

## 1 Fórmules trigonomètriques

### Pàgina 131

1 Demuestra la fórmula (II.2) a partir de la fórmula:

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

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos(\alpha + (-\beta)) = \cos \alpha \cos(-\beta) - \sin \alpha \sin(-\beta) = \\ &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha (-\sin \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned}$$

2 Demuestra (II.3) a partir de  $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta}$ .

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) = \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + (-\beta)) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg}(-\beta)}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg}(-\beta)} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + (-\operatorname{tg} \beta)}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha (-\operatorname{tg} \beta)} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

$$(*) \text{ Com que } \left. \begin{array}{l} \sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha \\ \cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

3 Demuestra la fórmula (II.3) a partir de les següents:

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

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

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} - \frac{\cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}}{\frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} + \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

(\*) Dividim numerador i denominador per  $\cos \alpha \cos \beta$ .

4 Si  $\sin 12^\circ = 0,2$  i  $\sin 37^\circ = 0,6$ , troba  $\cos 12^\circ$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} 12^\circ$ ,  $\cos 37^\circ$  i  $\operatorname{tg} 37^\circ$ . Calcula, a partir d'aquestes, les raons trigonomètriques de  $49^\circ$  i de  $25^\circ$ , utilitzant les fórmules (I) i (II).

•  $\sin 12^\circ = 0,2$

$$\cos 12^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 12^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - 0,04} = 0,98$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 12^\circ = \frac{0,2}{0,98} = 0,2$$

•  $\sin 37^\circ = 0,6$

$$\cos 37^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 37^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - 0,36} = 0,8$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 37^\circ = \frac{0,6}{0,8} = 0,75$$

•  $49^\circ = 12^\circ + 37^\circ$ , aleshores:

$$\sin 49^\circ = \sin(12^\circ + 37^\circ) = \sin 12^\circ \cos 37^\circ + \cos 12^\circ \sin 37^\circ = 0,2 \cdot 0,8 + 0,98 \cdot 0,6 = 0,748$$

$$\cos 49^\circ = \cos(12^\circ + 37^\circ) = \cos 12^\circ \cos 37^\circ - \sin 12^\circ \sin 37^\circ = 0,98 \cdot 0,8 - 0,2 \cdot 0,6 = 0,664$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 49^\circ = \operatorname{tg}(12^\circ + 37^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 12^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 37^\circ}{1 - \operatorname{tg} 12^\circ \operatorname{tg} 37^\circ} = \frac{0,2 + 0,75}{1 - 0,2 \cdot 0,75} = 1,12$$

$$\left( \text{Podria calcular-se } \operatorname{tg} 49^\circ = \frac{\sin 49^\circ}{\cos 49^\circ} \right).$$

- $25^\circ = 37^\circ - 12^\circ$ , aleshores:

$$\sin 25^\circ = \sin (37^\circ - 12^\circ) = \sin 37^\circ \cos 12^\circ - \cos 37^\circ \sin 12^\circ = 0,6 \cdot 0,98 - 0,8 \cdot 0,2 = 0,428$$

$$\cos 25^\circ = \cos (37^\circ - 12^\circ) = \cos 37^\circ \cos 12^\circ + \sin 37^\circ \sin 12^\circ = 0,8 \cdot 0,98 + 0,6 \cdot 0,2 = 0,904$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 25^\circ = \operatorname{tg} (37^\circ - 12^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 37^\circ - \operatorname{tg} 12^\circ}{1 + \operatorname{tg} 37^\circ \operatorname{tg} 12^\circ} = \frac{0,75 - 0,2}{1 + 0,75 \cdot 0,2} = 0,478$$

### 5 Demuestra aquesta igualtat:

$$\frac{\cos (a+b) + \cos (a-b)}{\sin (a+b) + \sin (a-b)} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\cos (a+b) + \cos (a-b)}{\sin (a+b) + \sin (a-b)} &= \frac{\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b + \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b}{\sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b + \sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b} = \\ &= \frac{2 \cos a \cos b}{2 \sin a \cos b} = \frac{\cos a}{\sin a} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} a} \end{aligned}$$

### 6 Demuestra les fórmules (III.1) i (III.3) fent $\alpha = \beta$ en les fórmules (I).

$$\sin 2\alpha = \sin (\alpha + \alpha) = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha \sin \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

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

### 7 Troba les raons trigonomètriques de $60^\circ$ usant les de $30^\circ$ .

$$\sin 60^\circ = \sin (2 \cdot 30^\circ) = 2 \sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \cos (2 \cdot 30^\circ) = \cos^2 30^\circ - \sin^2 30^\circ = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 60^\circ = \operatorname{tg} (2 \cdot 30^\circ) = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 30^\circ} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})^2} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 - 3/9} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{2/3} = \sqrt{3}$$

### 8 Troba les raons trigonomètriques de $90^\circ$ usant les de $45^\circ$ .

$$\sin 90^\circ = \sin (2 \cdot 45^\circ) = 2 \sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1$$

$$\cos 90^\circ = \cos (2 \cdot 45^\circ) = \cos^2 45^\circ - \sin^2 45^\circ = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 90^\circ = \operatorname{tg} (2 \cdot 45^\circ) = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 45^\circ} = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{1 - 1} \rightarrow \text{No existeix.}$$

### 9 Demuestra que: $\frac{2 \sin \alpha - \sin 2\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$

$$\frac{2 \sin \alpha - \sin 2\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{2 \sin \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha)}{2 \sin \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha)} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$$

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### Fes-ho tu. Troba $\cos 15^\circ$ i $\operatorname{tg} 15^\circ$ .

$$\cos 15^\circ = \cos \frac{30^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 30^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 15^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 30^\circ}{1 + \cos 30^\circ}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

**10** Seguint les indicacions que es donen, demostra detalladament les fórmules IV.1, IV.2 i IV.3.

$$\bullet \cos \alpha = \cos \left( 2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

Per la igualtat fonamental:

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

D'aquí:

a) Sumant ambdues igualtats:

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

b) Restant les igualtats (2a - 1a):

$$1 - \cos \alpha = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \rightarrow \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2} \rightarrow \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

• Per últim:

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin(\alpha/2)}{\cos(\alpha/2)} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}}{\pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}}$$

**11** Sabent que  $\cos 78^\circ = 0,2$ , calcula  $\sin 78^\circ$  i  $\operatorname{tg} 78^\circ$ . Esbrina les raons trigonomètriques de  $39^\circ$  aplicant-hi les fórmules de l'angle meitat.

$$\bullet \cos 78^\circ = 0,2$$

$$\sin 78^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 78^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - 0,2^2} = 0,98$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 78^\circ = \frac{0,98}{0,2} = 4,9$$

$$\bullet \sin 39^\circ = \sin \frac{78^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 78^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0,2}{2}} = 0,63$$

$$\cos 39^\circ = \cos \frac{78^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 78^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + 0,2}{2}} = 0,77$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 39^\circ = \operatorname{tg} \frac{78^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 78^\circ}{1 + \cos 78^\circ}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0,2}{1 + 0,2}} = 0,82$$

**12** Troba les raons trigonomètriques de  $30^\circ$  a partir de  $\cos 60^\circ = 0,5$ .

$$\bullet \cos 60^\circ = 0,5$$

$$\bullet \sin 30^\circ = \sin \frac{60^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0,5}{2}} = 0,5$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \cos \frac{60^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + 0,5}{2}} = 0,866$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 30^\circ = \operatorname{tg} \frac{60^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0,5}{1 + 0,5}} = 0,577$$

**13** Troba les raons trigonomètriques de  $45^\circ$  a partir de  $\cos 90^\circ = 0$ .

$$\bullet \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

$$\bullet \sin 45^\circ = \sin \frac{90^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos 45^\circ = \cos \frac{90^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + 0}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = \operatorname{tg} \frac{90^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0}{1 + 0}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

**14** Demuestra aquesta igualtat:  $2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin \alpha = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin \alpha &= 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2} + \sin \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} (1 - \cos \alpha) + \sin \alpha = \sin \alpha \left( \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + 1 \right) = \\ &= \sin \alpha \left( \frac{1 - \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \right) = \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \end{aligned}$$

**15** Demuestra la igualtat següent:

$$\frac{2 \sin \alpha - \sin 2\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha} = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

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

### Pàgina 133

**16** Per demostrar les fórmules (V.3) i (V.4), fes els passos següents:

- Expressa en funció de  $\alpha$  i  $\beta$ :

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \dots \quad \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \dots$$

- Suma i resta com hem fet més amunt i obtindràs dues expressions.
- Substitueix en les expressions anteriors:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = A \\ \alpha - \beta = B \end{array} \right\}$$

- $$\begin{array}{l} \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{array}$$
  
Sumant  $\rightarrow \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta$  (1)  
Restant  $\rightarrow \cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta) = -2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$  (2)
- Anomenant  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = A \\ \alpha - \beta = B \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{A+B}{2}, \beta = \frac{A-B}{2}$  (en resoldre el sistema)
- Aleshores, substituint en (1) i (2), s'obté:

$$(1) \rightarrow \cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \quad (2) \rightarrow \cos A - \cos B = -2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$$

**17** Transforma en producte i calcula.

a)  $\sin 75^\circ - \sin 15^\circ$       b)  $\sin 75^\circ + \sin 15^\circ$       c)  $\cos 75^\circ - \cos 15^\circ$

$$a) \sin 75^\circ - \sin 15^\circ = 2 \cos \frac{75^\circ + 15^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{75^\circ - 15^\circ}{2} = 2 \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$b) \sin 75^\circ + \sin 15^\circ = 2 \sin \frac{75^\circ + 15^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{75^\circ - 15^\circ}{2} = 2 \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$c) \cos 75^\circ - \cos 15^\circ = -2 \sin \frac{75^\circ + 15^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{75^\circ - 15^\circ}{2} = -2 \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ = -2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

**18** Expressa en forma de producte el numerador i el denominador d'aquesta fracció i simplifica el resultat:

$$\frac{\sin 4a + \sin 2a}{\cos 4a + \cos 2a}$$

$$\frac{\sin 4a + \sin 2a}{\cos 4a + \cos 2a} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{4a+2a}{2} \cos \frac{4a-2a}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{4a+2a}{2} \cos \frac{4a-2a}{2}} = \frac{2 \sin 3a}{2 \cos 3a} = \operatorname{tg} 3a$$

## 2 Equacions trigonomètriques

### Pàgina 134

**Fes-ho tu. Resol**  $\sin(\alpha + 30^\circ) = 2 \cos \alpha$ .

$$\sin(\alpha + 30^\circ) = 2 \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos 30^\circ + \cos \alpha \sin 30^\circ = 2 \cos \alpha$$

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

Dividim els dos membres entre  $\cos \alpha$ :

$$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \sqrt{3} = 4 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 4 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Solucions: } \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 66^\circ 12' 22'' \\ \alpha_2 = 246^\circ 12' 22'' \end{cases}$$

**Fes-ho tu. Resol**  $\cos \alpha = \sin 2\alpha$ .

$$\cos \alpha = \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha (1 - 2 \sin \alpha) = 0$$

$$\text{Possibles solucions: } \begin{cases} \cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 90^\circ, \alpha_2 = 270^\circ \\ 1 - 2 \sin \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \alpha_3 = 30^\circ, \alpha_4 = 150^\circ \end{cases}$$

En comprovar-les sobre l'equació inicial, veiem que totes quatre solucions són vàlides.

### Pàgina 135

**Fes-ho tu. Resol**  $\sin 3\alpha - \sin \alpha = 0$ .

$$\sin 3\alpha - \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$2 \cos \frac{3\alpha + \alpha}{2} \sin \frac{3\alpha - \alpha}{2} = 0 \rightarrow 2 \cos 2\alpha \sin \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \cos 2\alpha \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\text{Si } \cos 2\alpha = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\alpha = 90^\circ \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 45^\circ \\ 2\alpha = 270^\circ \rightarrow \alpha_2 = 135^\circ \\ 2\alpha = 90^\circ + 360^\circ = 450^\circ \rightarrow \alpha_3 = 225^\circ \\ 2\alpha = 270^\circ + 360^\circ = 630^\circ \rightarrow \alpha_4 = 315^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Si } \sin \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_5 = 0^\circ, \alpha_6 = 180^\circ$$

#### 1 Resol.

a)  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = -\sqrt{3}$

b)  $\sin \alpha = \cos \alpha$

c)  $\sin^2 \alpha = 1$

d)  $\sin \alpha = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$

a)  $x = 120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$  o bé  $x = 300^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$

Les dues solucions queden aplegades en:

$$x = 120^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{3} + k \pi \text{ rad} = x \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

b)  $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \pi \text{ rad}$  amb  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{c) Si } \sin x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k \pi \text{ rad} \\ \text{Si } \sin x = -1 \rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k \pi \text{ rad} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \pi \text{ rad} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

d) En aquest cas, ha de passar que:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{O bé } \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = k\pi \text{ rad} \\ \text{O bé } \cos x = 1 \rightarrow x = 2k\pi \text{ rad} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow x = k\pi \text{ rad amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

### 2 Resol aquestes equacions:

a)  $2 \cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1 = 0$

b)  $2 \sin^2 \alpha - 1 = 0$

c)  $\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 0$

d)  $2 \sin^2 \alpha + 3 \cos \alpha = 3$

$$a) \cos \alpha = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} 1/2 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 60^\circ, \alpha_2 = 300^\circ \\ -1 \rightarrow \alpha_3 = 180^\circ \end{cases}$$

Les tres solucions són vàlides (es comprova en l'equació inicial).

$$b) 2 \sin^2 \alpha - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

• Si  $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 45^\circ, \alpha_2 = 135^\circ$

• Si  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \alpha_3 = -45^\circ = 315^\circ, \alpha_4 = 225^\circ$

Totes les solucions són vàlides.

$$c) \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha (\operatorname{tg} \alpha - 1) = 0 \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0^\circ, \alpha_2 = 180^\circ \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha_3 = 45^\circ, \alpha_4 = 225^\circ \end{cases}$$

Totes les solucions són vàlides.

$$d) 2 \sin^2 \alpha + 3 \cos \alpha = 3 \xrightarrow{(*)} 2(1 - \cos^2 \alpha) + 3 \cos \alpha = 3$$

(\*) Com que  $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha$

$$2 - 2 \cos^2 \alpha + 3 \cos \alpha = 3 \rightarrow 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1/2 \end{cases}$$

Aleshores:

• Si  $\cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0^\circ$

• Si  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \alpha_2 = 60^\circ, \alpha_3 = -60^\circ = 300^\circ$

Les tres solucions són vàlides.

