

## FICHA ECUACIONES Y SISTEMAS DE ECUACIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones calculando las familias completas de soluciones y teniendo en cuenta la relación entre los ángulos de diferentes cuadrantes. Debe trabajarse en radianes.

1)  $2 \operatorname{sen} x \cos x = \operatorname{sen} x$

2)  $\cos(3x) + \cos x = \cos(2x)$

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

4)  $\operatorname{sen} x + \cos x = 1$

5)  $\cos x + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} x = 0$

6)  $4 \operatorname{sen}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{3}$

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

8) 
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen}(x - y) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \cos(x + y) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

9) 
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x \cos y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ \cos x \operatorname{sen} y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{cases}$$

10) 
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x + \cos y = \sqrt{3} \\ x - y = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

11)  $\operatorname{sen} 2x = \operatorname{sen} x$

12)  $\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x = 0$

13) 
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x \cos y = \frac{1}{4} \\ \cos x \operatorname{sen} y = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

P.1

# Ficha I Ecuaciones y Sist. trigonométricas

1)  $2 \operatorname{sen} x \cos x = \operatorname{sen} x \Leftrightarrow 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cos x - \operatorname{sen} x = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen} x (2 \cos x - 1) = 0 \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \\ 2 \cos x = 1 \end{cases}$

\* Si  $\operatorname{sen} x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0, \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, \dots = 0^\circ, 180^\circ, 360^\circ, \dots$

$S_1 = \{k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{k \cdot 180^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

\* Si  $2 \cos x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \left. \begin{matrix} 60^\circ, 60^\circ + 360^\circ \dots \\ -60^\circ, -60^\circ + 360^\circ \dots \end{matrix} \right\}$   
(con  $\operatorname{sen} x \neq 0$ )

$S_2 = \{60^\circ + k360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{-60^\circ + k360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

en radianes

$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$

$S = S_1 \cup S_2$

2)  $\cos 3x + \cos x = \cos 2x$

(liso, quizás demasiado para este grupo (no poner en examen) además muy largo)

Relaciones ángulos sumas y dobles

$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} 2\alpha = 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha \\ \cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha \end{cases} \left| \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta \end{cases} \right.$

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

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

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

Usando esto en la igualdad del principio:

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

$\cos \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - 3 \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha) + \cos \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha + \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha = 0$

$$(1) \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha \sin^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 0 \quad (P.2)$$

A demás sabemos que (2)  $\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$

siempre

llamo  $a = \cos \alpha$   
 $b = \sin \alpha \quad | \Rightarrow$  sustituyendo en (1) y (2)

$$(1) \quad a^3 - 3ab^2 + a - a^2 + b^2 = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a(a^2 - 3b^2 + 1 - a) + b^2 = 0 \\ (2) \quad a^2 + b^2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$a \quad \Downarrow \quad b^2 = 1 - a^2 \quad \text{sustituyo en (1)}$

$$a^3 - 3a(1 - a^2) + a - a^2 + 1 - a^2 = 0$$

$$\underline{a^3} - \underline{3a} + \underline{3a^3} + \underline{a} - \underline{a^2} + \underline{1} - \underline{a^2} = 0$$

$$4a^3 - 2a^2 - 2a + 1 = 0$$

Ruffini

posibles raices  $\pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1/2 & 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ & & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ \hline & 4 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$4a^2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \cancel{a} \quad a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$4a^2 = 2$$

$$a^2 = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(4a^2 - 2 = (2a - \sqrt{2})(2a + \sqrt{2}))$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad a = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\rightarrow$  Son 2 formas  $\neq$  de llegar al mismo resultado elegir el q. mejor entendáis

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b^2 = 1 - a^2 ; b^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{4} ; b^2 = \frac{3}{4} ; \boxed{b = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

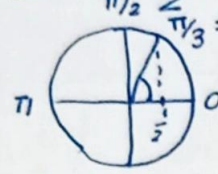
$$a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow b^2 = 1 - a^2 ; b^2 = 1 - \frac{2}{4} ; b^2 = \frac{2}{4} ; b^2 = \frac{1}{2} ; b = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow b = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

# Resumen de Soluciones


$$a = \cos x, b = \sin x$$

pág. (3)

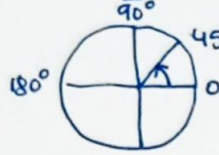
1ª)  $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (1º cuadrante)  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ S_1 = \left\{ x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \end{cases}$   
o lo que es lo mismo:  
 $60^\circ + n^\circ$  entero de vueltas




2ª)  $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (4º cuadrante)  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{o en radianes:} \\ S_2 = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \end{cases}$



