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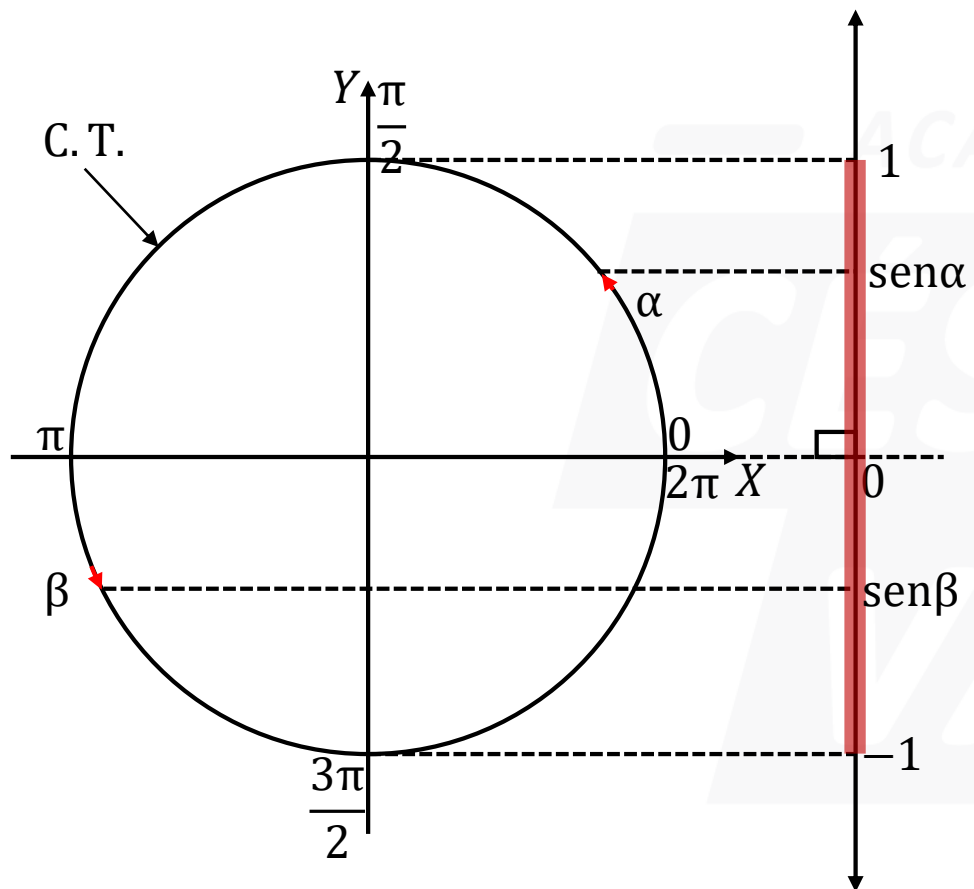
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# TRIGONOMETRÍA

Tema: Circunferencia  
trigonométrica II

## VARIACIÓN DEL SENO DE UN ARCO EN LA C. T.



$$-1 \leq \text{sen } \theta \leq 1; \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

### OBSERVACIÓN

En los cuadrantes

|                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Si $\theta \in \text{IC}$   | $0 < \text{sen } \theta < 1$  |
| Si $\theta \in \text{IIC}$  | $0 < \text{sen } \theta < 1$  |
| Si $\theta \in \text{IIIC}$ | $-1 < \text{sen } \theta < 0$ |
| Si $\theta \in \text{IVC}$  | $-1 < \text{sen } \theta < 0$ |

(UNI 2016-I)

Determine para qué valores de  $x \in \langle 0; 2\pi \rangle$ , se cumple:

$$\frac{\cot^2 x + 4}{2\operatorname{sen}^2 x + 5\operatorname{sen} x - 3} > 0$$

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

D)  $\left\langle \frac{\pi}{6}; \pi \right\rangle - \left\{ \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$       E)  $\langle 0; \pi \rangle - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$

## RESOLUCIÓN

$$\frac{\cot^2 x + 4}{2\operatorname{sen}^2 x + 5\operatorname{sen} x - 3} > 0; \quad 0 < x < 2\pi$$

$$\frac{\overset{+}{\cot^2 x + 4}}{2\operatorname{sen}^2 x + 5\operatorname{sen} x - 3} > 0$$

