

# AVR PRÁCTICA-FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

Nombre y apellidos.....

1.- Calcular  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \cos(t^{1/2}) dt}{\sin^2 x}$ .

Es un límite tipo  $\frac{0}{0}$ .

Aplicamos L'Hôpital:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \cos(t^{1/2}) dt}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) \cdot 2x}{2 \sin x \cos x} = 1$$

ya que  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

2.- Prueba que si  $x, y, x+y$  no son de la forma  $k\pi + \pi/2$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ , se tiene que  $\tan(x+y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$ .

$\tan(x+y) = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x+y)}$  es  $x, y, x+y$  no son  $k\pi + \pi/2$

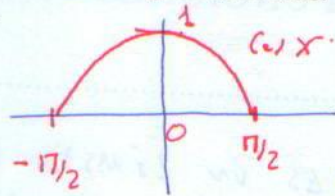
es  $\cos x, \cos y$  y  $\cos(x+y)$  no son  $0$ , así  $\tan(x+y)$  está bien definido

$$= \frac{\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\cos x} \cos y \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cancel{\cos x}} + \frac{\sin y}{\cos y} \right)}{\cancel{\cos x} \cos y \left( 1 - \frac{\sin x \sin y}{\cancel{\cos x} \cos y} \right)} = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$$

3.- Traza las gráficas de las funciones trigonométricas:

a)  $\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$  (secante).

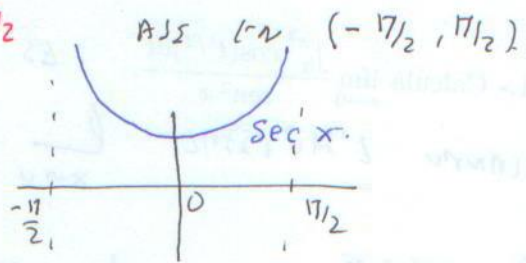


$$\text{Dom Sec} = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \pi/2} \sec x = \infty$$

$$\sec x \geq 1 \quad \text{si} \quad x \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$$

$$\text{y} \quad \sec x \leq -1 \quad \text{si} \quad x \in (\pi/2, 3\pi/2)$$



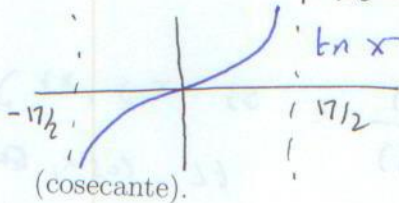
b)  $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

$$\text{Dom tan} = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -\infty \quad \tan 0 = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad \begin{cases} \tan x < 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \tan x > 0 & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\tan' x = 1 + \tan^2 x > 0, \quad \text{es} \quad \text{crescente}.$$

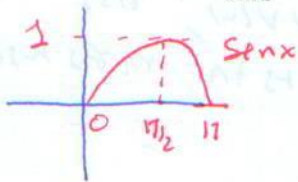
$$\tan'' x = 2 \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x) \quad \begin{cases} < 0 & \text{si } x \in (-\pi/2, 0) \quad \text{concava} \\ > 0 & \text{si } x \in (0, \pi/2) \quad \text{convexa} \end{cases}$$



c)  $\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$

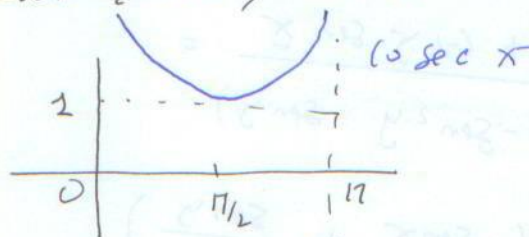
(cosecante).

$$\text{Dom csc} x = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \csc x = \infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} (-\csc x); \quad \frac{1}{\sin x} > 1 \quad \text{si } x \in (0, \pi)$$

$$\text{y} \quad \csc x \leq -1 \quad \text{si } x \in (\pi, 2\pi)$$



d)  $\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$

(cotangente).

es como la tan pero al revés

$$\text{Dom cot} = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}; \quad \text{en } (0, \pi),$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cot x = \infty \quad \text{y} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \cot x = -\infty$$

$$\cot' x = \frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = -1 - \cot^2 x < 0 \quad \text{decreciente}$$

$$\cot'' x = -2 \cot (-1 - \cot^2 x) = \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{si } x \in (0, \pi/2) \quad \text{convexa} \\ < 0 & \text{si } x \in (\pi/2, \pi) \quad \text{concava} \end{cases}$$

