

EXAMEN DE MATEMÁTICAS

SOLUCIONES EXAMEN DE TRIGONOMETRÍA 1º BACHILLERATO CT

1) Calcula el valor de la siguiente expresión, sin calculadora:

Resuelto con grados

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{3} + 4 \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{6} - 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{2} &= 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} 120^\circ + 4 \operatorname{sen} 30^\circ - 2 \operatorname{sen} 90^\circ = \\ &= 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen}(180^\circ - 60^\circ) + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot 1 = 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen}(60^\circ) + \cancel{2} - \cancel{2} = \cancel{2} \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cancel{2}} = \boxed{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{4\pi}{3} - \operatorname{tg} \frac{7\pi}{6} &= \cos 300^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 240^\circ - \operatorname{tg} 210^\circ = \\ &= \cos(-60^\circ) + \operatorname{tg}(180^\circ + 60^\circ) - \operatorname{tg}(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ - \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}}{3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

Resuelto con radianes

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{3} + 4 \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{6} - 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{2} &= 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot 1 = \\ &= 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \cancel{2} - \cancel{2} = 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{3} = \cancel{2} \sqrt{3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cancel{2}} = \boxed{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{4\pi}{3} - \operatorname{tg} \frac{7\pi}{6} &= \cos \left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \operatorname{tg} \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \operatorname{tg} \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \\ &= \cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}}{3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

2) Sabiendo que $\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{3}{5}$ y que $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$, calcula

a) $\operatorname{sen} 2x$ b) $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right)$

Solución: Necesitamos calcular $\cos x$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \frac{9}{25} \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{16}{25} \Rightarrow \cos x = \pm \frac{4}{5} \quad \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow \\ 2^\circ \text{ cuadrante} \\ \text{coseno negativo} \end{matrix}$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{a) } \operatorname{sen} 2x = 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cos x = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{-4}{5} = \boxed{-\frac{24}{25}}$$

$$\text{b) } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \cos x - \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{-4}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{5} =$$

$$= \frac{-4\sqrt{3}}{10} - \frac{3}{10} = \boxed{\frac{-3 - 4\sqrt{3}}{10}}$$

3) Un avión vuela entre dos ciudades, A y B, que distan 80 km. Las visuales desde el avión a A y a B forman ángulos de 29° y 43° con la horizontal, respectivamente. ¿A qué altura está el avión?

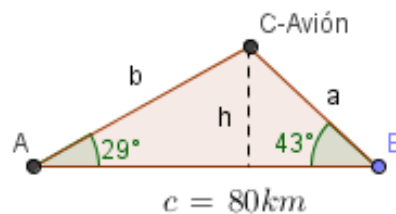
Solución:

$$\hat{C} = 180^\circ - 29^\circ - 43^\circ = 108^\circ$$

Por el teorema del Seno:

$$\frac{a}{\operatorname{sen} A} = \frac{c}{\operatorname{sen} C} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{\operatorname{sen} 29^\circ} = \frac{80}{\operatorname{sen} 108^\circ} \Rightarrow a = 40,78 \text{ km}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} 43^\circ = \frac{h}{a} \Rightarrow h = a \cdot \operatorname{sen} 43^\circ \Rightarrow \boxed{h = 27,81 \text{ km}}$$



4) Halla las diagonales de un rombo de lado 8 cm. y ángulo menor 38 grados.

Solución:

- Aplicando el Teorema del Coseno:

$$d^2 = 8^2 + 8^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot \cos 38^\circ = 27,13 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{diag menor} = \overline{BD} = 5,21 \text{ cm}}$$

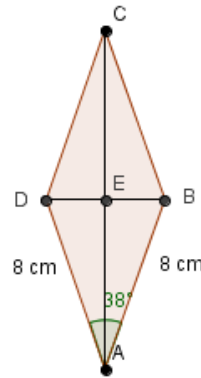
$$\widehat{EAB} = 19^\circ \Rightarrow \widehat{ABE} = 90^\circ - 19^\circ = 71^\circ$$

Por lo tanto: $\widehat{ABC} = 142^\circ$

- Volviendo a aplicar el Teorema del Coseno:

$$\overline{CA}^2 = 8^2 + 8^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot \cos 142^\circ = 228,87$$

$$\text{Diagonal mayor } \boxed{\overline{CA} = 15,13 \text{ cm}}$$



5) Demuestra la siguiente igualdad trigonométrica.

$$\frac{\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x} \cdot \cos 2x = 1 + \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x} \cdot (\cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x) &= \frac{\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x}{\cancel{\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x}} \cdot (\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x) \cdot \cancel{(\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x)} = \\ &= (\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x)^2 = \underbrace{\cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x}_1 + \underbrace{2 \operatorname{sen} x \cos x}_{\operatorname{sen} 2x} = 1 + \operatorname{sen} 2x \end{aligned}$$

6) Resuelve las siguiente ecuaciones trigonométricas:

a) $\operatorname{sen}(2x) - 2 \cos^2 x = 0$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 90^\circ + 180^\circ k} \\ \operatorname{sen} x - \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = \cos x \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 45^\circ + 180^\circ k} \end{cases} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{b) } \cos 2x - 3\sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\cos^2 x}_{1-\sin^2 x} - \sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow -2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{-4} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{-4} = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{-4} = -2 \text{ impossible } (\sin x \in [-1,1]) \\ \frac{-2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{x = 30^\circ + 360^\circ k} \\ \boxed{x = 150^\circ + 360^\circ k} \end{cases} \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$