

$$\operatorname{sen}(90^\circ + x) - \sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen} x = 0$$

$\operatorname{sen}(90^\circ + x) = \cos x$
 (si no recordamos esta
 relación, podemos
 encontrarla a partir
 del $\operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta)$)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \cos x - \sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \\ \cos x = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen} x \end{array} \right.$$

$$(\cos x)^2 = (\sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen} x)^2$$

$$\cos^2 x = 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

$$1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

$$1 = 3 \operatorname{sen}^2 x \quad \operatorname{sen} x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow x = \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \boxed{-35^\circ 15' 52'' + 360^\circ n}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x = \frac{1}{3} \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \boxed{35^\circ 15' 52'' + 360^\circ n}$$

$$\sin(30^\circ - x) + \cos(60^\circ - x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(30^\circ - x) &= \sin 30^\circ \cos x - \sin x \cos 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x \\ \cos(60^\circ - x) &= \cos 60^\circ \cos x + \sin x \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x\end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1}{2} &\Rightarrow x = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}x &= 60^\circ + 360^\circ n \\ x &= 300^\circ + 360^\circ n\end{aligned}}$$

$$\sin 2x - 2\cos^2 x = 0$$

$$\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2\sin x \cos x - 2\cos^2 x = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{factor común}} \\ 2\cos x (\sin x - \cos x) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

es un producto igual a 0 \Rightarrow alguno de los factores debe ser cero.

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 90^\circ + 360^\circ n \\ x = 270^\circ + 360^\circ n \end{cases}$$

$$\sin x - \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = \cos x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 45^\circ + 360^\circ n \\ x = 225^\circ + 360^\circ n \end{cases}$$

debenamos saberlo
si no también podemos ver que $\tan x = 1$

$$\cos 2x - 3 \sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \text{si podemos escribirlo todo en función de } \cos x, \text{ lo podemos resolver como una ec de } 2^\circ \text{ grado} \\ \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x \\ \downarrow 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$-2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 2 = 0$$

Hacemos cambio de variable para que sea más sencillo operar

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow -2A^2 - 3A + 2 = 0 \\ A = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(-2)2}}{2(-2)} = \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} A = -2 \rightarrow \text{solución} \\ \text{no válida} \\ A = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} x = 30^\circ + 360^\circ n \\ x = 150^\circ + 360^\circ n \end{array}}$$

$$4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x - 2 = 0$$

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

Otro planteamiento:

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\sin^2 2x = 4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 2x - 2 = 0$$

$$\sin^2 2x = 2$$

$$\sin 2x = \sqrt{2} > 1 \Rightarrow \text{no solución}$$

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

$$4\cos^2 x - 4\cos^4 x - 2 = 0$$

$$A = \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow -4A^4 + 4A^2 - 2 = 0 \quad (\text{Ec bicuadrada})$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A^4 - 2A + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 2} \rightarrow \text{no tiene solución real}$$

\Rightarrow La ec. no tiene solución.

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

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{2}} - \cos x = 1 \\ \sqrt{1+\cos x} - \cos x = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\sqrt{1+\cos x} = 1 + \cos x$$

$$1 + \cos x = (1 + \cos x)^2$$

$$1 + \cos x = 1 + 2\cos x - \cos^2 x$$

$$\cos^2 x - \cos x = 0$$

$$\cos x (\cos x - 1) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 90^\circ + 360^\circ n \\ \cos x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0^\circ + 360^\circ n \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\cos x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0^\circ + 360^\circ n$$

Comprobamos las soluciones obtenidas (por tratarse de una ecuación irracional):

Solo es válida $x = 90^\circ + 360^\circ n$