

TRIGONOMETRÍA 1º BACHILLERATO

1. Siendo $\tan x = \frac{3}{5}$, con $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, calcular $\sin x$ y $\cos x$.

$$(\cos x = \pm \frac{5}{\sqrt{34}}, \sin x = -\frac{3\sqrt{34}}{34})$$

Mal, las + no valen

2. Resolver el triángulo $A = 32^\circ$ $B = 48^\circ$ $a = 10$ ($b = 14,02$ $c = 18,58$)

3. Resolver el triángulo $A = 75^\circ$ $a = 28$ $b = 12$ ($\hat{B} = 24^\circ 27' 16''$ $c = 28,59$)

4. Cuando una persona que mide 170 cm arroja una sombra de 84 cm, la de un edificio es de 32 metros. ¿Qué altura tiene el edificio? (64,76 m)

5. Un globo está sujeto a un puente de 84 m de largo. Los ángulos de elevación del globo desde cada uno de los extremos del puente son 53° y 74° . ¿Cuál es la altura del globo? (80,73 m)

6. El ángulo de elevación con el que se ve la parte superior de un edificio es de 50° . Avanzando 20 m hacia él, el ángulo es de 65° . ¿Cuál es la altura del edificio? (53,66 m)

7. Desde dos torres de observación separadas entre sí 2485 m se ve un punto (alineado con ellas) bajo ángulos respectivos de 84° y 72° . ¿A qué distancia de cada una de las torres se encuentra dicho punto? (1877,63 m)

8. Calcular el área de un hexágono regular de 5 cm de lado. ($\frac{75\sqrt{3}}{2}$)

9. Desde un punto del suelo se observa un repetidor de televisión situado encima de un monte de 548 m. Los ángulos de elevación de la base del repetidor y de su punto más alto son, respectivamente, 53° y $54^\circ 30'$. ¿Cuál es la altura del repetidor? (30,93 m)

10. Hallar, sin hacer uso de la calculadora, las razones de 105° . Lo mismo, con 345° .

11. Escribir como suma o diferencia el producto $\sin 3x \cdot \cos x$

12. Simplificar la expresión $\frac{1 + \sec x}{\tan x + \sin x}$.

13. Demostrar que $\frac{\sec^4 x - \tan^4 x}{\sec^2 x} = 1 + \sin^2 x$

14. Resolver las ecuaciones

a) $2 \tan x \cdot \sec x - \tan x = 0$ ($x = 0^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$)

b) $\sin^2 x + 3 \sin x - 2 = 0$ ($x = 34^\circ 9' 48'' + k \cdot 360^\circ, x = 145^\circ 50' 12'' + k \cdot 360^\circ$)

c) $\cos x + 2 \sin x \tan x = 1$ ($x = 0^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$)

d) $\tan^2 x + 2 \sec^2 x = 1$ (sin solución)

15. Demostrar que $\frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} = \frac{1 - \sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$ solo es cierto si $x \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$

16. Simplificar $\cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x + \sin 2x \cdot \sin 3x$

17. Resuelve la ecuación $\cos 2x + \sin x = 4 \sin^2 x$. (Soluciones:)

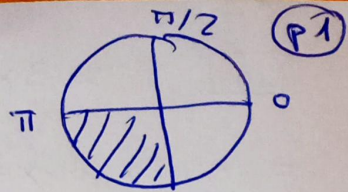
$$x = 30^\circ + k \cdot 360, x = 150^\circ + k \cdot 360, x = 199^\circ 28' 16'' + k \cdot 360, x = 340^\circ 31' 44'' + k \cdot 360$$

18. Resuelve la ecuación $\cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x = 2$. ($x = 60^\circ + k \cdot 360$)

19. Resolver el sistema $\begin{cases} \sin^2 x + y = 1 \\ \cos^2 x + y = 2 \end{cases}$ ($x = k \cdot 180^\circ, y = 1$)