3ª)  $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (1º cuadrante)  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{en radianes:} \\ S_3 = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \end{cases}$

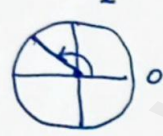


4ª)  $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, b = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (4º cuadrante)  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} S_4 = \left\{ x = 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \\ \text{en radianes} \\ S_4 = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \end{cases}$




5ª)  $a = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (2º cuadrante)  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} S_5 = \left\{ 135^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \\ \text{en radianes} \\ S_5 = \left\{ \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \end{cases}$

$90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ$   
" " " " " "  
 $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$



6ª)  $a = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, b = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (3º cuadrante)  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} S_6 = \left\{ 225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \\ \text{en radianes} \\ S_6 = \left\{ \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \end{cases}$

$\pi = 180^\circ$   
 $180^\circ + 45^\circ = 225^\circ$   
 $\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{4}$



Resumen Las soluciones  $S_3, S_4, S_5, S_6$  se pueden escribir como  $45^\circ + n^\circ$  entero  $\cdot 90^\circ$  i.e.  $\left\{ 45^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = S_7$   
radianes  $\frac{\pi}{4} + k \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4} = \left\{ (2k+1) \frac{\pi}{4} / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = S_7$

Soluciones =  $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_7$

pg 4) Comprobación

(No es necesaria pero ayuda a comprobar los resultados ya entenderlos)

1) Si  $x = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \cos(3 \cdot 60^\circ) + \cos 60^\circ = -1 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos 120^\circ$   
*Si//*

2) Si  $x = -60^\circ \Rightarrow \cos(3 \cdot (-60^\circ)) + \cos(-60^\circ) = -1 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} = -\cos 60^\circ$   
*Si//*

3) Si  $x = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \cos(3 \cdot 45^\circ) + \cos 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0 = \cos 90^\circ$   
*Si//*

4) Si  $x = -45^\circ \Rightarrow \cos(3(-45^\circ)) + \cos(-45^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$   
*Si//*

5) Si  $x = 135^\circ \Rightarrow \cos(3 \cdot 135^\circ) + \cos(135^\circ) =$   
 $= \cos(405^\circ) + \cos(135^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0 =$   
 $= \cos 270^\circ$   
*Si//*

$$\begin{array}{r} 135 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 405^\circ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 405^\circ \\ -360^\circ \\ \hline 45^\circ \end{array}$$

6) Si  $x = 225^\circ \Rightarrow \cos(3 \cdot 225^\circ) + \cos(225^\circ) =$   
 $= \cos(675^\circ) + \cos(225^\circ) =$   
 $= \cos(315^\circ) + \cos(225^\circ) =$   
 $= \cos(-45^\circ) + \cos(225^\circ) =$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0 = \cos(90^\circ) = \cos(450^\circ)$   
*Si//*

$$\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 675^\circ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 675^\circ \\ -360^\circ \\ \hline 315^\circ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -360^\circ \\ +315^\circ \\ \hline -45^\circ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 225^\circ \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 450^\circ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} +450^\circ \\ -360^\circ \\ \hline 90^\circ \end{array}$$

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Ej [3]  $\cos^2 x + 2 \operatorname{sen} x = 2$

añadimos  $\cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 1$   
que siempre se cumple

pág (5)  
formamos un sistema

cambiamos la variable para q. sea más fácil de ver

$$\begin{cases} a = \cos x \\ b = \operatorname{sen} x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + 2b = 2 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \text{resolvemos el sistema} \\ \text{sustitución } a^2 = 1 - b^2 \end{array}$$

$$1 - b^2 + 2b = 2 \quad ; \quad -b^2 + 2b + 1 - 2 = 0; \quad -b^2 + 2b - 1 = 0;$$

$$b^2 - 2b + 1 = 0 \quad \text{ec. 2}^\circ \text{ grado}$$

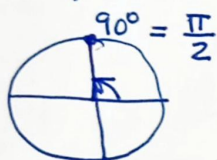
$$b = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{2} = \boxed{1} \quad \text{solc. doble}$$

$$\text{como } a^2 = 1 - b^2 \\ a^2 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0$$

Solución:  $a = 0, b = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= 0 \\ \operatorname{sen} x &= 1 \end{aligned}$$



en radianes =  $\left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} =$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\pi + 4k\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{4k+1}{2} \pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

como  $a = \cos x$   
 $b = \operatorname{sen} x$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 90^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \\ &= \left\{ 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Se puede escribir de las 3 formas y puntúa lo mismo

Ej [4]  $\operatorname{sen} x + \cos x = 1$

añadimos  $\cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 1$  q. siempre se cumple y formamos el sistema