### 3 Transforma en producte $\sin 5\alpha - \sin 3\alpha$ i resol després l'equació $\sin 5\alpha - \sin 3\alpha = 0$ .

$$\sin 5\alpha - \sin 3\alpha = 0 \rightarrow 2 \cos \frac{5\alpha+3\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{5\alpha-3\alpha}{2} = 0 \rightarrow 2 \cos \frac{8\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{2\alpha}{2} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \cos 4\alpha \sin \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos 4\alpha = 0 \\ \sin \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

• Si  $\cos 4\alpha = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4\alpha = 90^\circ & \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 22^\circ 30' \\ 4\alpha = 270^\circ & \rightarrow \alpha_2 = 67^\circ 30' \\ 4\alpha = 90^\circ + 360^\circ & \rightarrow \alpha_3 = 112^\circ 30' \\ 4\alpha = 270^\circ + 360^\circ & \rightarrow \alpha_4 = 157^\circ 30' \end{cases}$

• Si  $\sin \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_5 = 0^\circ, \alpha_6 = 180^\circ$

Comprovem que les sis solucions són vàlides.

**4 Resol.**

a)  $4 \cos 2\alpha + 3 \cos \alpha = 1$

b)  $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha + 2 \cos \alpha = 0$

c)  $\sqrt{2} \cos(\alpha/2) - \cos \alpha = 1$

d)  $2 \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha - 6 \sin^3 \alpha = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 4 \cos 2\alpha + 3 \cos \alpha = 1 &\rightarrow 4(\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) + 3 \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow 4(\cos^2 \alpha - (1 - \cos^2 \alpha)) + 3 \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow 4(2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1) + 3 \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow 8 \cos^2 \alpha - 4 + 3 \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow 8 \cos^2 \alpha + 3 \cos \alpha - 5 = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+160}}{16} = \frac{-3 \pm 13}{16} = \begin{cases} 10/16 = 5/8 = 0,625 \\ -1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

• Si  $\cos \alpha = 0,625 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 51^\circ 19' 4,13''$ ,  $\alpha_2 = -51^\circ 19' 4,13''$

• Si  $\cos \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha_3 = 180^\circ$

En comprovar les solucions, totes tres són vàlides.

b)  $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha + 2 \cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} + 2 \cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} + \cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}}{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} + \cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} + \cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha (\sin \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha (\sin \alpha + 1 - \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha (1 + \sin \alpha - 2 \sin^2 \alpha) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \alpha = 0 \\ 1 + \sin \alpha - 2 \sin^2 \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{-4} = \begin{cases} -1/2 \\ 1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

• Si  $\cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 90^\circ$ ,  $\alpha_2 = 270^\circ$

• Si  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \alpha_3 = 210^\circ$ ,  $\alpha_4 = 330^\circ = -30^\circ$

• Si  $\sin \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha_5 = 90^\circ = \alpha_1$

En comprovar les solucions, veiem que totes són vàlides.

c)  $\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} - \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{1 + \cos \alpha} - \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \cos \alpha} = 1 + \cos \alpha \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \cos \alpha = 1 + \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha (\cos \alpha + 1) = 0$$

• Si  $\cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 90^\circ$ ,  $\alpha_2 = 270^\circ$

• Si  $\cos \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha_3 = 180^\circ$

En comprovar les solucions, podem veure que les úniques vàlides són:  $\alpha_1 = 90^\circ$  i  $\alpha_3 = 180^\circ$

d)  $2 \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha - 6 \sin^3 \alpha = 0 \rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - 3 \sin^2 \alpha) = 0 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - 4 \sin^2 \alpha) = 0 \rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha (1 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha) = 0$$

• Si  $\sin \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0^\circ$ ,  $\alpha_2 = 180^\circ$

• Si  $\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \alpha_3 = 30^\circ$ ,  $\alpha_4 = 150^\circ$ ,  $\alpha_5 = 210^\circ$ ,  $\alpha_6 = 330^\circ$

Comprovem les solucions i observem que totes són vàlides.

**5 Resol les equacions trigonomètriques següents:**

a)  $\sin (180^\circ - \alpha) = \cos (270^\circ - \alpha) + \cos 180^\circ$

b)  $\sin (45^\circ - \alpha) + \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha = 0$

a)  $\sin (180^\circ - \alpha) = \cos (270^\circ - \alpha) + \cos 180^\circ$

$$\sin 180^\circ \cos \alpha - \cos 180^\circ \sin \alpha = \cos 270^\circ \cos \alpha + \sin 270^\circ \sin \alpha - 1$$

$$\sin \alpha = -\sin \alpha - 1 \rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 210^\circ, \alpha_2 = 330^\circ$$

b)  $\sin (45^\circ - \alpha) + \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha = 0$

$$\sin 45^\circ \cos \alpha - \cos 45^\circ \sin \alpha + \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha + \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha = 0$$

Dividim entre  $\cos \alpha$ :

$$1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = 135^\circ, \alpha_2 = 315^\circ$$



## 3 Funcions trigonomètriques

### Pàgina 137

#### 1 Cert o fals?

- a) El radian és una mesura de longitud equivalent al radi.
- b) Un radian és un angle una mica menor que  $60^\circ$ .
- c) Com que la longitud de la circumferència és  $2\pi r$ , un angle complet ( $360^\circ$ ) té  $2\pi$  radians.
- d) Un angle de  $180^\circ$  mesura una mica menys de 3 radians.
- e) Un angle recte mesura  $\pi/2$  radians.
- a) Fals. El radian és una mesura angular, no és una mesura de longitud.
- b) Cert, perquè un radian té  $57^\circ 17' 45''$ .
- c) Cert, perquè cada radian abraça un arc de longitud  $r$ .
- d) Fals.  $180^\circ$  és la meitat d'un angle complet i equival, per tant, a  $\pi$  radians, quelcom més de 3 radians.
- e) Cert. Un angle recte és la quarta part d'un angle complet i té  $\frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$  radians.

#### 2 Passa a radians els angles següents:

- a)  $30^\circ$                                       b)  $72^\circ$                                       c)  $90^\circ$   
d)  $127^\circ$                                       e)  $200^\circ$                                       f)  $300^\circ$

Expressa el resultat en funció de  $\pi$  i després en forma decimal. Per exemple:

$$30^\circ = 30 \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ rad} = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ rad} = 0,52 \text{ rad}$$

- a)  $\frac{2\pi}{360^\circ} \cdot 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ rad} \approx 0,52 \text{ rad}$                                       b)  $\frac{2\pi}{360^\circ} \cdot 72^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{5} \text{ rad} \approx 1,26 \text{ rad}$   
c)  $\frac{2\pi}{360^\circ} \cdot 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad} \approx 1,57 \text{ rad}$                                       d)  $\frac{2\pi}{360^\circ} \cdot 127^\circ \approx 2,22 \text{ rad}$   
e)  $\frac{2\pi}{360^\circ} \cdot 200^\circ = \frac{10\pi}{9} \text{ rad} \approx 3,49 \text{ rad}$                                       f)  $\frac{2\pi}{360^\circ} \cdot 300^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{3} \text{ rad} \approx 5,24 \text{ rad}$

#### 3 Passa a graus els angles següents:

- a) 2 rad                                      b) 0,83 rad                                      c)  $\frac{\pi}{5}$  rad  
d)  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$  rad                                      e) 3,5 rad                                      f)  $\pi$  rad

- a)  $\frac{360^\circ}{2\pi} \cdot 2 = 114^\circ 35' 29,6''$   
b)  $\frac{360^\circ}{2\pi} \cdot 0,83 = 47^\circ 33' 19,8''$   
c)  $\frac{360^\circ}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{5} = 36^\circ$   
d)  $\frac{360^\circ}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{5\pi}{6} = 150^\circ$   
e)  $\frac{360^\circ}{2\pi} \cdot 3,5 = 200^\circ 32' 6,8''$   
f)  $\frac{360^\circ}{2\pi} \cdot \pi = 180^\circ$

**4** Copia i completa la taula següent en el quadern i afegeix-hi les raons trigonomètriques (sinus, cosinus i tangent) de cada un dels angles:

GRAUS	0°	30°		60°	90°		135°	150°	
RADIANS			$\frac{\pi}{4}$			$\frac{2}{3}\pi$			$\pi$

GRAUS	210°	225°		270°			330°	360°
RADIANS			$\frac{4}{3}\pi$		$\frac{5}{3}\pi$	$\frac{7}{4}\pi$		

La taula completa és a la pàgina 138 del llibre de text.

### Pàgina 138

**5** Cert o fals?

a) Les funcions trigonomètriques són periòdiques.

b) Les funcions *sin* i *cos* tenen un període de  $2\pi$ .

c) La funció *tg x* té període  $\pi$ .

d) La funció *cos x* és com *sin x* desplaçada  $\pi/2$  a l'esquerra.

a) Cert. La forma de les seves gràfiques es repeteix al llarg de l'eix horitzontal, cada  $2\pi$  radians.

b) Cert.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin(x + 2\pi) = \sin x \\ \cos(x + 2\pi) = \cos x \end{array} \right\} \text{ perquè } 2\pi \text{ radians equivalen a una volta completa.}$$

c) Cert.

$$\operatorname{tg}(x + \pi) = \operatorname{tg} x$$

Podem observar-lo en la gràfica de la funció *tg x* a la pàgina 138 del llibre de text.

d) Cert. Es pot observar en les gràfiques de la pàgina 138 del llibre de text.

## Exercicis i problemes resolts

Pàgina 139

### 1. Raons trigonomètriques a partir d'altres

**Fes-ho tu.** Sabent que  $\sin 54^\circ = 0,81$ , troba  $\cos 108^\circ$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} 27^\circ$ ,  $\sin 24^\circ$  i  $\cos 99^\circ$ .

$$\sin^2 54^\circ + \cos^2 54^\circ = 1 \rightarrow 0,81^2 + \cos^2 54^\circ = 1 \rightarrow \cos 54^\circ = \sqrt{1 - 0,81^2} = 0,59$$

$$\cos 108^\circ = \cos (2 \cdot 54^\circ) = \cos^2 54^\circ - \sin^2 54^\circ = 0,59^2 - 0,81^2 = -0,31$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 27^\circ = \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{54^\circ}{2} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 54^\circ}{1 + \cos 54^\circ}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0,59}{1 + 0,59}} = 0,51$$

$$\sin 24^\circ = \sin (54^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin 54^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 54^\circ \sin 30^\circ = 0,81 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 0,59 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0,41$$

$$\cos 99^\circ = \cos (54^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 54^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 54^\circ \sin 45^\circ = 0,59 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0,81 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -0,16$$

### 2. Identitats trigonomètriques

**Fes-ho tu.** Demuestra que  $\sin 2\alpha - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cos 2\alpha = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$ .

Apliquem les fórmules de l'angle doble i les relacions fonamentals:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2\alpha - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cos 2\alpha &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = \\ &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = \\ &= \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^3 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} (2 \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) = \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Simplificació d'expressions trigonomètriques

**Fes-ho tu.** Simplifica l'expressió  $\frac{2 \cos (45^\circ + \alpha) \cos (45^\circ - \alpha)}{\cos 2\alpha}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2 \cos (45^\circ + \alpha) \cos (45^\circ - \alpha)}{\cos 2\alpha} &= \frac{2 (\cos 45^\circ \cos \alpha - \sin 45^\circ \sin \alpha) (\cos 45^\circ \cos \alpha + \sin 45^\circ \sin \alpha)}{\cos 2\alpha} = \\ &= \frac{2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha \right) \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha \right)}{\cos 2\alpha} = \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)}{\cos 2\alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

## Pàgina 140

## 4. Resolució d'equacions trigonomètriques

Fes-ho tu. Resol aquestes equacions:

a)  $\sin^3 x - \sin x \cos^2 x = 0$

b)  $\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x = 2$

c)  $\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 - \cos x$

d)  $\frac{\cos 4x + \cos 2x}{\sin 4x - \sin 2x} = 1$

a) Extraïem factor comú:  $\sin x(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) = 0$

Igualem a zero cada factor:

$$\sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 180^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$$

$$\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 x - (1 - \sin^2 x) = 0 \rightarrow 2\sin^2 x = 1 = \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{Si } \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ aleshores } x = 45^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 135^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$$

$$\text{Si } \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ aleshores } x = 225^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 315^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$$

b) Passem  $\cos x$  al segon membre i elevem al quadrat després:

$$(\sqrt{3} \sin x)^2 = (2 - \cos x)^2 \rightarrow 3 \sin^2 x = 4 - 4 \cos x + \cos^2 x \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 3(1 - \cos^2 x) = 4 - 4 \cos x + \cos^2 x \rightarrow 4 \cos^2 x - 4 \cos x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x = \frac{4 \pm 0}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = 60^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 300^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$$

Comprovem les solucions perquè poden aparèixer falses solucions en elevar al quadrat.

$$x = 60^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2 \rightarrow \text{Val.}$$

$$x = 300^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2 \rightarrow \text{No val.}$$

c) Utilitzem la fórmula de la tangent de l'angle meitat:

$$\left( \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} \right)^2 = 1 - \cos x \rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} = 1 - \cos x \rightarrow 1 - \cos x = 1 - \cos^2 x \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cos^2 x - \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \cos x (1 - \cos x) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x = 90^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 270^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ \cos x = 1 \rightarrow x = 0^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

d) Transformem les sumes en productes:

$$\frac{2 \cos \frac{4x + 2x}{2} \cos \frac{4x - 2x}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{4x + 2x}{2} \sin \frac{4x - 2x}{2}} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} = 1 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow x = 45^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 225^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$$

## Exercicis i problemes guiats

Pàgina 141

### 1. Raons trigonomètriques de $(\alpha + \beta)$ ; $(\alpha - \beta)$ ; $2\alpha$ i $\alpha/2$

Si  $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$ , i  $\cos \beta = -\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $180^\circ < \beta < 270^\circ$ , trobar:  $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$ ;  $\sin(\alpha - \beta)$ ;  $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha$ ;  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2}$ .