20. Resolver el sistema $\begin{cases} \sin x \cdot \sin y = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \cos x \cdot \cos y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$
 ~~$(x = 135^\circ, y = 45^\circ)$~~ Mal
 $(x = 135^\circ, y = 315^\circ)$
 $(x = 225^\circ, y = 45^\circ)$

$$1) \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ com } \pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad (3^\circ \text{mad})$$



$$\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x} = \frac{3}{5} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{3}{5} \operatorname{cos} x \\ \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 \operatorname{cos}^2 x + \operatorname{cos}^2 x = 1; \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{sen} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ \operatorname{cos} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ \text{em } 3^\circ \text{mad} \\ \operatorname{sen} y \operatorname{cos} \neq 0 \end{array}$$

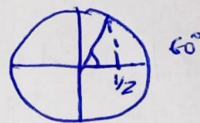
$$\frac{9}{25} \operatorname{cos}^2 x + \operatorname{cos}^2 x = 1; \quad \left(\frac{9}{25} + 1\right) \operatorname{cos}^2 = 1; \quad \frac{34}{25} \operatorname{cos}^2 x = 1; \quad \operatorname{cos}^2 x = \frac{25}{34}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} x = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{34}} = \boxed{-\frac{5\sqrt{34}}{34}}; \quad \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{3}{5} \left(-\frac{5\sqrt{34}}{34}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{3\sqrt{34}}{34}}$$

$3^\circ \text{mad. cos -}$

$$10) a) 105^\circ = 60^\circ + 45^\circ$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \beta + \operatorname{cos} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta \\ \operatorname{cos}(\alpha + \beta) = \operatorname{cos} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \beta - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$



$$\operatorname{sen}(105^\circ) = \operatorname{sen} 60^\circ \operatorname{cos} 45^\circ + \operatorname{cos} 60^\circ \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2}(1 + \sqrt{3})}{4}}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} 105^\circ = \operatorname{cos} 60^\circ \operatorname{cos} 45^\circ - \operatorname{sen} 60^\circ \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2}(1 - \sqrt{3})}{4}}$$

$$b) 345^\circ = (360^\circ - 60^\circ) + 45^\circ = (60^\circ) + 45^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{sen} 345^\circ = \operatorname{sen}(-60^\circ) \operatorname{cos} 45^\circ + \operatorname{cos}(-60^\circ) \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{cos} 345^\circ = \operatorname{cos}(-60^\circ) \operatorname{cos} 45^\circ - \operatorname{sen}(-60^\circ) \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{sen}(-60^\circ) = -\operatorname{sen} 60^\circ \\ \operatorname{cos}(-60^\circ) = \operatorname{cos} 60^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\operatorname{sen} 345^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(-\sqrt{3} + 1)}{4} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2}(1 - \sqrt{3})}{4}}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} 345^\circ = \operatorname{cos}(-60^\circ) \operatorname{cos} 45^\circ - \operatorname{sen}(-60^\circ) \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2}(1 + \sqrt{3})}{4}}$$

11) $\operatorname{sen} 3x \cdot \cos x = \operatorname{sen}(2x+x) \cdot \cos x =$

$$= (\operatorname{sen} 2x \cos x + \cos 2x \operatorname{sen} x) \cos x =$$

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

$$= (2 \operatorname{sen} x \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x \operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{sen}^3 x) \cos x =$$

$$= (3 \operatorname{sen} x \cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^3 x) \cos x$$

$$= \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x (3 \cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x) =$$

$$= \left[\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x (\sqrt{3} \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x) (\sqrt{3} \cos x - \operatorname{sen} x) \right]$$

12)

$$\frac{1 + \sec x}{\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{sen} x} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\cos x}}{\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} + \operatorname{sen} x} = \frac{\frac{\cos x + 1}{\cos x}}{\frac{\operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{sen} x \cos x}{\cos x}} =$$

↑ $\operatorname{parag.} \exists \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{sen} x \neq 0$ ↑ $\operatorname{parag.} \exists \cos \neq 0$ ↑ $\operatorname{parag.} \exists \operatorname{sen} x (1 + \cos x) \neq 0$

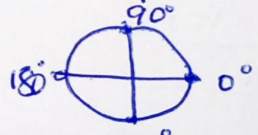
$$= \frac{\frac{\cos x + 1}{\cos x}}{\frac{\operatorname{sen} x \cdot (1 + \cos x)}{\cos x}} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} = \operatorname{cosec} x$$