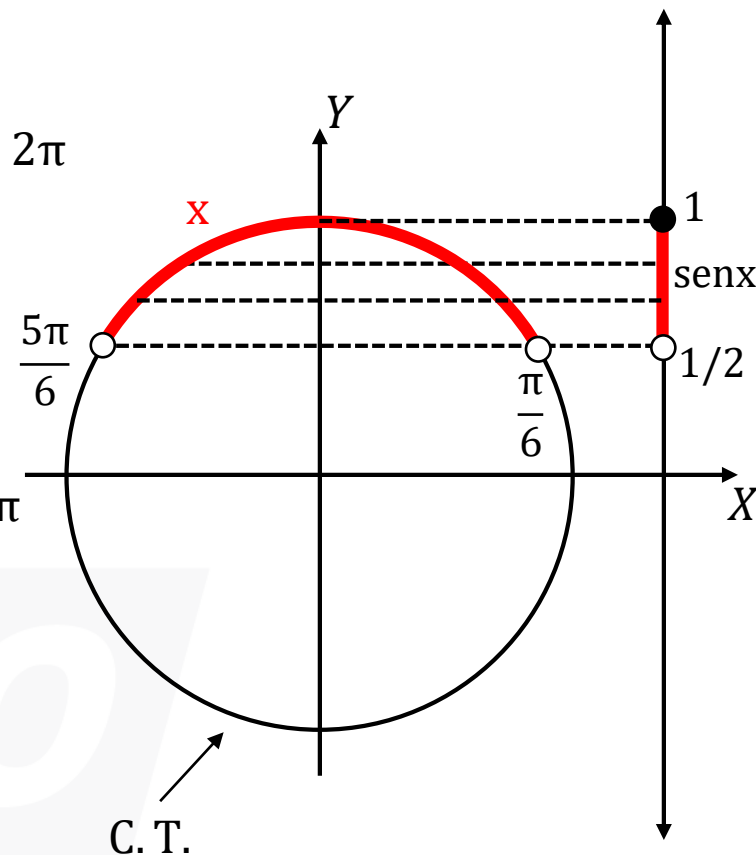
$$\rightarrow 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x + 5\operatorname{sen} x - 3 > 0; \quad x \neq \pi$$

$$\rightarrow (2\operatorname{sen} x - 1) \underbrace{(\operatorname{sen} x + 3)}_{+} > 0$$

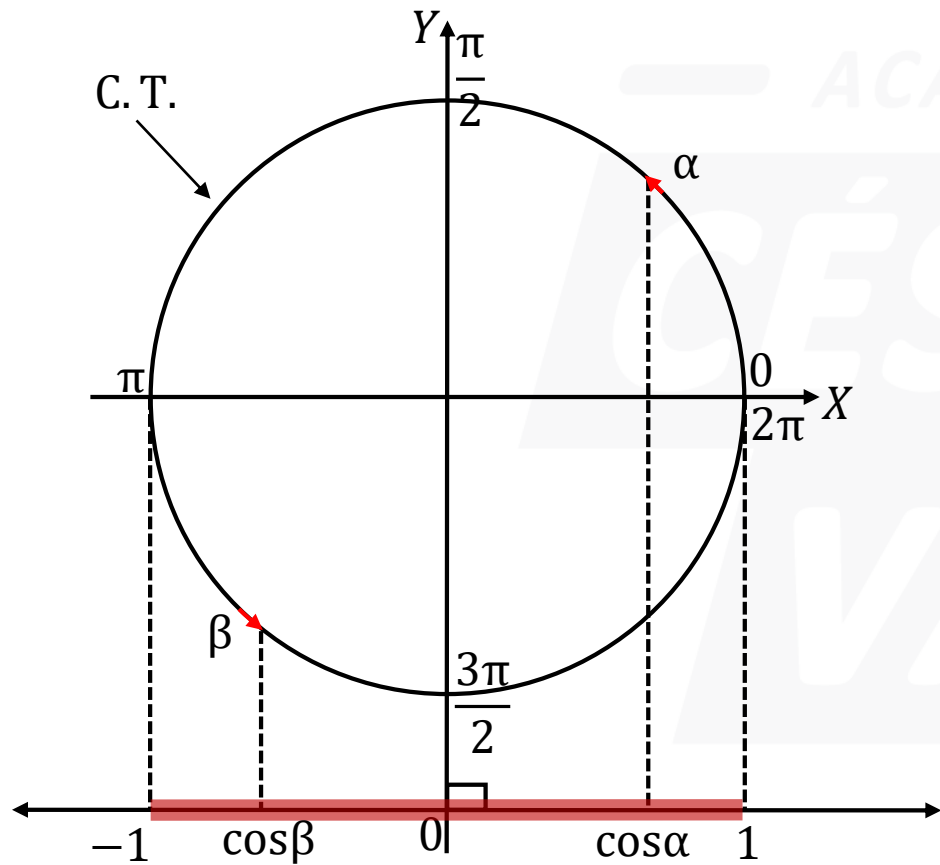
$$(2\operatorname{sen} x - 1) > 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x > \frac{1}{2}$$

