

1. a) Resolver y expresar la solución en forma de intervalos y en la recta real: $x^2-7x+6 \leq 0$
- b) Resolver: $\frac{3x^4-1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left(x^4 - 2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) = \frac{x^2-5}{4}$ (2 puntos)
2. Desarrollar y simplificar, dando el resultado racionalizado:
- $$\left(\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^5 =$$
- (1,75 puntos)
3. a) Hallar, reduciendo previamente al 1^{er} cuadrante: $\sin(-2760^\circ)$
- b) Sabiendo que $\operatorname{tg} a = \frac{3}{2}$, hallar $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + a\right)$
- c) Hallar, mediante fórmula trigonométrica (sin calculadora), $\cos 105^\circ$
- d) Transformar en producto y calcular: $\cos 75^\circ + \cos 15^\circ$
- e) Simplificar: $\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2\sin^2 \alpha}$
- f) Resolver y comprobar: $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = 1$ (2 puntos)
4. Dado $\alpha \in 3^{\text{er}}$ cuadrante tal que $\operatorname{cosec} \alpha = -\sqrt{5}$, se pide, **por este orden**:
- a) Utilizando la fórmula correspondiente, hallar $\cos 2\alpha$ (resultado simplificado y racionalizado; no vale utilizar decimales).
- b) $\sin \alpha/2$
- c) $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - 60^\circ)$
- d) Razonar mediante la circunferencia trigonométrica, y con calculadora, de qué α se trata. (2 puntos)
5. Resolver el triángulo de datos $a=4\text{m}$, $B=45^\circ$ y $C=60^\circ$. Hallar su área. (2 puntos)

1) $x^2 - 7x + 6 \leq 0$
 raíces 1 y 6
 0.1

0.2/

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------|---------------|
| | $(-\infty, 1)$ | $(1, 6)$ | $(6, \infty)$ |
| signo | + | - | + |
| $x^2 - 7x + 6$ | | | |

0.5/ \Rightarrow soluc: $x \in [1, 6]$



b) $\frac{3x^4-1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(x^4-2-\frac{1}{2}x^2) = \frac{x^2-5}{4}$ \otimes mcm=4 \rightarrow $\frac{3x^4-1}{4} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x^4-2-\frac{1}{2}x^2) = \frac{x^2-5}{4}$ (así quitamos denominadores...)

$3x^4-1+2(x^4-2-\frac{1}{2}x^2) = x^2-5$; $3x^4-1+2x^4-4-x^2 = x^2-5$; $5x^4-2x^2 = 0$ (ec. incompleta)

$x^2(5x^2-2) = 0$
 $x^2 = 0$; $|x=0|$ 0.2
 $5x^2-2=0$; $x^2=2/5 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2/5} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$ 0.4
 TOTAL: 2

2) $(\sqrt{2}-\frac{1}{2})^5 = (\sqrt{2})^5 - 5(\sqrt{2})^4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 10(\sqrt{2})^3 (\frac{1}{2})^2 - 10(\sqrt{2})^2 (\frac{1}{2})^3 + 5\sqrt{2}(\frac{1}{2})^4 - (\frac{1}{2})^5 = 0.25$

$= \sqrt{2}^5 - 5 \cdot \sqrt{2}^4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 10 \cdot \sqrt{2}^3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 10 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 5 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32} = 0.25$

$= 4\sqrt{2} - 5 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 10 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} - \frac{20}{8} + \frac{5}{16}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{32} = 0.25$

0.25 $= 4\sqrt{2} - 10 + 5\sqrt{2} - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{16}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{32} = (-10 - \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{32}) + (4 + 5 + \frac{5}{16})\sqrt{2} = \frac{-401}{32} + \frac{149}{16}\sqrt{2}$ 0.75

3) a) $\text{sen}(-2760^\circ) = -\text{sen} 2760^\circ = -(\text{sen} 240^\circ + 7 \cdot 360^\circ) = -\text{sen} 240^\circ = -\text{sen}(180^\circ + 60^\circ) = -(-\text{sen} 60^\circ) = \text{sen} 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 0.3/ $\text{sen}(-\alpha) = -\text{sen} \alpha$ $\text{sen}(180^\circ + \alpha) = -\text{sen} \alpha$

b) dato: $\text{tg} \alpha = 3/2$
 $\alpha \in 1^\circ \text{ cuadr}$
 $\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = \cos \alpha$ 0.1/ ; $1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{13}{4} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{13} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$; sustituir en (*) : $\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$ 0.2
 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$ desechado por $\alpha \in 1^\circ \text{ cuadr}$.

c) $\cos 105^\circ = \cos(60^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \text{sen} 60^\circ \text{sen} 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4}$ 0.3

