

¡RECUERDA LA BASE!

IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{\text{c. opuesto}}{\text{hipotenusa}}$$

$$\csc(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\text{sen}}$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\text{c. contiguo}}{\text{hipotenusa}}$$

$$\sec(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\text{cos}}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{\text{sen}}{\text{cos}}$$

$$\cot(\alpha) = \frac{\text{cos}}{\text{sen}}$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = 1 - 2\sin^2(\alpha)$$

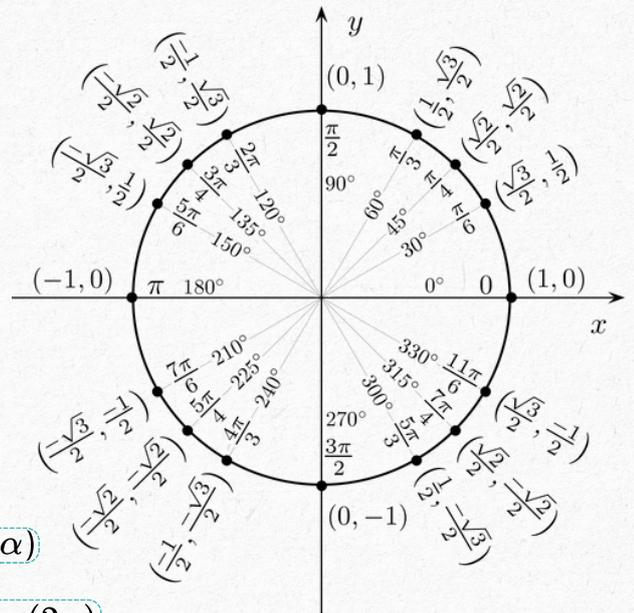
$$\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\alpha) = 1$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = 2\cos^2(\alpha) - 1$$

$$2\sin(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) = \sin(2\alpha)$$

$$\tan^2(\alpha) + 1 = \sec^2(\alpha)$$

$$\cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha) = \cos(2\alpha)$$



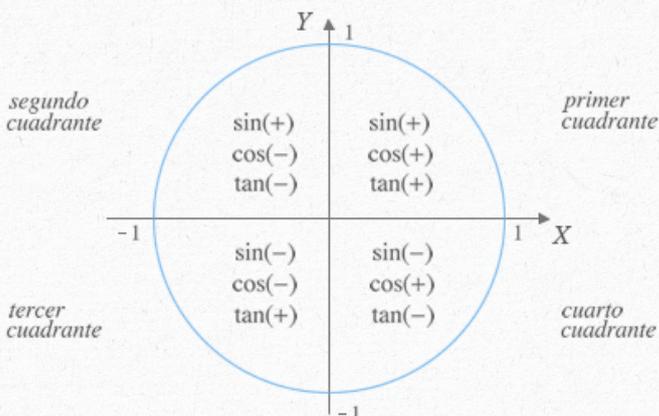
CALCULAR ÁNGULO

EJEMPLO

$$\frac{1}{2} = \text{sen}\alpha$$

$$\alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

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



Ángulo (°)	Ángulo (rad)	Seno	Coseno	Tangente
0	0	0	1	0
30	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
45	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1
60	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$
90	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1	0	No definida
180	π	0	-1	0
270	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	-1	0	No definida
360	2π	0	1	0

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PROPIEDADES POTENCIAS

$$a^0 = 1$$

$$a^1 = a$$

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$(a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m}$$