↑ $\operatorname{parag.} \exists \operatorname{sen} x \neq 0$

Si $\cos x \neq 0$
y $1 + \cos x \neq 0$

Ejemplos siempre q. $\cos x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x \neq 0$; $\cos x \neq -1$

$$\frac{1 + \sec x}{\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{sen} x} = \operatorname{cosec} x$$



$x \neq 0, 90, 180, 270$ + n° entero de vueltas

13)

$$\frac{\sec^4 x - \operatorname{tg}^4 x}{\sec^2 x} = 1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

paraque $\exists \Rightarrow \sec \neq 0$ i.e. $\frac{1}{\cos x} \neq 0$ cierto siempre $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\cos^4 x} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}^4 x}{\cos^4 x}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{\frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}^4 x}{\cos^4 x}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{(1 - \operatorname{sen}^4 x) \cos^2 x}{\cos^4 x} = \frac{(1 - \operatorname{sen}^4 x)}{\cos^2 x} =$$

↑ $\operatorname{Si} \cos x \neq 0$

13) continuación, entonces para q. se cumpla p^{\circledast}
 la igualdad $\cos x \neq 0$ i.e. $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

14) Ecuaciones

a) $2 \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \sec x - \operatorname{tg} x = 0$; $\operatorname{tg} x (2 \cdot \sec x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = 0 ; x \in \{0^\circ + 180^\circ k / k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ \text{ó} \\ 2 \sec x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sec x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = 2 \text{ IMPOSIBLE!} \\ -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Soluciones $x \in \{180^\circ + k / k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

b) $\operatorname{sen}^2 x + 3 \operatorname{sen} x - 2 = 0$ $\operatorname{sen} x = a$ (cambio variable)

$$a^2 + 3a - 2 = 0 ; a = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4(-2)}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \Rightarrow \text{log. de la calculadora}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{17}}{2} \rightarrow \text{idem.}$$

c) $\cos x + 2 \sin x \tan x = 1$; $\cos x + \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{\cos x} = 1$

para que $\exists \cos x \neq 0$ (i.e. $x \neq 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}$)

en ese caso $\frac{\cos^2 x + 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\cos x} = 1 \Rightarrow (\cos^2 x + 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x = \underbrace{\cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x}_{1} + \operatorname{sen}^2 x)$


$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\cos x} = 1 \right] \Leftrightarrow 1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 x = \cos x ; 1 + 1 - \cos^2 x = \cos x$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$2 - \cos^2 x - \cos x = 0 ; \cos^2 x + \cos x - 2 = 0 ; a = \cos x$$

$$a^2 + a - 2 = 0 ; a = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(-2)}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \\ \text{IMPOSIBLE} \end{cases}$$

$$-1 < \cos x < 1$$

Si $\cos x = 1 \Leftrightarrow$  0° $x = 0^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}$ (P.4)

Soluciones: $\{ k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

d) $\text{tg}^2 x + 2 \sec^2 = 1$; $\frac{\text{sen}^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + 2 \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1$


para que $\exists \cos^2 x \neq 0$ i.e. $\cos x \neq 0$ portanto $x \neq 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}$
en ese caso:

$$\frac{\text{sen}^2 x + 2}{\cos^2 x} = 1 ; \text{sen}^2 x + 2 = \cos^2 x ; \text{sen}^2 x - \cos^2 x = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\cos^2 x - \text{sen}^2 x}_{\cos 2x} = 2 \quad ; \quad \cos 2x = 2 \quad \text{impossible!}$$

$-1 \leq \cos \alpha \leq 1$

\Rightarrow No tiene solución



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Para qué ángulos se cumple la igualdad:

pág 5

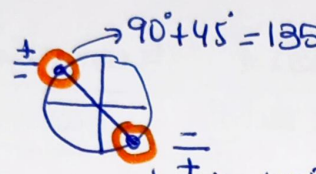
$$\frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen} 2x}{\cos 2x}$$

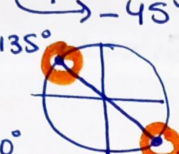
Solución

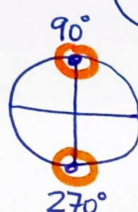
1º) Para q. exista la fracción $\frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x}} =$

$$= \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg} x}{\frac{\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x}}$$

tiene q. ocurrir $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 + \operatorname{tg} x \neq 0 \text{ a)} \\ \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x \neq 0 \text{ b)} \\ \cos x \neq 0 \text{ c)} \end{array} \right\}$

a) $\operatorname{tg} x \neq -1?$  $90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ$
 $\rightarrow -45^\circ$
 + nº entero de vueltas