0.3/ $\cos 75^\circ + \cos 15^\circ = 2 \cos \frac{75+15}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{75-15}{2} = 2 \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ 0.3

e) $\frac{\text{sen} 2d}{2 \text{sen}^2 d} = \frac{\cancel{\text{sen} d} \cos d}{2 \text{sen}^2 d} = \frac{\cos d}{2 \text{sen} d} = \text{ctg} d$ 0.1

f) $\text{sen}^2 x - \cos^2 x = 1$; $\text{sen}^2 x - (1 - \text{sen}^2 x) = 1$; $\text{sen}^2 x - 1 + \text{sen}^2 x = 1$; $2 \text{sen}^2 x = 2$;

0.5/ $\text{sen} x = -1 \Rightarrow x = 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$
 $\text{sen} x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$
 soluc: $x = 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ$ 0.1
 comprob: $\text{sen}^2 90^\circ - \cos^2 90^\circ = 1$ 0.4

4) dato: $\text{cosec} d = -\sqrt{5}$
 $d \in 3^\circ \text{ cuadr}$
 $\text{sen} d = \frac{1}{\text{cosec} d} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 0.1

deschando p. 2.
 $d \in 3^\circ \text{ cuadr}$
 $\text{sen} d = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

a) $\cos 2d = \cos^2 d - \text{sen}^2 d$ (*); ¿cosec? $\text{sen}^2 d + \cos^2 d = 1$; $\frac{1}{5} + \cos^2 d = 1$; $\cos^2 d = \frac{4}{5}$; $\cos d = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$
 $\cos d = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 0.2

sustituir en (*): $\cos 2d = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$ 0.2

b) $\text{sen} \frac{d}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos d}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5 - 2\sqrt{5}}{10}} = \sqrt{\frac{5 + 2\sqrt{5}}{10}}$ 0.3

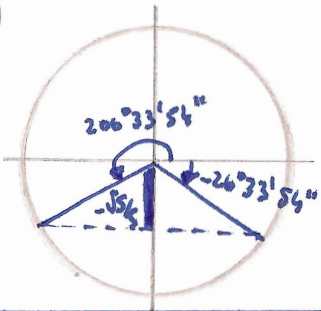
$d \in 3^\circ \text{ cuadr} \Rightarrow 180^\circ < d < 270^\circ$
 $90^\circ < \frac{d}{2} < 135^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{d}{2} \in 2^\circ \text{ cuadr}$
 0.2

$$c) \operatorname{tg}(d-60^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}d - \operatorname{tg}60^\circ}{1 + \operatorname{tg}d \cdot \operatorname{tg}60^\circ} (*) ; \operatorname{tg}d = \frac{\operatorname{sen}d}{\operatorname{cos}d} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}}{-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 0,1$$

$$\text{Sustituimos en (*): } \boxed{\operatorname{tg}(d-60^\circ)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1-2\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1-2\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(1-2\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3})}{(2+\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3})}$$

$$= \frac{2-\sqrt{3}-4\sqrt{3}+6}{4-3} = \boxed{8-5\sqrt{3}} \quad 0,4$$

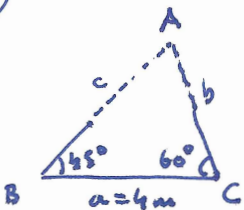
d)



$$\operatorname{sen}d = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \Rightarrow d = \operatorname{arcsen}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) \begin{cases} \approx -26^\circ 33' 54'' \text{ desechado p. q. } d \in 3^{\text{er}} \text{ cuadr.} \\ \approx 206^\circ 33' 54'' \end{cases} \quad 0,5$$

TOTAL: $\boxed{2}$ (0,5 cada apartado)

5)



$$\boxed{A = 180 - (B+C) = 180 - 105 = 75^\circ} \quad 0,2$$

$$\frac{a}{\operatorname{sen}A} = \frac{b}{\operatorname{sen}B} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{\operatorname{sen}75^\circ} = \frac{b}{\operatorname{sen}45^\circ} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{4 \operatorname{sen}45^\circ}{\operatorname{sen}75^\circ} \approx 2,93 \text{ m}} \quad 0,7$$

$$\frac{a}{\operatorname{sen}A} = \frac{c}{\operatorname{sen}C} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{\operatorname{sen}75^\circ} = \frac{c}{\operatorname{sen}60^\circ} \Rightarrow \boxed{c = \frac{4 \operatorname{sen}60^\circ}{\operatorname{sen}75^\circ} \approx 3,59 \text{ m}} \quad 0,7$$

$$\boxed{A = \frac{1}{2} ac \operatorname{sen}B = \frac{1}{2} 4 \cdot 3,59 \cdot \operatorname{sen}45^\circ \approx 5,07 \text{ m}^2} \quad 0,4$$

TOTAL: $\boxed{2}$

ORTOGRAFÍA, SINTAXIS, CALIGRAFÍA 0,05

ORDEN EN EL PLANTEAMIENTO, PRESENTACIÓN, LIMPIEZA... 0,10

CORRECCIÓN LENGUAJE MATEMÁTICO 0,10

TOTAL: $\boxed{0,25}$