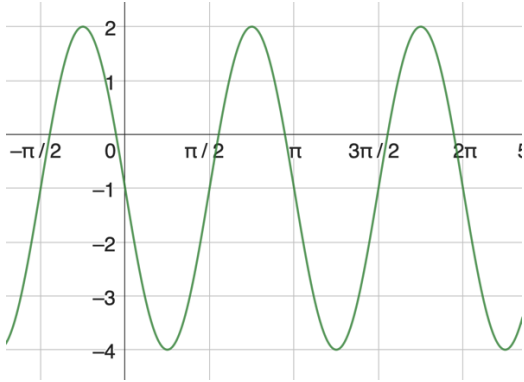
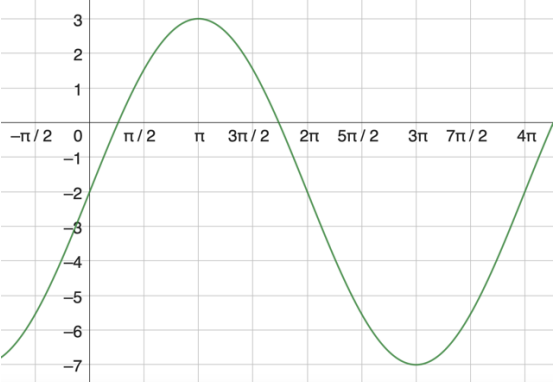
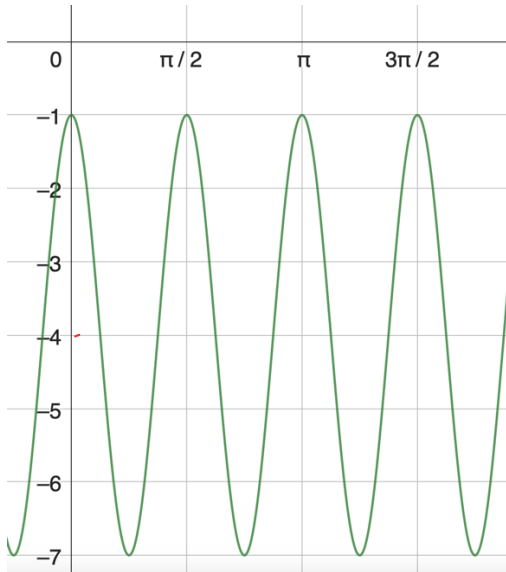


1. Con base en las siguientes gráficas conteste lo que se le solicita:

	$f(x) = a \cdot \text{sen}(b(x - c)) + d$ <p>Amplitud: 3</p> <p>Ámbito: <math>[-4, 2]</math></p> <p>Eje principal: <math>-1 = y</math></p> <p>Periodo: <math>\pi</math></p> <p>Valor de a: 3</p> <p>Valor de b: 2</p> <p>Valor de c: <math>\frac{\pi}{2}</math> derecha</p> <p>Valor de d: -1</p>
	$f(x) = a \cdot \text{sen}(b(x - c)) + d$ <p>Amplitud: 5</p> <p>Ámbito: <math>[-7, 5]</math></p> <p>Eje principal: <math>-2 = y</math></p> <p>Periodo: <math>4\pi</math></p> <p>Valor de a: 5</p> <p>Valor de b: <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>Valor de c: 0</p> <p>Valor de d: -2</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> <math display="block">\frac{2\pi}{b} = 4\pi</math> <math display="block">2\pi = 4\pi b</math> <math display="block">2 = 4b</math> <math display="block">\frac{2}{4} = b</math> <math display="block">\frac{1}{2} = b</math> </div>



$$f(x) = a \cdot \cos(b(x - c)) + d$$

Amplitud: 3

Ámbito:  $[-7, -1]$

Eje principal:  $y = -4$

Periodo:  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

Valor de a: 3

Valor de b: 4

Valor de c: 0

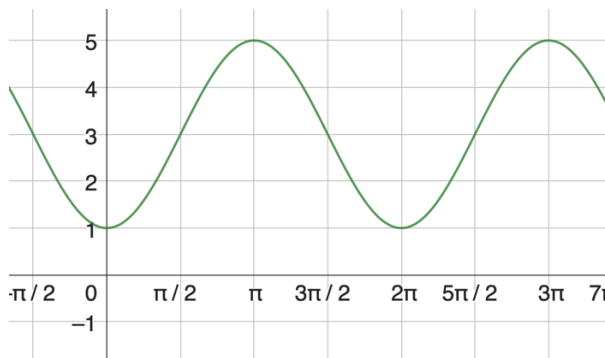
Valor de d: -4

$$\frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2\pi = \frac{b\pi}{4}$$