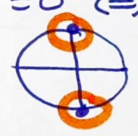
b) $\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x \neq 0$
 $\operatorname{sen} x \neq -\cos x$  las mismas de antes

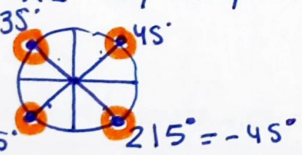
c) $\cos x \neq 0$  + nº entero de vueltas

Todas juntas: $x \neq 90^\circ, 135^\circ, 270^\circ, -45^\circ, \dots$

2º) Para q. $\exists \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen} x}{\cos 2x} \Rightarrow \cos 2x \neq 0$

$$\cos 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 90^\circ, 270^\circ, \dots$$

Es lo mismo q. $x = 45^\circ, 135^\circ, \dots$ + media vuelta entera (180°)  + media vuelta entera 180°

$x \neq \frac{90^\circ}{2}, \frac{270^\circ}{2}, \dots$  $225^\circ, 215^\circ = -45^\circ$

Si unimos todo nos queda

$$x \notin \{ 45^\circ + 90^\circ k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \} \cup \{ 90^\circ + 180^\circ k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

En radianes $x \notin \{ \frac{\pi}{4} + k\frac{\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \} \cup \{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

Continuación del 15

ya sabemos que para que \exists tiene q. ocurrir

que x mosea ni $\frac{\pi}{4} + k\frac{\pi}{2}$, ni $\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$, en ese caso:

demostramos la igualdad $A = B$

$$\textcircled{A} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x} = \frac{1 - \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x}}{1 + \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x}} = \frac{\frac{\operatorname{cos} x - \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x}}{\frac{\operatorname{cos} x + \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x}} = \frac{\operatorname{cos} x - \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x + \operatorname{sen} x}$$

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

$$A = B \Leftrightarrow A - B = 0 \Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1 - 1}{\operatorname{cos}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = \frac{0}{\operatorname{cos}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} 0$$

por $\operatorname{cos}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x \neq 0$ según pedimos al principio.

16) Simplificar $\cos 2x \cos 3x + \sin 2x \cdot \sin 3x$ (p. 7)

$$(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \cos(2x+x) + 2 \sin x \cos x (\sin(2x+x)) = (*)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha+\beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta & (\alpha=2x, \beta=x) \\ \cos(\alpha+\beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta & (\alpha=2x, \beta=x) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(*) = (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) (\cos 2x \cdot \cos x - \sin 2x \sin x) + 2 \sin x \cos x (\sin(2x+x))$$

$$= (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) (\cos 2x \cos x - \sin 2x \sin x) + 2 \sin x \cos x (\sin 2x \cos x + \cos 2x \sin x) =$$

\Rightarrow separamos: ①

$$\textcircled{1} = (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) [(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \cos x - 2 \sin x \cos x \sin x] =$$

$$(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) [\cos^3 x - \sin^2 x \cos x - 2 \sin^2 x \cos x] =$$

$$(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) [\cos^3 x - 3 \sin^2 x \cos x] =$$

$$= \cos^5 x - \underbrace{3 \sin^2 x \cos^3 x - \sin^2 x \cos^3 x + 3 \sin^4 x \cos x}_{\textcircled{2}} =$$

$$= \boxed{\cos^5 x - 4 \sin^2 x \cos^3 x + 3 \sin^4 x \cos x} = \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} = 2 \sin x \cos x [2 \sin x \cos x \cos x + (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \sin x] =$$

$$= 2 \sin x \cos x [2 \sin x \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin^3 x] =$$

$$= 2 \sin x \cos x [3 \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin^3 x] =$$

$$= \boxed{6 \sin^2 x \cos^3 x - 2 \sin^4 x \cos x} = \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} = \cos^5 x - \underbrace{4 \sin^2 x \cos^3 x + 3 \sin^4 x \cos x}_{\textcircled{2}} + \underbrace{6 \sin^2 x \cos^3 x - 2 \sin^4 x \cos x}_{\textcircled{2}} =$$

$$= \cos^5 x + 2 \sin^2 x \cos^3 x + \sin^4 x \cos x =$$

$$= \cos x [\cos^4 x + 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \sin^4 x] =$$

$$= \cos x [(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)^2] =$$

$$= \cos x (\cos^2 x + \underbrace{1 - \cos^2 x})^2 = \cos x (1)^2 = \boxed{\cos x}$$

