

Nombre:

16/12/2016

1.- Desarrolla, opera y simplifica:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(a^2 - \frac{2}{a}\right)^5 &= \binom{5}{0} \cdot (a^2)^{5-0} \cdot \left(\frac{-2}{a}\right)^0 + \binom{5}{1} \cdot (a^2)^{5-1} \cdot \left(\frac{-2}{a}\right)^1 + \binom{5}{2} \cdot (a^2)^{5-2} \cdot \left(\frac{-2}{a}\right)^2 + \binom{5}{3} \cdot (a^2)^{5-3} \cdot \left(\frac{-2}{a}\right)^3 + \\ &+ \binom{5}{4} \cdot (a^2)^{5-4} \cdot \left(\frac{-2}{a}\right)^4 + \binom{5}{5} \cdot (a^2)^{5-5} \cdot \left(\frac{-2}{a}\right)^5 = 1 \cdot a^{10} \cdot 1 - 5 \cdot a^8 \cdot \frac{2}{a} + 10 \cdot a^6 \cdot \frac{4}{a^2} - 10 \cdot a^4 \cdot \frac{8}{a^3} + \\ &+ 5 \cdot a^2 \cdot \frac{16}{a^4} - 1 \cdot a^0 \cdot \frac{32}{a^5} = a^{10} - 10 \cdot a^7 + 40 \cdot a^4 - 80 \cdot a + \frac{80}{a^2} - \frac{32}{a^5} \end{aligned}$$

2.- Resuelve el sistema:

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 8y = 0 \rightarrow 2x = 8y \rightarrow x = 4y \\ 2 \log x - \log y = 3 \rightarrow \log \frac{x^2}{y} = \log 10^3 \rightarrow x^2 = 1000y \rightarrow (4y)^2 = 1000y \rightarrow 16y^2 = 1000y \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow y \cdot (16y - 1000) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \rightarrow \text{NO} \\ y = \frac{1000}{16} = 62,5 \rightarrow x = 250 \rightarrow \text{Si} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Tanto "x" como "y" tienen que ser positivos para que salgan logaritmos de números positivos

3. Resuelve gráficamente las soluciones del siguiente sistema de inecuaciones  $\begin{cases} x + y \geq 0 \\ -x + 2y \geq 0 \text{ y determina} \\ y \leq 3 \end{cases}$ 

mina las coordenadas de los vértices del recinto que delimitan.

x	0	2
y	0	-2

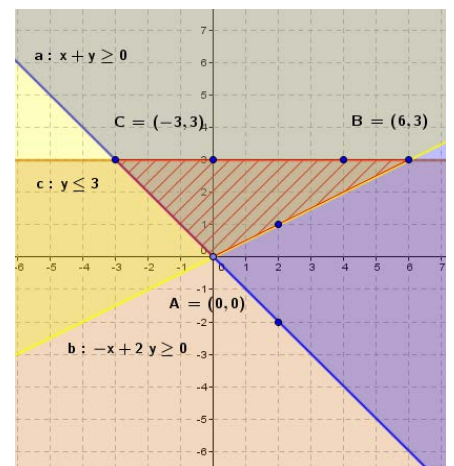
 $\xrightarrow{(1,1)} 1 + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{Cierto}$

x	0	2
y	0	1

 $\xrightarrow{(1,1)} -1 + 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{Cierto}$

x	0	4
y	3	3

 $\xrightarrow{(0,0)} 0 \leq 3 \rightarrow \text{Cierto}$



$$\begin{cases} x + y = 0 \rightarrow x = -y \rightarrow x = 0 \\ -x + 2y = 0 \rightarrow -(-y) + 2y = 0 \rightarrow 3y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow A(0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 0 \rightarrow x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = -3 \\ y = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow C(-3,3)$$

$$\begin{cases} -x + 2y = 0 \rightarrow -x + 2 \cdot 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = 6 \\ y = 3 \rightarrow -(-y) + 2y = 0 \rightarrow 3y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow B(6,3) \end{cases}$$

4.- Sabiendo que  $\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  y que  $\alpha$  pertenece al segundo cuadrante, se te pide:

- a) Razona el signo de las razones trigonométricas de dicho ángulo y sin utilizar la calculadora determina el valor del resto de sus razones trigonométricas y los distintos valores del ángulo  $\alpha$  en grados y radianes.

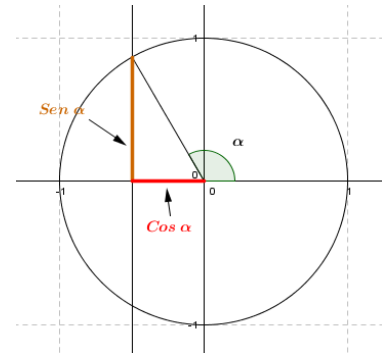
$$\text{Si } \alpha \in 2^{\circ} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Sen } \alpha > 0 \\ \text{Cos } \alpha < 0 \\ \text{Tan } \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{sen}^2 \alpha + \text{Cos}^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \text{Cos}^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{4} + \text{Cos}^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \text{Cos}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \text{Cos } \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

