

## Ecuaciones trigonométricas

16.-  $2 \operatorname{tg} x - 3 \operatorname{cot} x - 1 = 0$

$$2 \operatorname{tg} x - 3 \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} - 1 = 0; \quad 2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x - 3 - \operatorname{tg} x = 0; \quad 2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x - \operatorname{tg} x - 3 = 0; \quad \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{3}{2}, -1$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow x = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow x = 56'31^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = -1 \rightarrow x = 135^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k$$

17.-  $4 \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} + 2 \operatorname{cos} x = 3$

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

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

$$\operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \begin{cases} 30^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k & \Rightarrow x = 60^\circ + 720^\circ \cdot k \\ 150^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k & \Rightarrow x = 300^\circ + 720^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

18.-  $\operatorname{sen}^2 x - 3 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} x + 2 \operatorname{cos}^2 x = 0$

Dividiendo por  $\operatorname{cos}^2 x$ , obtenemos:  $\frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{cos}^2 x} - \frac{3 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{cos}^2 x} + \frac{2 \operatorname{cos}^2 x}{\operatorname{cos}^2 x} = 0$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x - 3 \operatorname{tg} x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \begin{cases} 2 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 2 \rightarrow x = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} 2 \rightarrow x = 63'43^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 1 \rightarrow x = 45^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k$$

19.-  $\operatorname{sen} x - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{cos} x = 0$

Para evitar elevar al cuadrado, con lo que obtendríamos soluciones falsas, podemos dividir por  $\operatorname{cos} x$ ,

$$\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{cos} x} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x = 60^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k$$

20.-  $\operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{cos} x = 0$

$\operatorname{sen} x = \operatorname{cos} x$ ; dividiendo por  $\operatorname{cos} x$ , obtenemos:

$$\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x} = 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 45^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k$$

21.-  $\operatorname{cos} 2x = 2 \operatorname{sen} 2x$

Dividimos por  $\operatorname{cos} 2x$ :  $1 = 2 \operatorname{tg} 2x$ ;  $\operatorname{tg} 2x = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $2x = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2}$

$$2x = 26'57^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k; \quad x = 13'28^\circ + 90^\circ \cdot k$$

22.-  $\operatorname{tg}^2 x - 3 = 0$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x = 3; \quad \operatorname{tg} x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x = 60^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k; \quad \operatorname{tg} x = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x = 120^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k$$