

TEMA 4 TRIGONOMETRIA

15

a) $\frac{1}{5} = \text{sen } \alpha = \text{cos } (90^\circ - \alpha)$

Sustituimos en la expresión para calcular $\text{sen } (180^\circ - \alpha)$:

$$\text{cos}^2 (90^\circ - \alpha) + \text{sen}^2 (90^\circ - \alpha) = 1; \text{sen } (90^\circ - \alpha) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{25}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

b) $\text{sen } (180^\circ - \alpha) = \text{sen } \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$

c) $\text{sen } (-\alpha) = -\text{sen } \alpha = -\frac{1}{5}$

16

a) $\text{sen } 72^\circ = \text{sen } (90^\circ - 18^\circ) = \text{cos } 18^\circ = 0,951$

b) $\text{cos } 162^\circ = \text{cos } (180^\circ - 18^\circ) = -\text{cos } 18^\circ = -0,951$

c) $\text{tg } (-72^\circ) = -\text{tg } 72^\circ = -\text{tg } (90^\circ - 18^\circ) =$
 $= -\frac{1}{\text{tg } 18^\circ} = -\frac{\text{cos } 18^\circ}{\text{sen } 18^\circ} = -\frac{0,951}{0,309} = -3,0777$

18

$$\text{sen } 75^\circ = \text{sen } (30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \text{sen } 30^\circ \cdot \text{cos } 45^\circ + \text{cos } 30^\circ \cdot \text{sen } 45^\circ =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4} = 0,97$$

$$\text{cos } 75^\circ = \text{cos } (30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \text{cos } 30^\circ \cdot \text{cos } 45^\circ - \text{sen } 30^\circ \cdot \text{sen } 45^\circ =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} = 0,26$$

$$\text{tg } 75^\circ = \text{tg } (30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \frac{\text{tg } 30^\circ + \text{tg } 45^\circ}{1 - \text{tg } 30^\circ \cdot \text{tg } 45^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + 1}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot 1} = 3,73$$

$$\text{sen } 22,5^\circ = \text{sen } \frac{45^\circ}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \text{cos } 45^\circ}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2}} = \pm 0,38$$

- a) Aplicamos la relación de ángulos complementarios para calcular el tercer ángulo:

$$\widehat{C} = 90^\circ - 48^\circ = 42^\circ$$

Usamos una de sus razones trigonométricas para hallar otro de sus lados:

$$\frac{b}{\operatorname{sen} \widehat{B}} = \frac{a}{\operatorname{sen} \widehat{A}} \rightarrow \frac{7}{\operatorname{sen} 48^\circ} = a \rightarrow a = 9,42 \text{ m}$$

Utilizamos el teorema de Pitágoras para obtener el tercer lado:

$$c = \sqrt{9,42^2 - 7^2} = 6,3 \text{ m}$$

- b) Aplicamos la relación de ángulos complementarios para hallar el tercer ángulo:

$$\widehat{C} = 90^\circ - 28^\circ = 62^\circ$$

Usamos una de sus razones trigonométricas para obtener otro de sus lados:

$$\frac{b}{\operatorname{sen} \widehat{B}} = \frac{c}{\operatorname{sen} \widehat{C}} \rightarrow \frac{b}{\operatorname{sen} 28^\circ} = \frac{12}{\operatorname{sen} 62^\circ} \rightarrow b = 6,38 \text{ m}$$

Utilizamos el teorema de Pitágoras para hallar el tercer lado:

$$a = \sqrt{12^2 + 6,38^2} = 13,59 \text{ m}$$

- c) Aplicamos el teorema de Pitágoras para calcular el tercer lado:

$$b = \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} = 12 \text{ m}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \widehat{B} = \frac{12}{13} \rightarrow \widehat{B} = 67^\circ 22' 48,5''$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \widehat{C} = \frac{5}{13} \rightarrow \widehat{C} = 22^\circ 37' 11,5''$$

- d) Aplicamos la relación de ángulos complementarios para obtener el tercer ángulo:

$$\widehat{B} = 90^\circ - 42^\circ 12' = 47^\circ 48'$$

Usamos una de sus razones trigonométricas para hallar otro de sus lados:

$$\frac{b}{\operatorname{sen} \widehat{B}} = \frac{a}{\operatorname{sen} \widehat{A}} \rightarrow \frac{b}{\operatorname{sen} 47^\circ 48'} = 6 \rightarrow b = 4,44 \text{ m}$$