Del gráfico

$$x \in \left\langle \frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\rangle$$



## VARIACIÓN DEL COSENO DE UN ARCO EN LA C. T.



$$-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1; \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

### OBSERVACIÓN

#### En los cuadrantes

|                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Si $\theta \in \text{IC}$   | $0 < \cos \theta < 1$  |
| Si $\theta \in \text{IIC}$  | $-1 < \cos \theta < 0$ |
| Si $\theta \in \text{IIIC}$ | $-1 < \cos \theta < 0$ |
| Si $\theta \in \text{IVC}$  | $0 < \cos \theta < 1$  |

(UNI 2013-I)

Para  $\alpha \in \left[\frac{2\pi}{3}; \frac{5\pi}{3}\right]$ , calcule la variación de

$$M = \cos^2 \alpha - \cos \alpha + 2$$

A)  $\left[\frac{3}{4}; \frac{7}{4}\right]$

B)  $\left[\frac{7}{4}; 3\right]$

C)  $\left[\frac{7}{4}; 4\right]$

D)  $\left[\frac{9}{4}; 4\right]$

E)  $\left[\frac{7}{4}; \frac{9}{4}\right]$

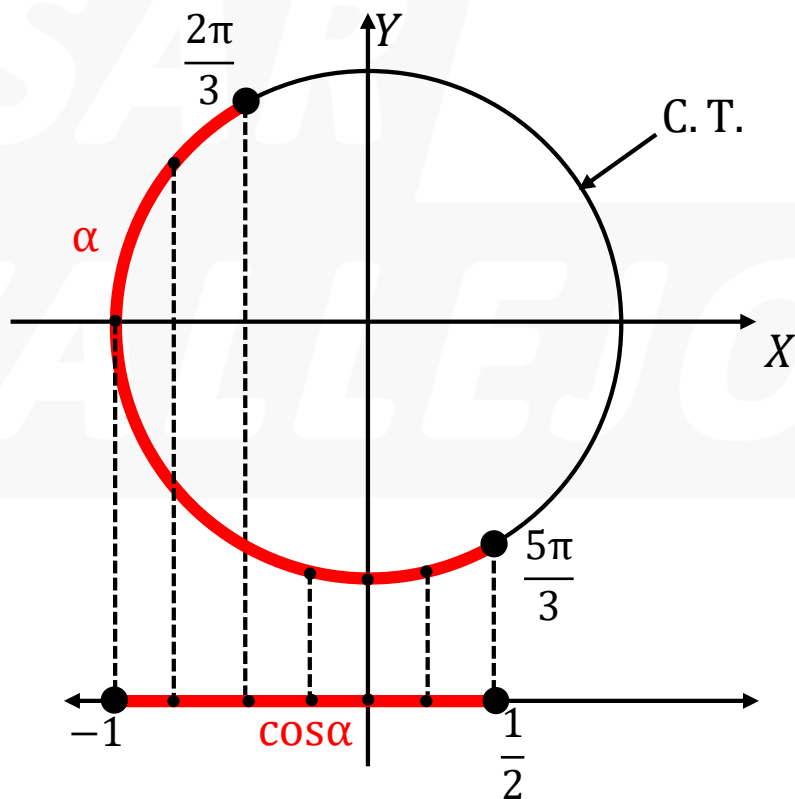
## RESOLUCIÓN

$$M = \cos^2 \alpha - \cos \alpha + 2$$

Completamos cuadrados

$$M = \left(\cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4}$$

Hallamos la variación del  $\cos \alpha$



Del C. T.  $-1 \leq \cos \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \leq \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \leq 0$$

