

1.  $4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x = 1$

$$(2 \operatorname{sen} x \cos x)^2 = 1$$

$$2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

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

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} 2x = \pm 1$$

2.  $\operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{tg} x = 0$

$$\operatorname{sen} x - \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 0$$

$$\cos x = 1$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} (\cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = k\pi$$

$$x = 2k\pi$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x (\cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = k\pi$$

3.  $3 \cos x + 2 (\cos^2 x + 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x) = 2$

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

$$3 \cos x + 2 (\cos^2 x + 2 - 2 \cos^2 x) = 2$$

$$3 \cos x + 2 (2 - \cos^2 x) = 2$$

$$3 \cos x + 4 - 2 \cos^2 x = 2$$

$$2 \cos^2 x - 3 \cos x - 2 = 0$$

$$\cos x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 16}}{4} = \left\langle \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\cos x = 2$$

*imp.*

$$\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$x = \frac{4}{3} \pi + 2k\pi$$

4.  $\operatorname{sen} x (2 \operatorname{sen} x + 1) = 1$

$$2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen} x - 1 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 8}}{4} = \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \pi + 2k\pi$$

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

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

5.  $(2 \operatorname{tg} x + \sqrt{3})^2 = 3$

$$2 \operatorname{tg} x + \sqrt{3} = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$2 \operatorname{tg} x + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 0$$

$$x = k \pi$$

$$2 \operatorname{tg} x + \sqrt{3} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = -\sqrt{3}$$

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

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

$$\cos x \cos \frac{2}{3} \pi - \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} \frac{2}{3} \pi = -\cos x$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{sen} x = -\cos x$$

$$\cos x - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} x = 0$$

È un'equazione omogenea di primo grado, divido per  $\cos x$ , sapendo che  $\cos x = 0$  non è soluzione dell'equazione:

$$1 - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k \pi$$

7.  $\frac{\cos x}{1 - \operatorname{sen} x} = \sqrt{3}$

*c.a.*:  $\operatorname{sen} x \neq 1$

$$\cos x = \sqrt{3} (1 - \operatorname{sen} x)$$

$$\cos x - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{sen} x = 0$$

Si tratta di un'equazione lineare, che risolvo in modo grafico, ponendo  $\cos x = X$  e  $\operatorname{sen} x = Y$ :

$$\begin{cases} X + \sqrt{3} Y = \sqrt{3} \\ X^2 + Y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X = -\sqrt{3} Y + \sqrt{3} \\ 3Y^2 + 3 - 6Y + Y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X = -\sqrt{3} Y + \sqrt{3} \\ 2Y^2 - 3Y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 8}}{4} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{non acc. per c.a.} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sqrt{3} \\ Y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ Y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k \pi$$

$$8. \quad 5 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + (\sqrt{3} - 1) \operatorname{sen} x \cos x + (4 - \sqrt{3}) \cos^2 x = 4$$

È un'equazione di secondo grado riconducibile a omogenea, moltiplicando 4 per  $\cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x$ :

$$5 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + (\sqrt{3} - 1) \operatorname{sen} x \cos x + 4 \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3} \cos^2 x = 4 (\cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x)$$

$$5 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + (\sqrt{3} - 1) \operatorname{sen} x \cos x + 4 \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3} \cos^2 x = 4 \cos^2 x + 4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x + (\sqrt{3} - 1) \operatorname{sen} x \cos x - \sqrt{3} \cos^2 x = 0$$

Divido per  $\cos^2 x$ , avendo verificato che  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$  non è soluzione dell'equazione

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x + (\sqrt{3} - 1) \operatorname{tg} x - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{1 + 3 - 2\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{3}}}{2} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} \pm (1 + \sqrt{3})}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = -\sqrt{3}$$

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

$$9. \quad \cos 3x - \operatorname{sen} 3x = 1$$

È un'equazione lineare che posso risolvere in forma grafica, ponendo  $\cos 3x = X$  e  $\operatorname{sen} 3x = Y$ :

$$\begin{cases} X - Y = 1 \\ X^2 + Y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X = Y + 1 \\ Y^2 + 2Y + 1 + Y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X = Y + 1 \\ 2Y^2 + 2Y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2Y(Y + 1) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} Y = 0 \\ Y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X = 1 \\ Y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3x = 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3}k\pi$$

$$\begin{cases} X = 0 \\ Y = -1 \end{cases}$$

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

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