

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

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

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

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

en radianes

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

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

$$S = S_1 \cup S_2$$

$$2) \quad \boxed{\cos 3x + \cos x = \cos 2x}$$

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

Relaciones ángulos sumas y dobles

$$\operatorname{sen} 2\alpha = 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Usando esto en la igualdad del principio:

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

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

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

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

$\Downarrow$ $b^2 = 1 - a^2$ 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 $\pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{4}$

	4	-2	-2	1
$\frac{1}{2}$		2	0	-1
	4	0	-2	0

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

$$4a^2 = 2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

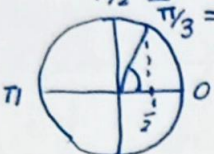
$$a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow b^2 = 1 - a^2 ; b^2 = 1 - \frac{2}{4} ; b^2 = \frac{2}{4} ; b^2 = \frac{1}{2} ; b = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow b = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Resumen de Soluciones

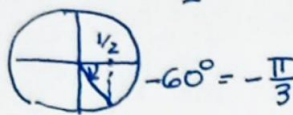
$$a = \cos x, b = \sin x$$

pág. (3)

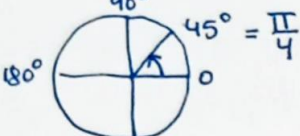
1ª) $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (1º cuadrante) $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ S_1 = \left\{ x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \end{cases}$
o lo que es lo mismo:
 $60^\circ + n^\circ$ entero de vueltas



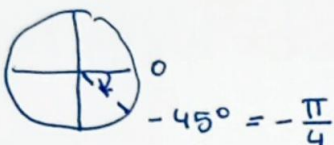
2ª) $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (4º cuadrante) $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{o en radianes:} \\ S_2 = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \end{cases}$



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



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

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



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

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



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. $\{ 45^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \} = S_7$
radianes $\frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4} = \left\{ \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4} / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = S_7$

Soluciones = $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_7$

pág ④ Comprobación (No es necesaria pero ayuda a comprobar los resultados ya entenderlos)

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

Si//

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

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

Si//

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

Si//

$$5) \text{ Si } x = 135^\circ \Rightarrow \cos(3 \cdot 135^\circ) + \cos(135^\circ) =$$

$$= \cos(45^\circ) + \cos(135^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0 =$$

$$= \cos 270^\circ$$

Si//

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

$$6) \text{ Si } x = 225^\circ \Rightarrow \cos(3 \cdot 225^\circ) + \cos(225^\circ) =$$

$$= \cos(315^\circ) + \cos(225^\circ) =$$

$$= \cos(-45^\circ) + \cos(225^\circ) =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0 = \cos(90^\circ) = \cos(450^\circ)$$

Si//

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

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

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

— • —

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

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

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

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

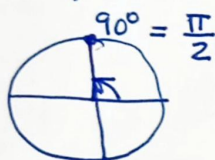
$$b = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{2} = \boxed{1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{solc.} \\ \text{doble} \end{array}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a = 0$$

Solución: $a = 0, b = 1$

$$\begin{array}{l} \cos x = 0 \\ \operatorname{sen} x = 1 \end{array}$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

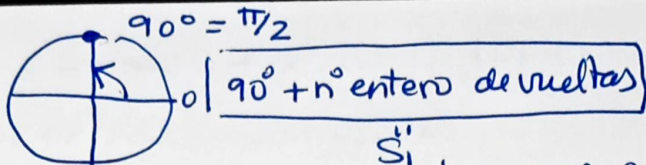
Ec. 2ª incompleta

pág 6

Soluciones:

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

$\pi=180$



también se puede escribir como:

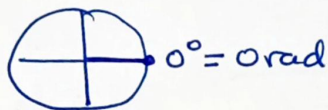
$$S_1 = \{90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \quad \text{o en radianes:}$$

$$S_1 = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\pi + 4k\pi}{2} / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} =$$

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

Cualquiera de las 3 formas vale

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



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

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

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

— o —

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

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

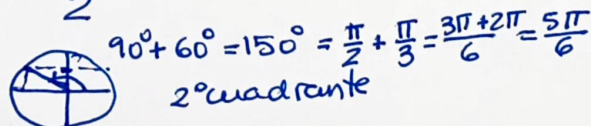
$$\begin{cases} a + \sqrt{3} b = 0 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{Sustitución: } a = -\sqrt{3} b$$

$$(-\sqrt{3} b)^2 + b^2 = 1; \quad 3b^2 + b^2 = 1;$$

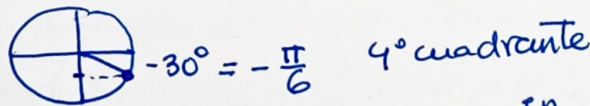
$$4b^2 = 1; \quad b^2 = \frac{1}{4}; \quad b = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$\left\{ \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$ en radianes

página 7

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. $x = \alpha + 30^\circ$ $4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \sqrt{3}$; usamos ángulo doble

