

GRUPO DE ESTUDIOS "EL NÚCLEO" PREUNIVERSITARIO

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Treceava Práctica Dirigida de Trigonometría

Tema : Inecuaciones Trigonómicas

1.- Resolver:

$$\sqrt{2+tgx} + \sqrt{2-tgx} = \sqrt{2}.tgx$$

A) $k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

B) $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

C) $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

D) $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

E) $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{5}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

2.- Resolver:

$$x - y = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{sen} x = 2 \text{sen} y$$

A) $x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}; y = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$

B) $x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}; y = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$

C) $x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}; y = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$

D) $x = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}; y = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$

E) $x = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}; y = n\pi - \frac{2\pi}{6}$

3.- Resolver la inecuación:

$$\text{sen} \frac{x}{3} \geq \text{sen} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

A) $\left[6k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}; 6k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

B) $\left[6k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}; 6k\pi + \frac{9\pi}{4}\right]; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

C) $\left[6k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}; 6k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

D) $\left[3k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}; 3k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

E) $\left[3k\pi + \frac{9\pi}{4}; 3k\pi + \frac{11\pi}{4}\right]; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

4.- Resolver: $\text{sen} x \cdot \cos 2x > 0$. Si: $x \in \langle 0; \pi \rangle$

A) $\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{4} \rangle$ B) $\langle \frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$ C) $\langle \frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi \rangle$

D) $\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{4} \rangle \cup \langle \frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi \rangle$ E) $\langle \frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle \cup \langle \frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi \rangle$

5.- Resolver la inecuación:

$$tgx + ctgx < tg \frac{\pi}{4}$$

en el intervalo $\langle 0; 2\pi \rangle$

A) $\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle \cup \langle \pi; \frac{3\pi}{2} \rangle$

B) $\langle \frac{\pi}{2}; \pi \rangle \cup \langle \frac{3\pi}{2}; 2\pi \rangle$

C) $\langle 0; \pi \rangle - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$

D) $\langle \pi; 2\pi \rangle - \left\{ \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$

E) $\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$

6.- Resolver en $[0; 2\pi]$. Si: $\text{sen} 2x > \text{sen} x$

A) $\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{6} \rangle \cup \langle \frac{5\pi}{6}; \pi \rangle$

B) $\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{3} \rangle \cup \langle \pi; \frac{4\pi}{3} \rangle$

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C) $\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{3} \rangle \cup \langle \pi; \frac{5\pi}{3} \rangle$

D) $\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{6} \rangle \cup \langle \pi; \frac{7\pi}{6} \rangle$

E) $\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{6} \rangle \cup \langle \frac{7\pi}{6}; 2\pi \rangle$

7.- Dada la función:

$$f(x) = 1 + \text{sen} x + \cos 2x + \text{sen} 3x$$

Hallar el dominio de la función para que su rango adopte solo valores negativos

A) $\langle \frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2} \rangle - \{ \pi \}$ B) $\langle \frac{7\pi}{6}; \frac{11\pi}{6} \rangle - \left\{ \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$

C) $\langle \frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2} \rangle$ D) $\langle \frac{7\pi}{6}; \frac{11\pi}{6} \rangle$

E) $\langle \frac{4\pi}{3}; \frac{5\pi}{3} \rangle - \left\{ \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$

8.- Resolver: $\cos^2 2x + \cos^2 x \leq 1$

A) $\left[n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}; n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{3} \right]; n \in \mathbb{Z}$

B) $\left[n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}; n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \right]; n \in \mathbb{Z}$

C) $\left[n\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}; n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right]; n \in \mathbb{Z}$

D) $\left[n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}; n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \right]; n \in \mathbb{Z}$

E) $\left[n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}; n\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right]; n \in \mathbb{Z}$

9.- Resolver:

$$2\text{sen}^2 x - \sqrt{3}\text{sen} x \cdot \cos x + \cos^2 x \leq 1$$

A) $k\pi \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

B) $k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

C) $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

D) $\frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{2\pi}{3}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

E) $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

10.- Resolver:

$$\cos x + \sec x + 2 \geq 0; (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

A) $2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} < x < 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \vee x = (2k+1)\pi$

B) $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} < x < k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \vee x = 2k\pi$