Suponiendo q se cumplen las condiciones antes indicadas en cierto q $\frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{cos}^2 x}$? (p.8)

$$[1] = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x} = \frac{1 - \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x}}{1 + \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x}} = \frac{\frac{\operatorname{cos} x - \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x}}{\frac{\operatorname{cos} x + \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x}} \stackrel{\operatorname{cos} x \neq 0}{=} \frac{\operatorname{cos} x - \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x + \operatorname{sen} x}$$

$$[2] = \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{cos}^2 x} = \frac{1 - 2 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{cos}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = \frac{1 - 2 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} x}{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} =$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} x}{1 - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x}$$

Para q. $[1] = [2]$ tendría q. ocurrir que:

$$\frac{\operatorname{cos} x - \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x + \operatorname{sen} x} = \frac{1 - 2 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} x}{1 - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x} \text{ esto sea cierto}$$

además por condiciones $\operatorname{cos} x + \operatorname{sen} x \neq 0$ y $1 - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x \neq 0$

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

para q. sea cierto \Leftrightarrow

$$(\operatorname{cos} x - \operatorname{sen} x)(1 - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x) - (\operatorname{cos} x + \operatorname{sen} x)(1 - 2 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} x) = 0$$

Veamos si es verdad:

$$\underbrace{\operatorname{cos} x}_{\cancel{\operatorname{cos} x}} - \underbrace{2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x \operatorname{cos} x}_{\cancel{2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x \operatorname{cos} x}} - \operatorname{sen} x + 2 \operatorname{sen}^3 x - \underbrace{\operatorname{cos} x}_{\cancel{\operatorname{cos} x}} - \operatorname{sen} x + 2 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos}^2 x + \underbrace{2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x \operatorname{cos} x}_{\cancel{2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x \operatorname{cos} x}}$$

$$= -\operatorname{sen} x + 2 \operatorname{sen}^3 x - \operatorname{sen} x + 2 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos}^2 x =$$

$$= -2 \operatorname{sen} x + 2 \operatorname{sen}^3 x + 2 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos}^2 x =$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{sen} x \underbrace{(-1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{cos}^2 x)}_{\substack{1 \\ \forall x \in \mathbb{R}}} = 2 \operatorname{sen} x (-1 + 1) = \boxed{0}$$

Si, es cierto

Resumen la igualdad es cierta siempre q.

$$x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + k \frac{\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k \pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \right\}$$

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P-9

$$\cos 2x + \operatorname{sen} x = 4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

$$\cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen} x = 4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

$$1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen} x - 4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 0$$

$$1 - 6 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen} x = 0$$

$$6 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen} x - 1 = 0 ; b = \operatorname{sen} x ; 6b^2 - b - 1 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = b = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-1)}}{12} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{12} \begin{cases} 1/2 \\ -1/3 \end{cases}$$

1a) si $\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{1}{2}$



$$180 - 30 = 150$$

Comprobación

a) $x = 30$

$$\cos 60 + \operatorname{sen} 30 - 4 \operatorname{sen}^2 30 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 0$$

Si, VALE

b) si $x = 150$

$$\cos 300 + \operatorname{sen} 150 = 4 \operatorname{sen}^2 150 ?$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \quad \text{Si, VALE}$$

$$S_2 = \{150 + k \cdot 360 / k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$S_1 = \{30 + k \cdot 360 / k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

