

Ejercicios ecuaciones trigonométricas 4º ESO

1. $\sin x = 0$

2. $\cos x = 0$

3. $\sin x = 1$

4. $\cos x = -1$

5. $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = 1/2$

6. $2\tan x - 3\cot x - 1 = 0$

7. $3\sin^2 x - 5\sin x + 2 = 0$

8. $\cos^2 x - 3\sin^2 x = 0$

9. $2\cos x = 3\tan x$

10. $\tan x = \sqrt{2} \cos x$

11. a) $\cos x = 1/2$ b) $\sin x = -1/2$ c) $\tan(x) = 1$

12. a) $2\sin x = 3$ b) $\sin x - \cos x = 0$;

c) $\tan x + 2\sin x = 0$; d) $\cos^2 x = 3\sin^2 x$; e) $2\tan^2 x - 3\tan x + 1 = 0$; f) $4\sin^2 x = 3$;

g) $\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0$; h) $\sin^2 x + \sin x - 6 = 0$ i) $2(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 1$

13. a) $\sin^2 x + \frac{1}{\sec x} = \frac{5}{4}$; b) $\cos x - \tan x = \sec x$; c) $2\cos x = 3 \cdot \tan x$ d) $3 \cdot \sec x - 3 \cdot \sin x \cdot \tan x = -3$

e) $3 \cdot \cosec x - 2 \cdot \cos x \cdot \cotan x + 3 = 0$; f) $3 \cdot \cotan x + 4 \cdot \sin x = 2 \cdot \cos x \cdot \tan x$

Soluciones:

1. $\sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 0 + 360k \\ 180 + 360k \end{cases}$

2. $\cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 90 + 360k \\ 270 + 360k \end{cases}$

3. $\sin x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 90 + 360k$

4. $\cos x = -1 \Rightarrow x = 180 + 360k$

5. $x = \begin{cases} 60 + 360k \\ 120 + 360k \\ 240 + 360k \\ 300 + 360k \end{cases}$

6. $x = \begin{cases} 56^\circ 18' 35'' + 360k \\ 236^\circ 18' 35'' + 360k \\ 135 + 360k \\ 315 + 360k \end{cases}$

7. $x = \begin{cases} 90 + 2k\pi \\ 41^\circ 48' 37'' + 360k \\ 138^\circ 11' 23'' + 360k \end{cases}$

$$8. x = \begin{cases} 30 + 360k \\ 150 + 360k \\ 210 + 360k \\ 330 + 360k \end{cases}$$

$$9= x = \begin{cases} 30 + 360k \\ 150 + 360k \end{cases}; \text{ la ecuación } \sin x = -2 \text{ no tiene solución porque } -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

$$10. x = \begin{cases} 45 + 360k \\ 135 + 360k \end{cases}; \text{ la ecuación } \sin x = -\sqrt{2} \text{ no tiene solución al ser } < -1$$

$$11. a) \cos x = 1/2 \quad \begin{cases} x = 60^\circ + 360k \\ x = 300^\circ + 360k \end{cases}; b) \sin x = -1/2 \quad \begin{cases} x = 210^\circ + 360k \\ x = 330^\circ + 360k \end{cases};$$

$$c) \tan x = 1 \quad \begin{cases} x = 45^\circ + 360k \\ x = 225^\circ + 360k \end{cases}$$

12. a) $2\sin x = 3$; $\sin x = 3/2$ No tiene solución ya que el seno de un ángulo está comprendido entre -1 y 1

$$b) \sin x - \cos x = 0; \sin x = \cos x; \quad \begin{cases} x = 45^\circ + 360k \\ x = 225^\circ + 360k \end{cases}$$

$$c) \tan x + 2\sin x = 0; \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 2\sin x = 0; \frac{\sin x + 2\sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos x} = 0; \sin x + 2\sin x \cdot \cos x = 0;$$

$$\sin x(1+2\cos x) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0^\circ + 360k \\ x = 180^\circ + 360k \end{cases} \\ \cos x = -1/2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 120^\circ + 360k \\ x = 240^\circ + 360k \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$d) \cos^2 x = 3\sin^2 x; \quad 1 - \sin^2 x = 3\sin^2 x; \quad 4\sin^2 x = 1; \quad \sin^2 x = 1/4;$$

$$\sin x = \pm 1/2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 30^\circ + 360k \\ x = 150^\circ + 360k \\ x = 210^\circ + 360k \\ x = 330^\circ + 360k \end{cases}$$

$$e) 2\tan^2 x - 3\tan x + 1 = 0, \text{ resolviendo la ecuación de } 2^\circ \text{ grado } \tan x = \begin{cases} 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 45^\circ + 360k \\ x = 225^\circ + 360k \end{cases} \\ 1/2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 26^\circ 33' 54'' \\ x = 206^\circ 33' 54'' \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$f) 4\sin^2 x = 3; \quad \sin^2 x = 3/4; \quad \sin x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 60^\circ + 360k \\ x = 120^\circ + 360k \\ x = 240^\circ + 360k \\ x = 300^\circ + 360k \end{cases}$$

