Demuestra las identidades trigonométricas propuestas

34.- $1-\dfrac{sen^2\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}=\cos\alpha$

35.- $\dfrac{1-sen\,\alpha}{1+sen\,\alpha}=\left(sec\,\alpha-tg\,\alpha\right)^2$

36.- $\dfrac{1-\cos\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}=\left(cosec\,\alpha-cotg\,\alpha\right)^2$

37.- $tg\,\alpha+\dfrac{\cos a}{1+sen\,a}=sec\,a$

38.- $\dfrac{sen\,\alpha\cos\alpha}{\cos^2\alpha-sen^2\alpha}=\dfrac{tg\,a}{1-tg^2\alpha}$

39.- $\dfrac{tg\,\alpha-\cot\alpha}{tg\,\alpha+\cot\alpha}=sen^2\,\alpha-\cos^2\,\alpha$

40.- $\dfrac{sec\,a-\cos\alpha}{sec\,a+\cos\alpha}=\dfrac{sen^2\,a}{1+\cos^2\,a}$

41.- $\dfrac{sec\,a}{1+sec\,a}=\dfrac{1-\cos a}{sen^2\,a}$

42.- $\dfrac{tg\,\alpha-\cot\alpha}{tg\,\alpha+\cot\alpha}=2\,sen^2\alpha-1$

43.- $\dfrac{sec\,a+tg\,\alpha}{\cot a+\cos\alpha}=tg\,\alpha\,sec\,\alpha$

44.- $\dfrac{1-tg^2\,\alpha}{1+tg^2\,\alpha}=2\cos^2\,\alpha-1$

45.- $\dfrac{sec\,\alpha-cosec\,\alpha}{sec\,\alpha\cdot cosec\,\alpha}=sen\,\alpha-\cos\alpha$

46.- $\dfrac{sen^2\,\alpha-tg\,\alpha}{\cos^2\,\alpha-\cot\alpha}=tg^2\,\alpha$