

1º Calcula los lados y el área de un paralelogramo de diagonales 70 y 50 cm sabiendo que el ángulo que forman es de  $40^\circ$ .

(Observación: las diagonales de un paralelogramo se cortan en su punto medio.)

2º Calcula de forma exacta  $\operatorname{sen}75^\circ$  y  $\operatorname{tg}105^\circ$ .

3º Sabiendo que  $\operatorname{tg}\alpha = -3$  y  $\alpha \in IV$  calcula  $\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}$ .

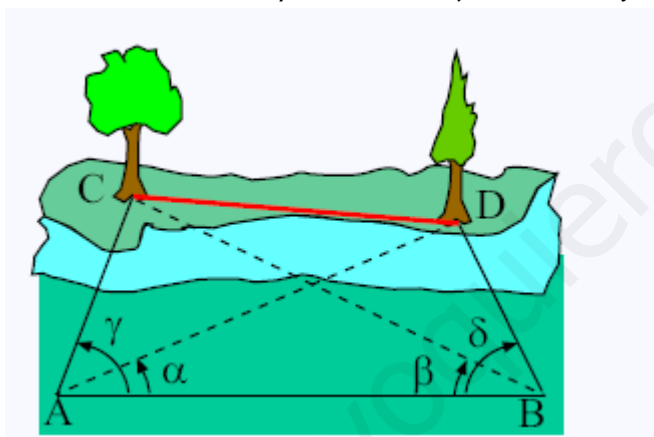
4º Resuelve:  $\operatorname{tg}x + 4\cot gx = 5$ , expresa las soluciones en radianes.

5º Resuelve:  $\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = \operatorname{sen}\left(-x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

6º Para calcular la distancia CD entre dos árboles inaccesibles se efectúan las siguientes mediciones:

$$AB = 400\text{m}$$

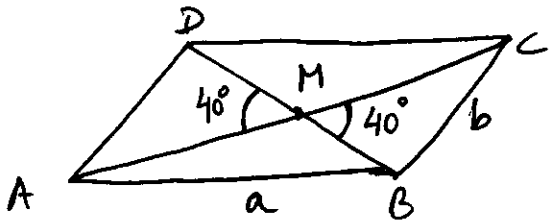
$$\alpha = 26^\circ 34', \quad \beta = 59,45^\circ, \quad \gamma = 75,26^\circ \quad \text{y} \quad \delta = 80^\circ$$



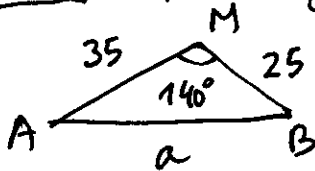
7º Comprueba la siguiente igualdad trigonométrica  $\frac{\operatorname{sen}2a}{1 + \cos 2a} = \operatorname{tga}$

8º Resuelve el triángulo  $a = 9$ ,  $b = 11$  y  $B = 50^\circ$ . Calcula asimismo su área y el radio de la circunferencia circunscrita.

Sea el paralelogramo

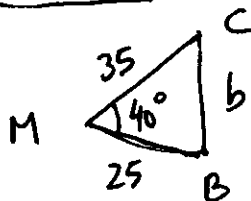


• lado a → triángulo  $\widehat{AMB}$



teorema del coseno:  $a^2 = 35^2 + 25^2 - 2 \cdot 35 \cdot 25 \cdot \cos 140^\circ \Rightarrow a \approx 56,49 \text{ cm}$

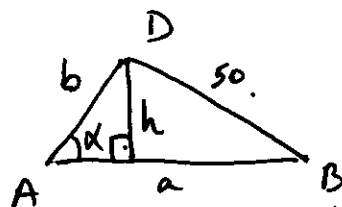
• lado b → triángulo  $\widehat{MBC}$



teorema del coseno:  $b^2 = 35^2 + 25^2 - 2 \cdot 35 \cdot 25 \cdot \cos 40^\circ \Rightarrow b \approx 22,57 \text{ cm}$

• área de ABCD.

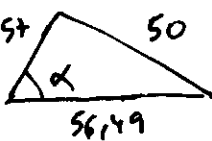
consideremos el triángulo  $\widehat{ABD}$



Si obtuviéramos  $h$  el área del paralelogramo sería  $S = a \cdot h$ .

¿ $\alpha$ ?

$50^2 = 56,49^2 + 22,57^2 - 2 \cdot 22,57 \cdot 56,49 \cdot \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \approx 61,91^\circ$



$\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{h}{22,57} \Rightarrow h \approx 19,91 \text{ cm}$

$\Rightarrow S = 1124,84 \text{ cm}^2$

$$\sin 75^\circ = \sin (30^\circ + 45^\circ).$$

- fórmula del seno de la suma

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha \cdot \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \cdot \sin\beta$$

- razones trigonométricas de  $30^\circ$  y  $45^\circ$ .