$$g) \sin^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0; \quad 1 - \cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0; \quad -\cos^2 x + \cos x = 0;$$

$$\cos x(-\cos x + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 90^\circ + 360k \\ x = 270^\circ + 360k \end{cases} \\ \cos x = 1 \rightarrow x = 0^\circ + 360k \end{cases}$$

$$h) \sin^2 x + \sin x - 6 = 0, \text{ resolviendo la ecuación de segundo grado: } \sin x = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -3 \end{cases} \text{ Ambas soluciones son imposibles al ser una mayor que } 1 \text{ y la otra menor que } .1$$

$$i) 2(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 1; \quad 2\cos^2 x - 2\sin^2 x - 1 = 0; \quad 2(1 - \sin^2 x) - 2\sin^2 x - 1 = 0; \quad -4\sin^2 x + 1 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x = 1/4; \quad \operatorname{sen} x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 30^\circ + 360k \\ x = 150^\circ + 360k \\ x = 210^\circ + 360k \\ x = 330^\circ + 360k \end{cases}$$

13. a) $\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sec} x} = \frac{5}{4}; \quad \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{cos} x = \frac{5}{4}; \quad 1 - \operatorname{cos}^2 x + \operatorname{cos} x - \frac{5}{4} = 0; \quad 4 - 4\operatorname{cos}^2 x + 4\operatorname{cos} x - 5 = 0;$

$-4\operatorname{cos}^2 x + 4\operatorname{cos} x - 1 = 0.$ Resolviendo la ecuación $\operatorname{cos} x = 1/2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 60^\circ + 360k \\ x = 300^\circ + 360k \end{cases}$

b) $\operatorname{cos} x - \operatorname{tg} x = \operatorname{sec} x; \quad \operatorname{cos} x - \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos} x}; \quad \operatorname{cos}^2 x - \operatorname{sen} x = 1; \quad 1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen} x - 1 = 0; \quad -\operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen} x = 0;$

$$\operatorname{sen} x (-\operatorname{sen} x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0^\circ + 360k \\ x = 180^\circ + 360k \end{cases} \\ \operatorname{sen} x = -1 \rightarrow x = 270^\circ + 360k \end{cases}$$

c) $2\operatorname{cos} x = 3\operatorname{tg} x; \quad 2\operatorname{cos} x = \frac{3\operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x}; \quad 2\operatorname{cos}^2 x - 3\operatorname{sen} x = 0; \quad 2(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x) - 3\operatorname{sen} x = 0; \quad -2\operatorname{sen}^2 x - 3\operatorname{sen} x + 2 = 0.$

Resolviendo la ecuación $\operatorname{sen} x = \begin{cases} -2, \text{ solución imposible} \\ 1/2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 30^\circ + 360k \\ x = 150^\circ + 360k \end{cases} \end{cases}$

d) $3\operatorname{sec} x - 3\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x = -3; \quad \frac{3}{\operatorname{cos} x} - \frac{3\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{cos} x} = -3; \quad 3 - 3\operatorname{sen}^2 x = -3\operatorname{cos} x; \quad 3 - 3(1 - \operatorname{cos}^2 x) + 3\operatorname{cos} x = 0;$

$$3\operatorname{cos}^2 x + 3\operatorname{cos} x = 0; \quad 3\operatorname{cos} x(\operatorname{cos} x + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{cos} x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 90^\circ + 360k \\ x = 270^\circ + 360k \end{cases} \\ \operatorname{cos} x = -1 \rightarrow x = 180^\circ + 360k \end{cases}$$

e) $3\operatorname{cosec} x - 2\operatorname{cos} x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x + 3 = 0; \quad \frac{3}{\operatorname{sen} x} - \frac{2\operatorname{cos}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} x} + 3 = 0; \quad 3 - 2\operatorname{cos}^2 x + 3\operatorname{sen} x = 0; \quad 3 - 2(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x) + 3\operatorname{sen} x = 0;$

$2\operatorname{sen}^2 x + 3\operatorname{sen} x + 1 = 0;$ Resolviendo la ecuación $\operatorname{sen} x = \begin{cases} -1 \rightarrow x = 270^\circ + 360k \\ -1/2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 210^\circ + 360k \\ x = 330^\circ + 360k \end{cases} \end{cases}$

f) $3\operatorname{ctg} x + 4\operatorname{sen} x = 2\operatorname{cos} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x; \quad \frac{3\operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{sen} x} + 4\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{2\operatorname{cos} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x}; \quad \frac{3\operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{sen} x} + 4\operatorname{sen} x = 2\operatorname{sen} x;$

$$3\operatorname{cos} x + 4\operatorname{sen}^2 x = 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x; \quad 3\operatorname{cos} x + 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x = 0; \quad 3\operatorname{cos} x + 2(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x) = 0; \quad -2\operatorname{sen}^2 x + 3\operatorname{cos} x + 2 = 0.$$

Resolviendo la ecuación obtenemos: $\operatorname{cos} x = \begin{cases} 2, \text{ solución imposible} \\ -1/2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 120^\circ + 360k \\ x = 240^\circ + 360k \end{cases} \end{cases}$