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

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

esta

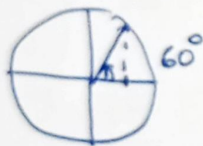
$$2(2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) = \sqrt{3}$$

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

$$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \begin{cases} \cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} & (1^\circ \text{ cuadrante}) \\ \text{o} \\ \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} & (2^\circ \text{ cuadrante}) \end{cases}$$

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

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



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

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



Si // VALE

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

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



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

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:

$$S_1 = \{60^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas}\} = \{60^\circ + k 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\} =$$

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

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

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

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

$$S_2 = \{90^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas}\} = \{90^\circ + k 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z}\} =$$

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

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

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

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

Ej 7

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

razones ángulo doble

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

sustituyendo:

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

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

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

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

queda el sistema:

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

por

sustitución: $a^2 = 1 - b^2$

$$1 - b^2 - 5b^2 + b = 0$$

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

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

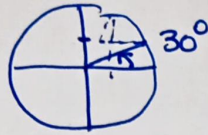
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ; b = \frac{1}{2} \\ a = \pm \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} ; b = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

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

pág. (9)

Posibles soluciones

1ª) $a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ y $b = \frac{1}{2}$
1º cuadrante



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

comprobación:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

2º cuadrante

comprobación: $\cos(2 \cdot 150^\circ) + \sin 150^\circ = \cos 300^\circ + \sin 150^\circ$

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



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

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

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

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

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

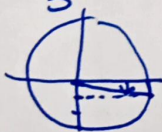
$$x = \frac{150}{180} \pi = \frac{5}{6} \pi$$

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

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

con calculadora:

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



4º cuadrante

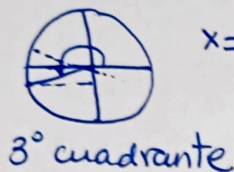
hacemos la comprobación

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

NO VALE

$$4^a) \quad a = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}; \quad b = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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$$x = 180^\circ + 19,47^\circ = 199,47^\circ$$

$$\cos(2 \cdot 199,47^\circ) + \sin(199,47^\circ)$$

$$0,7 - 0,3 \neq 1 \quad \text{NO VALE}$$

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

Ej 8

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

(Muy largo)

Haciendo las posibles combinaciones de las soluciones:

$$\begin{cases} x-y = 45^\circ \\ x+y = 135^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-y = 45^\circ \\ x+y = 225^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-y = 135^\circ \\ x+y = 135^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-y = 135^\circ \\ x+y = 225^\circ \end{cases}$$

quedan 4 sistemas

$$1^\circ) \quad \begin{cases} x-y = 45^\circ \\ x+y = 135^\circ \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x &= 45^\circ + y \\ 45^\circ + y + y &= 135^\circ \Rightarrow 2y = 90^\circ \Rightarrow y = 45^\circ \\ &\Rightarrow x = 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(x-y) &= \sin(90^\circ - 45^\circ) = \sin(45^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{si}' \\ \cos(x+y) &= \cos(90^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 135^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{si} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \sin(x-y) &= \sin(90^\circ - 45^\circ) = \sin(45^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{si}' \\ \cos(x+y) &= \cos(90^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 135^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{si} \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{VALE}$$

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

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

$$2^\circ) \quad \begin{cases} x-y = 45^\circ \\ x+y = 225^\circ \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x &= 45^\circ + y \\ 45^\circ + y + y &= 225^\circ; \quad 2y = 180^\circ; \quad \boxed{y = 90^\circ} \Rightarrow \\ &\quad \boxed{x = 135^\circ} \end{aligned}$$

Comprobación

$$\sin(135 - 90) = \sin 45 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{si}' \text{ VALE}$$

$$\cos(135 + 90) = \cos 225 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{si}' \text{ VALE}$$

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

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

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

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

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

Comprobación

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

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

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

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

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

Comprobación

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen}(x - y) &= \operatorname{sen}(180^\circ - 45^\circ) = \operatorname{sen}(135^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{Si, VALE} \\ \cos(x + y) &= \cos(180^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos(225^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{Si, VALE} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

Ej 9

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin x \cos y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ \cos x \sin y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{array} \right\}$$

usando fórmulas de ángulos suma y diferencia

$$\text{Sumamos } 1^a \text{ Ec} + 2^a \text{ Ec} \Rightarrow \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y = 0$$

