

**GUÍA 2 DE TRIGONOMETRÍA**  
**Soluciones Guía 1 de Trigonometría**

1. Tenemos:  $0 < a \leq 90^\circ$ , y cumple con:  $2 \operatorname{sen} a + 3 \operatorname{cos} a = 2$

Entonces usamos la igualdad para obtener “sen a”:

$$2 \operatorname{sen} a + 3\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 a} = 2$$

$$3\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 a} = 2 - 2 \operatorname{sen} a \quad /^2$$

$$9(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 a) = 4 - 8 \operatorname{sen} a + 4 \operatorname{sen}^2 a$$

$$9 - 9 \operatorname{sen}^2 a = 4 - 8 \operatorname{sen} a + 4 \operatorname{sen}^2 a$$

$$13 \operatorname{sen}^2 a - 8 \operatorname{sen} a - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} a = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 260}}{26} = \frac{8 \pm 18}{26} = \begin{cases} \frac{26}{26} = 1 & \text{!es solución!} \\ \frac{-10}{26} = \frac{-5}{13} & \text{!no es solución!} \end{cases}$$

Luego:  $\operatorname{sen} a = 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{cos} a = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} a$  no existe! (Se deduce que:  $a = 90^\circ$ ).

2. Si  $a - b = \frac{p}{3}$ , calcule:  $(\operatorname{cos} a + \operatorname{cos} b)^2 + (\operatorname{sen} a + \operatorname{sen} b)^2$

Sea:  $(\operatorname{cos} a + \operatorname{cos} b)^2 + (\operatorname{sen} a + \operatorname{sen} b)^2 = E$ .

Entonces:

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \operatorname{cos}^2 a + 2 \operatorname{cos} a \operatorname{cos} b + \operatorname{cos}^2 b + \operatorname{sen}^2 a + 2 \operatorname{sen} a \operatorname{sen} b + \operatorname{sen}^2 b \\ &= 2 + 2 \operatorname{cos} a \operatorname{cos} b + 2 \operatorname{sen} a \operatorname{sen} b \\ &= 2 + 2(\operatorname{cos} a \operatorname{cos} b + \operatorname{sen} a \operatorname{sen} b) \\ &= 2 + 2 \operatorname{cos}(a - b) \\ &= 2 + 2 \operatorname{cos} \frac{p}{3} = 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

3. Demuestre las siguientes identidades:

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{sen}^4 a + 2\operatorname{sen}^2 a \left(1 - \frac{1}{\operatorname{csc}^2 a}\right) &= \operatorname{sen}^4 a + 2\operatorname{sen}^2 a (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 a) \\
 &= (\operatorname{sen}^2 a)^2 + 2(1 - \cos^2 a) \cos^2 a \\
 &= (1 - \cos^2 a)^2 + 2\cos^2 a - 2\cos^4 a \\
 &= 1 - 2\cos^2 a + \cos^4 a + 2\cos^2 a - 2\cos^4 a \\
 &= 1 - \cos^4 a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e) \left(\cos \frac{a}{2} - \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 &= 1 - \operatorname{sen} a \\
 \left(\cos \frac{a}{2} - \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 &= \cos^2 \frac{a}{2} - 2\cos \frac{a}{2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2} + \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{a}{2} \\
 &= 1 - 2\cos \frac{a}{2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2} \\
 &= 1 - 2\operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{a}{2} \quad [2\operatorname{sen} a \cos a = \operatorname{sen} 2a] \\
 &= 1 - \operatorname{sen} a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(h) 1 + \tan 2q \tan q = \sec 2q$$

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

4. Resuelva las siguientes ecuaciones:

$$(b) 2\operatorname{sen} f + \operatorname{csc} f = 3$$

$$2\operatorname{sen}f + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}f} = 3 \quad / \operatorname{sen}f$$

$$2\operatorname{sen}^2f + 1 = 3\operatorname{sen}f$$

$$2\operatorname{sen}^2f - 3\operatorname{sen}f + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}f = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{4} = 1 \\ \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Entonces tenemos, para:  $0 \leq f \leq 2p$ , las soluciones particulares:

$$(i) \operatorname{sen}f = 1 \Rightarrow f = 90^\circ = \frac{p}{2}$$

$$(ii) \operatorname{sen}f = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f = \begin{cases} 30^\circ = \frac{p}{6} \\ 150^\circ = \frac{5p}{6} \end{cases}$$