$$4\pi = b\pi$$

$$4 = b$$



$$f(x) = a \cdot \cos(b(x - c)) + d$$

Amplitud: 2

Ámbito:  $[1, 5]$

Eje principal:  $3 = y$

Periodo:  $2\pi$

Valor de a: 2

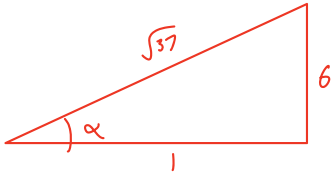
Valor de b: 1

Valor de c:  $\pi$

Valor de d: 3

2. Si se sabe que  $\sin(\alpha) = \frac{6}{\sqrt{37}}$  y  $\alpha$  está en el II cuadrante, determine el valor de  $\tan(2\alpha)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 37 &= 36 + x^2 \\ 1 &= x^2 \\ 1 &= x \end{aligned}$$

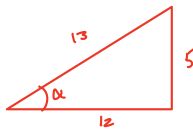


$$\tan \alpha = -6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(2\alpha) &= \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot (-6)}{1 - (-6)^2} \\ \tan(2\alpha) &= \frac{12}{35} \end{aligned}$$

3. Si se sabe que  $\cos(\alpha) = \frac{12}{13}$  y  $\alpha$  está en el IV cuadrante, determine el valor de  $\sin(2\alpha)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 144 &= 169 \\ x^2 &= 25 \\ x &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

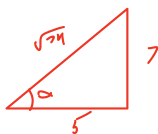


$$\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(2\alpha) &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{12}{13} \\ &= \frac{120}{169} \end{aligned}$$

4. Si se sabe que  $\tan(\alpha) = \frac{7}{5}$  y  $\alpha$  está en el III cuadrante, determine el valor de  $\cos(2\alpha)$ .




$$\begin{aligned} 49 + 25 &= x^2 \\ 74 &= x^2 \\ \sqrt{74} &= x \end{aligned}$$






$$\cos \alpha = \frac{5}{\sqrt{74}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2\alpha) &= \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{74}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{74}}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{25}{74} - \frac{49}{74} \\ &= \frac{-24}{74} \\ &= \frac{-12}{37} \end{aligned}$$




5. Calcule el valor exacto de  $\tan\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$\tan\frac{5\pi}{6}$ $\pi - \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$  $\tan\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\cos\frac{3\pi}{4}$ $\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$  $\cos\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\operatorname{sen}\frac{\pi}{2}$  $\operatorname{sen}\frac{\pi}{2} = 1$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1$ $\frac{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} - 4}{4}$ $\frac{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} - 4}{4}$
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6. Calcule el valor exacto de  $\tan\left(\frac{7\pi}{3}\right) + \cos^2\left(\frac{13\pi}{2}\right) + \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{15\pi}{4}\right)$

$\tan\left(\frac{7\pi}{3}\right)$ $\frac{7\pi}{3} - 2\pi = \frac{\pi}{3}$  $\tan\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$ $= \sqrt{3}$	$\cos^2\left(\frac{13\pi}{2}\right)$ $\frac{13\pi}{2} - 6\pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$  $\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$	$\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{15\pi}{4}\right)$ $\frac{15\pi}{4} - 3\pi = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ $2\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{4}$  $\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\sqrt{3} + 0 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
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7. Calcule el valor exacto de  $\operatorname{sen}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \tan^2\left(\frac{21\pi}{4}\right) + \operatorname{sen}(\pi)$

$\operatorname{sen}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ $-\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  $\operatorname{sen}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$	$\tan^2\left(\frac{21\pi}{4}\right)$ $\frac{21\pi}{4} - 4\pi = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ $\pi - \frac{5\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$  $\tan^2\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = 1$	$\operatorname{sen}(\pi)$ $-1, 0$  $\operatorname{sen}(\pi) = 0$	$-\frac{1}{2} + 1 + 0$ $\frac{1}{2}$
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8. Pruebe las siguientes identidades:

