

Examen de Matemáticas 1º de Bachillerato

Noviembre 2024

Problema 1 Encontrar todas las razones trigonométricas de $\alpha \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$, sabiendo que $\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{5}$

Solución:

$$\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{5} \implies \cot \alpha = -5$$

$$\tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \sec^2 \alpha \implies \sec \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{26}}{5} \implies \cos \alpha = -\frac{5\sqrt{26}}{26}$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \csc^2 \alpha \implies \csc \alpha = \sqrt{26} \implies \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{26}$$

Problema 2 Resolver la siguiente ecuación trigonométrica

$$6 \sin^2 x - \cos(2x) - 2 \sin x = 0$$

Solución:

$$6 \sin^2 x - \cos(2x) - 2 \sin x = 0 \implies 6 \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x = 0 \implies$$

$$7 \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x = 0 \implies 7 \sin^2 x - 1 + \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x = 0 \implies$$

$$8 \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{t=\sin x} 8t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0 \implies$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2}, \quad t = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sin x = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \implies \begin{cases} x = 30^\circ + 2k\pi \\ x = 150^\circ + 2k\pi \end{cases} & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \implies \begin{cases} x = 194^\circ 28' 39'' + 2k\pi \\ x = 345^\circ 31' 21'' + 2k\pi \end{cases} & k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

Problema 3 Demostrar que:

$$\cos \alpha \sin^3 \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos^3 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha$$

Solución:

$$\cos \alpha \sin^3 \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos^3 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha \implies$$

$$\cos \alpha \sin^3 \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos^3 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \implies$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha \sin^3 \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos^3 \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = 1 \implies \frac{\cos \alpha \sin^3 \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha \cos^3 \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = 1 \implies$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad \text{qed}$$

Problema 4 Demostrar $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$.

Solución: (Ver Teoría)