

EJERCICIOS DE TRIGONOMETRÍA. (Soluciones)

Ejercicio 15.

Resuelve la ecuación: $\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{\cos 2x}{1 - \operatorname{sen} 2x}$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = -\cos x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 135^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ x = 315^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 135^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ \\ (1 - \operatorname{sen} 2x) - (\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 2\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x - \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \operatorname{sen} x = 2\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x + \cos x \Rightarrow \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (1 + \operatorname{sen} x)[(1 + \operatorname{sen} x) - (2\operatorname{sen} x + 1)^2 (1 - \operatorname{sen} x)] = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 + \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = -1 \Rightarrow x = 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ (1 + \operatorname{sen} x) - (2\operatorname{sen} x + 1)^2 (1 - \operatorname{sen} x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \operatorname{sen} x - 4\operatorname{sen}^2 x + 4\operatorname{sen}^3 x - 4\operatorname{sen} x + 4\operatorname{sen}^2 x - 1 + \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \Rightarrow 4\operatorname{sen}^3 x - 2\operatorname{sen} x = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\operatorname{sen} x(2\operatorname{sen}^2 x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ x = 180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{cases} \\ 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ x = 135^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{cases} \\ \operatorname{sen} x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ x = 315^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Al elevar al cuadrado en una ecuación, suelen aparecer soluciones no válidas por lo que es necesario comprobarlas.

Así vemos que los valores $x = 45^\circ$, $x = 225^\circ$ y $x = 180^\circ$ no verifican la ecuación.

Entonces las soluciones de la ecuación son: $\{x = 135^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, x = k \cdot 360^\circ, x = 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ\}$

Ejercicio 16.

Resuelve la ecuación: $\cos x + \cos 2x + \cos 3x = 0$

$$\cos x + \cos 2x + \cos 3x = 0 \Rightarrow (\cos 3x + \cos x) + \cos 2x = 0 \Rightarrow 2\cos \frac{3x+x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{3x-x}{2} + \cos 2x = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos 2x \cdot \cos x + \cos 2x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos 2x \cdot (2\cos x + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos 2x = 0 \\ 2\cos x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 2x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 90^\circ \Rightarrow x = 45^\circ \\ 2x = 270^\circ \Rightarrow x = 135^\circ \\ 2x = 450^\circ \Rightarrow x = 225^\circ \\ 2x = 630^\circ \Rightarrow x = 315^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 45^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ ; \quad \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ x = 240^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{cases}$$

Ejercicio 21.

Si $x + y + z = \pi$, probar que $\operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{sen} y + \operatorname{sen} z = 4 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{y}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{z}{2}$

Antes de abordar la igualdad debemos tener en cuenta :

$$x + y + z = \pi \Rightarrow z = \pi - (x + y) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} z = \operatorname{sen}(x + y) \\ \cos z = -\cos(x + y) \end{cases} / \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{z}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} \frac{z}{2} = \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \\ \cos \frac{z}{2} = \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} 2\alpha = 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} z = \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{z}{2} + \frac{z}{2}\right) = \operatorname{sen} 2\left(\frac{z}{2}\right) = 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{z}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{z}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{sen} y + \operatorname{sen} z &= 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{x+y}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x-y}{2} + \operatorname{sen} z = 2 \cos \frac{z}{2} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) + \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{z}{2} + \frac{z}{2}\right) = \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{z}{2} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{y}{2} + \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{y}{2}\right) + 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{z}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{z}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{z}{2} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{y}{2} + \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{y}{2} + \operatorname{sen} \frac{z}{2}\right) = \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{z}{2} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{y}{2} + \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{y}{2} + \cos \frac{x+y}{2}\right) = 2 \cos \frac{z}{2} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{y}{2} + \cancel{\operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{y}{2}} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{y}{2} - \cancel{\operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{y}{2}}\right) = \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{z}{2} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{y}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{y}{2}\right) = 2 \cos \frac{z}{2} \cdot \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{y}{2}\right) = 4 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{y}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{z}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 33.

Resolver la ecuación $\operatorname{sen} ax \cdot \operatorname{sen} bx = \operatorname{sen} cx \cdot \operatorname{sen} dx$, siendo a, b, c, d positivos y en progresión aritmética.

$$a, b, c, d \text{ son números positivos en progresión aritmética} \Rightarrow \text{llamamos } n \text{ a la diferencia} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = a + n \\ c = a + 2n \\ d = a + 3n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tenemos que: } \cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta - (\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta) = \\ &= \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta - \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta = -2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Entonces: } \operatorname{sen} ax \cdot \operatorname{sen} bx = \operatorname{sen} cx \cdot \operatorname{sen} dx \Rightarrow -2 \operatorname{sen} ax \cdot \operatorname{sen} bx = -2 \operatorname{sen} cx \cdot \operatorname{sen} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(ax + bx) - \cos(ax - bx) = \cos(cx + dx) - \cos(cx - dx) \Rightarrow \cos(a+b)x - \cos(a-b)x = \cos(c+d)x - \cos(c-d)x$$

$$(a+b=2a+n, \quad a-b=-n, \quad c+d=2a+5n, \quad c-d=-n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(2a+n)x - \cancel{\cos(-n)x} = \cos(2a+5n)x - \cancel{\cos(-n)x} \Rightarrow \cos(2ax+nx) = \cos(2ax+5nx) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2ax+nx = 2ax+5nx \\ 0 \\ 2ax+nx = -(2ax+5nx) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2ax+nx = 2ax+5nx \Rightarrow 0 = 4nx \Rightarrow 4nx = k \cdot 2\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{k \cdot 2\pi}{4n} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi}{c+d-a-b} \\ 2ax+nx = -(2ax+5nx) \Rightarrow 4ax+6nx = 0 \Rightarrow (4a+6n)x = k \cdot 2\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{k \cdot 2\pi}{4a+6n} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi}{a+b+c+d} \end{cases} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$