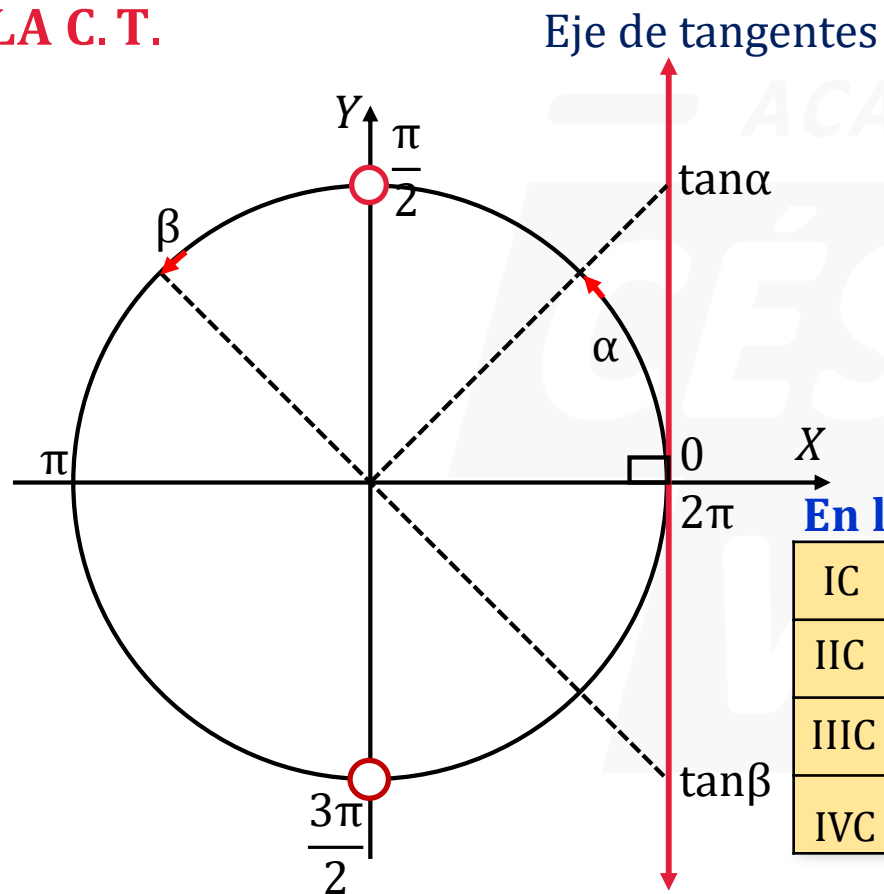
**al cuadrado:**

$$0 \leq \left(\cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{7}{4} \leq \underbrace{\left(\cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4}}_M \leq 4$$

