

ECUACIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

1.- Sea α un ángulo del primer cuadrante, sin hallar el ángulo calcula:

a) Si $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 2/5$ halla $\operatorname{tg}(\pi/2 - \alpha)$, $\operatorname{tg}(\pi - \alpha)$, $\operatorname{tg}(\pi/2 + \alpha)$, $\operatorname{tg}(\pi + \alpha)$, $\operatorname{tg}(-\alpha)$ y $\operatorname{tg}(3\pi/2 - \alpha)$.

b) Si $\operatorname{sen} \alpha = 3/4$ halla $\operatorname{sen}(\pi/2 - \alpha)$, $\operatorname{sen}(\pi - \alpha)$, $\operatorname{sen}(\pi/2 + \alpha)$, $\operatorname{sen}(\pi + \alpha)$, $\operatorname{sen}(-\alpha)$, $\operatorname{sen}(3\pi/2 - \alpha)$ y $\operatorname{sen}(3\pi/2 + \alpha)$

c) Si $\cos \alpha = 2/3$ halla $\cos(\pi/2 - \alpha)$, $\cos(\pi - \alpha)$, $\cos(\pi/2 + \alpha)$, $\cos(\pi + \alpha)$, $\cos(-\alpha)$, $\cos(3\pi/2 - \alpha)$ y $\cos(3\pi/2 + \alpha)$.

(Sol: a) $5/2$; $-2/5$; $2/5$; $-2/5$ y $5/2$

b) $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$; $3/4$; $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$; $-3/4$; $-3/4$; $-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$ y $-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$

c) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$; $-2/3$; $-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$; $-2/3$; $2/3$; $-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ y $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$)

2. Sabiendo que $\operatorname{sen} \alpha = 1/4$, halla $\operatorname{sen}(2\alpha)$, $\cos(2\alpha)$ y $\operatorname{tg}(2\alpha)$ sin calcular el ángulo α .

(Sol: $\sqrt{15}/8$; $7/8$ y $\sqrt{15}/7$).

3. Sabiendo que $\cos \alpha = 0,35$, halla $\operatorname{sen}(\alpha/2)$, $\cos(\alpha/2)$ y $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha/2)$ sin calcular el ángulo α .

(Sol: $\pm 0,57$; $\pm 0,82$ y $0,69$).

4. Dado a un ángulo del 3º cuadrante tal que $\operatorname{tg} a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ halla las razones trigonométricas del ángulo $2a$.

(Sol: $\operatorname{sen}(2a) = \sqrt{3}/2$, $\cos(2a) = 1/2$, $\operatorname{tg}(2a) = \sqrt{3}$)

5. Sabiendo que $\operatorname{tg}(2a) = \sqrt{3}$ y $2a$ es un ángulo del tercer cuadrante, halla $\operatorname{sen} a$ y $\cos a$. ¿De qué ángulo se trata?

(Sol: $\operatorname{sen} a = \sqrt{3}/2$, $\cos a = -1/2$, $a = 120^\circ$)

6. Comprueba si son ciertas las siguientes igualdades:

$$\text{a) } \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 + \sec \alpha} - \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \sec \alpha} = \frac{2}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} \quad \text{b) } \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha + \cos \alpha \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \quad \text{c) } \frac{\sec^4 \alpha - 1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = \sec^2 \alpha + 1$$

$$\text{d) } \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \operatorname{sen} \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha \cdot (\cos \alpha - \operatorname{sen} \alpha)}{1 - 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha} \quad \text{e) } \frac{2 \cos^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + 1}{\cos \alpha} = 3 \cos \alpha$$

$$\text{f) } \frac{\cos \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{sen} \alpha} - \frac{1 + \operatorname{sen} \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 0 \quad \text{g) } \frac{\operatorname{cosec} \alpha - \operatorname{sen} \alpha}{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha} - \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}{\operatorname{cosec} \alpha} = 0 \quad \text{h) } \frac{\sec \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\sec \alpha + 1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha}$$

$$\text{i) } (\sec \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \alpha)(\operatorname{cosec} \alpha + 1) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \quad \text{j) } (\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha) = \operatorname{sen}^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha$$

(Sol: Son todas ciertas)

d) $\cos \alpha \cdot (1 - 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha) = \cos \alpha \cdot (\cos \alpha - \operatorname{sen} \alpha)^2$ Es equivalente

$$1 - 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha = (\cos \alpha - \operatorname{sen} \alpha)^2 \quad \text{Es equivalente}$$

$$(\cos \alpha - \operatorname{sen} \alpha)^2 = \cos^2 \alpha + \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha - 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha = 1 - 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha \quad \text{Queda demostrada la igualdad}$$

