

1. a) Resolver y expresar la solución en forma de intervalos y en la recta real: $x^2-7x+6 \leq 0$

b) Resolver: $\frac{3x^4-1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left(x^4 - 2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) = \frac{x^2-5}{4}$ (2 puntos)

2. Desarrollar y simplificar, dando el resultado racionalizado:

$$\left(\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^5 =$$
 (1,75 puntos)

3. a) Hallar, reduciendo previamente al 1^{er} cuadrante: $\sin(-2760^\circ)$

b) Sabiendo que $\operatorname{tg} a = \frac{3}{2}$, hallar $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + a\right)$

c) Hallar, mediante fórmula trigonométrica (sin calculadora), $\cos 105^\circ$

d) Transformar en producto y calcular: $\cos 75^\circ + \cos 15^\circ$

e) Simplificar: $\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2\sin^2 \alpha}$

f) Resolver y comprobar: $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = 1$ (2 puntos)

4. Dado $\alpha \in 3^{\text{er}}$ cuadrante tal que $\operatorname{cosec} \alpha = -\sqrt{5}$, se pide, **por este orden**:

a) Utilizando la fórmula correspondiente, hallar $\cos 2\alpha$ (resultado simplificado y racionalizado; no vale utilizar decimales).

b) $\sin \alpha/2$

c) $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - 60^\circ)$

d) Razonar mediante la circunferencia trigonométrica, y con calculadora, de qué α se trata. (2 puntos)

5. Resolver el triángulo de datos $a=4\text{m}$, $B=45^\circ$ y $C=60^\circ$. Hallar su área. (2 puntos)

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

raíces 1 y 6
0.1

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

0.2
 $\Rightarrow$ soluc: $x \in [1, 6]$



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

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

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

TOTAL: 2

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

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

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

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

TOTAL: 1.75

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

$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$

$\sin(180^\circ + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$

0.3

b) dato: $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$; $\alpha \in 1^\circ \text{ cuadr}$
0.5

$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$; $\cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$; $\sin \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$ desechando p. $\alpha \in 1^\circ \text{ cuadr}$.
0.2

$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$ 0.2

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

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

e) $\frac{\sin 2d}{2 \sin^2 d} = \frac{\cancel{\sin d} \cos d}{2 \sin^2 d} = \frac{\cos d}{2 \sin d} = \cot d$ 0.1

f) $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = 1$; $\sin^2 x - (1 - \sin^2 x) = 1$; $\sin^2 x - 1 + \sin^2 x = 1$; $2 \sin^2 x = 2$;

0.5 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin x = -1 \Rightarrow x = 270^\circ + K \cdot 360^\circ \\ \sin x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 90^\circ + K \cdot 360^\circ \end{array} \right\}$ 0.2

soluc: $x = 90^\circ + K \cdot 180^\circ$ 0.1

comprob: $\sin^2 90^\circ - \cos^2 90^\circ = 1$ 0.1

TOTAL: 2

4) datos: $\operatorname{cosec} d = -\sqrt{5}$; $d \in 3^\circ \text{ cuadr}$
0.1

deschando p. $d \in 3^\circ \text{ cuadr}$
 $\sin d = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$
 $\cos d = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

a) $\cos 2d = \cos^2 d - \sin^2 d$; ¿cos d? $\sin^2 d + \cos^2 d = 1$; $\frac{1}{5} + \cos^2 d = 1$; $\cos^2 d = \frac{4}{5}$; $\cos d = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ 0.2

$\cos d = \frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

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

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

$d \in 3^\circ \text{ cuadr} \Rightarrow 180^\circ < d < 270^\circ$

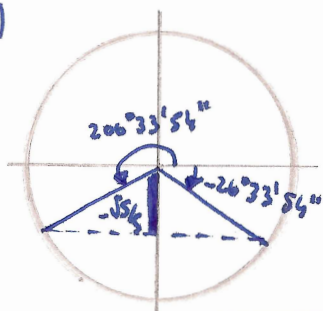
0.2 $90^\circ < \frac{d}{2} < 135^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{d}{2} \in 2^\circ \text{ cuadr}$

$$c) \operatorname{tg}(d-60^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} d - \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ}{1 + \operatorname{tg} d \cdot \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ} (*) ; \operatorname{tg} d = \frac{\sin d}{\cos d} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}}{-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 0.1$$

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

$$= \frac{2 - \sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{3} + 6}{4-3} = \boxed{8-5\sqrt{3}} \quad 0.4$$

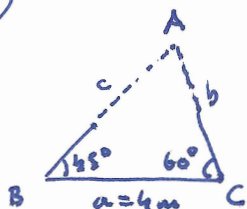
d)



$$\sin d = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \Rightarrow d = \arcsin\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) \begin{cases} \approx -26^\circ 33' 54'' \text{ desechado p.q. } d \in 3^{\text{er}} \text{ cuadr.} \\ \approx 206^\circ 33' 54'' \end{cases} \quad 0.5$$

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

5)



$$\boxed{\hat{A} = 180 - (\hat{B} + \hat{C}) = 180^\circ - 105^\circ = 75^\circ} \quad 0.2$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{\sin 75^\circ} = \frac{b}{\sin 45^\circ} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{4 \sin 45^\circ}{\sin 75^\circ} \approx 2.93 \text{ m}} \quad 0.7$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{\sin 75^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 60^\circ} \Rightarrow \boxed{c = \frac{4 \sin 60^\circ}{\sin 75^\circ} \approx 3.59 \text{ m}} \quad 0.7$$

$$\boxed{A = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B = \frac{1}{2} 4 \cdot 3.59 \cdot \sin 45^\circ \approx 5.07 \text{ m}^2} \quad 0.4$$

TOTAL: $\boxed{2}$

ORTOGRAFÍA, SINTAXIS, CALIGRAFÍA 0,05
 ORDEN EN EL PLANTEAMIENTO, PRESENTACIÓN, LIMPIEZA... 0,10
 CORRECCIÓN LENGUAJE MATEMÁTICO 0,10

TOTAL: $\boxed{0,25}$