

# Soluciones a la autoevaluación

## Unidad 5

1 a)  $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$

b)  $\frac{-1 - 3\sqrt{5}}{8}$

c)  $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$

d)  $\frac{-1 - 3\sqrt{5}}{8}$

2 a)  $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \alpha) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$

O bien:

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha &= \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}}{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}\end{aligned}$$

b)  $\operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta)\operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta) =$

$$\begin{aligned}&= (\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta)(\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta) = \\ &= \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta = \\ &= \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta) - (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha) \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta = \\ &= \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta - \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta + \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta = \\ &= \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \beta\end{aligned}$$

3 a)  $x_1 = 360^\circ k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x_2 = 180^\circ + 360^\circ k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x_3 = 30^\circ + 360^\circ k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x_4 = 150^\circ + 360^\circ k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

b)  $x_1 = 45^\circ + 360^\circ k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x_2 = 225^\circ + 360^\circ k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

4 a) 1

b) 2

5  $\frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ rad} = 135^\circ$

$\frac{5\pi}{2} \text{ rad} = 450^\circ$

$2 \text{ rad} = 144^\circ 35' 30''$

6 a)  $\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad} = 1,05 \text{ rad}$

b)  $\frac{5\pi}{4} \text{ rad} = 3,93 \text{ rad}$

c)  $\frac{11\pi}{6} \text{ rad} = 5,76 \text{ rad}$

7 Tendrá una longitud de 24 cm.

8 La gráfica corresponde a  $y = \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2}$ . Su periodo es  $4\pi$ .