

## FORMULARIO

### Polígonos

suma de ángulos interiores:

$$Si = 180(n - 2)$$

suma de ángulos exteriores:

$$Se = 360$$

ángulo interior:

$$i = \frac{180(n - 2)}{n}$$

ángulo exterior:

$$e = \frac{360}{n}$$

diagonales de un vértice:

$$d = n - 3$$

diagonales totales:

$$D = \frac{n(n - 3)}{2}$$

### Teorema de Pitágoras

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

### Funciones trigonométricas

$$\sin \theta = \frac{c.o.}{hip.}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{c.a.}{hip.}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{c.o.}{c.a.}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{c.a.}{c.o.}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{hip.}{c.a.}$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{hip.}{c.o.}$$

### Identidades trigonométricas

$$\sin u = \frac{1}{\csc u} ; \cos u = \frac{1}{\sec u}$$

$$\csc u = \frac{1}{\sin u} ; \sec u = \frac{1}{\cos u}$$

$$\sin^2 u + \cos^2 u = 1$$

$$\tan^2 u + 1 = \sec^2 u$$

$$\cot^2 u + 1 = \csc^2 u$$

$$\tan u = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u}$$

$$\cot u = \frac{\cos u}{\sin u}$$

### Ley de senos:

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

### Ley de cosenos:

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

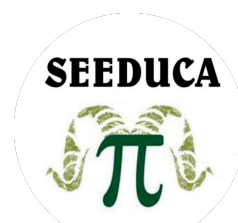
$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

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

$$A = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \right)$$

$$B = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \right)$$

$$C = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \right)$$



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