

SOLUCIONES TRIGONOMETRÍA

- 12** Si $\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{3}{5}$ y que $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$, calcula, sin hallar previamente el valor de x :

a) $\operatorname{sen} 2x$ b) $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$ c) $\operatorname{sen} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ d) $\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ f) $\operatorname{tg} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$\cos x = -\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} = -\frac{4}{5} \quad (\text{Negativo, por ser del } 2^\circ \text{ cuadrante}).$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{a) } \operatorname{sen} 2x = 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cos x = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = -\frac{24}{25}$$

$$\text{b) } \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - (-4/5)}{1 + (-4/5)}} = \sqrt{\frac{9/5}{1/5}} = 3$$

Signo positivo, pues si $x \in 2^\circ$ cuadrante, entonces $\frac{x}{2} \in 1^\circ$ cuadrante.

$$\text{c) } \operatorname{sen} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \operatorname{sen} x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos x \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3} - 4}{10}$$

$$\text{d) } \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{3} = \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3} - 4}{10}$$

$$\text{f) } \operatorname{tg} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} \pi/4}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{tg} \pi/4} = \frac{-3/4 + 1}{1 - (-3/4) \cdot 1} = \frac{1 - 3/4}{1 + 3/4} = \frac{1}{7}$$

- 13** Halla las R. trigonométricas de 15° de 2 formas, a) como $45^\circ - 30^\circ$ b) $15^\circ = \frac{30^\circ}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \operatorname{sen} 15^\circ &= \operatorname{sen} (45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \operatorname{sen} 30^\circ = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} = 0,258819 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 15^\circ &= \cos (45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ \operatorname{sen} 30^\circ = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} = 0,965926 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} 15^\circ &= \frac{\operatorname{sen} 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{6 + 2 - 2\sqrt{12}}{6 - 2} = \\ &= \frac{8 - 4\sqrt{3}}{4} = 2 - \sqrt{3} = 0,267949 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \operatorname{sen} 15^\circ &= \operatorname{sen} \frac{30^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 30^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}/2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4}} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2} = 0,258819 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos 15^\circ = \cos \frac{30^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 30^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}/2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}} = 0,9659258$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}} = \frac{0,258819}{0,9659258} = 0,2679491$$

15 Halla el valor exacto de estas expresiones:

$$\text{b) } \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{4\pi}{3} - \operatorname{tg} \frac{7\pi}{6} \quad \text{c) } \sqrt{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{6} - \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{3 + 6\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{3 + 4\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$\text{c) } \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 - 3 = -2$$

17 Si $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = -4/3$ y $270^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ$, calcula:

$$\text{a) } \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \right) \quad \text{b) } \cos \left(180^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \quad \text{c) } \operatorname{tg} (900^\circ + \alpha)$$

$$90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ \rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} \alpha > 0 \\ \cos \alpha < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Además, } \frac{\alpha}{2} \in 1^{\text{er}} \text{ cuadrante}$$

$$\bullet \operatorname{tg} \alpha = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\bullet \sec^2 \alpha = \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{16}{9} + 1 = \frac{25}{9} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{9}{25} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\bullet \operatorname{sen} \alpha = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{3} \cdot -\frac{3}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{a) } \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \right) = \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \alpha - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sen} \alpha = 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{5} \right) - 0 \cdot \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \cos \left(180^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) &= \cos 180^\circ \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{sen} 180^\circ \operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \\ &= -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + (-3/5)}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{5-3}{10}} = \\ &= -\sqrt{\frac{2}{10}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \operatorname{tg} (900^\circ + \alpha) &= \operatorname{tg} (2 \cdot 360^\circ + 180^\circ + \alpha) = \operatorname{tg} (180^\circ + \alpha) = \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{tg} 180^\circ + \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg} 180^\circ \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{0 + (-4/3)}{1 - 0 \cdot (-4/3)} = -\frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

19 Si $\cos 78^\circ = 0,2$ y $\operatorname{sen} 37^\circ = 0,6$, calcula $\operatorname{sen} 41^\circ$, $\cos 41^\circ$ y $\operatorname{tg} 41^\circ$.