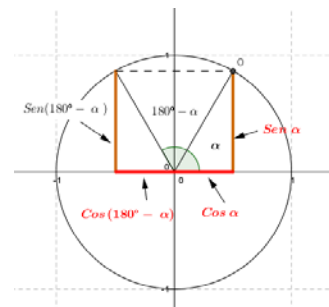
$$\text{Tan } \alpha = \frac{\text{Sen } \alpha}{\text{Cos } \alpha} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{-1}{2}} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Sen } \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = 60^{\circ} \xrightarrow{\text{NO}} \alpha = 120^{\circ} = \frac{120}{180} \pi = \frac{2}{3} \pi \text{ radianes}$$



- b) Sin usar la calculadora determina:

$$\text{sen}(180^{\circ} - \alpha) = \text{Sen } \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

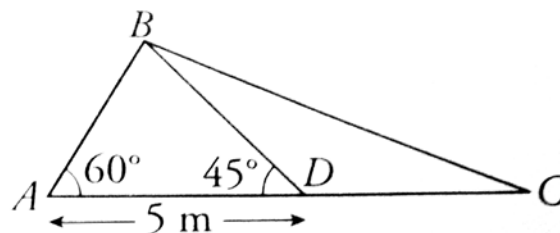


$$\text{cos}(\alpha + 30^{\circ}) = \text{Cos } \alpha \cdot \text{Cos } 30^{\circ} - \text{Sen } \alpha \cdot \text{Sen } 30^{\circ} = \frac{-1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

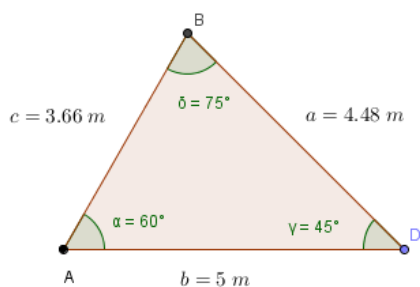
$$\text{tan}(2\alpha) = \frac{2 \cdot \text{Tan } \alpha}{1 - \text{Tan}^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \cdot (-\sqrt{3})}{1 - (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\alpha \in 2^{\circ} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} \in 1^{\circ} \rightarrow \text{sen } \frac{\alpha}{2} = +\sqrt{\frac{1 - (-1)}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

5.- De esta figura sabemos que:  $\overline{BD} = \overline{DC}$ ;  
 $\hat{A} = 60^\circ$ ;  $\hat{ADB} = 45^\circ$  y  $\overline{AD} = 5\text{ m}$ .



a) Calcula  $\overline{BC}$

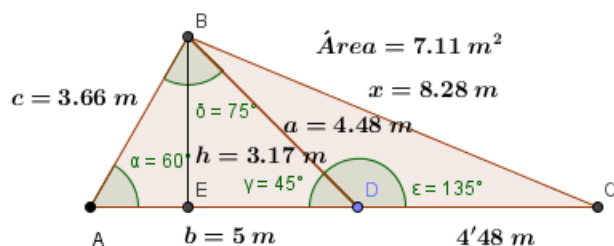


$$\hat{B} = 180^\circ - (60^\circ + 45^\circ) = 75^\circ$$

$$T. \text{ Seno} : \frac{5}{\text{Sen } 75} = \frac{a}{\text{Sen } 60} = \frac{c}{\text{Sen } 45} \rightarrow$$

$$a = \frac{5 \cdot \text{Sen } 60}{\text{Sen } 75} = 4'48 \text{ m}$$

$$c = \frac{5 \cdot \text{Sen } 45}{\text{Sen } 75} = 3'66 \text{ m}$$



$$x = \sqrt{4'48^2 + 4'48^2 - 2 \cdot 4'48 \cdot 4'48 \cdot \text{Cos } 135^\circ} = 8'28 \text{ m}$$

b) Área del triángulo BCD

$$A = \frac{\overline{DC} \cdot h}{2} = \frac{4'48 \cdot 3'17}{2} \cong 7'1 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Sen } 45 = \frac{h}{4'48} \rightarrow h = 4'48 \cdot \text{Sen } 45 \cong 3'17 \text{ m}$$

6.- Demuestra la siguiente igualdad:  $\tan^2 \alpha - \sec^2 \alpha = \tan^2 \alpha \cdot \sec^2 \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan^2 \alpha - \sec^2 \alpha &= \frac{\sec^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \sec^2 \alpha = \frac{\sec^2 \alpha - \sec^2 \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sec^2 \alpha \cdot (1 - \cos^2 \alpha)}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\sec^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} \cdot (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) = \tan^2 \alpha \cdot \sec^2 \alpha \end{aligned}$$

7.- Resuelve una de las siguientes ecuaciones trigonométricas:

a)

$$\begin{aligned} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1 &= \cos x \rightarrow \left( \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} \right)^2 + 1 = \cos x \rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} + 1 = \cos x \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos x + 1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x} &= \frac{\cos x + \cos^2 x}{1 + \cos x} \rightarrow \cos^2 x + \cos x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \cos x &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{-1 + 3}{2} = 1 \rightarrow x = 0 + 360k = 0 + 2\pi k \\ \frac{-1 - 3}{2} = -2 \rightarrow \text{Im posible} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \cdot \tan^2 x - \sqrt{3} \cdot \tan x &= 0 \rightarrow \tan x \cdot (3 \cdot \tan x - \sqrt{3}) = 0 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \begin{cases} \tan x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 + 180k = 0 + \pi k \\ 3 \cdot \tan x - \sqrt{3} = 0 \rightarrow \tan x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow x = 30 + 180k = \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$