

## REPASO TRIGONOMETRÍA AMPLIACIÓN MATEMÁTICAS 4º ESO

3.- Simplificar las fracciones:

$$\text{a) } \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{1 + \operatorname{cotg}^2 x} \quad \text{b) } \frac{\sec^2 a - \cos^2 a}{\operatorname{tg}^2 a} \quad \text{c) } \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 a - \operatorname{sen}^2 a}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 a \cdot (2 - \cos^2 a)}$$

Ejercicio nº 3.-

$$1.- \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{1 + \operatorname{cotg}^2 x} = \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{1 + \operatorname{cotg}^2 x} = \frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}} = \operatorname{tg}^2 x$$

$$2.- \frac{\sec^2 a - \cos^2 a}{\operatorname{tg}^2 a} = \frac{\sec^2 a - \cos^2 a}{\operatorname{tg}^2 a} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 a} - \cos^2 a}{\operatorname{tg}^2 a} = \frac{1 - \cos^4 a}{\cos^2 a \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 a} =$$

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

$$3.- \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 a - \operatorname{sen}^2 a}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 a \cdot (2 - \cos^2 a)} = \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 a - \operatorname{sen}^2 a}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 a \cdot (2 - \cos^2 a)} = \frac{1}{2 - \cos^2 a} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}^4 a}{2 - \cos^2 a} =$$

$$= \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}^4 a}{1 + 1 - \cos^2 a} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}^4 a}{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 a} = \frac{(1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 a)(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 a)}{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 a} = \cos^2 a$$

11.- Comprobar las identidades:

$$\text{a) } \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{cotg} \alpha = \sec \alpha \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \quad \text{b) } \operatorname{cotg}^2 a = \cos^2 a + (\operatorname{cotg} a \cdot \cos a)^2$$

$$\text{c) } \frac{1}{\sec^2 a} = \operatorname{sen}^2 a \cdot \cos^2 a + \cos^4 a \quad \text{d) } \operatorname{cotg} a \cdot \sec a = \operatorname{cosec} a$$

$$1.- \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{cotg} \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \alpha} = \sec \alpha \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \alpha$$

$$2.- \cos^2 a + (\operatorname{cotg} a \cdot \cos a)^2 = \cos^2 a + \operatorname{cotg}^2 a \cdot \cos^2 a =$$

$$\cos^2 a (1 + \operatorname{cotg}^2 a) = \cos^2 a \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 a = \frac{\cos^2 a}{\operatorname{sen}^2 a} = \operatorname{cotg}^2 a$$

$$3.- \operatorname{sen}^2 a \cdot \cos^2 a + \cos^4 a = \cos^2 a (\operatorname{sen}^2 a + \cos^2 a) = \cos^2 a = \frac{1}{\sec^2 a}$$

$$4.- \operatorname{cotg} a \cdot \sec a = \frac{\cos a}{\operatorname{sen} a} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos a} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} a} = \operatorname{cosec} a$$

$$5.- \sec^2 a + \operatorname{cosec}^2 a = \frac{1}{\cos^2 a} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 a} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 a + \cos^2 a}{\operatorname{sen}^2 a \cdot \cos^2 a} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 a \cdot \cos^2 a}$$

## SIMPLIFICACIONES E IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

**EJERCICIO 55 :** Simplifica las siguientes expresiones trigonométricas:

a)  $\frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot (1 + \cos x)}{1 - \cos x}$       b)  $\frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{tag} x \cdot (1 - \operatorname{sen} x)}$

Soluciones:

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

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

**EJERCICIO 56 :** Demostrar la siguiente igualdad trigonométrica:

$$\frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \sec^2 x} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x}{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x - 1} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}$$

Soluciones:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \sec^2 x} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x}{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x - 1} &= \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} + \frac{\frac{\cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}}{\frac{\cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} - 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{\cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x}} + \frac{\frac{\cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}}{\frac{\cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}} = \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

## ECUACIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

**EJERCICIO 57 :** Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones trigonométricas:

a)  $\operatorname{sen} x = 0$       b)  $\operatorname{sen}(x + \pi/4) = \sqrt{3}/2$       c)  $2 \cdot \operatorname{tag} x - 3 \cdot \operatorname{cotag} x - 1 = 0$   
 d)  $3 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - 5 \operatorname{sen} x + 2 = 0$       e)  $\cos^2 x - 3 \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 0$       f)  $2 \operatorname{cos} x = 3 \operatorname{tag} x$

Solución:

a)  $\operatorname{sen} x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0^\circ + 360^\circ k \\ x_2 = 180^\circ + 360^\circ k \end{cases} \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x = 0^\circ + 180^\circ k \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$

b)  $\operatorname{sen}(x + \pi/4) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + 45^\circ = 60^\circ + 360^\circ k \Rightarrow x = 15^\circ + 360^\circ k \\ x + 45^\circ = 120^\circ + 360^\circ k \Rightarrow x = 75^\circ + 360^\circ k \end{cases} \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$c) 2\operatorname{tag}x - 3 \operatorname{cotag}x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\operatorname{tag}x - \frac{3}{\operatorname{tag}x} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\operatorname{tag}^2x - \operatorname{tag}x - 3 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tag}x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{4} = \begin{matrix} 1,5 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\operatorname{tag}x = 1,5 \Rightarrow x = 56^\circ 18' 35'' + 180^\circ k$$

$$\operatorname{tag}x = -1 \Rightarrow x = 135^\circ + 180^\circ k$$

$$d) 3\operatorname{sen}^2x - 5\operatorname{sen}x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}x = \frac{5 \pm 1}{6}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 90^\circ + 180^\circ k$$

$$\operatorname{sen}x = 2/3 \Rightarrow x = \begin{matrix} 41^\circ 48' 37'' + 360^\circ k \\ 138^\circ 11' 23'' + 360^\circ k \end{matrix}$$

$$e) \cos^2x - 3\operatorname{sen}^2x = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \operatorname{sen}^2x - 3\operatorname{sen}^2x = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 4\operatorname{sen}^2x = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2x = 1/4 \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}x = \pm 1/2$$

$$\operatorname{sen}x = 1/2 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = 30^\circ + 360^\circ k \\ x = 150^\circ + 360^\circ k \end{matrix}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}x = -1/2 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = 210^\circ + 360^\circ k \\ x = 330^\circ + 360^\circ k \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{O resumido: } \begin{matrix} x = 30^\circ + 180^\circ k \\ x = 150^\circ + 180^\circ k \end{matrix}$$

$$f) 2\cos x = 3 \operatorname{tag}x \Rightarrow 2\cos x = \frac{3\operatorname{sen}x}{\cos x} \Rightarrow 2\cos^2x = 3\operatorname{sen}x \Rightarrow 2(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2x) = 3\operatorname{sen}x \Rightarrow$$

$$2 - 2\operatorname{sen}^2x = 3\operatorname{sen}x \Rightarrow 2\operatorname{sen}^2x + 3\operatorname{sen}x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4} = \begin{matrix} 1/2 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\operatorname{Sen}x = 1/2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 30^\circ + 360^\circ k \\ x = 150^\circ + 360^\circ k \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{Sen}x = -2 \Rightarrow \text{No tiene solución.}$$