$$41^\circ = 78^\circ - 37^\circ$$

$$\bullet \operatorname{sen} 78^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 78^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - 0,2^2} = 0,98$$

$$\bullet \cos 37^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 37^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - 0,6^2} = 0,8$$

Ahora ya podemos calcular:

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \operatorname{sen} 41^\circ &= \operatorname{sen} (78^\circ - 37^\circ) = \operatorname{sen} 78^\circ \cos 37^\circ - \cos 78^\circ \operatorname{sen} 37^\circ = \\ &= 0,98 \cdot 0,8 - 0,2 \cdot 0,6 = 0,664 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \cos 41^\circ &= \cos (78^\circ - 37^\circ) = \cos 78^\circ \cos 37^\circ + \operatorname{sen} 78^\circ \operatorname{sen} 37^\circ = \\ &= 0,2 \cdot 0,8 + 0,98 \cdot 0,6 = 0,748 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \operatorname{tg} 41^\circ = \frac{\operatorname{sen} 41^\circ}{\cos 41^\circ} = \frac{0,664}{0,748} = 0,8877$$


20 Si $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = 4$ y $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = -2$, halla $\operatorname{tg} 2\beta$.

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta} \rightarrow 4 = \frac{-2 + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 + 2 \operatorname{tg} \beta} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 4 + 8 \operatorname{tg} \beta = -2 + \operatorname{tg} \beta \rightarrow 7 \operatorname{tg} \beta = -6 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \beta = -\frac{6}{7}$$

$$\text{Luego: } \operatorname{tg} 2\beta = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \beta} = \frac{2 \cdot (-6/7)}{1 - 36/49} = \frac{-12/7}{13/49} = \frac{-12 \cdot 49}{7 \cdot 13} = -\frac{84}{13}$$

24 Prueba que $2 \operatorname{tg} x \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \operatorname{sen} x = \operatorname{tg} x$.

 Sustituye $\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2}$.

$$\text{Como } \cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}} \rightarrow \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2}$$

Y sustituyendo en la expresión:

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \operatorname{tg} x \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \operatorname{sen} x &= 2 \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} - \operatorname{sen} x = \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sen} x (1 + \cos x) - \operatorname{sen} x \cos x}{\cos x} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x [1 + \cos x - \cos x]}{\cos x} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} = \operatorname{tg} x \end{aligned}$$

(*) Sacando factor común.

25 Demuestra que $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \cos\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \cos x$.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \cos\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) &= \\ &= \left[\cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{3}\right] - \left[\cos x \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} - \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{3}\right] = \\ &= \left[(\cos x) \frac{1}{2} - (\operatorname{sen} x) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right] - \left[(\cos x) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - (\operatorname{sen} x) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{sen} x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{sen} x = \cos x \end{aligned}$$

27 Prueba que $\frac{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha - \operatorname{sen} 2\alpha}{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha + \operatorname{sen} 2\alpha} = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha - \operatorname{sen} 2\alpha}{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha + \operatorname{sen} 2\alpha} &= \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha - 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha}{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha + 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha)}{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha)} = \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{aligned}$$

28 Simplifica: $\frac{2 \cos(45^\circ + \alpha) \cos(45^\circ - \alpha)}{\cos 2\alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2 \cos(45^\circ + \alpha) \cos(45^\circ - \alpha)}{\cos 2\alpha} &= \\ &= \frac{2 (\cos 45^\circ \cos \alpha - \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ \operatorname{sen} \alpha) (\cos 45^\circ \cos \alpha + \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ \operatorname{sen} \alpha)}{\cos^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha} = \end{aligned}$$

En el numerador tenemos Suma por diferencia \rightarrow Diferencia de cuadrados.