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

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

Como sabemos que:

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

Nos queda:

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



Para que esto ocurra:

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

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

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

No vale

Se puede comprobar q. $\begin{array}{l} \sin 30^\circ \cos(-30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \neq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ \cos 30^\circ \sin(-30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \neq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{array}$

No vale

$$2^a) \begin{cases} x+y=0^\circ \\ x-y=240^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-y \\ -y-y=240^\circ; -2y=240^\circ; \end{cases}$$

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

Comprobación

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

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

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

$$\frac{180}{120} = \frac{\pi}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{120}{180}\pi = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$3^a) \begin{cases} x+y=180^\circ \\ x-y=-60^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=180^\circ-y \\ 180^\circ-y-y=-60^\circ; -2y=-60^\circ-180^\circ \\ -2y=-240^\circ; \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{y = 120^\circ} \quad \boxed{x = 60^\circ}$$

Comprobación

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

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

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

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

$$4^a \text{ y última)} \begin{cases} x+y=180^\circ \\ x-y=240^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=180^\circ-y \\ 180^\circ-y-y=240^\circ; -2y=240^\circ-180^\circ \\ -2y=60^\circ; \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{y = -30^\circ} \quad x = 180^\circ - (-30^\circ) = \boxed{210^\circ}$$

4º -)

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

Comprobación

pág (14)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ej 10

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

$$x - y = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

Comprobación

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

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

pág (15)

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

Si, VALE

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

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

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

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

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

2ª)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ej 11

$$\sin 2x = \sin x$$

razones ángulo doble: $\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin x \cos x = \sin x \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin x \cos x - \sin x = 0$$

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

• Si $\sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x$ puede ser $\begin{cases} 0^\circ \\ 180^\circ \end{cases}$

• Si $2 \cos x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \cos x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x = 60^\circ \\ x = -60^\circ \end{cases}$



Comprobación

1° $x = 0^\circ \Rightarrow \sin 2 \cdot 0 = \sin 0$ Si, 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° $x = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \sin 2 \cdot 180^\circ = \sin 360^\circ = 0 = \sin 180^\circ$ Si, 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 $\sin(2 \cdot 60^\circ) = \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin 60^\circ$ Si, VALE

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

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

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

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

4.) $x = -60^\circ$, comprobación pág (17)
 $\text{sen}(2 \cdot (-60^\circ)) = \text{sen}(-120^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $\text{sen}(-60^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ } Si VALE

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

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

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

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

Ej 12

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

añadimos $\cos^2 x + \text{sen}^2 x = 1$ y cambio variable
 $\begin{cases} a = \cos x \\ b = \text{sen} x \end{cases}$; me queda el sistema:

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

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

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

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

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

2.) $a = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ y $b = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 3º cuadrante 
 se comprueba fácilmente q. $\text{sen } 225^\circ = \cos 225^\circ$ $180^\circ + 45^\circ = 225^\circ$
 $S_2 = \{ 225^\circ + n^\circ \text{ entero de vueltas} \} = \{ 225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ / k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

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

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

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

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

Ej 13

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

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

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

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

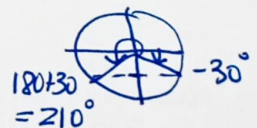
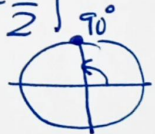
$$\underbrace{\operatorname{sen} x \cos y + \cos x \operatorname{sen} y}_{\operatorname{sen}(x+y)} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{sen}(x+y) = 1}$$

* Si hacemos 1ª Ec - 2ª Ec. nos queda:

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

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:

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

4º cuadrante

3º cuad.

$$1^{\circ}) \quad \begin{cases} x+y=90^{\circ} \\ x-y=210^{\circ} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=210^{\circ}+y \\ 210^{\circ}+y+y=90^{\circ} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2y=90^{\circ}-210^{\circ} \\ 2y=-120^{\circ} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{y=-60^{\circ}} \Rightarrow \boxed{x=150^{\circ}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 150^{\circ} + k 360^{\circ} \\ y = -60^{\circ} + k 360^{\circ} \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ y = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} / k \in \mathbb{Z} =$$

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

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

$$2^{\circ}) \quad \begin{cases} x+y=90^{\circ} \\ x-y=-30^{\circ} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=90^{\circ}-y \\ 90^{\circ}-y-y=-30^{\circ} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -2y=-30^{\circ}-90^{\circ} \\ -2y=-120^{\circ} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{y=60^{\circ}} \Rightarrow \boxed{x=30^{\circ}}$$

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 $\boxed{S_1}$