a)  $\frac{\operatorname{sen}(x) + \tan(x)}{\cot(x) + \operatorname{csc}(x)} = \sec(x) - \cos(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\operatorname{sen} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}}{\cos}}{\frac{1}{\tan} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}}} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{\operatorname{sen} \cos + \operatorname{sen}}{\cos}}{\frac{\operatorname{sen} \cos + \operatorname{sen}}{\cos}} \\
 &= \frac{\operatorname{sen} \cos + \operatorname{sen}}{\cos} \cdot \frac{\cos}{\operatorname{sen} \cos + \operatorname{sen}} \\
 &= \frac{\operatorname{sen} \cos + \operatorname{sen}}{\operatorname{sen} \cos + \operatorname{sen}} \\
 &= \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\cos + 1)}{\cos(\cos + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2(\cos + 1)}{\cos(\cos + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2}{\cos} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \cos^2}{\cos} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos} - \frac{\cos^2}{\cos} \\
 &= \sec x - \cos x
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 \operatorname{sen} + \operatorname{sen}^2 \cos} \\
 &= \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos \operatorname{sen}(\cos + \operatorname{sen})} \\
 &= \frac{\cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\cos \operatorname{sen}(\cos + \operatorname{sen})} \\
 &= \frac{(\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x)(\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x)}{\cos \operatorname{sen}(\cos + \operatorname{sen})} \\
 &= \frac{\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x}{\cos \operatorname{sen}} \\
 &= \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} \cos} - \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos \operatorname{sen}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} - \frac{1}{\cos x}
 \end{aligned}$$

c)  $\frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}(x)}{\operatorname{sen}(x) \cdot \cot(x)} = \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \operatorname{sen}(x)}$

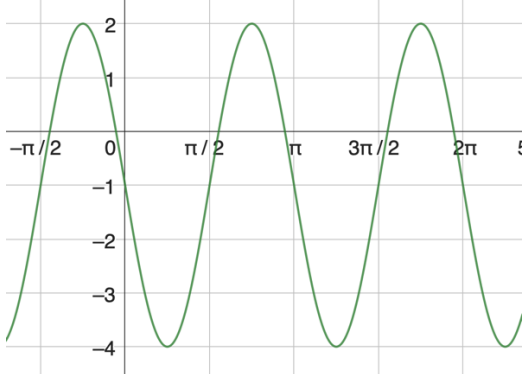
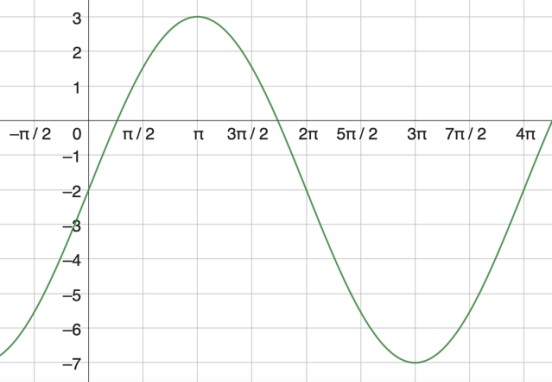
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x}} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1 + \operatorname{sen} x}{1 + \operatorname{sen} x} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\cos(1 + \operatorname{sen} x)} \\
 &= \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos(1 + \operatorname{sen} x)} \\
 &= \frac{\cos}{1 + \operatorname{sen} x}
 \end{aligned}$$

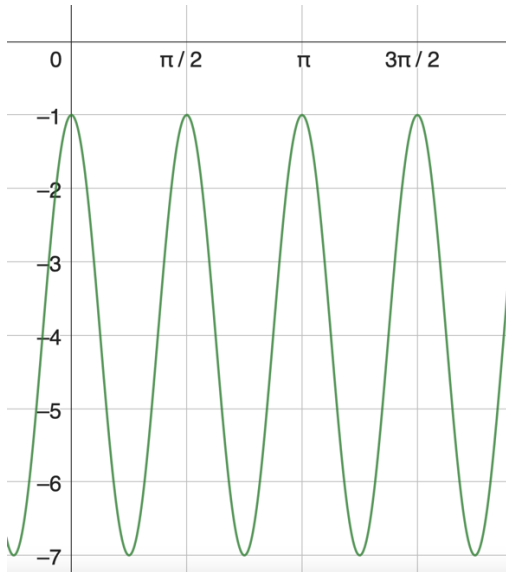
d)  $\frac{2 \cos(2x)}{\cos^2(x) - \operatorname{sen}(x) \cos(x)} = 2 + 2 \tan(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2(\cos^2 - \operatorname{sen}^2)}{\cos(\cos - \operatorname{sen})} \\
 &= \frac{2(\cos - \operatorname{sen})(\cos + \operatorname{sen})}{\cos(\cos - \operatorname{sen})} \\
 &= \frac{2(\cos + \operatorname{sen})}{\cos} \\
 &= \frac{2\cos + 2\operatorname{sen}}{\cos} \\
 &= \frac{2\cos}{\cos} + \frac{2\operatorname{sen}}{\cos} \\
 &= 2 + 2 \tan x
 \end{aligned}$$