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \frac{9}{25} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{16}{25} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5} \text{ perquè l'angle és en el segon quadrant.}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{3/5}{-4/5} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \beta + \frac{1}{16} = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \beta = \frac{15}{16} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \text{ perquè l'angle és en el tercer quadrant.}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{-\sqrt{15}/4}{-1/4} = \sqrt{15}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{15} + 4}{20}$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}\right) = \frac{-4\sqrt{15} - 3}{5}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)}{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2} = -\frac{24}{7}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \beta}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)}{1 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)}} = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \text{ ja que l'angle } \frac{\beta}{2} \text{ és en el segon quadrant.}$$

### 2. Identitats trigonomètriques

**Demostrar que:**  $\cos 3x = 4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 3x &= \cos(2x + x) = \cos 2x \cos x - \sin 2x \sin x = (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \cos x - 2 \sin x \cos x \sin x = \\ &= \cos^3 x - \sin^2 x \cos x - 2 \sin^2 x \cos x = \cos^3 x - 3 \sin^2 x \cos x \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Expressions algebraiques equivalents

**Escriure l'expressió  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta)$  en funció de  $\cos \alpha$  i  $\sin \beta$ .**

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

### 4. Simplificació d'expressions trigonomètriques

**Simplificar aquesta expressió:**  $2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin \alpha &= 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \left( \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} \right)^2 - \sin \alpha = 2 \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2} - \sin \alpha = \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha) - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \end{aligned}$$

## 5. Equacions trigonomètriques

Resoldre aquestes equacions:

a)  $\cos^2(2x + 30^\circ) = \frac{1}{4}$       b)  $4 \sin x + 4 \cos^2 x \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} x = 0$ , con  $\operatorname{tg} x \neq 0$

a)  $\cos(2x + 30^\circ) = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Si } \cos(2x + 30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 30^\circ = 60^\circ \rightarrow x = 15^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ 2x + 30^\circ = 300^\circ \rightarrow x = 135^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ 2x + 30^\circ = 60^\circ + 360^\circ \rightarrow x = 195^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ 2x + 30^\circ = 300^\circ + 360^\circ \rightarrow x = 315^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Si } \cos(2x + 30^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 30^\circ = 120^\circ \rightarrow x = 45^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ 2x + 30^\circ = 240^\circ \rightarrow x = 105^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ 2x + 30^\circ = 120^\circ + 360^\circ \rightarrow x = 225^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ 2x + 30^\circ = 240^\circ + 360^\circ \rightarrow x = 285^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

b) Si  $\operatorname{tg} x = 0$ , aleshores  $x = 0^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$ ;  $x = 180^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$  són solucions de l'equació, ja que el sinus d'aquests angles també és 0.

Si  $\operatorname{tg} x \neq 0$ , dividim aquesta funció en els dos termes de l'equació:

$$\frac{4 \sin x}{\operatorname{tg} x} + 4 \cos^2 x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{4 \sin x}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} + 4 \cos^2 x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 4 \cos^2 x + 4 \cos x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x = \frac{-4 \pm 0}{8} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = 120^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 240^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$$

## 6. Resolució de sistemes d'equacions trigonomètriques

Resoldre el següent sistema d'equacions en l'interval  $[0^\circ, 360^\circ]$ :

$$\begin{cases} \cos y - \sin x = 1 \\ 4 \sin x \cos y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\cos y = 1 + \sin x$$

$$4 \sin x (1 + \sin x) + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 x + 4 \sin x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{-4 \pm 0}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

• Si  $\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cos y = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ , que és impossible.

• Si  $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cos y = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

Les diferents possibilitats són:

$$\begin{cases} x = 210^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ y = 60^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}; \begin{cases} x = 210^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ y = 300^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}; \begin{cases} x = 330^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ y = 60^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}; \begin{cases} x = 330^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ y = 300^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

## Exercicis i problemes proposats

Pàgina 142

### Per practicar

#### ■ Fórmules trigonomètriques

1 Sabent que  $\cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{4}$  i  $90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$ , calcula sense trobar el valor de  $\alpha$ :

a)  $\sin 2\alpha$                                       b)  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}$                                       c)  $\sin(\alpha + 30^\circ)$

d)  $\cos(60^\circ - \alpha)$                                       e)  $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$                                       f)  $\operatorname{tg}(45^\circ + \alpha)$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{9}{16} = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{7}{16} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \text{ ja que l'angle és en el 2n quadrant.}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{7}/4}{-3/4} = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

a)  $\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8}$

b)  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)}{1 + \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)}} = \sqrt{7}$  ja que  $\frac{\alpha}{2}$  està comprès entre  $45^\circ$  i  $90^\circ$  (és en el 1r quadrant).

c)  $\sin(\alpha + 30^\circ) = \sin \alpha \cos 30^\circ + \cos \alpha \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{21} - 3}{8}$

d)  $\cos(60^\circ - \alpha) = \cos 60^\circ \cos \alpha + \sin 60^\circ \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} = \frac{-\sqrt{21} - 3}{8}$

e)  $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$  perquè  $\frac{\alpha}{2}$  està comprès entre  $45^\circ$  i  $90^\circ$  (és en el 1r quadrant).

f)  $\operatorname{tg}(45^\circ + \alpha) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 45^\circ + \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}\right)}{1 - 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}\right)} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{7}}{1 + \sqrt{7}}$

2 Calcula les raons trigonomètriques de  $22^\circ 30'$  a partir de les de  $45^\circ$ .

$$\sin(22^\circ 30') = \sin \frac{45^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}/2}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$\cos(22^\circ 30') = \cos \frac{45^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}/2}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(22^\circ 30') = \operatorname{tg} \frac{45^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}/2}{1 + \sqrt{2}/2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$$

3 Si  $\cos 78^\circ = 0,2$  i  $\sin 37^\circ = 0,6$ , troba les raons trigonomètriques de  $41^\circ$  i de  $115^\circ$ .

$$41^\circ = 78^\circ - 37^\circ$$

$$\bullet \sin 78^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 78^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - 0,2^2} = 0,98$$

$$\bullet \cos 37^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 37^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - 0,6^2} = 0,8$$

Ara ja podem calcular:

- $\sin 41^\circ = \sin(78^\circ - 37^\circ) = \sin 78^\circ \cos 37^\circ - \cos 78^\circ \sin 37^\circ = 0,98 \cdot 0,8 - 0,2 \cdot 0,6 = 0,664$
- $\cos 41^\circ = \cos(78^\circ - 37^\circ) = \cos 78^\circ \cos 37^\circ + \sin 78^\circ \sin 37^\circ = 0,2 \cdot 0,8 + 0,98 \cdot 0,6 = 0,748$
- $\operatorname{tg} 41^\circ = \frac{\sin 41^\circ}{\cos 41^\circ} = \frac{0,664}{0,748} = 0,8877$
- $\sin 115^\circ = \sin(78^\circ + 37^\circ) = \sin 78^\circ \cos 37^\circ + \cos 78^\circ \sin 37^\circ = 0,98 \cdot 0,8 + 0,2 \cdot 0,6 = 0,904$
- $\cos 115^\circ = \cos(78^\circ + 37^\circ) = \cos 78^\circ \cos 37^\circ - \sin 78^\circ \sin 37^\circ = 0,2 \cdot 0,8 - 0,98 \cdot 0,6 = -0,428$
- $\operatorname{tg} 115^\circ = \frac{\sin 115^\circ}{\cos 115^\circ} = -\frac{0,904}{0,428} = -2,112$

**4 a) Troba el valor exacte de les raons trigonomètriques de  $75^\circ$  a partir de les de  $30^\circ$  i  $45^\circ$ .**

**b) Usant els resultats de l'apartat anterior, calcula les raons trigonomètriques de:  $105^\circ$ ;  $165^\circ$ ;  $15^\circ$ ;  $195^\circ$  i  $135^\circ$ .**

$$\text{a) } \sin 75^\circ = \sin(30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\cos 75^\circ = \cos(30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 75^\circ = \operatorname{tg}(30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 30^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ}{1 - \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + 1}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 3}{3 - \sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} + 2$$

$$\text{b) } \sin 105^\circ = \sin(30^\circ + 75^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ \cos 75^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 75^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos 105^\circ = \cos(30^\circ + 75^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ \cos 75^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 105^\circ = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}} = -\sqrt{3} - 2$$

$$\sin 165^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 75^\circ) = \sin 90^\circ \cos 75^\circ + \cos 90^\circ \sin 75^\circ = \cos 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos 165^\circ = \cos(90^\circ + 75^\circ) = \cos 90^\circ \cos 75^\circ - \sin 90^\circ \sin 75^\circ = -\sin 75^\circ = \frac{-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 165^\circ = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}}{\frac{-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{3} - 2$$

$$\sin 15^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - 75^\circ) = \sin 90^\circ \cos 75^\circ - \cos 90^\circ \sin 75^\circ = \cos 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos 15^\circ = \cos(90^\circ - 75^\circ) = \cos 90^\circ \cos 75^\circ + \sin 90^\circ \sin 75^\circ = \sin 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 15^\circ = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin 195^\circ = \sin(270^\circ - 75^\circ) = \sin 270^\circ \cos 75^\circ - \cos 270^\circ \sin 75^\circ = -\cos 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\cos 195^\circ = \cos(270^\circ - 75^\circ) = \cos 270^\circ \cos 75^\circ + \sin 270^\circ \sin 75^\circ = -\sin 75^\circ = \frac{-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 195^\circ = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}}{\frac{-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$



$$\sin 135^\circ = \sin (180^\circ - 45^\circ) = \sin 180^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \cos 180^\circ \sin 45^\circ = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos 135^\circ = \cos (180^\circ - 45^\circ) = \cos 180^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \sin 180^\circ \sin 45^\circ = -\cos 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 135^\circ = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -1$$

**5** Desenvolupa, en funció de les raons trigonomètriques de  $\alpha$ , i simplifica les expressions següents:

a)  $\sin (45^\circ + \alpha) - \cos (\alpha - 45^\circ)$

b)  $\frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}$

c)  $(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 - 2 \sin \alpha + \cos 2\alpha$

d)  $\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \alpha$

a)  $\sin (45^\circ + \alpha) - \cos (\alpha - 45^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ \cos \alpha + \cos 45^\circ \sin \alpha - (\cos \alpha \cos 45^\circ + \sin \alpha \sin 45^\circ) =$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha = 0$

b)  $\frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha} = \frac{(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)}{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha} = \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha$

c)  $(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 - 2 \sin \alpha + \cos 2\alpha = \sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha =$   
 $= 2(\cos^2 \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)$

d)  $\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \alpha = \left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \alpha}{2}}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \alpha}{2}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \alpha =$   
 $= \frac{1+\cos \alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{1-\cos \alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1-\cos^2 \alpha}{4} + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

**6** Sabent que  $\cos \alpha = \frac{-7}{25}$  ( $180^\circ < \alpha < 270^\circ$ ) i  $\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{4}{3}$  ( $180^\circ < \beta < 270^\circ$ ), calcula  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$ .

Usem la relació  $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$  per calcular  $\sin \alpha$ :

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{49}{625} = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{576}{625} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\frac{24}{25} \quad \text{perquè l'angle és en el 3r quadrant.}$$

$$\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \sin \beta = \frac{4}{3} \cos \beta$$

$$\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta = 1 \rightarrow \frac{16}{9} \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta = 1 \rightarrow \frac{25}{9} \cos^2 \beta = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \beta = \frac{9}{25} \rightarrow \cos \beta = -\frac{3}{5} \quad \text{perquè també pertany al tercer quadrant.}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

Com que  $360^\circ < \alpha + \beta < 540^\circ$ , dividint les desigualtats entre 2 tenim que  $180^\circ < \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} < 270^\circ$ .

Per tant,  $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$  pertany al tercer quadrant i la tangent de  $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$  és positiva.

$$\text{Calculem } \cos (\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{-7}{25} \cdot \frac{-3}{5} - \frac{-24}{25} \cdot \frac{-4}{5} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{Per tant, } \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos (\alpha + \beta)}{1 + \cos (\alpha + \beta)}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - (-3/5)}{1 + (-3/5)}} = 2$$

7 Si  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = -3$  i  $\alpha < 270^\circ$ , troba  $\sin \alpha$ ,  $\cos \alpha$  i  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha$ .

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = -3 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} = -3 \rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = 9 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - \cos \alpha = 9 + 9 \cos \alpha \rightarrow 10 \cos \alpha = -8 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = -\sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{-3/5}{-4/5} = \frac{3}{4}$$

8 Si  $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \sqrt{6}$  i  $\alpha < 90^\circ$ , troba  $\sin \alpha$ ,  $\cos \alpha$  i  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha$ .

$$\frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{6} \rightarrow 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{6} \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha \rightarrow \sqrt{6} \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \sqrt{6} = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{28}}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{6}}$$

Com que  $\alpha$  és en el primer quadrant, només pot passar que  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{6}}$ .