2a) si $\operatorname{sen} x = -\frac{1}{3}$



$$-19,47122^\circ \quad 4^\circ \text{cuad.}$$

$$180 + 19,47122 = 199,47122^\circ \quad 3^\circ \text{cuad.}$$

Comprobación

a) $\cos(2 \cdot (-19,47122^\circ)) + \operatorname{sen}(-19,47122^\circ) = 4 \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2(-19,47122^\circ)$

$$\frac{7}{9} + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 ?$$

$$S_3 = \{-19,47122 + k \cdot 360\}$$

$$-19,47122 = 340,52878^\circ$$

$$\frac{7-3}{9} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{9} ?$$

$$\frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{9} \quad \text{Si, VALE //}$$

b) $\cos(2 \cdot (199,47122^\circ)) + \operatorname{sen}(199,47122^\circ) = 4 \operatorname{sen}^2(199,47122^\circ)$

$$\frac{7}{9} + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 ?$$

$$S_4 = \{199,47122 + k \cdot 360\}$$

$$\frac{7-3}{9} = \frac{4}{9} ?$$

$$\frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{9} \quad \text{Si, VALE //}$$

Soluciones = $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3 \cup S_4$

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$$\cos x + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} x = 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \cos x, b = \operatorname{sen} x \\ a + \sqrt{3} b = 2 \\ \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{p. 10}$$

$$a = 2 - \sqrt{3}b \Rightarrow (2 - \sqrt{3}b)^2 + b^2 = 1; 4 - 4\sqrt{3}b + 3b^2 + b^2 = 1$$

$$4b^2 - 4\sqrt{3}b + 3 = 0; b = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{16 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}}{8} =$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{48 - 48}}{8} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$a = 2 - \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4-3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \cos x$$

Soluciones $\{ 60^\circ + k360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$



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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{sen}^2 x + y = 1 \\ \cos^2 x + y = 2 \end{array} \right. = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{sen}^2 x + y = 1 \\ 1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x + y = 2 \end{array} \right. = \text{lamo } a = \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a^2 + y = 1 \\ 1 - a^2 + y = 2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a^2 + y = 1 \\ -a^2 + y = 1 \end{array}$$

$$2y = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 1} \Rightarrow a^2 + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \quad 180^\circ \quad 0^\circ$$



Soluciones

$$x = \{ k \cdot 180^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$y = 1$$

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} y = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \cos x \cdot \cos y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 1^a \operatorname{ec} + 2^a \operatorname{ec} \Rightarrow \\ \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} y + \cos x \cos y = -1 \end{array}$$

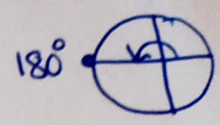
$$\cos(x-y) = -1$$

$$\text{hago } 1^a \operatorname{Ec} - 2^a \operatorname{Ec} \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} y - \cos x \cos y = 0$$

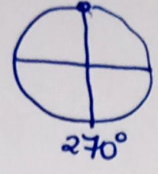
$$-\cos(x+y) = 0$$

$$\text{Resumiendo: } \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos(x-y) = -1 \\ \cos(x+y) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos(x-y) &= -1 \\ \cos(x+y) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{x-y=180^\circ}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos(x-y) &= -1 \\ \cos(x+y) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x+y &= 90^\circ \\ x+y &= 270^\circ \end{aligned}$$



Salen 2 posibilidades

1ª) $\left. \begin{aligned} x-y &= 180^\circ \\ x+y &= 90^\circ \end{aligned} \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x &= 270 \Rightarrow x = \boxed{135^\circ} \\ y &= x - 180^\circ = -45^\circ = \boxed{315^\circ} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_1 = \left\{ \begin{aligned} x &= 135^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ y &= 315^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Comprobación

$$\cos(135^\circ - 315^\circ) = -1 \quad \text{Si, VALE}$$

$$\cos(135^\circ + 315^\circ) = 0 \quad \text{Si, VALE}$$

2ª) $\left. \begin{aligned} x-y &= 180^\circ \\ x+y &= 270^\circ \end{aligned} \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x &= 450 \Rightarrow x = \frac{450}{2} = 225^\circ \\ y &= 225^\circ - 180^\circ = 45^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$S_2 = \left\{ \begin{aligned} x &= 225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ y &= 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Comprobación

$$\cos(225^\circ - 45^\circ) = -1$$

$$\cos(225^\circ + 45^\circ) = 0 \quad \text{Si, VALE}$$

$$\text{Soluciones} = \boxed{S_1 \cup S_2}$$