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2 (\cos^2 45^\circ \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 45^\circ \sin^2 \alpha)}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \\
&= \frac{2 \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 \cos^2 \alpha - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 \sin^2 \alpha \right]}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \cdot 1/2 \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \cdot 1/2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \\
&= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

30 Simplifica la expresión $\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}$ y calcula su valor para $\alpha = 90^\circ$.

$$\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

Por tanto, si $\alpha = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2 \cdot 0}{1} = 0$

14 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

b) $\sin^2 x - \sin x = 0$ **c) $2 \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 0$** **d) $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = 1$**
f) $2 \cos^2 x + \sin x = 1$ **g) $3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x = 0$**

b) $\sin x (\sin x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 0^\circ, x_2 = 180^\circ$

$\sin x = 1 \rightarrow x_3 = 90^\circ$

Comprobando las posibles soluciones, vemos que las tres son válidas. Luego:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 360^\circ = 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \pi + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

c) $\cos x (2 \cos x - \sqrt{3}) = 0 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 90^\circ, x_2 = 270^\circ \\ \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow x_3 = 30^\circ, x_4 = 330^\circ \end{cases}$$

Las cuatro soluciones son válidas. Luego:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

NOTA: Obsérvese que las dos primeras soluciones podrían escribirse como una sola de la siguiente forma:

$$x = 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$d) (1 - \cos^2 x) - \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow 1 - 2 \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 90^\circ \\ x_2 = 270^\circ \end{cases}$$

Las dos soluciones son válidas. Luego:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{O, lo que es lo mismo: } x = 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f) 2(1 - \sin^2 x) + \sin x = 1 \rightarrow 2 - 2 \sin^2 x + \sin x = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} 1 \rightarrow x_1 = 90^\circ \\ -1/2 \rightarrow x_2 = 210^\circ, x_3 = 330^\circ \end{cases}$$

Las tres soluciones son válidas, es decir:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 210^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$g) \operatorname{tg} x (3 \operatorname{tg} x - \sqrt{3}) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 0^\circ, x_2 = 180^\circ \\ \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow x_3 = 30^\circ, x_4 = 210^\circ \end{cases}$$

Comprobamos las posibles soluciones en la ecuación inicial y vemos que las cuatro son válidas.

Entonces:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 360^\circ = 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \pi + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 210^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Lo que podría expresarse con solo dos soluciones que englobaran las cuatro anteriores:

$$x_1 = k \cdot 180^\circ = k\pi$$

$$x_2 = 30^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \quad \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

31 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

a) $\text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) - \sqrt{2} \text{sen } x = 0$ c) $\text{sen } 2x - 2 \cos^2 x = 0$ d) $\cos 2x - 3 \text{sen } x + 1 = 0$

a) $\text{sen } \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \text{sen } x - \sqrt{2} \text{sen } x = 0$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{sen } x - \sqrt{2} \text{sen } x = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{sen } x = 0 \rightarrow \cos x - \text{sen } x = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x = \text{sen } x \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

Al comprobar, podemos ver que ambas soluciones son válidas. Luego:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi = 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ x_2 &= \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi = 225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Podemos agrupar las dos soluciones en:

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi = 45^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ \quad \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

c) $2 \text{sen } x \cos x - 2 \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow 2 \cos x (\text{sen } x - \cos x) = 0 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 90^\circ, \quad x_2 = 270^\circ \\ \text{sen } x = \cos x \rightarrow x_3 = 45^\circ, \quad x_4 = 225^\circ \end{cases}$$

Comprobamos las soluciones. Todas son válidas:

$$x_1 = 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_2 = 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_3 = 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$x_4 = 225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

d) $\cos^2 x - \text{sen}^2 x - 3 \text{sen } x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 1 - \text{sen}^2 x - \text{sen}^2 x - 3 \text{sen } x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow 1 - 2 \text{sen}^2 x - 3 \text{sen } x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2 \text{sen}^2 x + 3 \text{sen } x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \text{sen } x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{4} = \begin{cases} 1/2 \rightarrow x_1 = 30^\circ, \quad x_2 = 150^\circ \\ -2 \rightarrow \text{¡Imposible!}, \text{ pues } |\text{sen } x| \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Comprobamos que las dos soluciones son válidas.