# Answer key

1. Con base en las siguientes gráficas conteste lo que se le solicita:

	$f(x) = a \cdot \text{sen}(b(x - c)) + d$ <p>Amplitud: 3</p> <p>Ámbito: <math>[-4, 2]</math></p> <p>Eje principal: <math>y = -1</math></p> <p>Periodo: <math>\pi</math></p> <p>Valor de a: 3</p> <p>Valor de b: 2</p> <p>Valor de c: <math>\frac{\pi}{2}</math></p> <p>Valor de d: -1</p>
	$f(x) = a \cdot \text{sen}(b(x - c)) + d$ <p>Amplitud: 5</p> <p>Ámbito: <math>[-7, 3]</math></p> <p>Eje principal: <math>y = -2</math></p> <p>Periodo: <math>4\pi</math></p> <p>Valor de a: 5</p> <p>Valor de b: <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>Valor de c: 0</p> <p>Valor de d: -2</p>



$$f(x) = a \cdot \cos(b(x - c)) + d$$

Amplitud: 3

Ámbito:  $[-7, -1]$

Eje principal:  $y = -4$

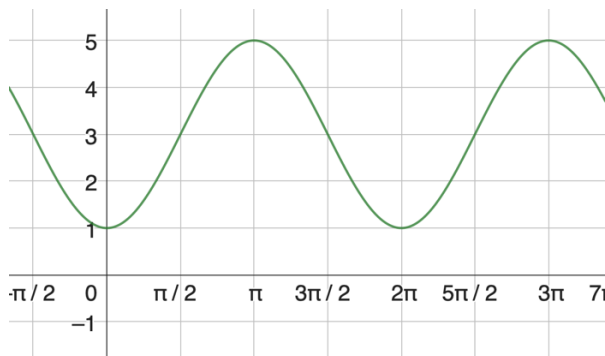
Periodo:  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

Valor de a: 3

Valor de b: 4

Valor de c: 0

Valor de d: -4



$$f(x) = a \cdot \cos(b(x - c)) + d$$

Amplitud: 2

Ámbito:  $[1, 5]$

Eje principal:  $y = 3$

Periodo:  $2\pi$

Valor de a: 2

Valor de b: 1

Valor de c:  $\pi$

Valor de d: 3

2. Si se sabe que  $\text{sen}(\alpha) = \frac{6}{\sqrt{37}}$  y  $\alpha$  está en el II cuadrante, determine el valor de  $\tan(2\alpha)$ .

$$\tan(2\alpha) = \frac{2 \tan(\alpha)}{1 - \tan^2(\alpha)} = \frac{2 \cdot -6}{1 - (-6)^2} = \frac{12}{35}$$

3. Si se sabe que  $\cos(\alpha) = \frac{12}{13}$  y  $\alpha$  está en el IV cuadrante, determine el valor de  $\text{sen}(2\alpha)$ .

$$\text{sen}(2\alpha) = 2\text{sen}(\alpha) \cos(\alpha) = 2 \cdot \frac{-5}{13} \cdot \frac{12}{13} = \frac{-120}{169}$$

4. Si se sabe que  $\tan(\alpha) = \frac{7}{5}$  y  $\alpha$  está en el III cuadrante, determine el valor de  $\cos(2\alpha)$ .

$$\cos(2\alpha) = 2 \cos^2(\alpha) - 1 = 2 \left( \frac{-5}{\sqrt{74}} \right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{12}{37}$$

5. Calcule el valor exacto de  $\tan\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{3} - -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 =$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1$$

6. Calcule el valor exacto de  $\tan\left(\frac{7\pi}{3}\right) + \cos^2\left(\frac{13\pi}{2}\right) + \text{sen}\left(\frac{15\pi}{4}\right) =$

$$\sqrt{3} + (0)^2 + -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} =$$

$$\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



7. Calcule el valor exacto de  $\text{sen}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \tan^2\left(\frac{21\pi}{4}\right) + \text{sen}(\pi) =$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + (1)^2 + 0 =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

8. Pruebe las siguientes identidades:

9.  $\frac{\text{sen}(x) + \tan(x)}{\cot(x) + \csc(x)} = \sec(x) - \cos(x)$

10.  $\frac{1}{\text{sen}(x)} - \frac{1}{\cos(x)} = \frac{1 - 2\text{sen}^2(x)}{\cos^2(x) \cdot \text{sen}(x) + \text{sen}^2(x) \cdot \cos(x)}$

$$11. \frac{1 - \sin(x)}{\sin(x) \cdot \cot(x)} = \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)}$$

$$12. \frac{2 \cos(2x)}{\cos^2(x) - \sin(x) \cos(x)} = 2 + 2 \tan(x)$$