$$a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$$

$$a^n : a^m = a^{n-m}$$

$$(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$$

$$(a : b)^n = a^n : b^n$$

CONVERSIÓN DE RAÍZ A POTENCIA

$$\sqrt[P]{a^Q} = a^{\frac{Q}{P}}$$

PROPIEDADES LOGARITMOS

$$\log_a(x \cdot y) = \log_a(x) + \log_a(y)$$

$$\log_a\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a(x) - \log_a(y)$$

$$\log_a(x^n) = n \cdot \log_a(x)$$

$$\log_a(a) = 1$$

$$\log_a\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\log_a(x)$$

$$\log_a(x) = y \rightarrow a^y = x$$

PROPIEDADES ESPECIALES DEL LOGARITMO NEPERIANO

$$\ln(1) = 0$$

$$\ln(e^x) = x$$

$$e^{\ln(x)} = x$$

$$\ln(e) = 1$$

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ECUACIONES DE SEGUNDO GRADO

Completas

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

Fórmula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 \cdot ac}}{2a}$$

Falta b

$$ax^2 + c$$

Despeja como si fuera una ecuación de primer grado

Falta c

$$ax^2 + bx$$

Saca factor común x

ECUACIONES DE TERCER GRADO

Ruffini

Sirve tanto para sacar raíces como para factorizar

Es válido para cualquier ecuación de grado 3 o superior

	$-x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 2$			
Raíces	-1	2	1	-2
1		-1	1	2
	-1	1	2	0
-1		1	-2	
	-1	2	0	
2		-2		
	-1	0		

ECUACIONES BICUADRADAS

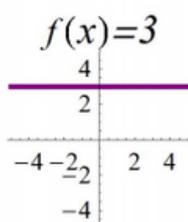
.....→ El doble de una ecuación de 2º grado

$$ax^4 + bx^2 + c$$

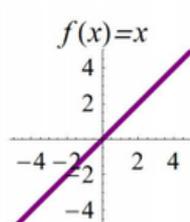
Cambio de variable para convertirla en ecuación de 2º grado

$$x^2 = t$$

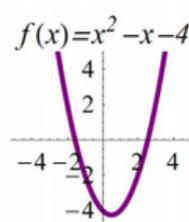
TIPOS DE FUNCIONES



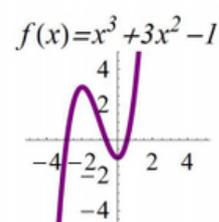
Constante



Lineal



Cuadrática

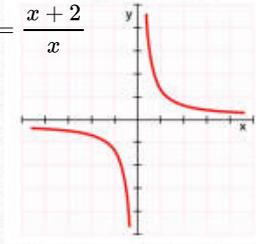


Cúbica

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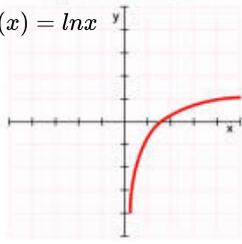
TIPOS DE FUNCIONES

$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x}$$



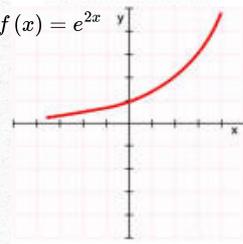
Racional

$$f(x) = \ln x$$



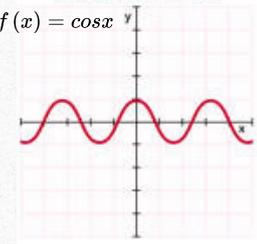
Log

$$f(x) = e^{2x}$$



Exponencial

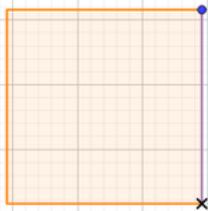
$$f(x) = \cos x$$



Trigonométrica

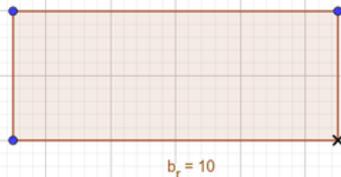
ÁREAS Y PERÍMETROS

.....> De figuras planas



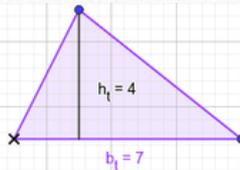
$$P_c = 4 \cdot l_c = 4 \cdot 6 = 24ud$$

