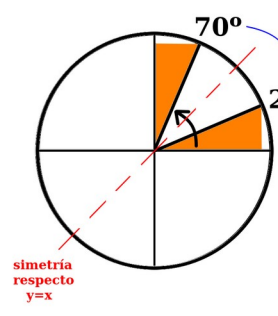
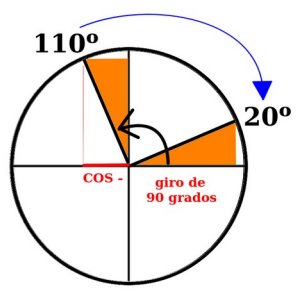


SIMETRÍAS DE LA CIRCUNFERENCIA GONIOMÉTRICA



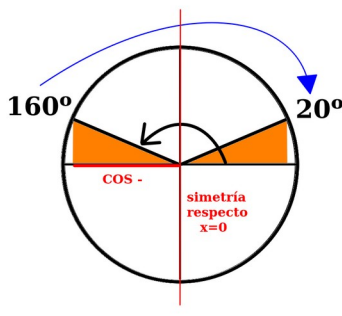
**COMPLEMENTARIOS
(SUMAN 90°)**

$\text{sen}70^\circ = \text{cos}20^\circ$
 $\text{cos}70^\circ = \text{sen}20^\circ$



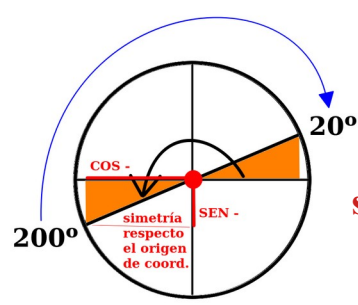
DIFIEREN 90°

$\text{sen}110^\circ = \text{cos}20^\circ$
 $\text{cos}110^\circ = -\text{sen}20^\circ$



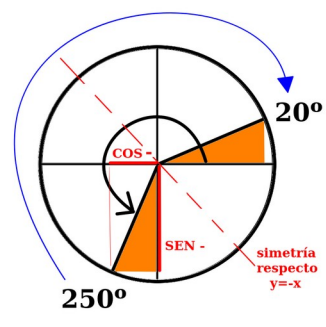
**SUPLEMENTARIOS
(SUMAN 180°)**

$\text{sen}160^\circ = \text{sen}20^\circ$
 $\text{cos}160^\circ = -\text{cos}20^\circ$



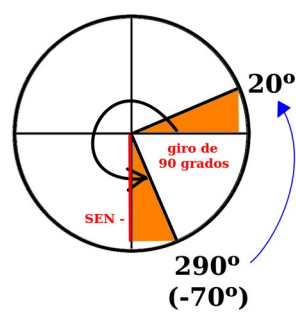
**DIFIEREN 180°
(ALINEADOS)**

$\text{sen}200^\circ = -\text{sen}20^\circ$
 $\text{cos}200^\circ = -\text{cos}20^\circ$



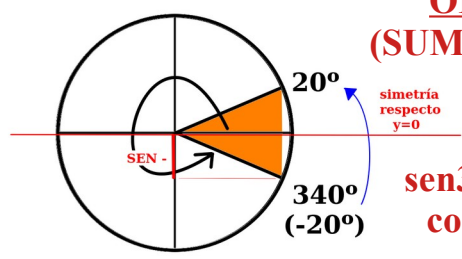
SUMAN 270°

$\text{sen}250^\circ = -\text{cos}20^\circ$
 $\text{cos}250^\circ = -\text{sen}20^\circ$



DIFIEREN 90°

$\text{sen}290^\circ = -\text{cos}20^\circ$
 $\text{cos}290^\circ = \text{sen}20^\circ$



**OPUESTOS
(SUMAN 0°, 360°...)**

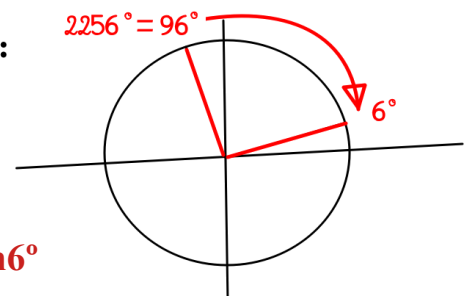
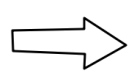
$\text{sen}340^\circ = -\text{sen}20^\circ$
 $\text{cos}340^\circ = \text{cos}20^\circ$

La clave es situar bien el ángulo

Si es negativo, se puede colocar girando en el sentido de las agujas del reloj, pero lo ideal es sumarle 360 y observarlo positivo.

Si es mayor de 360, le quito vueltas dividiendo:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2256 \\ 96 \overline{) 360} \\ \underline{96} \\ 0 \\ \underline{0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$



$\text{sen}2256^\circ = \text{cos}6^\circ$ $\text{cos}2256^\circ = -\text{sen}6^\circ$