

## Identidades Pitagóricas

$\sen^2(\vartheta) + \cos^2(\vartheta) = 1$

$\tg^2(x) + 1 = \sec^2(x)$

$\ctg^2(x) + 1 = \csc^2(x)$

## Ángulos principales

radián	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\pi$	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	$2\pi$
grado	0	30	45	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360
seno	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0
coseno	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1

## Relaciones en el triángulo rectángulo

$\sen(\vartheta) = \frac{\text{cateto opuesto}}{\text{hipotenusa}}$	$\cos(\vartheta) = \frac{\text{cateto adyacente}}{\text{hipotenusa}}$
$\tg(\vartheta) = \frac{\text{cateto opuesto}}{\text{cateto adyacente}}$	$\tg(\vartheta) = \frac{\sen(\vartheta)}{\cos(\vartheta)}$
$\sec(\vartheta) = \frac{\text{hipotenusa}}{\text{cateto adyacente}}$	$\sec(\vartheta) = \frac{1}{\cos(\vartheta)}$
$\csc(\vartheta) = \frac{\text{hipotenusa}}{\text{cateto opuesto}}$	$\csc(\vartheta) = \frac{1}{\sen(\vartheta)}$

## Suma de Ángulos

$\sen(x+y) = \sen(x)\cos(y) + \sen(y)\cos(x)$	$\sen(x-y) = \sen(x)\cos(y) - \sen(y)\cos(x)$
$\cos(x+y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) - \sen(x)\sen(y)$	$\cos(x-y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) + \sen(x)\sen(y)$
$\tg(x \pm y) = \frac{\tg(x) \pm \tg(y)}{1 \mp \tg(x) \cdot \tg(y)}$	$\ctg(x \pm y) = \frac{\ctg(x) \cdot \ctg(y) \mp 1}{\ctg(y) \pm \ctg(x)}$

$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\sen(x)$	$\sen\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = \cos(x)$
$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sen(x)$	$\sen\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos(x)$
$\cos(\pi + x) = -\cos(x)$	$\sen(\pi + x) = -\sen(x)$
$\cos(\pi - x) = -\cos(x)$	$\sen(\pi - x) = \sen(x)$
$\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right) = \sen(x)$	$\sen\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\cos(x)$
$\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = -\sen(x)$	$\sen\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = -\cos(x)$

## Transformación en Producto

$\cos(x - y) + \cos(x + y) = 2 \cos(x) \cos(y)$	$\cos(x - y) - \cos(x + y) = 2 \sin(x) \sin(y)$
$\sin(x + y) + \sin(x - y) = 2 \sin(x) \cos(y)$	$\sin(x + y) - \sin(x - y) = 2 \cos(x) \sin(y)$
$\sin(x) - \sin(y) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$	$\sin(x) + \sin(y) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$
$\cos(x) + \cos(y) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$	$\cos(x) - \cos(y) = -2 \sin\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$

## Ángulo Doble

$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)$	$\sin(2x) = 2 \cos(x) \cdot \sin(x)$
$\tan(2x) = \frac{2 \tan(x)}{1 - \tan^2(x)}$	$\cot(2x) = \frac{\cot^2(x) - 1}{2 \cot(x)}$

## Ángulo medio

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

ANGULOS COTERMINALES	
$\sin(\theta + n360^\circ) = \sin(\theta)$	$\csc(\theta + n360^\circ) = \csc(\theta)$
$\cos(\theta + n360^\circ) = \cos(\theta)$	$\sec(\theta + n360^\circ) = \sec(\theta)$
$\tan(\theta + n360^\circ) = \tan(\theta)$	$\cot(\theta + n360^\circ) = \cot(\theta)$

ANGULOS NEGATIVOS	
$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin(\theta)$	$\csc(-\theta) = -\csc(\theta)$
$\cos(-\theta) = \cos(\theta)$	$\sec(-\theta) = \sec(\theta)$
$\tan(-\theta) = -\tan(\theta)$	$\cot(-\theta) = -\cot(\theta)$

REDUCCION DE ANGULOS			
$\sin(90 - \theta) = \cos(\theta)$	$\sin(90 + \theta) = \cos(\theta)$	$\sin(180 - \theta) = \sin(\theta)$	$\sin(180 + \theta) = -\sin(\theta)$
$\cos(90 - \theta) = \sin(\theta)$	$\cos(90 + \theta) = -\sin(\theta)$	$\cos(180 - \theta) = -\cos(\theta)$	$\cos(180 + \theta) = -\cos(\theta)$
$\tan(90 - \theta) = \cot(\theta)$	$\tan(90 + \theta) = -\cot(\theta)$	$\tan(180 - \theta) = -\tan(\theta)$	$\tan(180 + \theta) = \tan(\theta)$
$\cot(90 - \theta) = \tan(\theta)$	$\cot(90 + \theta) = -\tan(\theta)$	$\cot(180 - \theta) = -\cot(\theta)$	$\cot(180 + \theta) = \cot(\theta)$
$\sec(90 - \theta) = \csc(\theta)$	$\sec(90 + \theta) = -\csc(\theta)$	$\sec(180 - \theta) = -\sec(\theta)$	$\sec(180 + \theta) = -\sec(\theta)$
$\csc(90 - \theta) = \sec(\theta)$	$\csc(90 + \theta) = \sec(\theta)$	$\csc(180 - \theta) = \csc(\theta)$	$\csc(180 + \theta) = -\csc(\theta)$

## Ángulos dobles

$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$	
$\sin^2 \theta = 1/2 - 1/2 \cos 2\theta$	$\cos^2 \theta = 1/2 + 1/2 \cos 2\theta$