7. Demostrar las siguientes identidades:

$$a) \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos 2\alpha} = 2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha$$

$$b) \sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha = \sin \alpha$$

$$c) 1 - \sin \alpha = \left(\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \right)^2$$

$$d) \cos(2\alpha) + 2 \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) + 2 \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$e) \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin(2\alpha)}{1 + \cos \alpha + \cos(2\alpha)} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \sin(2\alpha)}{1 + \cos \alpha + \cos(2\alpha)} = \frac{\sin \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha (1 + 2 \cos \alpha)}{\cos \alpha + 2 \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha (1 + 2 \cos \alpha)}{\cos \alpha (1 + 2 \cos \alpha)} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$f) \left(\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{\sin \alpha} - 2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \right) \cdot \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2 \sin \alpha} - \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{\sin \alpha} - 2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \right) \cdot \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{\sin \alpha} - 2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{\sin \alpha} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sin^2 \alpha =$$

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

8. Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones trigonométricas:

$$a) \cos 3x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(\text{Sol: } x=10^\circ+k120^\circ; \quad x=110^\circ+k \cdot 120^\circ)$$

$$b) \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2}$$

$$(\text{Sol: } x=45^\circ+k \cdot 360^\circ)$$

$$c) \sin x - 2 \cos 2x = -1/2$$

$$(\text{Sol: } 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, \quad 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ,$$

$$. 311^\circ 24' 35'' + k \cdot 360^\circ \quad \text{y} \quad . 228^\circ 35' 25'' + k \cdot 360^\circ)$$

$$d) \sin x \cos x = 1/2$$

$$(\text{Sol: } x=45^\circ+k \cdot 180^\circ)$$

$$e) \sin 2x = \cos x$$

$$(\text{Sol: } x=30^\circ+k \cdot 360^\circ; \quad x=150^\circ+k \cdot 360^\circ; \quad x=90^\circ+k \cdot 180^\circ)$$

$$f) 3 \sin x + \cos x = 1$$

$$(\text{Sol: } x=k \cdot 360^\circ; \quad x=143,13^\circ+k \cdot 360^\circ)$$

$$g) 2 \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + 1 = 0$$

$$(\text{Sol: } x=90^\circ+k \cdot 180^\circ)$$

$$h) \sin^2 x - \sin x = 0$$

$$(\text{Sol: } x=k \cdot 180^\circ; \quad x=90^\circ+k \cdot 360^\circ)$$

$$i) 2 \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 0$$

$$(\text{Sol: } x=90^\circ+k \cdot 180^\circ; \quad x=30^\circ+k \cdot 360^\circ; \quad x=330^\circ+k \cdot 360^\circ)$$

9. Resuelve las ecuaciones trigonométricas:

a) $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2x\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (Sol: $x = 19\pi/24 + \pi k$; $x = -\pi/24 + \pi k$)

$$\pi/4 + 2x_1 = \pi/6 + 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad 2x_1 = -2\pi/24 + 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad x_1 = -\pi/24 + \pi k$$

$$\pi/4 + 2x_2 = (2\pi - \pi/6) + 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad 2x_2 = 19\pi/12 + 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad x_2 = 19\pi/24 + \pi k$$

b) $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (Sol: $x = \pi/12 + \pi k$; $x = -\pi/12 + \pi k$)

$$\pi/2 - 2x_1 = \pi/3 + 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad 2x_1 = \pi/6 + 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad x_1 = \pi/12 + \pi k$$

$$\pi/2 - 2x_2 = (\pi - \pi/3) + 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad 2x_2 = -\pi/6 + 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad x_2 = -\pi/12 + \pi k$$

c) $\tan\left(\pi - \frac{x}{2}\right) = -1$ (Sol: $x = \pi/2 + 2\pi k$)

$$\pi - x_1/2 = 3\pi/4 + 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad x_1/2 = \pi/4 + 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad x_1 = \pi/2 + 4\pi k$$

$$\pi - x_2/2 = (2\pi - \pi/4) + 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad x_2/2 = -3\pi/4 + 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad x_2 = -3\pi/2 + 4\pi k$$

d) $\sin 2x = 2\cos x$ (Sol: $x = \pi/2 + \pi k$)

$$2\sin x \cos x - 2\cos x = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad 2\cos x (\sin x - 1) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \cos x = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad x = \pi/2 + \pi k$$

$$\sin x = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad x = \pi/2 + 2\pi k$$

e) $\sin 4x = \sin 2x$ (Sol: $x = \pi k$; $x = \pi/6 + \pi k$; $x = \pi/2 + \pi k$; $x = 5\pi/6 + \pi k$)