Utilizamos el teorema de Pitágoras para obtener el tercer lado:

$$c = \sqrt{6^2 - 4,44^2} = 4,04 \text{ m}$$

- e) Aplicamos el teorema de Pitágoras para hallar el tercer lado:

$$a = \sqrt{3^2 + 6^2} = 6,71 \text{ m}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \widehat{B} = \frac{3}{6,71} \rightarrow \widehat{B} = 26^\circ 33' 26,6''$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \widehat{C} = \frac{6}{6,71} \rightarrow \widehat{C} = 63^\circ 26' 33,4''$$

83	<p>a) $2 \operatorname{sen}(\alpha + 45^\circ) \cos(\alpha - 45^\circ) =$ $= 2(\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \cos \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ)(\cos \alpha \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ) =$ $= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \alpha}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos \alpha}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos \alpha}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \alpha}{2} \right) =$ $= 2 \left(\frac{2 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}{4} + \frac{4 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{4} + \frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha}{4} \right) =$ $= \cos^2 \alpha + \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = 1 + \operatorname{sen} 2\alpha$</p> <p>b) $2 \operatorname{sen}(\alpha + 45^\circ) \cos(\alpha + 45^\circ) =$ $= 2(\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \cos \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ)(\cos \alpha \cdot \cos 45^\circ - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ) =$ $= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \alpha}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos \alpha}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos \alpha}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \alpha}{2} \right) =$ $= 2 \left(\frac{2 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}{4} - \frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha}{4} \right) = \cos^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha = \cos 2\alpha$</p>
84	$\frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} 2x} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{2 \cos x} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{2}$
85	$\operatorname{sen} 2\alpha = 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$
86	$\frac{2 \cos(45^\circ - \alpha) \cos(45^\circ + \alpha)}{\cos 2\alpha} =$ $= \frac{2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen} \alpha}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen} \alpha}{2} \right)}{\cos^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha} = \frac{2(\cos^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha)}{\cos^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha} = 1$
88	$\operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta) + \cos \alpha \cdot \cos(\alpha - \beta) =$ $= \operatorname{sen} \alpha (\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta) + \cos \alpha (\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta) =$ $= \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta =$ $= \cos \beta (\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) = \cos \beta$
89	$\frac{\operatorname{tg} a + \operatorname{tg} b}{\operatorname{tg} a - \operatorname{tg} b} = \frac{\frac{\operatorname{sen} a \cdot \cos b}{\cos a \cdot \cos b} + \frac{\cos a \cdot \operatorname{sen} b}{\cos a \cdot \cos b}}{\frac{\operatorname{sen} a \cdot \cos b}{\cos a \cdot \cos b} - \frac{\cos a \cdot \operatorname{sen} b}{\cos a \cdot \cos b}} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} a \cdot \cos b + \cos a \cdot \operatorname{sen} b}{\operatorname{sen} a \cdot \cos b - \cos a \cdot \operatorname{sen} b} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a + b)}{\operatorname{sen}(a - b)}$

- a) $\cos x \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1}{2}$ f) $\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{sen} x = 0$
 b) $\cos 2x + \operatorname{sen} 2x = 1$ g) $\operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{sen} 2x = 0$
 c) $\cos 2x - \operatorname{sen} 2x = 0$ h) $\frac{\operatorname{sen}(60^\circ - x)}{\cos x} = 1$
 d) $\operatorname{sen} 2x + \cos x = 1$ i) $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) + \operatorname{tg} x - 1 = 0$
 e) $\operatorname{sen} 2x + \operatorname{sen} 2x = 0$ j) $\operatorname{sen}(x + 30^\circ) + \cos(x + 60^\circ) = 1 + \cos 2x$

$$\text{a) } \cos x \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 30^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 150^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$\text{b) } \cos 2x + \operatorname{sen} 2x = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x + 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x = \cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x \\ \rightarrow -2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x = 0 \rightarrow 2 \operatorname{sen} x (-\operatorname{sen} x + \cos x) = 0$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 180^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = \cos x \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 45^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 225^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$\text{c) } \cos 2x - \operatorname{sen} 2x = 0 \rightarrow \cos 2x = \operatorname{sen} 2x \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 22,5^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 112,5^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$\text{d) } \operatorname{sen} 2x + \cos x = (2 \operatorname{sen} x + 1) \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 90^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k & x_3 = 210^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ x_2 = 270^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k & x_4 = 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\text{e) } \operatorname{sen} 2x + \operatorname{sen} 2x = 0 \rightarrow 2 \operatorname{sen} 2x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 90^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$\text{f) } \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{sen} x = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} + 1 \right) = 0$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 180^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos x} + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x_3 = 180^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$$

$$\text{g) } \operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{sen} 2x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} - 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x (1 - 2 \cos^2 x) = 0$$