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x = 1 \\ \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \end{cases}$$

cambiamos la variable para q. resulte más cómodo

$$\begin{cases} a = \cos x \\ b = \operatorname{sen} x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b + a = 1 \\ b^2 + a^2 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \text{sustitución } b = 1 - a \\ (1 - a)^2 + a^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - 2a + a^2 + a^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2a^2 - 2a = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2a(a - 1) = 0$$


Soluciones:  $a = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1$   
 $a = 1 \Rightarrow b = 0$

Ec. 2º incompleta

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Soluciones:

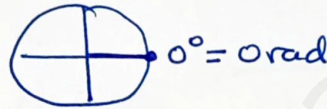
1º)  $a=0$  y  $b=1$   
 $\cos x=0$  y  $\operatorname{sen} x=1$

$\pi=180$    $90^\circ = \pi/2$   
 $90^\circ + n^\circ$  entero de vueltas  
 también se puede escribir como:

$S_1 = \{90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  o en radianes:  
 $S_1 = \{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \{ \frac{\pi + 4k\pi}{2} / k \in \mathbb{Z} \} =$   
 $= \{ \frac{4k+1}{2} \pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

Cualquiera de las 3 formas vale

2º)  $a=1$  y  $b=0$   
 $\cos x=1$  y  $\operatorname{sen} x=0$



$S_2 = \{0^\circ + n^\circ$  entero de vueltas  $\} = \{k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\} =$   
 $= \{2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

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

— 0 —

[5]  $\cos x + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} x = 0$

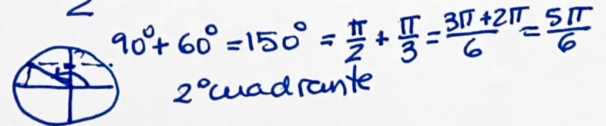
añadimos como siempre  $\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$  y hacemos el cambio de variable  $a = \cos x$ ,  $b = \operatorname{sen} x$ . Nos queda el sistema:

$a + \sqrt{3}b = 0$  sustitución:  $a = -\sqrt{3}b$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 1$   $(\sqrt{3}b)^2 + b^2 = 1; 3b^2 + b^2 = 1;$

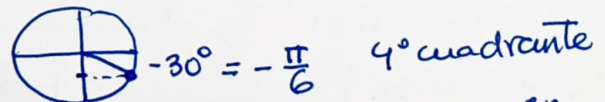
$4b^2 = 1$  ;  $b^2 = \frac{1}{4}$  ;  $b = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

ec. 2º incompleta

1º) Si  $b = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ;



2º) Si  $b = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ;



Soluciones =  $\{150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{-30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  en grados  
 $\{ \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \} \cup \{ -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$  en radianes

Ej. 6  $4 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{3}$

(para este curso y este grupo se deja hacer en grados)  $\frac{\pi}{6} = 30^\circ$ 

$$4 \sin(x - 30^\circ) \cos(x - 30^\circ) = \sqrt{3}$$

Cambio de variable:  $\boxed{\alpha = x - 30^\circ}$  i.e.  $x = \alpha + 30^\circ$ 

$$4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \sqrt{3} ; \text{ usamos ángulo doble}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

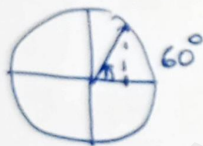
$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$2(2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha) = \sqrt{3}$$

 $2 \cdot \sin 2\alpha = \sqrt{3} ; \sin 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  tenemos dos posibilidades (esto exigirá comprobación para ver cuál es la correcta)

$$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad (1^\circ \text{ cuadrante}) \\ \text{o} \\ \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (2^\circ \text{ cuadrante}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$1^\circ) \text{ si } \sin 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ y } \cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2\alpha = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 30^\circ$$



$$\Rightarrow x = 30^\circ + 30^\circ = \boxed{60^\circ}$$

Comprobamos:  $4(\sin(60^\circ - 30^\circ) \cos(60^\circ - 30^\circ))$ 

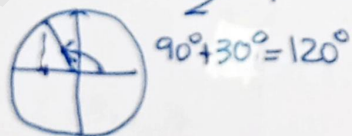
$$= 4 \sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ =$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$



Si // VALE

$$2^\circ) \text{ si } \sin 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ y } \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2\alpha = 120^\circ (\Leftrightarrow) \alpha = 60^\circ$$



$$90^\circ + 30^\circ = 120^\circ$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) x = 30^\circ + 60^\circ = \boxed{90^\circ}$$