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

$$\sin 2x = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{ll} 2x_1 = 0 + 2\pi k & x_1 = \pi k \\ 2x_2 = \pi + 2\pi k & x_2 = \pi/2 + \pi k \end{array}$$

$$\cos 2x = 1/2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{ll} 2x_3 = \pi/3 + 2\pi k & x_3 = \pi/6 + \pi k \\ 2x_4 = 5\pi/3 + 2\pi k & x_4 = 5\pi/6 + \pi k \end{array}$$

f) $\sin x = 1 + 2\cos 2x$ (Sol: $x = 0,848 + 2\pi k$; $x = 2,294 + 2\pi k$; $x = 3\pi/2 + 2\pi k$)

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

Resolviendo la ecuación de 2º grado: $\sin x = 3/4$ y $\sin x = -1$

g) $\sec x + \tan x = 0$ No tiene solución

$$\frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad 1 + \sin x = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \sin x = -1$$

En este caso si $\sin x = -1 \rightarrow \cos x = 0$ y no tiene solución

h) $6\cos^2(x/2) + \cos x = 1$ (Sol: $x = 2\pi/3 + 2\pi k$; $x = 4\pi/3 + 2\pi k$)

$$6 \cdot \left(\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}\right) + \cos x = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad 3(1 + \cos x) + \cos x = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad 3\cos x + \cos x = -2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \cos x = -1/2$$

10. Resuelve los sistemas de ecuaciones trigonométricas, siendo x e y ángulos agudos:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{a)} \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen}^2 x + 2 \cos^2 y = \frac{3}{2} \\ \cos^2 x - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} & \text{b)} \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x + \cos y = 1 \\ \cos 2x + \operatorname{sen}^2 y = \frac{5}{4} \end{cases} & \text{c)} \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{sen}^2 y = 1 \\ \cos(2x) - \operatorname{sen}^2 y = 0 \end{cases} \end{array}$$

(Sol: a) $x = \pi/4 + 2\pi k$; $y = \pi/4 + 2\pi k$

b) $x_1 = \pi/6 + 2\pi k$; $y_1 = \pi/3 + 2\pi k$

$x_2 = 0,1674 + 2\pi k$; $y_2 = 0,5857 + 2\pi k$

c) $x_1 = 2\pi k$; $y_1 = \pi/2 + \pi k$

$x_2 = \pi/6 + 2\pi k$; $y_2 = \pi/4 + 2\pi k$

$$\text{a)} \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen}^2 x + 2 \cos^2 y = \frac{3}{2} \\ \cos^2 x - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{sumando las ecuaciones} \quad \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \cos^2 y - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 y = 1$$

$$1 + 2 \cos 2y = 1 \rightarrow \cos 2y = 0 \rightarrow 2y_1 = \pi/2 + 2\pi k \rightarrow y_1 = \pi/4 + \pi k$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x_1 + 2 \cos^2(\pi/4) = 3/2 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2 x_1 + 2 \cdot 1/2 = 3/2 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2 x_1 = 1/2$$

$$x_1 = \pi/4 + 2\pi k \quad y_1 = \pi/4 + \pi k$$

$$\text{b)} \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x + \cos y = 1 \\ \cos 2x + \operatorname{sen}^2 y = \frac{5}{4} \end{cases} \quad \operatorname{sen} x = 1 - \cos y \rightarrow \text{Sustituyendo en la 2ª ecuación:}$$

$$\cos 2x + \operatorname{sen}^2 y = 5/4 \rightarrow 1 - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 y = 5/4 \rightarrow 1 - 2(1 - \cos y)^2 + \operatorname{sen}^2 y = 5/4$$

$$1 - 2(1 + \cos^2 y - 2 \cos y) + \operatorname{sen}^2 y = 5/4 \rightarrow 1 - 2 - 2 \cos^2 y + 4 \cos y + 1 - \cos^2 y = 5/4$$

$$-3 \cos^2 y + 4 \cos y - 5/4 = 0 \quad \text{resolviendo la ecuación de 2º grado} \quad \cos y = 1/2 \text{ o } \cos y = 5/6$$

$$\text{c)} \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{sen}^2 y = 1 \\ \cos(2x) - \operatorname{sen}^2 y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{sumando las dos ecuaciones:} \quad \operatorname{sen} x + \cos 2x = 1$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x + 1 - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 1 \rightarrow -2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \quad \operatorname{sen} x = 1/2$$