$$\therefore M \in \left[\frac{7}{4}; 4\right]$$

## VARIACIÓN DE LA TANGENTE DE UN ARCO EN LA C. T.



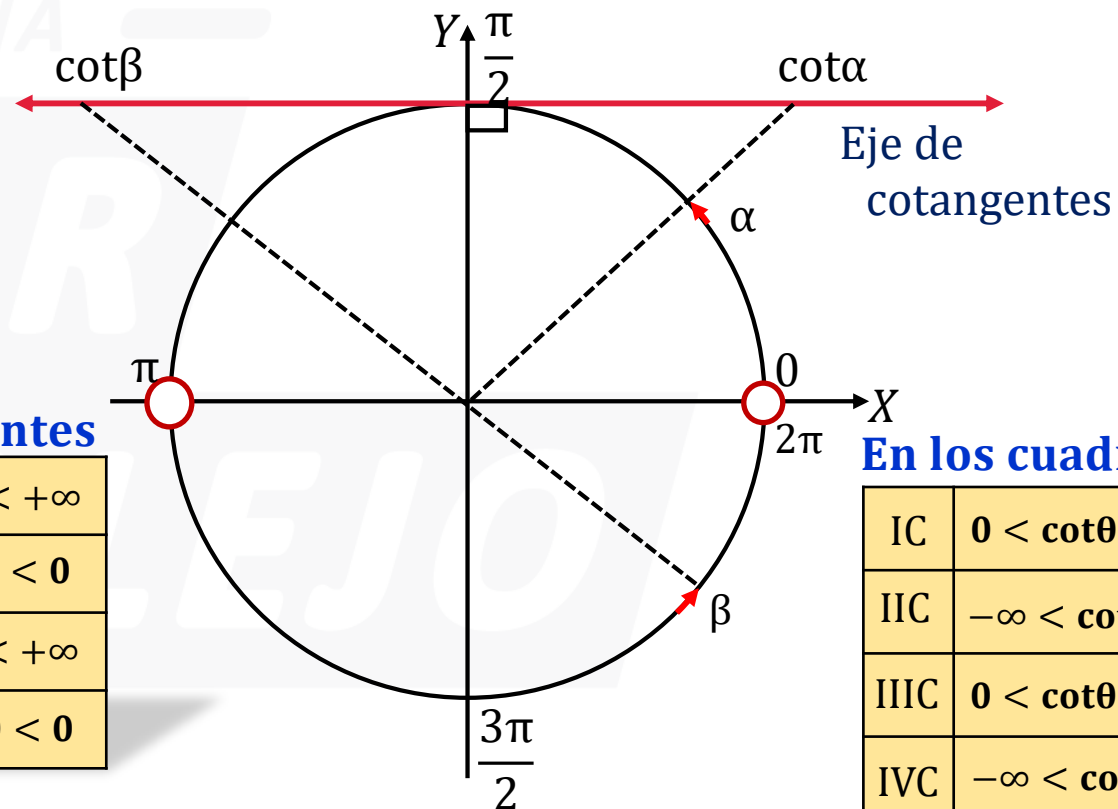
### En los cuadrantes

|      |                             |
|------|-----------------------------|
| IC   | $0 < \tan \theta < +\infty$ |
| IIC  | $-\infty < \tan \theta < 0$ |
| IIIC | $0 < \tan \theta < +\infty$ |
| IVC  | $-\infty < \tan \theta < 0$ |

EN LA C.T:  $-\infty < \tan \theta < \infty$

$$\tan \theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

## VARIACIÓN DE LA COTANGENTE DE UN ARCO EN LA C. T.



### En los cuadrantes

|      |                             |
|------|-----------------------------|
| IC   | $0 < \cot \theta < +\infty$ |
| IIC  | $-\infty < \cot \theta < 0$ |
| IIIC | $0 < \cot \theta < +\infty$ |
| IVC  | $-\infty < \cot \theta < 0$ |

EN LA C.T:  $-\infty < \cot \theta < \infty$

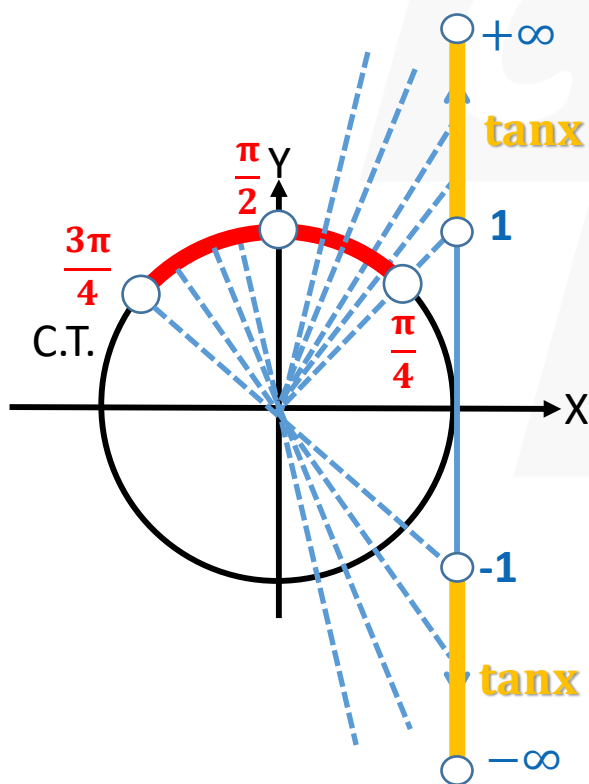
$$\cot \theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

Si  $\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{3\pi}{4}$ , halle la variación de:

$$M = \frac{1}{2 + \tan x} + \frac{1}{2 - \tan x}$$

A)  $\langle -\infty; 0 \rangle \cup \langle 4; +\infty \rangle$       B)  $\langle -\infty; 0 \rangle \cup [1; +\infty)$

C)  $\langle -\infty; 0 \rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{4}{3}; +\infty \right\rangle$       D)  $\langle -\infty; 0 \rangle \cup \left[ \frac{4}{3}; +\infty \right)$



## RESOLUCIÓN

$$M = \frac{1}{2 + \tan x} + \frac{1}{2 - \tan x} = \frac{4}{4 - \tan^2 x}$$

De la C.T.  $-\infty < \tan x < -1 \vee 1 < \tan x < +\infty$

Al cuadrado:  $1 < \tan^2 x < +\infty$

Por (-1):  $-\infty < -\tan^2 x < -1$

Más (4):  $-\infty < 4 - \tan^2 x < 3$

$$-\infty < 4 - \tan^2 x < 0 \vee 0 < 4 - \tan^2 x < 3$$

Por teorema de desigualdades:  $-\infty < \frac{1}{4 - \tan^2 x} < 0 \vee \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{4 - \tan^2 x} < +\infty$

Por (4):  $-\infty < \frac{4}{4 - \tan^2 x} < 0 \vee \frac{4}{3} < \frac{4}{4 - \tan^2 x} < +\infty$

$$\therefore M \in \langle -\infty; 0 \rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{4}{3}; +\infty \right\rangle$$

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