Comprobamos:

$$4 \sin(90^\circ - 30^\circ) \cos(90^\circ - 30^\circ) =$$

$$= 4 \sin 60^\circ \cos 60^\circ =$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{Si // VALE}$$





pág 8 Las soluciones serán:

$$S_1 = \{60^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas}\} = \{60^\circ + k360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\pi + 6k\pi}{3} / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} =$$

$$60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{6k+1}{3} \pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

(Se pueden escribir en grados o en radianes, pero el 10 sólo se pone si se escribe en radianes)

$$S_2 = \{90^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas}\} = \{90^\circ + k360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\pi + 4k\pi}{2} / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} =$$

$$90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{4k+1}{2} \pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

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

Ej 7

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

razones ángulo doble  $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \text{sen}^2 \alpha$

sustituyendo:  $\cos^2 x - \text{sen}^2 x + \text{sen} x = 4 \text{sen}^2 x$

$$\cos^2 x - \text{sen}^2 x + \text{sen} x - 4 \text{sen}^2 x = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x - 5 \text{sen}^2 x + \text{sen} x = 0$$

añado  $\cos^2 x + \text{sen}^2 x = 1$  y cambio variable  $a = \cos x$   
 $b = \text{sen} x$

queda el sistema:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a^2 - 5b^2 + b &= 0 \\ a^2 + b^2 &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{por sustitución: } a^2 = 1 - b^2$$

$$-6b^2 + b + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 6b^2 - b - 1 = 0$$

$$b = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-1)}}{12} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{12} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{4}{12} = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9} \end{cases}$$

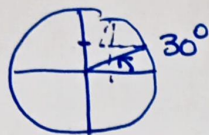
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ; b = \frac{1}{2} \\ a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} ; b = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$a = \cos x, b = \sin x$$

página 9

### Posibles soluciones

$$1^{\text{a}}) a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ y } b = \frac{1}{2}$$

1<sup>er</sup> cuadrante

$$x = 30^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas}$$

comprobación:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2 \cdot 30^\circ) + \sin 30^\circ &= \\ \cos 60^\circ + \sin 30^\circ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{por otro lado: } 4 \sin^2 30^\circ = 4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

$$S_1 = \{ 30^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \}$$

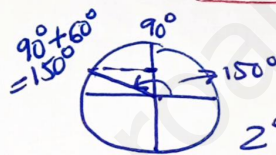
Si // VALE

$$= \{ 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} =$$

$$30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\pi + 12k\pi}{6} / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{12k+1}{6} \pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$2^{\text{a}}) a = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; b = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$x = 150^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero vueltas}$$

2<sup>o</sup> cuadrante

$$\text{Comprobación: } \cos(2 \cdot 150^\circ) + \sin 150^\circ = \cos 300^\circ + \sin 150^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$



$$\text{por otro lado } 4 \sin^2 150^\circ = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 1 \quad \text{Si // VALE}$$

$$S_2 = \{ 150^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \} = \{ 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \} =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{5\pi + 12k\pi}{6} / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} =$$

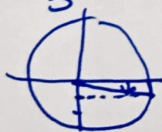
$$= \left\{ \frac{5+12k}{6} \pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 180 - \pi \\ 150 - x \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{150}{180} \pi = \frac{5}{6} \pi$$

$$\cos x = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ y } \sin x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$3^{\text{a}}) a = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ y } b = -\frac{1}{3}$$

4<sup>o</sup> cuadrante

con calculadora:

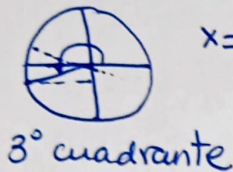
$$x \approx -19,47^\circ \approx -19^\circ 28' 16,4''$$

$$\text{hacemos la comprobación}$$

$$\cos(2 \cdot (-19,47^\circ)) + \sin(-19,47^\circ) = 0,7 - 0,3 \neq 1$$

NO VALE

4<sup>a</sup>)  $a = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$  ;  $b = -\frac{1}{3}$



$x = 180^\circ + 19,47^\circ = 199,47^\circ$   
 $\cos(2 \cdot 199,47^\circ) + \text{sen}(199,47^\circ)$   
 $0,7 - 0,3 \neq 1$  NO VALE

$\Rightarrow$  las soluciones son  $S_1 \cup S_2$

Ej 8

(Muy largo)  $\begin{cases} \text{sen}(x-y) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-y = 45^\circ & 1^\circ \text{ cuadrante} \\ x-y = 90^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ & 2^\circ \text{ cuad.} \end{cases} \\ \text{cos}(x+y) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y = 135^\circ & 2^\circ \text{ cuad.} \\ x+y = 180^\circ + 45^\circ = 225^\circ & 4^\circ \text{ cuad.} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