$$A_c = l_c^2 = 6^2 = 36ud^2$$

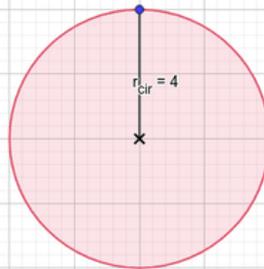


$$P_r = 2 \cdot b_r + 2 \cdot h_r = 2 \cdot 10 + 2 \cdot 4 = 28ud$$

$$A_r = b_r \cdot h_r = 10 \cdot 4 = 40ud^2$$

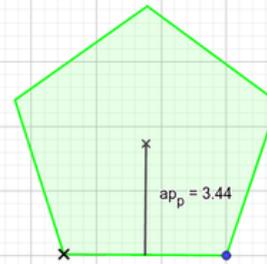


$$A_t = \frac{b_t \cdot h_t}{2} = \frac{7 \cdot 4}{2} = 14ud^2$$



$$P_{cir} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_{cir} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 4 = 25.13ud$$

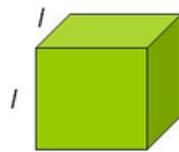
$$A_{cir} = \pi \cdot r_{cir}^2 = \pi \cdot 4^2 = 50.27ud^2$$



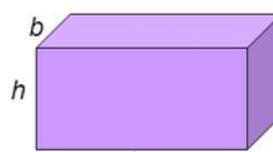
$$P_p = 5 \cdot l_p = 5 \cdot 5 = 25.01ud$$

$$A_p = \frac{P_p \cdot ap_p}{2} = \frac{25.01 \cdot 3.44}{2} = 43.04ud^2$$

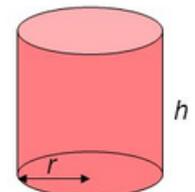
VOLUMENES



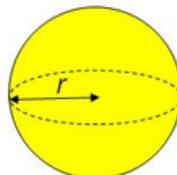
Cubo
Volumen = $l \times l \times l$



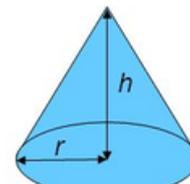
Paralelepipedo
Volumen = $l \times b \times h$



Cilindro
Volumen = $\pi r^2 h$



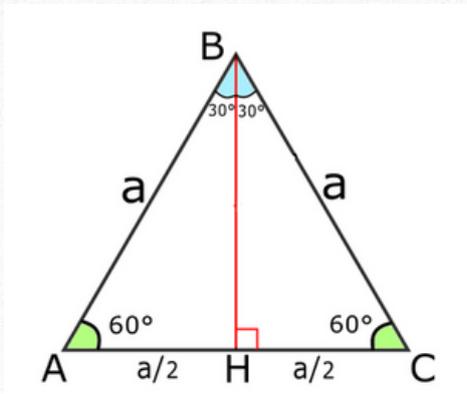
Esfera
Volumen = $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$



Cono
Volumen = $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$

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PROPIEDADES TRIÁNGULO EQUILATERO



Su perímetro es:

$$p = 3 \cdot a$$

La altura HB es:

$$h = a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

El área es:

$$A = a^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

DESPEJAR INCÓGNITA DEL EXPONENTE

$$100 = 50 \cdot 4^x$$

PASO 1

Despejamos a un lado el número que tenga como exponente la incógnita.

$$\frac{100}{50} = 4^x$$

PASO 2

Operamos al otro lado, en este ejemplo, la división.

$$2 = 4^x$$

PASO 3

Una vez que solo tenemos un número a cada lado, aplicamos las reglas de los logaritmos para despejar la incógnita del exponente.

$$\log 2 = \log 4^x \quad \dots \rightarrow \quad \log 2 = x \cdot \log 4 \quad \dots \rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{\log 2}{\log 4}$$

!! Importante

$$e^\infty = \infty$$

$$e^{-\infty} = 0$$

$$\ln(\infty) = \infty$$

$$\ln(0) = -\infty$$

$$\ln(1) = 0$$