc \cos \alpha + 2ac \cos \beta = 2a^2 + 2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2 - b^2 - c^2$$

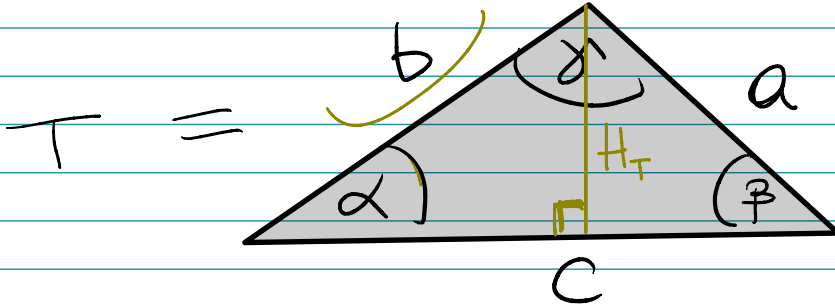
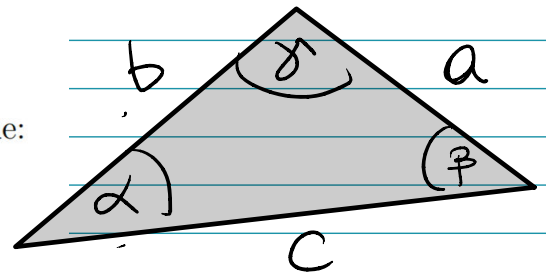
$$2ab \cos \gamma + 2bc \cos \alpha + 2ac \cos \beta = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

||

## P2. Matraca

Considere el triángulo  $T$  visto en P1 de área  $A$  y demuestre que:

- $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2ab\cos(\gamma) + 2accos(\beta) + 2bccos(\alpha)$
- Existe una constante  $K \in \mathbb{R}$  que cumple que  $A = \frac{1}{2}Kabc$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} B_T h_T$$

$$\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{h_T}{b}$$

$$\star = \frac{1}{2} c b \text{ sen } \alpha$$

$$b \text{ sen } \alpha = h_T$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \checkmark \quad \checkmark \checkmark \\ & = \frac{1}{2} k abc \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{OJALÁ } \exists k \text{ tq } \text{sen } \alpha = ka$$

Por teorema del seno,

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tq } \frac{\text{sen } \alpha}{a} = \frac{\text{sen } \beta}{b} = \frac{\text{sen } \gamma}{c} = k$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\text{sen } \alpha = a \cdot k$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ (k del teo del seno) tq } \text{sen } \alpha = ak.$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} cb \text{ sen } \alpha = \frac{1}{2} cb ak$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k abc //$$

### P3. De controles

Considere el triángulo  $T$  visto en  $P1$  y demuestre que:

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\frac{\sin(\alpha) (a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{a \cdot 2c} - \frac{\sin(\beta) (b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{b \cdot 2c}}{\frac{\sin(\alpha) (a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{a \cdot 2c} + \frac{\sin(\beta) (b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{b \cdot 2c}}$$

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\text{sen } \alpha \cos \beta - \text{sen } \beta \cos \alpha}{\text{sen } \alpha \cos \beta + \text{sen } \beta \cos \alpha}$$

COMO  $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \beta$ ,

$$\cos \beta = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

ANÁLOGAMENTE  $\cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\text{sen } \alpha \cos \beta - \text{sen } \beta \cos \alpha}{\text{sen } \alpha \cos \beta + \text{sen } \beta \cos \alpha}$$

$$= \text{sen } \alpha \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} - \text{sen } \beta \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\text{sen } \alpha \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} - \text{sen } \beta \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$



$$\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\frac{\sin(\alpha) (a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{a \cdot 2c} - \frac{\sin(\beta) (b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{b \cdot 2c}}{\frac{\sin(\alpha) (a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{a \cdot 2c} + \frac{\sin(\beta) (b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{b \cdot 2c}}$$

Considere el triángulo  $T$  visto en  $P1$  y demuestre que:

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\frac{\sin(\alpha)}{a} \frac{(a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{2c} - \frac{\sin(\beta)}{b} \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2c}}{\frac{\sin(\alpha)}{a} \frac{(a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{2c} + \frac{\sin(\beta)}{b} \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2c}}$$

y utilícelo para concluir que:

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\sin(\alpha)} \frac{(a^2 + \cancel{c^2} - b^2)}{\cancel{a} \cancel{2c}} - \cancel{\sin(\beta)} \frac{(b^2 + \cancel{c^2} - a^2)}{\cancel{b} \cancel{2c}}}{\cancel{\sin(\alpha)} \frac{(a^2 + \cancel{c^2} - b^2)}{\cancel{a} \cancel{2c}} + \cancel{\sin(\beta)} \frac{(b^2 + \cancel{c^2} - a^2)}{\cancel{b} \cancel{2c}}} = \frac{2a^2 - 2b^2}{2c^2}$$

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

WMO  $\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \beta}{b}$

$$\frac{\frac{\sin(\alpha)}{a} \frac{(a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{2c} - \frac{\sin(\beta)}{b} \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2c}}{\frac{\sin(\alpha)}{a} \frac{(a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{2c} + \frac{\sin(\beta)}{b} \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2c}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} \frac{(a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{2c} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{a} \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2c}}{\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} \frac{(a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{2c} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{a} \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2c}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha \left( \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2c} \right) - \sin \alpha \left( \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2c} \right)}{\frac{\sin \alpha \left( \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2c} \right) - \sin \alpha \left( \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2c} \right)}{a}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha \left[ \left( \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2c} \right) - \left( \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2c} \right) \right]}{a}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha \left[ \left( \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2c} \right) + \left( \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2c} \right) \right]}{a}$$

$$\frac{\left( \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2c} \right) - \left( \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2c} \right)}{a}$$

$$\frac{\left( \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2c} \right) + \left( \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2c} \right)}{a}$$

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

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

=

$$\frac{1}{2c} \left[ (a^2 + c^2 - b^2) - (b^2 + c^2 - a^2) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2c} \left[ (a^2 + c^2 - b^2) + (b^2 + c^2 - a^2) \right]$$

=

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2a^2 + 2b^2}{2c^2}$$

$$= \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{2c^2}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2}$$