Haciendo las posibles combinaciones de las soluciones:

$\left. \begin{matrix} x-y = 45^\circ \\ x+y = 135^\circ \end{matrix} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} x-y = 45^\circ \\ x+y = 225^\circ \end{matrix} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} x-y = 135^\circ \\ x+y = 135^\circ \end{matrix} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} x-y = 135^\circ \\ x+y = 225^\circ \end{matrix} \right\}$

quedan 4 sistemas

1<sup>o</sup>)  $\left. \begin{matrix} x-y = 45^\circ \\ x+y = 135^\circ \end{matrix} \right\} \quad \begin{matrix} x = 45^\circ + y \\ 45^\circ + y + y = 135^\circ \Rightarrow 2y = 90^\circ \Rightarrow y = 45^\circ \\ \Rightarrow x = 90^\circ \end{matrix}$

Comprobación  $x = 90^\circ, y = 45^\circ$

$\text{sen}(x-y) = \text{sen}(90^\circ - 45^\circ) = \text{sen}(45^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  si, VALE  
 $\text{cos}(x+y) = \text{cos}(90^\circ + 45^\circ) = \text{cos} 135^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  si

$S_1 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} x = 90^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero vueltas} \\ y = 45^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero vueltas} \end{matrix} \right\} =$

$= \left\{ \begin{matrix} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ y = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \end{matrix} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} x = \frac{1+4k}{2} \pi \\ y = \frac{1+8k}{4} \pi \end{matrix} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z}$

2<sup>o</sup>)  $\left. \begin{matrix} x-y = 45^\circ \\ x+y = 225^\circ \end{matrix} \right\} \quad \begin{matrix} x = 45^\circ + y \\ 45^\circ + y + y = 225^\circ ; 2y = 180^\circ ; \boxed{y = 90^\circ} \Rightarrow \\ \boxed{x = 135^\circ} \end{matrix}$

Comprobación

$\text{sen}(135 - 90) = \text{sen} 45 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  si, VALE  
 $\text{cos}(135 + 90) = \text{cos} 225 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  si, VALE

página (11)

$$S_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 135^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \\ y = 90^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 135^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ y = 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ y = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} =$$

$$135^\circ = 90^\circ + 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi + \pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3+8k}{4} \pi \\ y = \frac{1+4k}{2} \pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$3^\circ \quad \begin{cases} x - y = 135^\circ \\ x + y = 135^\circ \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 135^\circ + y \\ 135^\circ + y + y = 135^\circ; \quad 2y = 0; \quad \boxed{y = 0^\circ} \\ \boxed{x = 135^\circ} \end{array} \right.$$

Comprobación

$$\text{sen}(x - y) = \text{sen}(135^\circ - 0^\circ) = \text{sen} 135^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Si, VALE} \\ \text{cos}(x + y) = \text{cos}(135^\circ + 0^\circ) = \text{cos} 135^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$S_3 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 135^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \\ y = 0^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 135^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ y = k \cdot 360^\circ \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ y = 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{3+8k}{4} \pi \\ y = 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$4^\circ \quad \begin{cases} x - y = 135^\circ \\ x + y = 225^\circ \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 135^\circ + y \\ 135^\circ + y + y = 225^\circ; \quad 2y = 225^\circ - 135^\circ \\ 2y = 90^\circ; \quad \boxed{y = 45^\circ} \quad \boxed{x = 180^\circ} \end{array} \right.$$

Comprobación

$$\text{sen}(x - y) = \text{sen}(180^\circ - 45^\circ) = \text{sen}(135^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{Si, VALE}$$

$$\text{cos}(x + y) = \text{cos}(180^\circ + 45^\circ) = \text{cos}(225^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{Si, VALE}$$

$$S_4 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 180^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero vueltas} \\ y = 45^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero vueltas} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ y = 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} =$$

$$S_4 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ y = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} = \text{página } (12)$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{4} \\ y = \frac{1+8k}{4}\pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Soluciones} = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3 \cup S_4$$

Ej 9

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sen } x \text{ cos } y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ \text{cos } x \text{ sen } y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{array} \right\} \text{ usando fórmulas de ángulos suma y diferencia}$$

$$\text{sumamos } 1^{\text{a}} \text{ Ec} + 2^{\text{a}} \text{ Ec} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{sen } x \text{ cos } y + \text{cos } x \text{ sen } y = 0}$$

$$1^{\text{a}} \text{ Ec} - 2^{\text{a}} \text{ Ec} \Rightarrow \text{sen } x \text{ cos } y - \text{cos } x \text{ sen } y = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\underline{\text{sen } x \text{ cos } y - \text{cos } x \text{ sen } y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