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \quad \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

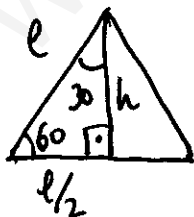
$$\sin 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sin 75^\circ = \sin (30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}}$$

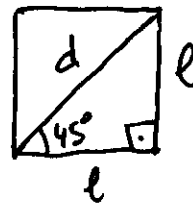
REWERDA.

¿ $30^\circ$ ? triángulo equilátero



$$h^2 + \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2 = l^2 \rightarrow h = \frac{l\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

¿ $45^\circ$ ? cuadrado



$$d^2 = l^2 + l^2 \rightarrow d = l\sqrt{2}$$

$\text{tg } 105^\circ$

$$105^\circ = 45^\circ + 60^\circ$$
$$\text{tg } 105^\circ = \text{tg } (45^\circ + 60^\circ) = \frac{\text{tg } 45^\circ + \text{tg } 60^\circ}{1 - \text{tg } 45^\circ \cdot \text{tg } 60^\circ} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - 1 \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}}$$

Racionalizando:

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

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{tg } 105^\circ = -2 - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

• signo de  $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$ .

$$\alpha \in \text{IV} \Leftrightarrow 270^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{270^\circ}{2} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{360^\circ}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$135^\circ < \frac{\alpha}{2} < 180^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} \in \text{II} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ será NEGATIVO.}$$

• ¿ $\cos \alpha$ ?

empleamos la relación:  $1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Leftrightarrow 1 + (-3)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

se toma la solución POSITIVA porque  $\alpha \in \text{IV}$  y en él  $\cos \alpha > 0$ .

$$\Rightarrow \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = - \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}}{2}}$$

operando en el radicando:

$$\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}}{2} = \frac{10 + \sqrt{10}}{20} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = - \sqrt{\frac{10 + \sqrt{10}}{20}}}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{tg} x + 4 \cot x = 5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{4}{\operatorname{tg} x} = 5$$

cambio de variable:  $\operatorname{tg} x = y$

$$y + \frac{4}{y} = 5 \Leftrightarrow y^2 + 4 = 5y \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y^2 - 5y + 4 = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 16}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 4 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \arctg 4 = 1,33 + 2\pi k \\ x_2 &= 1,33 + \pi + 2\pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x_3 &= 45^\circ + 360k = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \\ x_4 &= 45^\circ + 180 + 360k = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi + 2\pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

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Recorda que  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \operatorname{tg} (\alpha + 180^\circ)$

$$\boxed{\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = \sin\left(-x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$$

• recuerda que  $\cos \alpha = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$

$$\sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{5}\right)\right] = \sin\left(-x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{10} - 2x\right) = \sin\left(-x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$$

Hay 2 opciones

$$(1) \quad \frac{3\pi}{10} - 2x = -x + \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad -2x + x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{3\pi}{10} + 2\pi k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x = \frac{\pi}{30} + 2\pi k \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{x = -\frac{\pi}{30} + 2\pi k} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (*)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{3\pi}{10} - 2x = \pi - \left(-x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2\pi k \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad -2x - x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{3\pi}{10} + 2\pi k$$

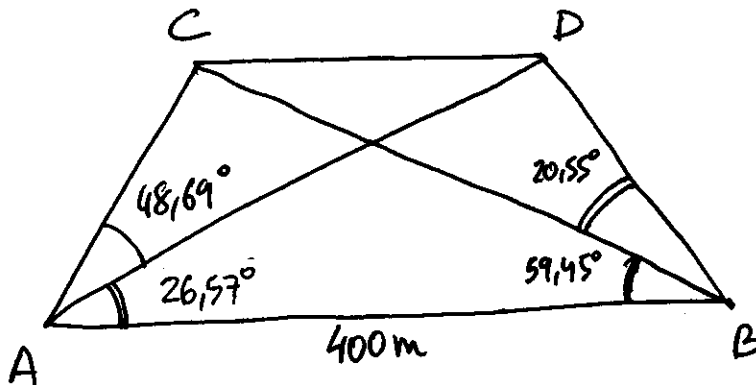
$$\Leftrightarrow -3x = \frac{11\pi}{30} + 2\pi k \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{x = -\frac{11\pi}{90} + \frac{2\pi}{3}k} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Observaciones:

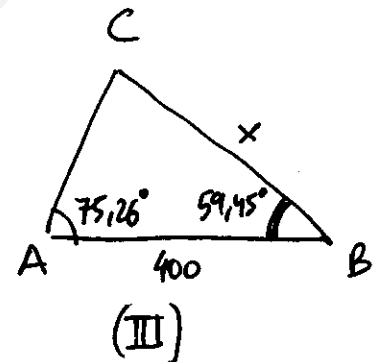
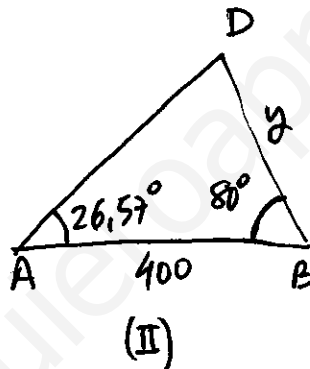
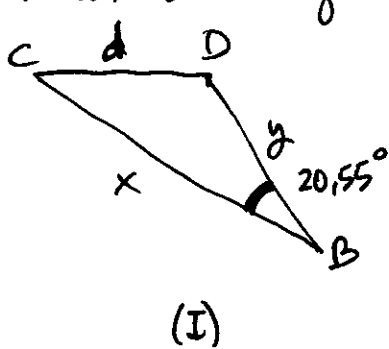
•  $\sin \alpha = \sin \beta \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \beta \\ \alpha = 180^\circ - \beta \end{cases}$  ó  $\alpha = \pi - \beta$  (radianes)

• (\*)  $-x = \frac{\pi}{30} + 2\pi k \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{30} \ominus 2\pi k = -\frac{\pi}{30} \oplus 2\pi k$   
 $\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$   
 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Con los datos que nos da el problema



Obtenemos los 3 triángulos



Argumentos:

- con el teorema del seno se calculan  $x$  e  $y$  en (II) y (III).
- con el teorema del coseno se calcula  $d$  en (I).

$$\begin{aligned} \triangle ABD \quad \frac{y}{\sin 26,57^\circ} &= \frac{400}{\sin D} & D &= 180^\circ - 80^\circ - 26,57^\circ = 73,43^\circ \\ \Rightarrow y &= \frac{400 \cdot \sin 26,57^\circ}{\sin 73,43^\circ} & \Rightarrow & \boxed{y \approx 187\text{m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \triangle ABC \quad \frac{x}{\sin 75,26^\circ} &= \frac{400}{\sin C} & C &= 180^\circ - 75,26^\circ - 59,45^\circ = 45,29^\circ \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{400 \cdot \sin 75,26^\circ}{\sin 45,29^\circ} & \Rightarrow & \boxed{x \approx 544\text{m}} \end{aligned}$$



En  $\widehat{CDB}$

$$d^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot \cos 20,55^\circ \approx$$
$$= 544^2 + 187^2 - 2 \cdot 544 \cdot 187 \cdot \cos 20,55^\circ \rightarrow$$

$$d \approx 375 \text{ m}$$

Observaciones:

- Se podría haber elegido el triángulo  $\widehat{ACD}$ , en él aparece la incógnita  $d = CD$
- los triángulos  $\widehat{ABD}$  y  $\widehat{ABC}$  son auxiliares: se necesitan resolver para resolver  $\widehat{BCD}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2\alpha &= 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \\ \cos 2\alpha &= \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \end{aligned} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} &= \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{\underbrace{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}_1 + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{2 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \leftarrow \tan \alpha &= \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} = \frac{2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{\underbrace{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}_1 + \underbrace{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}_1} \\ &= \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha + 1} = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

Se trata de un triángulo del que conocemos 2 lados y un ángulo no comprendido.

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 9 & A &= \\ b &= 11 & B &= 50^\circ \\ c &= & C &= \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$a = 9$	$A = 38,81^\circ$
$b = 11$	$B = 50^\circ$
$c = 14,4$	$C = 91,19^\circ$

SOLUCIÓN.

¿A? Teorema del seno.

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{\sin A} = \frac{11}{\sin 50^\circ} \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{9 \cdot \sin 50^\circ}{11} = 0,62 \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \arcsin(0,62 \dots)$$

RECUERDA que la calculadora SÓLO da UNA solución.

$$\boxed{A_1 = 38,81^\circ}$$

$$A_2 = 180 - 38,81^\circ = 141,19^\circ \rightarrow \text{incompatible con el triángulo}$$

pues  $141,19^\circ + 50^\circ > 180^\circ$ .

¿C?  $C = 180^\circ - A - B$

$$\boxed{C = 180^\circ - 38,81^\circ - 50^\circ = 91,19^\circ}$$

¿c? Teorema del seno.

$$\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Leftrightarrow \frac{c}{\sin 91,19^\circ} = \frac{11}{\sin 50^\circ} \Rightarrow \boxed{c = \frac{11 \cdot \sin 91,19^\circ}{\sin 50^\circ} \approx 14,4}$$

¿Radio?

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R \Rightarrow \boxed{R = \frac{b}{2 \sin B} = \frac{11}{2 \cdot \sin 50^\circ} \approx 7,2}$$

¿Área?

$$\boxed{S = \frac{1}{2} ab \cdot \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \cdot \sin 91,19^\circ \approx 49,5 \text{ u}^2}$$