Y las soluciones generales son:  $\frac{p}{2} + 2kp, \frac{p}{6} + 2kp, \frac{5p}{6} + 2kp, \quad k \in \mathfrak{C}$

$$(e) 8\operatorname{sen}^2b - 2\cos b = 3$$

$$8\operatorname{sen}^2b - 2\cos b = 3 \quad / -3$$

$$8\operatorname{sen}^2b - 2\cos b - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}b = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+96}}{16} = \frac{2 \pm 10}{16} = \begin{cases} \frac{12}{16} = \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{-8}{16} = \frac{-1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Entonces tenemos, para:  $0 \leq f \leq 2p$ , las soluciones particulares:

$$(i) \operatorname{sen}b = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow b = \operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$(ii) \operatorname{sen}b = \frac{-1}{2} \Rightarrow b = \begin{cases} 210^\circ = \frac{7p}{6} \\ 330^\circ = \frac{11p}{6} \end{cases}$$

Para las soluciones generales se suma el período de la función “sen”:  $2kp, \quad k \in \mathfrak{C}$

$$(f) \cot x - \tan x = 2 \quad \text{Respuesta: } \frac{p}{8}, \frac{9p}{8}, \frac{5p}{8}, \frac{13p}{8}, \quad (+kp, k \in \mathfrak{C}, \text{ para sols. generales})$$

5. Resuelva las ecuaciones:

$$(b) \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Arctg} x$$

$$\text{Sean: } \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{1-x}{1+x} = a \text{ y } \operatorname{Arctg} x = b. \text{ Entonces: } \begin{cases} \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{1-x}{1+x} = a \Rightarrow \operatorname{tga} = \frac{1-x}{1+x} \\ \operatorname{Arctg} x = b \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} b = x \end{cases} (*)$$

Volviendo a la ecuación (b) y reemplazando, tenemos:

$$a = \frac{1}{2} b \Rightarrow 2a = b \quad \text{[Tomamos tg en ambos miembros]}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2a = \operatorname{tg} b$$

$$\frac{2 \operatorname{tga}}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 a} = \operatorname{tg} b$$

$$\frac{2 \frac{1-x}{1+x}}{1 - \frac{(1-x)^2}{(1+x)^2}} = x \quad \text{[Reemplazamos con (*)]}$$

$$\frac{2(1-x^2)}{4x} = x \quad \text{[Simplificamos]}$$

$$3x^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases} \quad \text{!Son soluciones!}$$

6. Demuestre que en un triángulo ABC se cumple que:  $\frac{\operatorname{sen}(a-b)}{\operatorname{sen}(a+b)} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2}$

Usando el teorema del seno tenemos:

$$\frac{a}{\operatorname{sen} a} = \frac{b}{\operatorname{sen} b} = \frac{c}{\operatorname{sen} g} = k \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = k \operatorname{sen} a \\ b = k \operatorname{sen} b \\ c = k \operatorname{sen} g \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Además: } a + b + g = p \Rightarrow a + b = p - g \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}(a+b) = \operatorname{sen} g.$$

Entonces:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2} &= \frac{k^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 a - k^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 b}{k^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 g} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 a - \operatorname{sen}^2 b}{\operatorname{sen}^2 g} \\ &= \frac{(\operatorname{sen} a + \operatorname{sen} b)(\operatorname{sen} a - \operatorname{sen} b)}{\operatorname{sen}^2(a+b)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a+b}{2}\cos\frac{a-b}{2} \cdot 2\cos\frac{a+b}{2}\operatorname{sen}\frac{a-b}{2}}{\operatorname{sen}^2(a+b)} \\ &= \frac{2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a+b}{2}\cos\frac{a+b}{2} \cdot 2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a-b}{2}\cos\frac{a-b}{2}}{\operatorname{sen}^2(a+b)} \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a+b) \cdot \operatorname{sen}(a-b)}{\operatorname{sen}^2(a+b)} \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a-b)}{\operatorname{sen}(a+b)} \end{aligned}$$