Luego:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

32 Resuelve estas ecuaciones: a) $tg^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1 = \cos x$ b) $2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos 2x = 0$

$$a) \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} + 1 = \cos x \rightarrow 1 - \cos x + 1 + \cos x = \cos x + \cos^2 x \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 2 = \cos x + \cos^2 x \rightarrow \cos^2 x + \cos x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} \begin{cases} 1 \rightarrow x = 0^\circ \\ -2 \rightarrow \text{¡Imposible!}, \text{ pues } |\cos x| \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Luego:

$$x = k \cdot 360^\circ = 2k\pi \quad \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$b) 2 \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{2} + \cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - \cos x + \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x) = 0 \rightarrow 1 - \cos x + \cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \cos^2 x - \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \cos x (2 \cos x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 90^\circ, x_2 = 270^\circ \\ \cos x = 1/2 \rightarrow x_3 = 60^\circ, x_4 = 300^\circ \end{cases}$$

Se comprueba que son válidas todas. Por tanto:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 300^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

33 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

a) $tg 2x \cdot tg x = 1$ b) $\cos x \cos 2x + 2 \cos^2 x = 0$ c) $\operatorname{sen} 2x \cos x = 6 \operatorname{sen}^3 x$

$$a) \frac{2 tg x}{1 - tg^2 x} \cdot tg x = 1 \rightarrow 2 tg^2 x = 1 - tg^2 x \rightarrow tg^2 x = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow tg x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 30^\circ, x_2 = 210^\circ \\ x_3 = 150^\circ, x_4 = 330^\circ \end{cases}$$

Las cuatro soluciones son válidas:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 210^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Agrupando:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \\ x_2 &= 150^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{6} + k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$b) \cos x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) + 2 \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x (\cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x) + 2 \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \cos^3 x - \cos x + 2 \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \cos x (2 \cos^2 x + 2 \cos x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 90^\circ, x_2 = 270^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+8}}{4} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \\ &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \approx \begin{array}{l} -1,366 \rightarrow \text{¡Imposible!}, \text{ pues } |\cos x| \leq 1 \\ 0,366 \rightarrow x_3 = 68^\circ 31' 51,1'', x_4 = 291^\circ 28' 8,9'' \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Las soluciones son todas válidas:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 68^\circ 31' 51,1'' + k \cdot 360^\circ \approx 0,38\pi + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 291^\circ 28' 8,9'' + k \cdot 360^\circ \approx 1,62\pi + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$c) 2 \sin x \cos x \cos x = 6 \sin^3 x \rightarrow 2 \sin \cos^2 x = 6 \sin^3 x \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \sin x (1 - \sin^2 x) = 6 \sin^3 x \rightarrow 2 \sin x - 2 \sin^3 x = 6 \sin^3 x \rightarrow$$

$$2 \sin x - 8 \sin^3 x = 0 \rightarrow 2 \sin x (1 - 4 \sin^2 x) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 0^\circ, x_2 = 180^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 = 30^\circ, x_4 = 150^\circ \\ x_5 = 210^\circ, x_6 = 330^\circ \end{cases}$$

Comprobamos que todas las soluciones son válidas.

Damos las soluciones agrupando las dos primeras por un lado y el resto por otro:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 180^\circ = k\pi \\ x_2 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

38 Expresa $\sin 2\alpha$ y $\sin 4\alpha$ en función de $\sin \alpha$ y $\cos \alpha$.

- $\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$
- $\sin 4\alpha = \sin (2 \cdot 2\alpha) = 2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha =$
 $= 2 \cdot 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cdot (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) =$
 $= 4 (\sin \alpha \cos^3 \alpha - \sin^3 \alpha \cos \alpha)$

40 Demuestra que para todo α se cumple: $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right)$

Desarrollamos la segunda parte de la igualdad:

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right) = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \alpha + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \alpha \right) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{sen} \alpha \right) = \\
&= \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos \alpha + \operatorname{sen} \alpha) = \frac{2}{2} (\cos \alpha + \operatorname{sen} \alpha) = \cos \alpha + \operatorname{sen} \alpha
\end{aligned}$$

46 Demuestra que si α , β y γ son los tres ángulos de un triángulo, se verifica:

$$\operatorname{sen} (\alpha + \beta) - \operatorname{sen} \gamma = 0 \quad \color{blue}{\blacksquare} \text{ Aplica que en todo triángulo: } \alpha + \beta = 180^\circ - \gamma$$

Como en un triángulo $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 180^\circ - \gamma$, entonces:

$$\operatorname{sen} (\alpha + \beta) = \operatorname{sen} (180^\circ - \gamma) = \operatorname{sen} \gamma \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} (\alpha + \beta) - \operatorname{sen} \gamma = 0$$