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{7} - 1}{\sqrt{6}} \cos \alpha$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{7} - 1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \frac{8 - 2\sqrt{7}}{6} \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{7 - \sqrt{7}}{3} \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{3}{7 - \sqrt{7}} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{3}{7 - \sqrt{7}}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{7} - 1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{7 - \sqrt{7}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{7} - 1}{2(7 - \sqrt{7})}}$$

9 Expressa en funció de  $\alpha$  i simplifica aquesta expressió:

$$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + 2 \sin (90^\circ - \alpha)$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + 2 \sin (90^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2} - \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2} + 2(\sin 90^\circ \cos \alpha - \cos 90^\circ \sin \alpha) = -\cos \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha = \cos \alpha$$

10 Transforma en productes les sumes següents:

a)  $\sin 65^\circ + \sin 35^\circ$

b)  $\sin 65^\circ - \sin 35^\circ$

c)  $\cos 48^\circ + \cos 32^\circ$

d)  $\cos 48^\circ - \cos 32^\circ$

e)  $\frac{1}{2} + \sin 50^\circ$

f)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \cos 75^\circ$

a)  $\sin 65^\circ + \sin 35^\circ = 2 \sin \frac{65^\circ + 35^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{65^\circ - 35^\circ}{2} = 2 \sin 50^\circ \cos 15^\circ$

b)  $\sin 65^\circ - \sin 35^\circ = 2 \cos \frac{65^\circ + 35^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{65^\circ - 35^\circ}{2} = 2 \cos 50^\circ \sin 15^\circ$

c)  $\cos 48^\circ + \cos 32^\circ = 2 \cos \frac{48^\circ + 32^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{48^\circ - 32^\circ}{2} = 2 \cos 40^\circ \cos 8^\circ$

d)  $\cos 48^\circ - \cos 32^\circ = -2 \sin \frac{48^\circ + 32^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{48^\circ - 32^\circ}{2} = -2 \sin 40^\circ \sin 8^\circ$

e)  $\frac{1}{2} + \sin 50^\circ = \sin 30^\circ + \sin 50^\circ = 2 \sin \frac{30^\circ + 50^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{30^\circ - 50^\circ}{2} = 2 \sin 40^\circ \cos (-10^\circ) = 2 \sin 40^\circ \cos 10^\circ$

f)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \cos 75^\circ = \cos 45^\circ + \cos 75^\circ = 2 \cos \frac{45^\circ + 75^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{45^\circ - 75^\circ}{2} = 2 \cos 60^\circ \cos (-15^\circ) = 2 \cos 60^\circ \cos 15^\circ$

## ■ Identitats trigonomètriques

### 11 Demostrea les identitats següents tenint en compte les relacions fonamentals:

$$a) (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 - (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 = 4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$b) \sin \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^3 \alpha = \sin \alpha$$

$$c) \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} = \frac{2}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$d) \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} \cdot \cos 2\alpha = 1 + \sin 2\alpha$$

$$a) (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 - (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - (\sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) = \\ = \sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = 4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$b) \sin \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^3 \alpha = \sin \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) = \sin \alpha \cdot 1 = \sin \alpha$$

$$c) \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{(1 + \cos \alpha)(1 - \cos \alpha)} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{2}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$d) \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} \cdot \cos 2\alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) = \\ = (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = \\ = 1 + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 1 + \sin 2\alpha$$

### 12 Prova que són certes les identitats següents:

$$a) \cos(x + 60^\circ) - \cos(x + 120^\circ) = \cos x$$

$$b) \operatorname{tg}(x + 45^\circ) - \operatorname{tg}(x - 45^\circ) = \frac{2 + 2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$$

$$a) \cos(x + 60^\circ) - \cos(x + 120^\circ) = \cos x \cos 60^\circ - \sin x \sin 60^\circ - (\cos x \cos 120^\circ - \sin x \sin 120^\circ) = \\ = \cos x \cos 60^\circ - \sin x \sin 60^\circ - \cos x \cos 120^\circ + \sin x \sin 120^\circ = \\ = \cos x \cos 60^\circ - \sin x \sin 60^\circ - \cos x \cdot (-\cos 60^\circ) + \sin x \sin 60^\circ = \\ = 2 \cos x \cos 60^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos x = \cos x$$

$$b) \operatorname{tg}(x + 45^\circ) - \operatorname{tg}(x - 45^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ} - \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x + 1}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x} - \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - 1}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x} = \\ = \frac{1 + 2 \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg}^2 x - (-1 + 2 \operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{tg}^2 x)}{(1 - \operatorname{tg} x)(1 + \operatorname{tg} x)} = \frac{2 + 2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$$

### 13 Comprova que es verifiquen les dues identitats següents:

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

$$b) \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

\* En b), divideix numerador i denominador entre  $\cos \alpha \cos \beta$ .

$$a) \sin \alpha \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \cos \alpha \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha (\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta) + \cos \alpha (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = \\ = \sin^2 \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \sin \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \\ = (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) \cos \beta = \cos \beta$$

$$b) \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta} = \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}}{\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}} = \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} + \frac{\cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}}{\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} - \frac{\cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

### 14 Demostrea.

$$a) \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{2}{\sin 2\alpha}$$

$$b) 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin \alpha = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$a) \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{2}{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{2}{\sin 2\alpha}$$

$$b) 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin \alpha = 2 \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2} - \sin \alpha = \frac{2 \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

**15** Demosta.

a)  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha$

b)  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta)(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = \\ &= \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \alpha \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \\ &= \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \cos^2 \beta) = \\ &= \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta = \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= (\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)(\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) = \\ &= \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta \cos \alpha \sin \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \\ &= \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \beta) - (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) \sin^2 \beta = \\ &= \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta \end{aligned}$$

**16** Demosta les igualtats següents:

a)  $\frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \cos \alpha$

b)  $\frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos 2\alpha} = 2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha$

c)  $\sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha = \sin \alpha$

d)  $\frac{2 \sin \alpha - \sin 2\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha} = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$

e)  $\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} &= \frac{2 \sin \alpha (1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}}{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \cos \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos 2\alpha} = \frac{1 - (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = \\ &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^3 \alpha = \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^3 \alpha = \\ &= \sin \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) = \sin \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d) } \frac{2 \sin \alpha - \sin 2\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{2 \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha)}{2 \sin \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha)} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{e) } \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{2 \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$(*) 1 = \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha \rightarrow -\sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

**17** Comprova, sense utilitzar la calculadora, les igualtats següents.

a)  $\sin 130^\circ + \sin 50^\circ = 2 \cos 40^\circ$

b)  $\cos 75^\circ - \cos 15^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$\text{a) } \sin 130^\circ + \sin 50^\circ = 2 \sin \frac{130^\circ + 50^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{130^\circ - 50^\circ}{2} = 2 \sin 90^\circ \cos 40^\circ = 2 \cos 40^\circ$$

$$\text{b) } \cos 75^\circ - \cos 15^\circ = -2 \sin \frac{75^\circ + 15^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{75^\circ - 15^\circ}{2} = -2 \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ = -2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

## Pàgina 143

## ■ Equacions trigonomètriques

## 18 Resol les equacions següents:

a)  $2 \sin^2 x = 1$                       b)  $3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x - 1 = 0$                       c)  $1 - 4 \cos^2 x = 0$                       d)  $3 \operatorname{tg} x + 4 = 0$

a)  $2 \sin^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

• Si  $\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow x = 45^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 135^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$

• Si  $\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow x = 225^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 315^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$

És a dir, les solucions són tots els angles del tipus  $x = 45^\circ + 90^\circ \cdot k$

b)  $3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

• Si  $\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow x = 30^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 210^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$

• Si  $\operatorname{tg} x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow x = 150^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 330^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$

c)  $1 - 4 \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \cos x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

• Si  $\cos x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = 60^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 300^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$

• Si  $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = 120^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 240^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$

d)  $3 \operatorname{tg} x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = -\frac{4}{3} \rightarrow x = 126^\circ 52' 12'' + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 306^\circ 52' 12'' + 360^\circ \cdot k$

## 19 Resol aquestes equacions:

a)  $2 \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + 1 = 0$

b)  $\sin^2 x - \sin x = 0$

c)  $2 \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 0$

a)  $2 \cos^2 x - \underbrace{\sin^2 x + 1}_{\cos^2 x} = 0 \left. \vphantom{2 \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + 1 = 0} \right\} \rightarrow 2 \cos^2 x - \cos^2 x = 0$

$$\cos^2 = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 90^\circ \\ x_2 = 270^\circ \end{cases}$$

En comprovar-les en l'equació inicial, les dues solucions són vàlides. Aleshores:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Cosa que podem expressar com:

$$x = 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

b)  $\sin x (\sin x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 0^\circ, x_2 = 180^\circ \\ \sin x = 1 \rightarrow x_3 = 90^\circ \end{cases}$

Comprovant les possibles solucions, veiem que totes tres són vàlides. Aleshores:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 360^\circ = 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \pi + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

O, d'una altra manera:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = k\pi = k \cdot 180^\circ \\ x_3 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi = 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{array} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

( $x_1$  així inclou les solucions  $x_1$  i  $x_2$  anteriors)

$$c) \cos x (2 \cos x - \sqrt{3}) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 90^\circ, x_2 = 270^\circ \\ \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow x_3 = 30^\circ, x_4 = 330^\circ \end{cases}$$

Les quatre solucions són vàlides. Aleshores:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 = 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 = 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_4 = 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

NOTA: Observeu que les dues primeres solucions podrien escriure's com una sola de la manera següent:

$$x = 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

## 20 Resol.

$$a) \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = 1 \quad b) \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 0 \quad c) 2 \cos^2 x + \sin x = 1 \quad d) 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x = 0$$

$$a) (1 - \cos^2 x) - \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow 1 - 2 \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 90^\circ \\ x_2 = 270^\circ \end{cases}$$

Les dues solucions són vàlides. Aleshores:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 = 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

O, el que és el mateix:

$$x = 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$b) (1 - \sin^2 x) - \sin^2 x = 0 \rightarrow 1 - 2 \sin^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow x_1 = 45^\circ, x_2 = 135^\circ$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow x_3 = 225^\circ, x_4 = 315^\circ$$

Comprovem que totes les solucions són vàlides. Aleshores:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 = 135^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 = 225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ x_4 = 315^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

O, el que és el mateix:

$$x = 45^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } 2(1 - \sin^2 x) + \sin x = 1 &\rightarrow 2 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin x = 1 \rightarrow 2\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \\
 &\rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} 1 \rightarrow x_1 = 90^\circ \\ -1/2 \rightarrow x_2 = 210^\circ, x_3 = 330^\circ \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

Les tres solucions són vàlides; és a dir:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 210^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{d) } \operatorname{tg} x (3 \operatorname{tg} x - \sqrt{3}) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 0^\circ, x_2 = 180^\circ \\ \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow x_3 = 30^\circ, x_4 = 210^\circ \end{cases}$$

Comprovem les possibles solucions en l'equació inicial i veiem que totes quatre són vàlides. Aleshores:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 360^\circ = 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \pi + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 210^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Cosa que podria expressar-se amb només dues solucions que englobaran les quatre anteriors:

$$x_1 = k \cdot 180^\circ = k\pi \text{ y } x_2 = 30^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

## 21 Resol les equacions següents:

$$\text{a) } \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{b) } \sin 2x - 2 \cos^2 x = 0$$

$$\text{c) } \cos 2x - 3 \sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{d) } \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) - \sqrt{2} \sin x = 0$$

$$\text{a) } \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos x - \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin x + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} x_1 = \pi/3 \\ x_2 = 5\pi/3 \end{cases}$$

Comprovem i veiem que:

$$x_1 \rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos 0 = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 \rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{5\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(-\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Són vàlides les dues solucions. Aleshores:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi = 60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ x_2 &= \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi = 300^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{b) } 2 \sin x \cos x - 2 \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow 2 \cos x (\sin x - \cos x) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 90^\circ, x_2 = 270^\circ \\ \sin x = \cos x \rightarrow x_3 = 45^\circ, x_4 = 225^\circ \end{cases}$$

Comprovem les solucions. Totes són vàlides.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

També podríem expressar-les com:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \\ x_2 &= 45^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1 &= 0 \rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow 1 - 2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2 \sin^2 x + 3 \sin x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \sin x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{4} = \begin{cases} 1/2 \rightarrow x_1 = 30^\circ, x_2 = 150^\circ \\ -2 \rightarrow \text{Impossible!}, \text{ ja que } |\sin x| \leq 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Comprovem que les dues solucions són vàlides. Aleshores:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x - \sqrt{2} \sin x &= 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x - \sqrt{2} \sin x = 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x &= 0 \rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = \sin x \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

En comprovar-ho, podem veure que ambdues solucions són vàlides. Aleshores:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi = 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ x_2 &= \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi = 225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Podem agrupar les dues solucions en:  $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi = 45^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ$  amb  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

## 22 Resol.

$$\text{a) } \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{b) } \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1 = \cos x$$

$$\text{c) } 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos 2x = 0$$

$$\text{d) } 4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + 2 \cos^2 x - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{a) } \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} + \cos x - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow 1 + \cos x + 2 \cos x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 3 \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = 0 \begin{cases} x_1 = 90^\circ \\ x_2 = 270^\circ \end{cases}$$

Les dues solucions són vàlides. Aleshores:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Agrupant les solucions:  $x = 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$  amb  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} + 1 &= \cos x \rightarrow 1 - \cos x + 1 + \cos x = \cos x + \cos^2 x \rightarrow \\
 &\rightarrow 2 = \cos x + \cos^2 x \rightarrow \cos^2 x + \cos x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \\
 &\rightarrow \cos x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} \begin{cases} 1 \rightarrow x = 0^\circ \\ -2 \rightarrow \text{Impossible!}, \text{ ja que } |\cos x| \leq 1 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

Aleshores:  $x = k \cdot 360^\circ = 2k\pi$  amb  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } 2 \cdot \frac{1-\cos x}{2} + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x &= 0 \rightarrow 1 - \cos x + \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x) = 0 \rightarrow \\
 &\rightarrow 1 - \cos x + \cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow 2\cos^2 x - \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \\
 &\rightarrow \cos x(2\cos x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 90^\circ, x_2 = 270^\circ \\ \cos x = 1/2 \rightarrow x_3 = 60^\circ, x_4 = 300^\circ \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

Comprovem que totes són vàlides. Per tant:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 300^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Agrupant les solucions quedaria:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \\ x_2 &= 60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 300^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d) } 4(1 - \cos^2 x)\cos^2 x + 2\cos^2 x - 2 &= 0 \rightarrow 4\cos^2 x - 4\cos^4 x + 2\cos^2 x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \\
 &\rightarrow 4\cos^4 x - 6\cos^2 x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow 2\cos^4 x - 3\cos^2 x + 1 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sigui } \cos^2 x = z \rightarrow \cos^4 x = z^2$$

Així:

$$2z^2 - 3z + 1 = 0 \rightarrow z = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4} \begin{cases} z_1 = 1 \rightarrow \cos x = \pm 1 \begin{cases} x_1 = 0^\circ \\ x_2 = 180^\circ \end{cases} \\ z_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cos x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{cases} x_3 = 45^\circ, x_4 = 315^\circ \\ x_5 = 135^\circ, x_6 = 225^\circ \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Comprovant les possibles solucions, veiem que totes són vàlides. Per tant:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 360^\circ = 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \pi + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 315^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ x_5 &= 135^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ x_6 &= 225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

O, agrupant les solucions:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 180^\circ = k\pi \\ x_2 &= 45^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**23** Transforma aquestes equacions en unes altres d'equivalents la incògnita de les quals sigui  $\operatorname{tg} x$  i resol-les:

a)  $\sin x + \cos x = 0$

b)  $\sin^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x + 3 \cos^2 x = 0$

c)  $\sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x = 0$

a) Dividim tota l'equació entre  $\cos x$ :

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\cos x} = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = -1 \rightarrow x = 135^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \vee x = 315^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$$

b) Dividim tota l'equació entre  $\cos^2 x$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} - 2\sqrt{3} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x} + 3 \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} &= 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \pm 0}{2} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow x = 60^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 240^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{aligned}$$

c) Dividim tota l'equació entre  $\cos^2 x$ :

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x} = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 x + \operatorname{tg} x = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x (\operatorname{tg} x + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} x = 0 \\ \operatorname{tg} x = -1 \end{cases}$$

• Si  $\operatorname{tg} x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 180^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$

• Si  $\operatorname{tg} x = -1 \rightarrow x = 135^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x = 315^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$

**24** Resol les equacions següents:

a)  $\sqrt{3} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right) + \cos(x - \pi) = 2$

b)  $\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - x\right) + \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 0$

c)  $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) = 1$

d)  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) - \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = 1$

a)  $\sqrt{3} \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} \cos x - \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \sin x \right) + \cos x \cos \pi + \sin x \sin \pi = 2 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \sin x - 2 = \cos x$$

Elevem al quadrat els dos membres de la igualtat:

$$3 \sin^2 x - 4\sqrt{3} \sin x + 4 = \cos^2 x \rightarrow 3 \sin^2 x - 4\sqrt{3} \sin x + 4 = 1 - \sin^2 x \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 4 \sin^2 x - 4\sqrt{3} \sin x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \pm 0}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi \cdot k; x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi \cdot k$$

Ara hem de comprovar les solucions perquè poden aparèixer falses solucions en elevar al quadrat.

