



- 1 Expresa en grados: $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ rad, $\frac{5\pi}{2}$ rad, 2 rad.

Resolución

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ rad} = \frac{3 \cdot 180^\circ}{4} = 135^\circ$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{2} \text{ rad} = 450^\circ$$

$$2 \text{ rad} = \frac{2 \cdot 180^\circ}{\pi} = 114^\circ 35' 30''$$

- 2 Expresa en radianes dando el resultado en función de π y como número decimal:

a) 60°

b) 225°

c) 330°

Resolución

$$\text{a) } 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad} = 1,05 \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{b) } 225^\circ = \frac{225\pi}{180} \text{ rad} = \frac{5\pi}{4} \text{ rad} = 3,93 \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{c) } 330^\circ = \frac{330\pi}{180} \text{ rad} = \frac{11\pi}{6} \text{ rad} = 5,76 \text{ rad}$$

- 3 En una circunferencia de 16 cm de diámetro dibujamos un ángulo de 3 rad. ¿Qué longitud tendrá el arco correspondiente?

Resolución

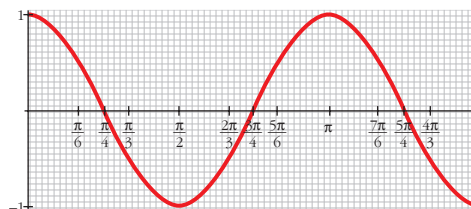
$$l = 8 \cdot 3 = 24 \text{ cm}$$

- 4 Asocia a esta gráfica una de las siguientes expresiones y di cuál es su periodo:

a) $y = \cos x$

b) $y = \cos 2x$

c) $y = 2\cos x$



Completa estos puntos para que pertenezcan a la gráfica: $(5\pi/6, \dots)$, $(4\pi/3, \dots)$, $(-\pi/4, \dots)$.

Resolución

Corresponde a b) $y = \cos 2x$.

$$\text{Si } x = \frac{5\pi}{6}, y = \cos \frac{2 \cdot 5\pi}{6} = \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Si } x = \frac{4\pi}{3}, y = \cos \frac{8\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{4\pi}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Si } x = -\frac{\pi}{4}, y = \cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right)$$



5 Si $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{4}$ y $\alpha < \pi$, halla:

a) $\operatorname{sen} 2\alpha$ b) $\cos(\pi + \alpha)$ c) $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}$ d) $\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha\right)$

Resolución

Si $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{4}$ y $\alpha < \pi$, α está en el segundo cuadrante.

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$\text{a) } \operatorname{sen} 2\alpha = 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}$$

$$\text{b) } \cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{c) } \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + 1/4}{1 - 1/4}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \quad \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ está en el primer cuadrante; su tangente es positiva.}\right)$$

$$\text{d) } \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha\right) = \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \alpha - \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} = -\frac{1}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{45}}{8} = -\frac{1 + 3\sqrt{5}}{8}$$

6 Demuestra cada una de estas igualdades:

$$\text{a) } \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$$

$$\text{b) } \operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta) = \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta$$

Resolución

$$\text{a) } \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \alpha) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$$

O bien:

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha} = \frac{\frac{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}}{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta) &= (\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta) (\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta) = \\ &= (\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \beta)^2 - (\cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta)^2 = \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta = \\ & \text{(Sustituimos } \cos^2 \beta = 1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta \text{ y } \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha) \\ &= \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta) - (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha) \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta = \\ &= \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta - \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta + \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta = \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta \end{aligned}$$



7 Resuelve:

a) $\cos 2x - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = 1$

b) $2\operatorname{tg} x \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \operatorname{sen} x = 1$

Resolución

a) $\cos 2x - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x - (-\operatorname{sen} x) = 1 \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow 1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen} x = 1 \rightarrow -2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x(-2 \operatorname{sen} x + 1) = 0 \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x = 0 & \begin{cases} x_1 = 0^\circ + 360^\circ k, & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x_2 = 180^\circ + 360^\circ k, & k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \\ \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{1}{2} & \begin{cases} x_3 = 30^\circ + 360^\circ k, & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x_4 = 150^\circ + 360^\circ k, & k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

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

$\rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x(1 + \cos x) - \cos x \operatorname{sen} x = \cos x \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{sen} x \cos x - \cos x \operatorname{sen} x = \cos x \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = \cos x \begin{cases} x_1 = 45^\circ + 360^\circ k, & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x_2 = 225^\circ + 360^\circ k, & k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$

8 Simplifica:

a) $\frac{\operatorname{sen} 60^\circ + \operatorname{sen} 30^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ + \cos 30^\circ}$

b) $\frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} \left(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$

Resolución

a) $\frac{\operatorname{sen} 60^\circ + \operatorname{sen} 30^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ + \cos 30^\circ} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{60^\circ + 30^\circ}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{60^\circ - 30^\circ}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{60^\circ + 30^\circ}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{60^\circ - 30^\circ}{2}} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} 45^\circ}{\cos 45^\circ} = \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = 1$

b) $\frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} \left(1 + \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} \left(\frac{1 + \cos \alpha + 1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}\right) = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha}{\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha} = 2$