Como sabemos que:

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

Nos queda:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sen}(x+y) = 0 \\ \text{sen}(x-y) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$



Para que esto ocurra:

$$\begin{array}{l} x+y = 0^\circ \quad \text{o} \quad x+y = 180^\circ \\ x-y = -60^\circ \quad \text{o} \quad x-y = 240^\circ \end{array}$$

Los posibles sistemas son:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x+y = 0^\circ \\ x-y = 60^\circ \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} x+y = 0^\circ \\ x-y = 240^\circ \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} x+y = 180^\circ \\ x-y = -60^\circ \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} x+y = 180^\circ \\ x-y = 240^\circ \end{array} \right\}$$



Hay q. resolver los 4 sistemas

$$1^{\text{o}}) \left. \begin{array}{l} x+y = 0^\circ \\ x-y = 60^\circ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x = 60^\circ + y \\ 60^\circ + y + y = 0^\circ; 2y = -60^\circ; \boxed{y = -30^\circ} \\ \boxed{x = 30^\circ} \end{array}$$

Se puede comprobar q.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{sen } 30^\circ \text{ cos } (-30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \neq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ \text{cos } 30^\circ \cdot \text{sen } (-30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \neq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{array}$$

NO VALE

$$2^{\text{a}}) \begin{cases} x+y=0^{\circ} \\ x-y=240^{\circ} \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=-y \\ -y-y=240^{\circ}; -2y=240^{\circ}; \end{array} \right. \quad \text{pág (13)}$$

$$\boxed{y=-120^{\circ}} \quad \boxed{x=120^{\circ}}$$

Comprobación

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen} 120^{\circ} \cdot \cos(-120^{\circ}) &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad \text{Si, vale} \\ \cos 120^{\circ} \cdot \operatorname{sen}(-120^{\circ}) &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = +\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad \text{Si, vale} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 120^{\circ} + n^{\circ} \text{ entero de vueltas} \\ y = 120^{\circ} + n^{\circ} \text{ entero de vueltas} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 120^{\circ} + k \cdot 360^{\circ} \\ y = 120^{\circ} + k \cdot 360^{\circ} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{2}{3}\pi + 2k\pi \\ y = \frac{2}{3}\pi + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{2+6k}{3}\pi \\ y = \frac{2+6k}{3}\pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{180-\pi}{120-x} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{120}{180}\pi = \frac{2}{3}\pi \end{array} \right.$$

$$3^{\text{a}}) \begin{cases} x+y=180^{\circ} \\ x-y=-60^{\circ} \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=180^{\circ}-y \\ 180^{\circ}-y-y=-60^{\circ}; -2y=-60^{\circ}-180^{\circ} \\ -2y=-240^{\circ}; \end{array} \right. \quad \boxed{y=120^{\circ}} \quad \boxed{x=60^{\circ}}$$

Comprobación

$$\operatorname{sen} 60^{\circ} \cdot \cos 120^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad \text{Si, vale}$$

$$\cos 60^{\circ} \cdot \operatorname{sen} 120^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad \text{Si, vale}$$

$$S_3 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 60^{\circ} + n^{\circ} \text{ entero de vueltas} \\ y = 120^{\circ} + n^{\circ} \text{ entero de vueltas} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 60^{\circ} + k \cdot 360^{\circ} \\ y = 120^{\circ} + k \cdot 360^{\circ} \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ y = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{6k+1}{3}\pi \\ y = \frac{6k+2}{3}\pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$4^{\text{a}} \text{ y última)} \begin{cases} x+y=180^{\circ} \\ x-y=240^{\circ} \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=180^{\circ}-y \\ 180^{\circ}-y-y=240^{\circ}; -2y=240^{\circ}-180^{\circ} \\ -2y=60^{\circ}; \end{array} \right. \quad \boxed{y=-30^{\circ}} \quad \boxed{x=180^{\circ}-(-30^{\circ})=210^{\circ}}$$

4ª ...)