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \pi\right) = 1 \neq 2 \text{ No val.}$$

$$x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \pi\right) = 2 \text{ Val.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} \cos x + \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} \sin x + \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 0 &\rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x}{2} + \frac{\sin x}{2} + \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \sin x = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x \end{aligned}$$

Dividim els dos membres entre  $\cos x$ :

$$\frac{3}{2} \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi \cdot k; x = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi \cdot k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x = 1 &\rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos x + \sin x + \cos x - \sin x) = 1 &\rightarrow 2 \cos x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} &\rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi \cdot k; x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2\pi \cdot k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x - \sqrt{3} \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x \right) = 1 &\rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \frac{\cos x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin x}{2} - \sqrt{3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x}{2} - \frac{\sin x}{2} \right) = 1 &\rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x - 3 \cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x = 2 &\rightarrow \\ \rightarrow -2 \cos x + 2\sqrt{3} \sin x = 2 &\rightarrow \sqrt{3} \sin x = 1 + \cos x \end{aligned}$$

Elevem al quadrat els dos membres de la igualtat:

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \sin^2 x = 1 + 2 \cos x + \cos^2 x &\rightarrow 3 - 3 \cos^2 x = 1 + 2 \cos x + \cos^2 x \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow 4 \cos^2 x + 2 \cos x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 2 \cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi \cdot k \rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi \cdot k$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \cos x = -1 \rightarrow x = \pi + 2\pi \cdot k$$

Ara hem de comprovar les solucions perquè poden aparèixer falses solucions en elevar al quadrat.

$$\bullet \text{ Si } x = \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \sqrt{3} \cdot \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 1 \text{ Val.}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } x = \frac{5\pi}{3} \rightarrow \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{5\pi}{3} \right) - \sqrt{3} \cdot \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{5\pi}{3} \right) = -2 \neq 1 \text{ No val.}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } x = \pi \rightarrow \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \pi \right) - \sqrt{3} \cdot \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \pi \right) = 1 \text{ Val.}$$

## 25 Resol les equacions següents:

$$\text{a) } \cos 2x + 3 \sin x = 2$$

$$\text{b) } \operatorname{tg} 2x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x = 1$$

$$\text{c) } \cos x \cos 2x + 2 \cos^2 x = 0$$

$$\text{d) } 2 \sin x = \operatorname{tg} 2x$$

$$\text{e) } \sqrt{3} \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{f) } \sin 2x \cos x = 6 \sin^3 x$$

$$\text{g) } \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) + \operatorname{tg} x = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + 3 \sin x = 2 &\rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x + 3 \sin x = 2 \rightarrow 2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \sin x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4} \begin{cases} 1 \rightarrow x_1 = 90^\circ \\ 1/2 \rightarrow x_2 = 30^\circ, x_3 = 150^\circ \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Les tres solucions són vàlides:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$b) \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x} \cdot \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \rightarrow 2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x = 1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x \rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 30^\circ, & x_2 = 210^\circ \\ x_3 = 150^\circ, & x_4 = 330^\circ \end{cases}$$

Les quatre solucions són vàlides:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 210^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Agrupant:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \\ x_2 &= 150^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{6} + k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \cos x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) + 2 \cos^2 x &= 0 \rightarrow \cos x (\cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x) + 2 \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow 2 \cos^3 x - \cos x + 2 \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \cos x (2 \cos^2 x + 2 \cos x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 90^\circ, & x_2 = 270^\circ \\ \cos x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+8}}{4} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$\approx -1,366 \rightarrow$  Impossible!, ja que  $|\cos x| \leq 1$   
 $\approx 0,366 \rightarrow x_3 = 68^\circ 31' 51,1'', \quad x_4 = 291^\circ 28' 8,9''$

Les solucions són totes vàlides:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 270^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 68^\circ 31' 51,5'' + k \cdot 360^\circ \approx 0,38\pi + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 291^\circ 28' 8,9'' + k \cdot 360^\circ \approx 1,62\pi + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Agrupades, serien:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \\ x_2 &= 68^\circ 31' 51,1'' + k \cdot 360^\circ \approx 0,38\pi + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 291^\circ 28' 8,9'' + k \cdot 360^\circ \approx 1,62\pi + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) 2 \sin x &= \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x} \rightarrow 2 \sin x - 2 \sin x \operatorname{tg}^2 x = 2 \operatorname{tg} x \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \sin x - \sin x \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \rightarrow \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin x \sin^2 x = \sin x \cos x \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \sin x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - \cos x) = 0 \rightarrow \sin x (\cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x - \cos x) = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 0^\circ, & x_2 = 180^\circ \\ 2 \cos^2 x - \cos x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$1 \rightarrow x_3 = 0^\circ = x_1$   
 $-1/2 \rightarrow x_4 = 240^\circ, \quad x_5 = 120^\circ$

Les quatre solucions són vàlides. Aleshores:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 360^\circ = 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \pi + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 240^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ x_5 &= 120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Que, agrupant solucions, quedaria:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 180^\circ = k\pi \\ x_2 &= 120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 240^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos x}{2}} + \cos x - 1 &= 0 \rightarrow \frac{3-3\cos x}{2} = (1-\cos x)^2 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow 3-3\cos x = 2(1+\cos^2 x - 2\cos x) \rightarrow 2\cos^2 x - \cos x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} 1 \rightarrow x_1 = 0^\circ \\ -1/2 \rightarrow x_2 = 120^\circ, x_3 = 240^\circ \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

En comprovar-ho, veiem que les tres solucions són vàlides:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 360^\circ = 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 240^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } 2 \sin x \cos x \cos x &= 6 \sin^3 x \rightarrow 2 \sin x \cos^2 x = 6 \sin^3 x \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow 2 \sin x (1 - \sin^2 x) = 6 \sin^3 x \rightarrow 2 \sin x - 2 \sin^3 x = 6 \sin^3 x \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 0^\circ, x_2 = 180^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 = 30^\circ, x_4 = 150^\circ \\ x_5 = 210^\circ, x_6 = 330^\circ \end{cases}$$

Comprovem que totes les solucions són vàlides.

Donem les solucions agrupant les dues primeres per un costat i la resta per un altre:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 180^\circ = k\pi \\ x_2 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g) } \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\pi/4) + \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg}(\pi/4) \operatorname{tg} x} + \operatorname{tg} x &= 1 \rightarrow \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x} + \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \rightarrow 1 + \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{tg}^2 x = 1 - \operatorname{tg} x \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 x - 3 \operatorname{tg} x = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x (\operatorname{tg} x - 3) = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 0^\circ, x_2 = 180^\circ \\ \operatorname{tg} x = 3 \rightarrow x_3 = 71^\circ 33' 54,2'', x_4 = 251^\circ 33' 54,2'' \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Les quatre solucions són vàlides:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 360^\circ = 2k\pi \\ x_2 &= 180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \pi + 2k\pi \\ x_3 &= 71^\circ 33' 54,2'' + k \cdot 360^\circ \approx \frac{2\pi}{5} + 2k\pi \\ x_4 &= 251^\circ 33' 54,2'' + k \cdot 360^\circ \approx \frac{7\pi}{5} + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

O, el que és el mateix:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 180^\circ = k\pi \\ x_2 &= 71^\circ 33' 54,2'' + k \cdot 180^\circ \approx \frac{2\pi}{5} + k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

## ■ Angles en radians

**26** Expressa en graus els angles següents donats en radians:

$$\frac{5\pi}{6}; \frac{7\pi}{3}; \frac{4\pi}{9}; \frac{3\pi}{5}; 1,5; 3,2$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ rad} = \frac{5 \cdot 180^\circ}{6} = 150^\circ$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{3} \text{ rad} = \frac{7 \cdot 180^\circ}{3} = 420^\circ$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{9} \text{ rad} = \frac{4 \cdot 180^\circ}{9} = 80^\circ$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{5} \text{ rad} = \frac{3 \cdot 180^\circ}{5} = 108^\circ$$

$$1,5 \text{ rad} = \frac{1,5 \cdot 180^\circ}{\pi} = 85^\circ 56' 37''$$

$$3,2 \text{ rad} = \frac{3,2 \cdot 180^\circ}{\pi} = 183^\circ 20' 47''$$

**27** Passa a radians els angles següents. Expressa'ls en funció de  $\pi$ :

$$135^\circ; 210^\circ; 108^\circ; 72^\circ; 126^\circ; 480^\circ$$

$$135^\circ = \frac{135 \cdot \pi}{180} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ rad}$$

$$210^\circ = \frac{210 \cdot \pi}{180} = \frac{7\pi}{6} \text{ rad}$$

$$108^\circ = \frac{108 \cdot \pi}{180} = \frac{3\pi}{5} \text{ rad}$$

$$72^\circ = \frac{72 \cdot \pi}{180} = \frac{2\pi}{5} \text{ rad}$$

$$126^\circ = \frac{126 \cdot \pi}{180} = \frac{7\pi}{10} \text{ rad}$$

$$480^\circ = \frac{480 \cdot \pi}{180} = \frac{8\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

**28** Prova que:

$$\text{a) } 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \pi = 2$$

$$\text{b) } 2\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} + 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} - 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 3$$

$$\text{c) } \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} - \cos \frac{7\pi}{6} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{4\pi}{3} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{11\pi}{6} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\text{a) } 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \pi = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + (-1) = 2 + 1 - 1 = 2$$

$$\text{b) } 2\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} + 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} - 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot 1 = 3 + 2 - 2 = 3$$

$$\text{c) } \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} - \cos \frac{7\pi}{6} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{4\pi}{3} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{11\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \sqrt{3} + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

**29** Troba el valor exacte de cada una d'aquestes expressions sense usar la calculadora:

a)  $5 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0 + 2 \cos \pi - \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + \cos 2\pi$

b)  $\sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \pi$

c)  $\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{4\pi}{3} - \operatorname{tg} \frac{7\pi}{6}$

d)  $\sqrt{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{\pi}{6} - \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - 2\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$

Comprova els resultats amb calculadora.

a)  $5 \cdot 0 - 1 + 2 \cdot (-1) - 0 + 1 = -2$

b)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 + 0 = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 2}{2}$

c)  $\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

d)  $\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 - 3 = -2$

**30** Troba les raons trigonomètriques dels angles següents i indica, sense passar a graus, en quin quadrant és cada un:

a) 0,8 rad

b) 3,2 rad

c) 2 rad

d) 4,5 rad

e)  $\pi/8$  rad

f)  $7\pi/4$  rad

g)  $3\pi/5$  rad

h)  $1,2\pi$  rad

\* Tingues en compte que:  $\frac{\pi}{2} \approx 1,57$ ;  $\pi \approx 3,14$ ;  $\frac{3\pi}{2} \approx 4,7$ ;  $2\pi \approx 6,28$ .

Per saber en quin quadrant és cada un, podem usar també els signes de les raons trigonomètriques.

a)  $\sin 0,8 = 0,72$

$\cos 0,8 = 0,50$

$\operatorname{tg} 0,8 = 1,03 \rightarrow$  Quadrant I

b)  $\sin 3,2 = -0,06$

$\cos 3,2 = -1$

$\operatorname{tg} 3,2 = 0,06 \rightarrow$  Quadrant III

c)  $\sin 2 = 0,91$

$\cos 2 = -0,42$

$\operatorname{tg} 2 = -2,19 \rightarrow$  Quadrant II

d)  $\sin 4,5 = -0,98$

$\cos 4,5 = -0,21$

$\operatorname{tg} 4,5 = 4,64 \rightarrow$  Quadrant III

e)  $\sin \frac{\pi}{8} = 0,38$

$\cos \frac{\pi}{8} = 0,92$

$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{8} = 0,41 \rightarrow$  Quadrant I

f)  $\sin \frac{7\pi}{4} = -0,71$

$\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} = 0,71$

$\operatorname{tg} \frac{7\pi}{4} = -1 \rightarrow$  Quadrant IV

g)  $\sin \frac{3\pi}{5} = 0,95$

$\cos \frac{3\pi}{5} = -0,31$

$\operatorname{tg} \frac{3\pi}{5} = -3,08 \rightarrow$  Quadrant II

h)  $\sin 1,2\pi = -0,59$

$\cos 1,2\pi = -0,81$

$\operatorname{tg} 1,2\pi = 0,73 \rightarrow$  Quadrant III

**31** En cada cas troba, en radians, dos valors per a l'angle  $\alpha$  tals que:

a)  $\sin \alpha = 0,32$

b)  $\cos \alpha = 0,58$

c)  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = -1,5$

d)  $\sin \alpha = -0,63$

a)  $\alpha_1 = 0,33$ ;  $\alpha_2 = 2,82$

b)  $\alpha_1 = 0,95$ ;  $\alpha_2 = 5,33$

c)  $\alpha_1 = -0,98$ ;  $\alpha_2 = 2,16$

d)  $\alpha_1 = -0,68$ ;  $\alpha_2 = 3,82$

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Per resoldre

32 Representa les funcions trigonomètriques següents:

a)  $y = -\sin x$

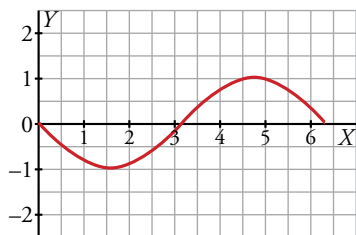
b)  $y = 1 + \sin x$

c)  $y = -\cos x$

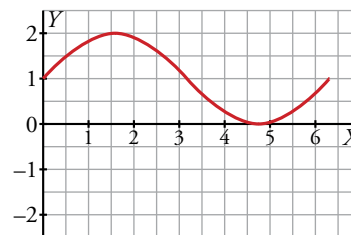
d)  $y = 1 + \cos x$

Totes aquestes funcions són periòdiques, de període  $2\pi$ . Estan representades en l'interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ . A partir d'aquí, es repeteix.