C) $2k\pi < x < 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = 2k\pi$

D) $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} < x < k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4} \vee x = k\pi$

E) $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < x < 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = (2k+1)\pi$

11.- Señale un conjunto solución de:

$$\text{sen} x \cdot \cos^3 x - \text{sen}^3 x \cdot \cos x \geq 0.125$$

A) $\langle \frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$ B) $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$ C) $\left[\frac{\pi}{24}; \frac{5\pi}{2} \right]$

D) $\left[\frac{13\pi}{24}; \frac{17\pi}{24} \right]$ E) $\langle \frac{13\pi}{24}; \frac{3\pi}{4} \rangle$

12.- Resolver: $tg 2x \geq 2tgx$ en $[0; \pi]$

A) $[0; \frac{\pi}{4}]$ B) $\langle \frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$ C) $\langle \frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi \rangle$

D) $\langle \frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{4} \rangle$ E) "A" y "D" son respuestas.

13.- Si $x \in [\pi; 2\pi]$, calcular.

" $x_{\max} \cdot x_{\min}$ " si son soluciones de la inecuación:

$$2\text{sen}^2 x \geq 1 + \text{sen} x$$

A) 0 B) $\frac{20\pi^2}{9}$ C) $\frac{35\pi^2}{16}$ D) $\frac{77\pi^2}{36}$

E) $\frac{7\pi^2}{8}$

14.- Resolver en $\langle 0; 2\pi \rangle$. $tg^3 x < tgx$

A) $\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{4} \rangle \cup \langle \frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{4} \rangle \cup \langle \pi; \frac{5\pi}{4} \rangle \cup \langle \frac{3\pi}{2}; \frac{7\pi}{4} \rangle$

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$$B) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{5\pi}{4}; \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$C) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{5\pi}{4}; \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$D) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{4} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \pi; \frac{5\pi}{4} \right\rangle$$

$$E) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{4} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \pi; \frac{5\pi}{4} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{3\pi}{2}; \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\rangle$$

15.- Para $x \in [0; \pi]$ determine el intervalo de solución de $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) < 2 - 3\operatorname{tg}x$

$$A) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{6} \right\rangle \quad B) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\rangle \quad C) \left\langle \frac{5\pi}{6}; \pi \right\rangle$$

$$D) \langle 0; \pi \rangle \quad E) A \cup B \cup C$$

16.- Hallar todos los valores de x tal que: $\operatorname{sen} 2x > 6 \cos x$, dado $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$A) \left\langle n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}; n\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\rangle$$

$$B) \left\langle 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}; 2n\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$C) \left\langle 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}; 2n\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\rangle$$

$$D) \left\langle n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}; n\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\rangle$$

$$E) \left\langle 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}; 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle$$

17.- Resolver la inequación en el siguiente intervalo $\left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle$

$$\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x < \operatorname{sen} 3x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 4x$$

$$A) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{5}; \frac{2\pi}{5} \right\rangle \quad B) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{5} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{2\pi}{5}; \frac{4\pi}{5} \right\rangle$$

$$C) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{5} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{2\pi}{5}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle \quad D) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{5}; \frac{4\pi}{5} \right\rangle$$

$$E) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{5} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{2\pi}{5}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle$$

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18.- Resolver:

$$5\operatorname{sen}^2\theta + \operatorname{sen}^2 2\theta \geq 4\cos 2\theta ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$A) \left[k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}; k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \right]$$

$$B) \left[\frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{12} \right]$$

$$C) \left[2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}; 2k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{6} \right]$$

$$D) \left\langle k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}; k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\rangle$$

$$E) \left[k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}; k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{6} \right] >$$

19.- Resolver la siguiente inequación:

$$\operatorname{csc} 2x + \operatorname{tg} 2x \geq 0 ; \text{ para } x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi \right) >$$

$$A) \left\langle -\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right); \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\rangle$$

$$B) \left[\frac{1}{2}\arccos\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right); \frac{3\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$C) \left[\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right); \pi \right]$$

$$D) \left[\pi - \frac{1}{2}\arccos\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right); \frac{3\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$E) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right); \pi \right\rangle$$