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 210^\circ \\ y &= -30^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Comprobación

pdg (14)

$$\operatorname{sen} 210^\circ \cdot \cos(-30^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad \text{si} //$$

$$\cos 210^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen}(-30^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad \text{si} //$$

$$S_4 = \left. \begin{aligned} x &= 210^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \\ y &= -30^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{si} //$$

$$= \left. \begin{aligned} x &= 210^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ y &= -30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} = \left. \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{7}{6} \pi + 2k\pi \\ y &= -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} =$$

$$\begin{matrix} 180 & -\pi \\ 210 & -x \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{210}{180} \pi = \frac{7}{6} \pi \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$= \left. \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{12k+7}{6} \pi \\ y &= \frac{12k-1}{6} \pi \end{aligned} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

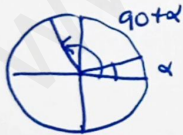
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Soluciones} = S_2 \cup S_3 \cup S_4}$$

(las obtenidas para  $S_1$  NO VALEN, ya lo comprobamos)

Ej 10

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen} x + \cos y &= \sqrt{3} \\ x - y &= \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{En grados} \\ \operatorname{sen} x + \cos y = \sqrt{3} \\ x - y = 90^\circ \end{array}$$

$$x = 90^\circ + y \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}(90^\circ + y) + \cos y = \sqrt{3}$$



$\operatorname{sen}(90^\circ + \alpha) = \cos(\alpha)$  Utilizando esto en la ecuación, queda:  $\cos y + \cos y = \sqrt{3}$

$$2 \cos y = \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \cos y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ hay 2 posibilidades:}$$

$$y = 30^\circ \text{ ó } y = -30^\circ$$

$$\text{para } \boxed{y = 30^\circ} \Rightarrow x = 90^\circ + 30^\circ = \boxed{120^\circ}$$

$$\text{para } \boxed{y = -30^\circ} \Rightarrow x = 90^\circ + (-30^\circ) = \boxed{60^\circ}$$

Comprobación

$$1^a) \begin{cases} x = 120^\circ \\ y = 30^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$? \text{ sen } x + \text{cos } y = \sqrt{3}?$$

página (15)

$$\text{sen } 120^\circ + \text{cos } 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

Si, VALE

$$S_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 120^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \\ y = 30^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ y = 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ y = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} =$$

$$\frac{180}{120} \frac{\pi}{x} \left\{ x = \frac{120}{180} \pi = \frac{2}{3} \pi \right.$$

$$\frac{180}{30} \frac{\pi}{x} \left\{ x = \frac{30}{180} \pi = \frac{\pi}{6} \right.$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{6k+2}{3} \pi \\ y = \frac{12k+1}{6} \pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

2ª)

$$\begin{cases} x = 60^\circ \\ y = -30^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\text{comprobación} \quad \text{sen } 60 + \text{cos } (-30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{Si, VALE}$$

$$S_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 60^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \\ y = -30^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ y = -30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ y = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{6k+1}{3} \pi \\ y = \frac{12k-1}{6} \pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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



Ej 11

$$\operatorname{sen} 2x = \operatorname{sen} x$$

razones ángulo doble:  $\operatorname{sen} 2\alpha = 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \alpha$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} x = \operatorname{sen} x \Leftrightarrow 2 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} x - \operatorname{sen} x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen} x (2 \operatorname{cos} x - 1) = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \\ 2 \operatorname{cos} x - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

• Si  $\operatorname{sen} x = 0 \Rightarrow x$  puede ser  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^\circ \\ 180^\circ \end{array} \right.$

• Si  $2 \operatorname{cos} x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \operatorname{cos} x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{cos} x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 60^\circ \\ x = -60^\circ \end{array} \right.$



Comprobación

1)  $x = 0^\circ \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} 2 \cdot 0 = \operatorname{sen} 0$  sí, VALE

$$S_1 = \{ 0^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \} = \{ 0 + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$= \{ 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

2)  $x = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} 2 \cdot 180^\circ = \operatorname{sen} 360^\circ = 0 = \operatorname{sen} 180^\circ$   
sí, VALE

$$S_2 = \{ 180^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \} =$$

$$\{ 180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \{ \pi + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \} =$$

$$\{ (2k+1)\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

También se puede ver que  $S_1 \cup S_2 = \{ k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

3)  $x = 60^\circ \Rightarrow$  comprobación  $\operatorname{sen}(2 \cdot 60^\circ) = \operatorname{sen} 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \operatorname{sen} 60^\circ$   
sí, VALE

$$S_3 = \{ 60^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \} =$$

$$= \{ 60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \{ \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \} =$$

$$= \{ \frac{(6k+1)\pi}{3} / k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

4.)  $x = -60^\circ$ , comprobación página (17)

$$\operatorname{sen}(2 \cdot (-60^\circ)) = \operatorname{sen}(-120^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(-60^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Si VALE} \end{array} \right.$$

$$S_4 = \left\{ -60^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ -60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{6k-1}{3} \pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

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

Ej. 12

$$\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x = 0$$

añadimos  $\cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 1$  y cambio variable

ble  $\begin{cases} a = \cos x \\ b = \operatorname{sen} x \end{cases}$ ; me queda el sistema:

$$\begin{cases} b - a = 0 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = a \\ a^2 + a^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad ; \quad 2a^2 = 1; \quad a^2 = \frac{1}{2}; \quad a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$