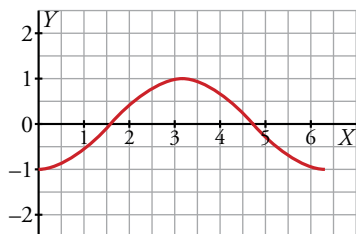
a)  $y = -\sin x$



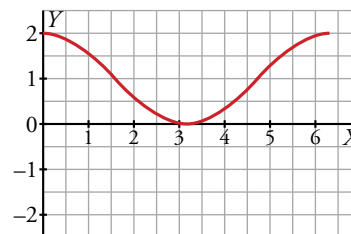
b)  $y = 1 + \sin x$



c)  $y = -\cos x$



d)  $y = 1 + \cos x$



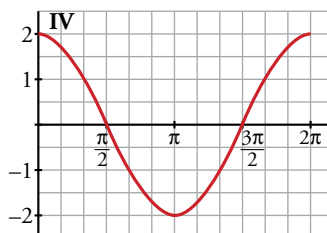
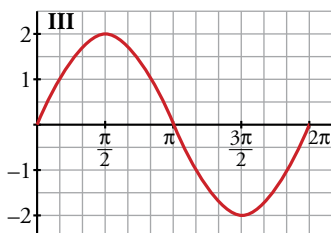
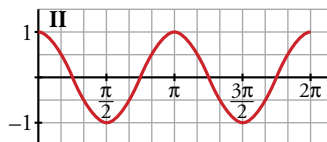
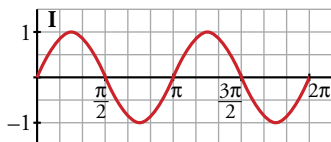
33 Associa cada una de les funcions següents amb la gràfica que li correspon:

a)  $y = 2 \sin x$

b)  $y = \cos 2x$

c)  $y = 2 \cos x$

d)  $y = \sin 2x$



a) Gràfica III.

b) Gràfica II.

c) Gràfica IV.

d) Gràfica I.

34 Troba els punts de tall de les funcions  $y = \sin x$  i  $y = \operatorname{tg} x$ .

Els punts de tall seran aquells les abscisses dels quals compleixin  $\sin x = \operatorname{tg} x$ .

Resolem l'equació:

$$\sin x - \operatorname{tg} x = 0 \rightarrow \sin x - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 0 \rightarrow \sin x \left(1 - \frac{1}{\cos x}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{\cos x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

• Si  $\sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 + 2\pi \cdot k$ ;  $x = \pi + 2\pi \cdot k$

• Si  $1 - \frac{1}{\cos x} = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = 1 \rightarrow x = 0 + 2\pi \cdot k$

En resum,  $x = \pi \cdot k$

En tots aquests, tant el sinus com la tangent valen 0. Per tant, els punts de tall de les funcions són de la forma  $(\pi \cdot k, 0)$ .

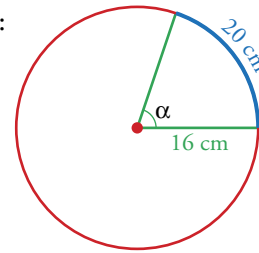


- 35** En una circumferència de 16 cm de radi, un arc mesura 20 cm. Troba l'angle central que correspon a aquest arc i expressa'l en graus i en radians.

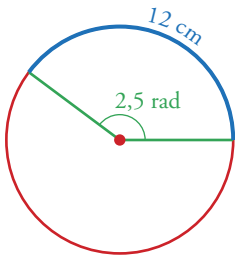
Com que la circumferència completa (100,53 cm) són  $2\pi$  rad, aleshores:

$$\frac{100,53}{20} = \frac{2\pi}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{20 \cdot 2\pi}{100,53} = 1,25 \text{ rad}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{360^\circ}{2\pi} \cdot 1,25 = 71^\circ 37' 11''$$



- 36** En una circumferència determinada, a un arc de 12 cm de longitud li correspon un angle de 2,5 radians. Quin és el radi d'aquesta circumferència?



$$\frac{2,5 \text{ rad}}{1 \text{ rad}} = \frac{12 \text{ cm}}{R \text{ cm}} \rightarrow R = \frac{12}{2,5} = 4,8 \text{ cm}$$

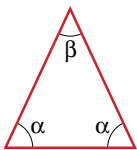
- 37** Troba, en radians, l'angle compès entre 0 i  $2\pi$  tal que les seves raons trigonomètriques coincideixin amb les de  $\frac{19\pi}{5}$ .

Com que  $\frac{19}{5} = 3,8$ , l'angle  $\alpha$  donat verifica  $2\pi < \alpha < 4\pi$ , aleshores té més d'una volta completa i menys de dues voltes.

Si en restem una volta ( $2\pi$ ), obtindrem l'angle que ens demanen.

Té les mateixes raons trigonomètriques que l'angle  $\frac{19\pi}{5} - 2\pi = \frac{9\pi}{5}$  y  $0 < \frac{9\pi}{5} \text{ rad} < 2\pi$ .

- 38** Si en aquest triangle isòsceles sabem que  $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ , calcula, sense trobar l'angle  $\alpha$ , el valor de  $\cos \beta$ .



Per calcular  $\cos \beta$  necessitem esbrinar primer el valor de  $\sin \alpha$ :

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{8} = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{7}{8} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{7}{8}} \text{ ja que és un angle agut.}$$

$$\cos \beta = \cos (180^\circ - 2\alpha) = \cos 180^\circ \cos 2\alpha + \sin 180^\circ \sin 2\alpha = -\cos 2\alpha = -(\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = -\left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{7}{8}\right) = \frac{3}{4}$$

- 39** En un triangle  $ABC$  coneixem  $\hat{B} = 45^\circ$  i  $\cos \hat{A} = -\frac{1}{5}$ . Calcula, sense trobar els angles  $\hat{A}$  i  $\hat{C}$ , les raons trigonomètriques de l'angle  $\hat{C}$ .

Calculem primer les raons trigonomètriques de  $\hat{A}$  i de  $\hat{B}$ .

$$\sin^2 \hat{A} + \cos^2 \hat{A} = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \hat{A} + \frac{1}{25} = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \hat{A} = \frac{24}{25} \rightarrow \sin \hat{A} = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{5}, \text{ ja que } \hat{A} < 180^\circ.$$

$$\sin \hat{B} = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \cos \hat{B} = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin \hat{C} = \sin (180^\circ - (\hat{A} + \hat{B})) = \sin 180^\circ \cos (\hat{A} + \hat{B}) - \cos 180^\circ \sin (\hat{A} + \hat{B}) = \sin (\hat{A} + \hat{B}) =$$

$$= \sin \hat{A} \cos \hat{B} + \cos \hat{A} \sin \hat{B} = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \widehat{C} &= \cos (180^\circ - (\widehat{A} + \widehat{B})) = \cos 180^\circ \cos (\widehat{A} + \widehat{B}) + \sin 180^\circ \sin (\widehat{A} + \widehat{B}) = -\cos (\widehat{A} + \widehat{B}) = \\ &= -(\cos \widehat{A} \cos \widehat{B} - \sin \widehat{A} \sin \widehat{B}) = -\left(-\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{24}}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{4\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \widehat{C} = \frac{\sin \widehat{C}}{\cos \widehat{C}} = \frac{\frac{4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{10}}{\frac{4\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{10}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{25 - 4\sqrt{6}}{23}$$

**40** Si  $\cos 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  y  $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \alpha < 2\pi$ , calcula  $\sin \alpha$  i  $\cos \alpha$ , sense trobar l'angle  $\alpha$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} &\rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow 2 \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{6} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\sqrt{\frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{6}}, \text{ ja que l'angle és en el quart quadrant.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{6}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{6}}, \text{ ja que l'angle és en el quart quadrant.}$$

**41** Demostrea aquestes igualtats:

a)  $\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha - \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \cos 2\alpha$       b)  $\sin 4\alpha = 2 \sin 2\alpha (1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha)$       c)  $\cos 4\alpha + 2 \sin^2 2\alpha = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha - \operatorname{tg} \alpha} &= \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} - \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha (1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \alpha (1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha (1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha (1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \frac{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}}{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \cos 2\alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \sin 4\alpha &= \sin (2 \cdot 2\alpha) = 2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha = 2 \sin 2\alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = \\ &= 2 \sin 2\alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = 2 \sin 2\alpha (1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) } \cos 4\alpha + 2 \sin^2 2\alpha = \cos (2 \cdot 2\alpha) + 2 \sin^2 2\alpha = \cos^2 2\alpha - \sin^2 2\alpha + 2 \sin^2 2\alpha = \cos^2 2\alpha + \sin^2 2\alpha = 1$$

**42** Simplifica:

a)  $\frac{2 \cos (45^\circ + \alpha) \cos (45^\circ - \alpha)}{\cos 2\alpha}$       b)  $\sin \alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha - \cos \alpha \cdot \sin 2\alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \frac{2 \cos (45^\circ + \alpha) \cos (45^\circ - \alpha)}{\cos 2\alpha} &= \frac{2 (\cos 45^\circ \cos \alpha - \sin 45^\circ \sin \alpha) (\cos 45^\circ \cos \alpha + \sin 45^\circ \sin \alpha)}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{2 (\cos^2 45^\circ \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 45^\circ \sin^2 \alpha)}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot [(\sqrt{2}/2)^2 \cos^2 \alpha - (\sqrt{2}/2)^2 \sin^2 \alpha]}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 1/2 \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \cdot 1/2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \sin \alpha \cdot \cos (2\alpha) - \cos \alpha \cdot \sin (2\alpha) &= \sin \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) - \cos \alpha \cdot 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^3 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = -\sin^3 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = \\ &= -\sin \alpha (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) = -\sin \alpha \end{aligned}$$

**43** Resol aquestes equacions:

a)  $\frac{\sin 5x + \sin 3x}{\cos x + \cos 3x} = 1$

b)  $\frac{\sin 3x + \sin x}{\cos 3x - \cos x} = \sqrt{3}$

c)  $\sin 3x - \sin x = \cos 2x$

d)  $\sin 3x - \cos 3x = \sin x - \cos x$

a)  $\frac{2 \sin \frac{5x+3x}{2} \cos \frac{5x-3x}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{3x+x}{2} \cos \frac{3x-x}{2}} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{2 \sin 4x \cos x}{2 \cos 2x \cos x} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{\sin 4x}{\cos 2x} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{\sin (2 \cdot 2x)}{\cos 2x} = 1 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2 \sin 2x \cos 2x}{\cos 2x} = 1 \rightarrow 2 \sin 2x = 1 \rightarrow \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x = 30^\circ \rightarrow x_1 = 15^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \\ 2x = 150^\circ \rightarrow x_2 = 75^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \\ 2x = 390^\circ \rightarrow x_3 = 195^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{13\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \\ 2x = 510^\circ \rightarrow x_4 = 255^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{17\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

En comprovar-ho, veiem que totes les solucions són vàlides.

b)  $\frac{2 \sin \frac{3x+x}{2} \cos \frac{3x-x}{2}}{-2 \sin \frac{3x+x}{2} \sin \frac{3x-x}{2}} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \frac{2 \sin 2x \cos x}{-2 \sin 2x \sin x} = \frac{\cos x}{-\sin x} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 150^\circ \\ x_2 = 330^\circ \end{array} \right.$

Ambdues solucions són vàlides; per tant:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 = 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

c)  $2 \cos \frac{3x+x}{2} \sin \frac{3x-x}{2} = \cos 2x$

$$2 \cos 2x \sin x = \cos 2x \rightarrow 2 \sin x = 1 \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x_1 = 30^\circ, x_2 = 150^\circ$$

Comprovant, veiem que les dues solucions són vàlides. Per tant:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x_2 = 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

d)  $\sin 3x - \sin x = \cos 3x - \cos x \rightarrow 2 \cos 2x \sin x = -2 \sin 2x \sin x \rightarrow$  (Dividim entre  $2 \sin x$ )

$$\rightarrow \cos 2x = -\sin 2x \rightarrow \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = -1 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} 2x = -1 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x = 315^\circ \rightarrow x_1 = 157,5^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ 2x = 135^\circ \rightarrow x_2 = 67,5^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ 2x = 675^\circ \rightarrow x_3 = 337,5^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ 2x = 495^\circ \rightarrow x_4 = 247,5^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{array} \right\} \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Podem comprovar que les quatre solucions són vàlides. Agrupant-les:

$$x = 67,5^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**44 a) Demuestra que  $\sin 3x = 3 \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin^3 x$ .    b) Resol l'equació  $\sin 3x - 2 \sin x = 0$ .**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \sin 3x &= \sin(2x + x) = \sin 2x \cos x + \cos 2x \sin x = 2 \sin x \cos x \cos x + (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \sin x = \\ &= 2 \sin x \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin^3 x = 3 \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin^3 x \end{aligned}$$

b)  $\sin 3x - 2 \sin x = 0 \rightarrow$  pel resultat de l'apartat anterior:

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin^3 x - 2 \sin x &= 0 \rightarrow 3 \sin x (1 - \sin^2 x) - \sin^3 x - 2 \sin x = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow 3 \sin x - 3 \sin^3 x - \sin^3 x - 2 \sin x = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow 4 \sin^3 x - \sin x = 0 \rightarrow \sin x (4 \sin^2 x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 0^\circ, x_2 = 180^\circ \\ \sin x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x_3 = 30^\circ, x_4 = 150^\circ, x_5 = 210^\circ, x_6 = 330^\circ \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Totes les solucions són vàlides i es poden expressar com a:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= k \cdot 180^\circ = k \pi \\ x_2 &= 30^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} + k \pi \\ x_3 &= 150^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{6} + k \pi \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**45 Demuestra les igualtats següents:**

$$\text{a) } \sin^2 \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) - \sin^2 \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) = \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta \qquad \text{b) } \cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) - \cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) = \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$$

a) El primer membre de la igualtat és una diferència de quadrats; per tant, podem factoritzar-lo com una suma per una diferència:

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[ \sin \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) + \sin \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \right] \cdot \left[ \sin \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) - \sin \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \right] \stackrel{(*)}{=} \left[ 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \right] \cdot \left[ 2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \right] = \\ &= 4 \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2}} = \\ &= \sqrt{(1 - \cos \beta)(1 + \cos \beta)(1 + \cos \alpha)(1 - \cos \alpha)} = \\ &= \sqrt{(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)(1 - \cos^2 \beta)} = \sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \beta} = \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned}$$

(\*) Transformem la suma i la diferència en productes, tenint en compte que:

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \alpha \quad \text{y} \quad \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \beta$$

b) Procedim de manera anàloga a l'apartat anterior, però ara:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \alpha \quad \text{y} \quad \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = -\beta \\ \cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) - \cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) &= \left[ \cos \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) + \cos \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \right] \cdot \left[ \cos \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) - \cos \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \right] = \\ &= \left[ 2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{-\beta}{2} \right] \cdot \left[ -2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{-\beta}{2} \right] = \left[ 2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \right] \cdot \left[ 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \right] = \\ &= 4 \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \beta}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2}} = \sqrt{(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)(1 - \cos^2 \beta)} = \sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \beta} = \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned}$$

NOTA: També podríem haver-ho resolt aplicant l'apartat anterior com segueix:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) - \cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) &= 1 - \sin^2 \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) - 1 + \sin^2 \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) = \\ &= \sin^2 \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) - \sin^2 \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned}$$

(\*) Per l'apartat anterior.

**46** Resol els sistemes següents donant les solucions corresponents al primer quadrant:

$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} x + y = 120^\circ \\ \sin x - \sin y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{b) } \begin{cases} \sin x + \cos y = 1 \\ x + y = 90^\circ \end{cases} \quad \text{c) } \begin{cases} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 y = 1 \\ \cos^2 x - \sin^2 y = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{d) } \begin{cases} \sin x + \cos y = 1 \\ 4 \sin x \cos y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{a) De la segona equació: } 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Com que:

$$x + y = 120^\circ \rightarrow 2 \cos 60^\circ \sin \frac{x-y}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \frac{x-y}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{x-y}{2} = 30^\circ \rightarrow x - y = 60^\circ$$

Així:  $x + y = 120^\circ$

$$\frac{x - y = 60^\circ}{2x = 180^\circ} \rightarrow x = 90^\circ \rightarrow y = 30^\circ$$

Aleshores la solució és  $(90^\circ, 30^\circ)$

$$\text{b) } x + y = 90^\circ \rightarrow \text{complementaris} \rightarrow \sin x = \cos y$$

Substituint en la primera equació del sistema:

$$\cos y + \cos y = 1 \rightarrow 2 \cos y = 1 \rightarrow \cos y = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = 60^\circ \rightarrow x = 90^\circ - y = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$$

Aleshores la solució és:  $(30^\circ, 60^\circ)$

$$\text{c) Com que } \begin{cases} \cos^2 y = 1 - \sin^2 y \\ \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x \end{cases}$$

El sistema queda:

$$\left. \begin{cases} \sin^2 x + 1 - \sin^2 y = 1 \\ 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y = 1 \end{cases} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y = 0 \\ -\sin^2 x - \sin^2 y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-2 \sin^2 y = 0 \rightarrow \sin y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0^\circ$$

Substituint en la segona equació (per exemple) del sistema inicial, s'obté:

$$\cos^2 x - 0 = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 = \begin{cases} \cos x = 1 \rightarrow x = 0^\circ \\ \cos x = -1 \rightarrow x = 180^\circ \in 2n \text{ quadrant} \end{cases}$$

Aleshores la solució és:  $(0^\circ, 0^\circ)$

$$\text{d) } \begin{cases} \sin x + \cos y = 1 \\ 4 \sin x \cos y = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x + \cos y = 1 \\ \cos y = 1 - \sin x \end{cases}$$

$$4 \sin x (1 - \sin x) = 1 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 x - 4 \sin x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{4 \pm 0}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cos y = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Les diferents possibilitats són:

$$\begin{cases} x = 30^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ y = 60^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 30^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ y = 300^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 150^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ y = 60^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 150^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ y = 300^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

**4.7** Sense desenvolupar les raons trigonomètriques de la suma o de la diferència d'angles, esbrina per a quins valors de  $x$  es verifica cada una d'aquestes igualtats:

a)  $\sin(x - 60^\circ) = \sin 2x$

b)  $\cos(x - 45^\circ) = \cos(2x + 60^\circ)$

c)  $\sin(x + 60^\circ) = \cos(x + 45^\circ)$

d)  $\cos(2x - 30^\circ) = \cos(x + 45^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \sin(x - 60^\circ) = \sin 2x &\rightarrow \sin 2x - \sin(x - 60^\circ) = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow 2 \cos \frac{2x + x - 60^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{2x - (x - 60^\circ)}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \cos \frac{3x - 60^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{x + 60^\circ}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \cos \frac{3x - 60^\circ}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3x - 60^\circ}{2} = 90^\circ \rightarrow x = 80^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ \frac{3x - 60^\circ}{2} = 270^\circ \rightarrow x = 200^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

Si sumem  $360^\circ$ , trobem una altra solució:

$$\frac{3x - 60^\circ}{2} = 90^\circ + 360^\circ \rightarrow x = 320^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \sin \frac{x + 60^\circ}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x + 60^\circ}{2} = 0^\circ \rightarrow x = 300^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ \frac{x + 60^\circ}{2} = 180^\circ \rightarrow x = 300^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \cos(x - 45^\circ) = \cos(2x + 60^\circ) &\rightarrow \cos(2x + 60^\circ) - \cos(x - 45^\circ) = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow -2 \sin \frac{2x + 60^\circ + x - 45^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{2x + 60^\circ - (x - 45^\circ)}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \sin \frac{3x + 15^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{x + 105^\circ}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \sin \frac{3x + 15^\circ}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3x + 15^\circ}{2} = 0^\circ \rightarrow x = 355^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ \frac{3x + 15^\circ}{2} = 180^\circ \rightarrow x = 115^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

Si sumem  $360^\circ$ , trobem una altra solució:  $\frac{3x + 15^\circ}{2} = 0^\circ + 360^\circ \rightarrow x = 235^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \sin \frac{x + 105^\circ}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x + 105^\circ}{2} = 0^\circ \rightarrow x = 255^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ \frac{x + 105^\circ}{2} = 180^\circ \rightarrow x = 255^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

c)  $\sin(x + 60^\circ) = \cos(x + 45^\circ)$

Com que  $\cos x = \sin(x + 90^\circ)$ , podem substituir en el segon membre obtenint:

$$\sin(x + 60^\circ) = \sin(x + 45^\circ + 90^\circ) \rightarrow \sin(x + 60^\circ) = \sin(x + 135^\circ) \rightarrow \sin(x + 135^\circ) - \sin(x + 60^\circ) = 0$$

$$-2 \cos \frac{x + 135^\circ + x + 60^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{x + 135^\circ - (x + 60^\circ)}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \cos \frac{2x + 195^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{75^\circ}{2} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2x + 195^\circ}{2} = 90^\circ \rightarrow x = 352^\circ 30' + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ \frac{2x + 195^\circ}{2} = 270^\circ \rightarrow x = 172^\circ 30' + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

d)  $\cos(2x - 30^\circ) = \cos(x + 45^\circ) \rightarrow \cos(2x - 30^\circ) - \cos(x + 45^\circ) = 0 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow -2 \sin \frac{2x - 30^\circ + x + 45^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{2x - 30^\circ - (x + 45^\circ)}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \sin \frac{3x + 15^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{x - 75^\circ}{2} = 0$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \sin \frac{3x + 15^\circ}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3x + 15^\circ}{2} = 0^\circ \rightarrow x = 355^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ \frac{3x + 15^\circ}{2} = 180^\circ \rightarrow x = 115^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

Si sumem  $360^\circ$ , trobem una altra solució:  $\frac{3x + 15^\circ}{2} = 0 + 360^\circ \rightarrow x = 235^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \sin \frac{x - 75^\circ}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x - 75^\circ}{2} = 0^\circ \rightarrow x = 75^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ \frac{x - 75^\circ}{2} = 180^\circ \rightarrow x = 75^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

**48** En una circumferència goniomètrica dibuixem els angles  $\alpha$  i  $\beta$ . Anomenem  $\gamma = \alpha - \beta$ .

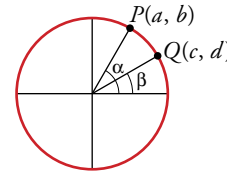
a) Quina d'aquestes expressions és igual a  $\sin \gamma$ ?

- I.  $ac + bd$     II.  $bc - ad$     III.  $ad - bc$     IV.  $ab + cd$

b) Alguna d'aquestes és igual a  $\cos \gamma$ ?

a)  $\sin \gamma = \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta = ad - bc$  (III)

b)  $\cos \gamma = \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = bd + ac$  (I)



Pàgina 145

## Qüestions teòriques

**49** Quina de les condicions següents han de complir  $x$  i  $y$  perquè es verifiqui  $\cos(x + y) = 2 \cos x \cos y$ ?

- Ⓘ  $x = y$     Ⓚ  $x - y = \pi$     Ⓚ  $x + y = \pi$     Ⓔ  $x - y = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\cos(x + y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$

Si  $\cos(x + y) = 2 \cos x \cos y \rightarrow \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y = 2 \cos x \cos y \rightarrow -\sin x \sin y = \cos x \cos y$

Dividint entre  $\cos x \cos y$ , s'obté que  $\frac{-\sin x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y} = 1$ , és a dir,  $-\operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{tg} y = 1$  i això passa només quan

es compleix (IV) perquè, aïllant  $y$ , tenim:  $y = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$ , aleshores:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin y = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos x \\ \cos y = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin x \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} y = \frac{\sin y}{\cos y} = \frac{\cos x}{-\sin x} = -\frac{1}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}$$

**50** Expressa  $\sin 4\alpha$  i  $\cos 4\alpha$  en funció de  $\sin \alpha$  i  $\cos \alpha$ .

$\sin 4\alpha = \sin(2 \cdot 2\alpha) = 2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha = 2 \cdot 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = 4 \cos^3 \alpha \sin \alpha - 4 \cos \alpha \sin^3 \alpha$

$\cos 4\alpha = \cos(2 \cdot 2\alpha) = \cos^2 2\alpha - \sin^2 2\alpha = (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)^2 - (2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)^2 =$

$= \cos^4 \alpha - 2 \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha - 4 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = \cos^4 \alpha - 6 \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha$

**51** En duplicar-se un angle, se'n duplica el sinus? Prova si es compleix  $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x$  per a qualsevol valor de  $x$ .

L'afirmació és falsa perquè, per exemple,  $\sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} \sin 30^\circ \neq 2 \sin 30^\circ$ .

Vegem ara si existeix algun angle que compleixi la relació  $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x$ .

$2 \sin x \cos x = 2 \sin x = \sin x \cos x - \sin x = 0 \rightarrow \sin x (\cos x - 1) = 0$

• Si  $\sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$ ,  $x = 180^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$

• Si  $\cos x = 1 \rightarrow x = 0^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$  (solució obtinguda anteriorment)

Per tant, els únics angles que compleixen la relació donada són de la forma  $180^\circ \cdot k$ .

**52** Justifica que en un triangle  $ABC$ , rectangle en  $A$ , es verifica la igualtat següent:

$\sin 2B = \sin 2C$

Com que el triangle és rectangle en  $\hat{A}$ , tenim que  $\hat{B} = 90^\circ - \hat{C}$  i, per tant,

$\sin \hat{B} = \sin(90^\circ - \hat{C}) = \cos \hat{C}$  i  $\cos \hat{B} = \cos(90^\circ - \hat{C}) = \sin \hat{C}$

Aleshores,  $\sin 2\hat{B} = 2 \sin \hat{B} \cos \hat{B} = 2 \cos \hat{C} \sin \hat{C} = \sin 2\hat{C}$

**53** Per a quins valors de  $\alpha$  i  $\beta$  es verifica la igualtat  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta$ ?

Com que  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ ,  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta \rightarrow \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \sin \alpha \cos \beta$

Aquesta relació és certa, òbviament si  $\alpha = \beta$ .

Per altra banda, dividint entre  $\cos \alpha \cos \beta$ , tenim que  $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \alpha}$ ; aleshores els angles  $\alpha$  i  $\beta$  han de tenir la mateixa tangent.

Això passa quan  $\beta = \alpha + 180^\circ \cdot k$  per la periodicitat de la funció  $y = \operatorname{tg} x$ .

Si  $\cos \alpha = 0$ , aleshores  $0 = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \rightarrow \cos \beta = 0$ , ja que  $\sin \alpha = \pm 1$ .

Per tant, la relació també és certa si  $\alpha$  i  $\beta$  són simultàniament de la forma  $90^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$  o  $270^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$ .

En resum, es verifica la igualtat quan  $\beta = \alpha + 180^\circ \cdot k$ .

**54** Quina relació hi ha entre les gràfiques de cada una de les funcions següents i les de  $y = \sin x$  i  $y = \cos x$ ?

a)  $y = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$       b)  $y = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$       c)  $y = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$       d)  $y = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$

La relació que existeix és que la gràfica de la funció  $y = \cos x$  està desplaçada horitzontalment cap a l'esquerra  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  unitats respecte de  $\sin x$ .

