

TALLER DE ECUACIONES E IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

Demuestra las siguientes identidades:

1. $\operatorname{sen} x (1 + \cot x) = \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x$
2. $(1 + \tan^2 x) \cos x = \sec x$
3. $\left(\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\tan x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\csc x}\right)^2 = 1$
4. $(\sec x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sec x - 1) = \tan^2 x$
5. $\csc \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta) = \operatorname{sen} \theta$
6. $\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) - \operatorname{sen}(\pi + x)\right] - \left[\cos(\pi + x) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)\right] \equiv 3 \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x$
7. $\frac{\operatorname{sen}\left(\beta - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)}{\sec \beta} + \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta\right)}{\csc \beta} \equiv 1$
8. $\tan(\pi - \alpha) \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(\alpha + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\pi - \alpha) \equiv 1 - \cos^2 \alpha$
9. $[\operatorname{sen} \alpha - \operatorname{sen} \beta]^2 - 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) + [\cos \alpha + \cos \beta]^2 \equiv 2$
10. Si $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\omega}{2} = -3$ y $\frac{3}{2}\pi \leq \omega \leq 2\pi$, halla las funciones trigonométricas de ω , 2ω y 4ω .

Demuestra las siguientes identidades:

11. $\frac{2}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \sec^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$
12. $[\cos 2x - \operatorname{sen} 2x]^2 - 1 = \operatorname{sen}(-4x)$
13. $\cos 8x + \cos 4x = 2\cos 2x - 4\operatorname{sen}^2 3x \cdot \cos 2x$
14. $\operatorname{sen} 4x + \operatorname{sen} 6x = 2(\operatorname{sen} 5x \cdot \cos x)$
15. $\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \omega\right) = \frac{1 + \operatorname{sen} 2\omega}{\cos 2\omega}$
16. $\cos^8 \beta - \operatorname{sen}^8 \beta = \frac{1}{4} \cos 2\beta \cdot (3 + \cos 4\beta)$
17. $\sqrt{2} \sec\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{2(\operatorname{sen} \alpha + \cos \alpha)}{1 + \operatorname{sen} 2\alpha}$
18. $\cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 96^\circ = -\frac{1}{16}$
19. $\frac{\cos^3 x - \operatorname{sen}^3 x}{\cos 2x} = \cos x - \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2x}{2(\operatorname{sen} x + \cos x)} + \operatorname{sen} x$

Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones, tales que $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$.

- $\operatorname{sen} x = \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)$
- $\cos x + 2 \operatorname{sen} x = 2$
- $2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) = 1$
- $\operatorname{csc} x = \operatorname{sec} x$
- $2 \cos x \cdot \tan x - 1 = 0$
- $4 \cos^2 x = 3 - 4 \cos x$
- $3 \cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 3$
- $2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen} x = 0$
- $\cos x + 9 \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 1$
- $\operatorname{csc}^2 x = 2 \cot^2 x$
- $\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \tan x + 1 = \operatorname{sen} x + \tan x$
- $2 \cos^2 x + 3 \operatorname{sen} x = 0$
- $\operatorname{sen} x - \cos x = 0$
- $3 \cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 0$
- $\cos x - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} x = 0$
- $2 \operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{csc} x = 3$
- $\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x - \operatorname{sen} x = 0$
- $2 \cos^3 x + \cos^2 x - 2 \cos x - 1 = 0$
- $4 \cos x - 2 = 2 \tan x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x - \operatorname{sec} x$
- $\tan^5 x - 9 \tan x = 0$
- $\frac{1}{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x} + \sqrt{3} \tan x = 0$
- $\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{sec} x + \sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen} x - \sqrt{2} = \operatorname{sec} x$
- $(2 - \sqrt{3}) \operatorname{sen} x + (2 - \sqrt{3}) = 2 \cos^2 x$
- $(2 + \sqrt{5}) - (1 + 2\sqrt{5}) \cos x = 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x$
- $\operatorname{sec} x(2 \operatorname{sen} x + 1) - 2(2 \operatorname{sen} x + 1) = 0$
- $\frac{\sqrt{3} \tan x}{\operatorname{sec} x} - \cos x = 0$
- $\sqrt{2} \cos x - \sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen} x = -\sqrt{3}$
- $5 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x = 2$
- $\frac{5}{\operatorname{csc} x} - 5\sqrt{3} \cos x = 0$
- $\cos^2 x + \cos x = \operatorname{sen}^2 x$