Soluciones 1.)  $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  y  $b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 45^\circ \\ \text{se ve fácilmente, la} \\ \text{comprobación} \\ \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ \end{array} \right.$

$a = \cos x$  y  $b = \operatorname{sen} x$

1.º cuadrante

$$S_1 = \left\{ 45^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \right\} = \left\{ 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{8k+1}{4} \pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

2.)  $a = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  y  $b = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  3.º cuadrante 

se comprueba fácilmente q.  $\operatorname{sen} 225^\circ = \cos 225^\circ$   $180^\circ + 45^\circ = 225^\circ$

$$S_2 = \left\{ 225^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \right\} = \left\{ 225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$S_2 = \left\{ \frac{5}{4}\pi + 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{8k+5}{4}\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \text{ pág (18)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= 180^\circ \\ x &= 225^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{225}{180}\pi = \frac{15\pi}{12} = \frac{5}{4}\pi$$

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

Ej 13

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen} x \cos y &= \frac{1}{4} \\ \cos x \operatorname{sen} y &= \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ Vamos a usar las razones} \\ \text{trigonométricas del círculo} \\ \text{suma y diferencia}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$$

\* si hacemos 1ª Ecuación + 2ª Ec. nos queda:

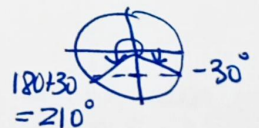
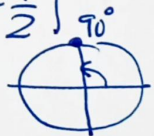
$$\underbrace{\operatorname{sen} x \cos y + \cos x \operatorname{sen} y}_{\operatorname{sen}(x+y)} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{sen}(x+y) = 1}$$

\* si hacemos 1ª Ec - 2ª Ec. nos queda:

$$\underbrace{\operatorname{sen} x \cos y - \cos x \operatorname{sen} y}_{\operatorname{sen}(x-y)} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{sen}(x-y) = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

El nuevo sistema queda:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen}(x+y) &= 1 \\ \operatorname{sen}(x-y) &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$



$$\text{Para } \operatorname{sen}(x+y) = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x+y = 90^\circ}$$

$$\text{Para } \operatorname{sen}(x-y) = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} x-y = -30^\circ \\ x-y = 210^\circ \end{cases}$$

Salen 2 posibles sistemas:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x+y &= 90^\circ \\ x-y &= -30^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ 4º cuadrante} \quad \text{ó} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} x+y &= 90^\circ \\ x-y &= 210^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ 3º cuad.}$$

$$1^{\circ}) \quad \begin{cases} x+y=90^{\circ} \\ x-y=210^{\circ} \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=210^{\circ}+y \\ 210^{\circ}+y+y=90^{\circ} \end{array} \right. \quad ; \quad 2y=90^{\circ}-210^{\circ}$$

$$2y=-120^{\circ} \quad ; \quad \boxed{y=-60^{\circ}} \Rightarrow \boxed{x=150^{\circ}}$$

Comprobación  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin 150^{\circ} \cos(-60^{\circ}) = \frac{1}{4} \\ \cos 150^{\circ} \sin(-60^{\circ}) = -\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right. ?$

$$\sin 150^{\circ} \cos(-60^{\circ}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{Si} //$$

$$\cos 150^{\circ} \sin(-60^{\circ}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{Si} // \text{VALE}$$

$$S_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 150^{\circ} + n^{\circ} \text{ entero de vueltas} \\ y = -60^{\circ} + n^{\circ} \text{ entero vueltas} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 150^{\circ} + k360^{\circ} \\ y = -60^{\circ} + k360^{\circ} \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ y = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} =$$

$$\frac{180}{150} = \frac{\pi}{x} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{150}{180} \pi = \frac{10}{12} \pi = \frac{5}{6} \pi \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{12k+5}{6} \pi \\ y = \frac{6k-1}{3} \pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2^{\circ}) \quad \begin{cases} x+y=90^{\circ} \\ x-y=-30^{\circ} \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=90^{\circ}-y \\ 90^{\circ}-y-y=-30^{\circ} \end{array} \right. \quad ; \quad -2y=-30^{\circ}-90^{\circ} \quad ; \quad -2y=-60^{\circ}$$

$$\boxed{y=30^{\circ}} \Rightarrow \boxed{x=60^{\circ}}$$

Comprobación  $\sin 60^{\circ} \cos 30^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \neq \frac{1}{4}$  No VALE

$$\cos 60^{\circ} \sin 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \neq \frac{3}{4}$$

Las Soluciones son  $\boxed{S_1}$