- a) Coincideix amb la gràfica de la funció  $y = \cos x$ .      b) És la gràfica de la funció  $y = -\sin x$ .  
c) Coincideix amb la gràfica de la funció  $y = \sin x$ .      d) Coincideix amb la gràfica de la funció  $y = \cos x$ .

(A més de comprovar-se mitjançant la representació gràfica, pot provar-se fàcilment usant les fórmules de les raons trigonomètriques de la suma o diferència d'angles).

**55** En quins punts de l'interval  $[0, 4\pi]$  talla l'eix  $X$  cada una de les funcions següents?

a)  $y = \cos \frac{x}{2}$       b)  $y = \sin(x - \pi)$       c)  $y = \cos(x + \pi)$

Els punts de tall amb l'eix  $X$  són aquells per als quals  $y = 0$ .

$$\text{a) } \cos \frac{x}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = \pi \\ \frac{x}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = 3\pi \end{cases} \quad \text{b) } \sin(x - \pi) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x - \pi = -\pi \rightarrow x = 0 \\ x - \pi = 0 \rightarrow x = \pi \\ x - \pi = \pi \rightarrow x = 2\pi \\ x - \pi = 2\pi \rightarrow x = 3\pi \\ x - \pi = 3\pi \rightarrow x = 4\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{c) } y = \cos(x + \pi) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x + \pi = \frac{3\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x + \pi = \frac{5\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ x + \pi = \frac{7\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{2} \\ x + \pi = \frac{9\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{7\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

## Per aprofundir

**56** Demuestra que si  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$ , es verifica:  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta + \operatorname{tg} \gamma = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta \cdot \operatorname{tg} \gamma$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta + \operatorname{tg} \gamma &= \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta + \operatorname{tg}(360^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta + \frac{\operatorname{tg} 360^\circ - \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta)}{1 + \operatorname{tg} 360^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta)} = \\ &= \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta - \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta - \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg}^2 \beta - \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta} = \\ &= \frac{-\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg}^2 \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta \frac{-\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta [-\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta)] = \\ &= \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta \operatorname{tg}(360^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta \operatorname{tg} \gamma \end{aligned}$$



**57 Prova si hi ha cap triangle isòscele en el qual el cosinus de l'angle diferent sigui igual a la suma dels cosinus dels angles iguals.**

Si anomenem  $x$  cada un dels angles iguals, aleshores l'angle desigual és  $180^\circ - 2x$ .

Es tracta de veure si la següent equació té solució:  $\cos(180^\circ - 2x) = 2 \cos x$

Vegem-ho:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 180^\circ \cos 2x + \sin 180^\circ \sin 2x &= 2 \cos x \rightarrow -\cos 2x = 2 \cos x \rightarrow -\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 2 \cos x \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow -\cos^2 x + 1 - \cos^2 x = 2 \cos x \rightarrow 2 \cos^2 x + 2 \cos x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \cos x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Si  $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \rightarrow x = 68^\circ 31' 45''$  té cada un dels angles iguals i l'angle desigual té  $180^\circ - 2 \cdot 68^\circ 31' 45'' = 42^\circ 56' 30''$

$\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} > 1$  que no és possible perquè el cosinus d'un angle no pot ser més gran que 1.

Per tant, no existeix cap triangle amb aquestes condicions.

**58 Resol els sistemes següents i dona'n les solucions en l'interval  $[0, 2\pi)$ :**

$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} \cos x + \cos y = -1/2 \\ \cos x \cos y = -1/2 \end{cases} \quad \text{b) } \begin{cases} x + y = \pi/2 \\ \sqrt{3} \cos x - \cos y = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{c) } \begin{cases} \sin x + \sin y = \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sin^2 x + \sin^2 y = 3/4 \end{cases} \quad \text{d) } \begin{cases} \sin x \cdot \cos y = 1/4 \\ \cos x \cdot \sin y = 1/4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} \cos x + \cos y = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \cos x \cdot \cos y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos y = -\frac{1}{2} - \cos x \\ \cos x \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \cos x\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \cos^2 x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cos x + 2 \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$2 \cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{-1-3}{4} = -1 \\ \frac{-1+3}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

• Si  $\cos x = -1 \rightarrow x = \pi$

$$\cos y = -\frac{1}{2} - (-1) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pi/3 \\ y = 5\pi/3 \end{cases}$$

• Si  $\cos x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{3} \\ x = \frac{5\pi}{3} \end{cases} \rightarrow \cos y = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -1 \rightarrow y = \pi$

Solucions:  $\left(\pi, \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \left(\pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi\right), \left(\frac{5\pi}{3}, \pi\right)$

$$\text{b) } y = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$$

$$\sqrt{3} \cos x - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \cos x - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \cos x = \sin x + 1$$

Elevem al quadrat:

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \cos^2 x &= \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x + 1 \rightarrow 3(1 - \sin^2 x) = \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x + 1 \rightarrow 4 \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow 2 \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

• Si  $\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}, x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ y } \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \text{ val.}$$

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{6} \rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ no pot ser perquè no està en l'interval donat.}$$

• Si  $\sin x = -1 \rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{2} = -\pi$  tampoc no és possible pel mateix motiu.

c) Elevem al quadrat la primera equació:

$$\sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \sin y + \sin^2 y = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow 2 \sin x \sin y + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \sin x \sin y = 0$$

$$\text{Si } \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, x = \pi$$

$$\text{A més, } \sin y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{3}, y = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

Substituïm en el sistema per comprovar-les perquè poden aparèixer solucions falses en elevar al quadrat.

$$\left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \left(0, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right), \left(\pi, \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \left(\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \text{ Valen.}$$

$$\text{Si } \sin y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0, y = \pi$$

$$\text{A més, } \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3}, x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

Substituïm en el sistema per comprovar-les perquè poden aparèixer solucions falses en elevar al quadrat.

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 0\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi\right), \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, 0\right), \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi\right) \text{ Valen.}$$

d) Elevem al quadrat la primera equació i substituïm en la segona:

$$\sin^2 x \cos^2 y = \frac{1}{16} \rightarrow \cos^2 y = \frac{1}{16 \sin^2 x}$$

$$\cos^2 x \sin^2 y = \frac{1}{16} \rightarrow \cos^2 x (1 - \cos^2 y) = \frac{1}{16} \rightarrow \cos^2 x \left(1 - \frac{1}{16 \sin^2 x}\right) = \frac{1}{16} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow (1 - \sin^2 x) \left(1 - \frac{1}{16 \sin^2 x}\right) = \frac{1}{16} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{16 \sin^2 x} - \sin^2 x + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{16} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{16 \sin^2 x} - \sin^2 x = 0 \rightarrow 16 \sin^2 x - 1 - 16 \sin^4 x = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 16 \sin^4 x - 16 \sin^2 x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{16 + \sqrt{192}}{32} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \sin x = \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2} \rightarrow \cos y = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$x = 75^\circ, x = 105^\circ, y = 75^\circ, y = 285^\circ$$

Ara comprovem les solucions perquè, en elevar al quadrat, poden aparèixer resultats falsos:

$$(75^\circ, 75^\circ) \rightarrow \text{Val.}$$

$$(75^\circ, 285^\circ) \rightarrow \text{No val, ja que no compleix la segona equació.}$$

$$(105^\circ, 75^\circ) \rightarrow \text{No val, ja que no compleix la segona equació.}$$

$$(105^\circ, 285^\circ) \rightarrow \text{Val.}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \sin x = -\sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2} \rightarrow \cos y = -\frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$x = 285^\circ, x = 255^\circ, y = 105^\circ, y = 255^\circ$$

Ara comprovem les solucions perquè, en elevar al quadrat, poden aparèixer resultats falsos:

$$(285^\circ, 105^\circ) \rightarrow \text{Val.}$$

$$(285^\circ, 255^\circ) \rightarrow \text{No val, ja que no compleix la segona equació.}$$

$$(255^\circ, 105^\circ) \rightarrow \text{No val, ja que no compleix la segona equació.}$$

$$(255^\circ, 255^\circ) \rightarrow \text{Val.}$$

**59** Demuestra que:

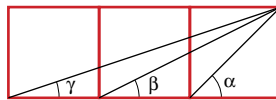
$$\text{a) } \sin x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg}(x/2)}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(x/2)} \quad \text{b) } \cos x = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2(x/2)}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(x/2)} \quad \text{c) } \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg}(x/2)}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2(x/2)}$$

a) Desenvolupem i operem en el segon membre de la igualtat:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} &= \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}}{1 + \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}}{\frac{1 + \cos x + 1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \\ &= \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}}{\frac{2}{1 + \cos x}} = (1 + \cos x) \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \\ &= \sqrt{(1 + \cos x)^2 \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \sqrt{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)} = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} = \sqrt{\sin^2 x} = \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}{1 + \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \frac{\frac{1 + \cos x - 1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}{\frac{1 + \cos x + 1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \frac{2 \cos x}{2} = \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} &= \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}}{1 - \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}}{\frac{1 + \cos x - 1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \\ &= \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}}{\frac{2 \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos x} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \cos x)^2 \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos x} \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \sqrt{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x = \operatorname{tg} x \end{aligned}$$

**60** Demuestra que, en la figura següent,  $\alpha = \beta + \gamma$ :

Suposem que els quadrats tenen costat  $l$ .

Per una part,

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{l}{l} = 1$$

Per un altre costat,

$$\operatorname{tg}(\beta + \gamma) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \beta + \operatorname{tg} \gamma}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \beta \operatorname{tg} \gamma} = \frac{\frac{l}{2l} + \frac{l}{3l}}{1 - \frac{l}{2l} \cdot \frac{l}{3l}} = \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{1 - \frac{1}{6}} = 1$$

Així,  $\alpha$  i  $\beta + \gamma$  són dos angles compresos entre  $0^\circ$  i  $90^\circ$  les tangents dels quals coincideixen. Per tant, els angles han de ser iguals; és a dir,  $\alpha = \beta + \gamma$ .

## Autoavaluació

### Pàgina 145

1 Si  $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{4}$  i  $\alpha < \pi$ , troba:

a)  $\sin \alpha$                                       b)  $\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha \right)$                                       c)  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}$                                       d)  $\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha \right)$

a)  $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{16} = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{15}{16} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$ , ja que l'angle és en el 2n quadrant.

b)  $\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \alpha - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} = \frac{-3\sqrt{5}-1}{8}$

c)  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right)}{1 + \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right)}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}$  perquè  $\frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$

d)  $\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha \right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \alpha - \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} = \frac{-3\sqrt{5}-1}{8}$

2 Demuestra cada una d'aquestes igualtats:

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

b)  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$

a)  $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}}{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$

b)  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sin(\alpha - \beta) = (\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)(\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) =$   
 $= \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \beta) - (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) \sin^2 \beta =$   
 $= \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta$

3 Resol:

a)  $\cos 2x - \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + x \right) = 1$

b)  $2 \operatorname{tg} x \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin x = 1$

a)  $\cos 2x - \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + x \right) = 1$

$$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - (-\sin x) = 1 \rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow -2 \sin^2 x + \sin x = 0 \rightarrow \sin x(-2 \sin x + 1) = 0 \begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0^\circ, x = 180^\circ \\ \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = 30^\circ, x = 150^\circ \end{cases}$$

Solucions:

$$x_1 = 360^\circ \cdot k; x_2 = 180^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x_3 = 30^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k; x_4 = 150^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k, \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

b)  $2 \operatorname{tg} x \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin x = 1 \rightarrow 2 \operatorname{tg} x \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} - \sin x = 1 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} x \cos x - \sin x = 1 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cos x - \sin x = 1 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \begin{cases} x_1 = 45^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 225^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases} \text{ amb } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**4 Simplifica:**

a)  $\frac{\sin 60^\circ + \sin 30^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ + \cos 30^\circ}$

b)  $\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} \left(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$

a)  $\frac{\sin 60^\circ + \sin 30^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ + \cos 30^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{60^\circ + 30^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{60^\circ - 30^\circ}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{60^\circ + 30^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{60^\circ - 30^\circ}{2}} = \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\cos 45^\circ} = \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = 1$

b)  $\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} \left(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} \left(1 + \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}\right) = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} \left(\frac{2}{1 + \cos \alpha}\right) = \frac{2 \sin^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = 2$

**5 Expressa en graus:  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$  rad,  $\frac{5\pi}{2}$  rad, 2 rad.**

$\frac{3\pi}{4}$  rad = 135°

$\frac{5\pi}{2}$  rad = 450°

2 rad = 114° 35' 30"

**6 Expressa en radians donant el resultat en funció de  $\pi$  i com a nombre decimal.**

a) 60°

b) 225°

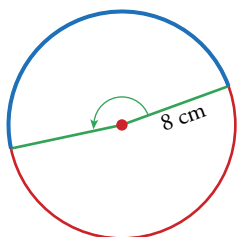
c) 330°

a)  $60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$  rad = 1,05 rad

b)  $225^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{4}$  rad = 3,93 rad

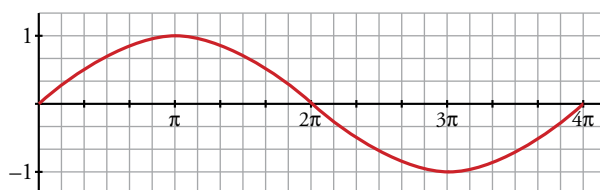
c)  $330^\circ = \frac{11\pi}{6}$  rad = 5,76 rad

**7 En una circumferència de 16 cm de diàmetre dibuixem un angle de 3 rad. Quina longitud tindrà l'arc corresponent?**



$l = 8 \cdot 3 = 24$  cm

**8 Associa aquesta gràfica amb una de les expressions següents i digues quin és el període:**



a)  $y = \frac{\sin x}{2}$

b)  $y = \sin 2x$

c)  $y = \sin \frac{x}{2}$

La funció representada és de període  $4\pi$  i es correspon amb la de l'apartat c).

Podem comprovar-ho estudiant alguns punts. Per exemple:

$x = \pi \rightarrow y = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$

$x = 2\pi \rightarrow y = \sin \frac{2\pi}{2} = \sin \pi = 0$

$x = 3\pi \rightarrow y = \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -1$

$x = 4\pi \rightarrow y = \sin \frac{4\pi}{2} = \sin 2\pi = 0$