20.- Resolver la inequación :

$$3\operatorname{tg}x + 4\operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{x}{2} < 2$$

dar el conjunto solución comprendido en

$$\left\langle \frac{5\pi}{2}; 3\pi \right\rangle$$

$$A) \left\langle \frac{13\pi}{6}; \frac{17\pi}{6} \right\rangle \quad B) \left\langle \frac{5\pi}{2}; \frac{13\pi}{6} \right\rangle$$

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$$C) \left\langle \frac{13\pi}{6}; 3\pi \right\rangle \quad D) \left\langle \frac{5\pi}{2}; \frac{17\pi}{6} \right\rangle$$

$$E) \left\langle \frac{5\pi}{2}; 3\pi \right\rangle$$

21.- Resolver: $\operatorname{sen} 2x \geq \operatorname{tg} x ; 0 < x < \pi$

$$A) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi \right\rangle \quad B) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{4} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\rangle$$

$$C) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{4} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi \right\rangle \quad D) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\rangle - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$E) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{\pi}{2}; \pi \right\rangle$$

22.- Para que valores de x : $0 < x < 2\pi$ se cumple: $(1 - \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x)^2 \geq 1 + \operatorname{sen} x$

$$A) \left[\frac{\pi}{3}; 2\pi \right] \quad B) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{3} \right\rangle \cup \left[\frac{5\pi}{3}; 2\pi \right]$$

$$C) \left[\frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{3\pi}{2} \right] \cup \left\langle \frac{3\pi}{2}; \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\rangle \quad D) \left[\frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{5\pi}{3} \right]$$

$$E) \left[\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2} \right] \cup \left[\frac{5\pi}{3}; 2\pi \right]$$

23.- Resolver la inequación:

$$3\operatorname{sen} 2x + \operatorname{sen} 4x < \operatorname{tg} x , \text{ dar el conjunto}$$

solución comprendido en $\left\langle \frac{\pi}{2}; \pi \right\rangle$

$$A) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\rangle \quad B) \left\langle \frac{2\pi}{3}; \pi \right\rangle \quad C) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\rangle$$

$$D) \left\langle \frac{2\pi}{3}; \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\rangle \quad E) \left\langle \frac{5\pi}{6}; \pi \right\rangle$$

24.- Resolver: $\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen} 2x \leq 3\cos^2 x$, dar un conjunto solución comprendido en

$$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right].$$

$$A) \left[-\operatorname{arctg} 3; \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \quad B) \left[-\operatorname{arctg} 3; \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$C) \left[\operatorname{arctg} 3; \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \quad D) \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}; \operatorname{arctg} 3 \right]$$

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$$E) \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \operatorname{arctg} 3 \right]$$

25.- Resolver:

$$4\cos^2 x - 2(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})\cos x + \sqrt{6} < 0 ; \text{ si } x \in [0; 2\pi]$$

$$A) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{\pi}{4} \right\rangle \quad B) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{\pi}{3} \right\rangle \quad C) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$D) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{6} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$E) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{\pi}{4} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{7\pi}{4}; \frac{11\pi}{6} \right\rangle$$

26.- Resolver: $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) > 1 - \operatorname{ctg} x$, si $x \in \langle 0; \pi \rangle$

$$A) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle \quad B) \langle 0; \pi \rangle \quad C) \langle 0; \pi \rangle - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$D) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{2}; \pi \right\rangle \quad E) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle$$

27.- Resolver: $\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 3x > \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 4x$; si $x \in \langle 0; \pi \rangle$

$$A) \langle 0; \pi \rangle - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{5}, \frac{2\pi}{5}, \frac{3\pi}{5} \right\}$$

$$B) \left\langle \frac{\pi}{5}; \frac{2\pi}{5} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{3\pi}{5}; \frac{4\pi}{5} \right\rangle$$

$$C) \langle 0; \pi \rangle \quad D) \left\langle 0; \frac{2\pi}{5} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{4\pi}{5}; \pi \right\rangle$$

$$E) \left\langle 0; \frac{\pi}{5} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{2\pi}{5}; \frac{3\pi}{5} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{4\pi}{5}; \pi \right\rangle$$

28.- Resolver:

$$2(\operatorname{sen}^6 x + \cos^6 x) \geq \operatorname{sen}^4 x + \cos^4 x$$

$$A) 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}; k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad B) k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$C) k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}; k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad D) \mathbb{R}$$

$$E) k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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