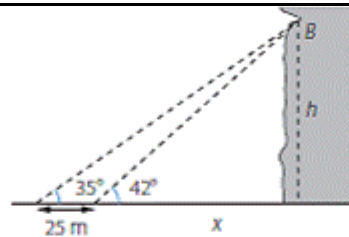
$$\operatorname{sen} x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 180^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$1 - 2 \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow x_3 = 45^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$$

$$\text{h) } \frac{\operatorname{sen}(60^\circ - x)}{\cos x} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x - \operatorname{sen} x}{2 \cos x} = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} - \operatorname{tg} x = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = -0,2679 \rightarrow x = 345^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k$$

- a) $4 \operatorname{sen} x - \sec x = 0 \rightarrow 4 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2 \operatorname{sen} 2x = 1 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} 2x = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 15^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 75^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$
- b) $\frac{\cos^2 x}{2 \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x} = \operatorname{sen} x \rightarrow \cos^2 x = 2 \cos x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x \rightarrow \cos 2x = \operatorname{sen} 2x$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 22,5^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 112,5^\circ + 180^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$
- c) $\frac{1}{\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x} + 2 \operatorname{sen} x = 2 \cos x \rightarrow \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x + 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{2 \cos^2 x + 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x} = 1$
 $\rightarrow \frac{\operatorname{sen} x(\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x)}{\cos x(\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x)} = 1 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 45^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 225^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$
- d) $\operatorname{sen} x(\operatorname{sen} x - 1) = 5 \cos^2 x - 4 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen} x = 5(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x) - 4$
 $6 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen} x - 1 = 0$
 $\rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 340^\circ 31' 44'' + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 199^\circ 28' 16'' + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 30^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 150^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$
- e) $2 \cos x - 1 = \sec x \rightarrow 2 \cos^2 x - \cos x - 1 = 0$
 $\rightarrow \cos x = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 180^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 120^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 240^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$
- f) $2 \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} = 1 - 2 \cos x \rightarrow 5 \cos^2 x - 4 \cos x = 0$
 $\rightarrow \cos x(5 \cos x - 4) = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 36^\circ 52' 11,6'' + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 323^\circ 7' 48,4'' + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$
- g) $\operatorname{sen} x + \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = -\cos x \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 135^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \\ x_2 = 315^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \end{cases}$

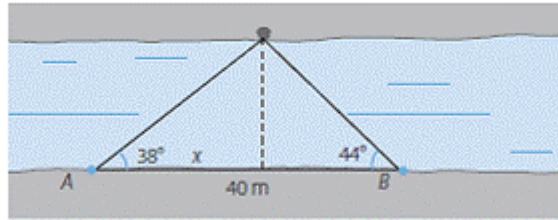


Llamamos h a la altura a la que está B .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} 35^\circ &= \frac{h}{25 + x} \\ \operatorname{tg} 42^\circ &= \frac{h}{x} \end{aligned} \right\} \xrightarrow{x = 1,11h} h = 17,51 + 0,63h \rightarrow h = 47,38 \text{ m}$$

El punto B está a una altura de 47,38 m.

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Llamamos h a la anchura del río.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} 38^\circ = \frac{h}{x} \\ \operatorname{tg} 44^\circ = \frac{h}{40 - x} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{x = 1,28h} 38,63 - 1,24h = h \rightarrow h = 17,25 \text{ m}$$

La anchura del río es 17,25 m.

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Llamamos h a la altura del mástil.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} 43^\circ = \frac{h}{x} \\ \operatorname{tg} 57^\circ 50' = \frac{h}{15 - x} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{x = 1,07h} 23,85 - 1,7h = h \rightarrow h = 8,83 \text{ m}$$

La altura del mástil es 8,83 m.

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a) El ángulo desconocido mide: $90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$

b) Tomamos como base y altura los catetos del triángulo rectángulo:

$$28 = \frac{b \cdot a}{2} \rightarrow b = \frac{56}{a}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 30^\circ = \frac{\frac{56}{a}}{a} \rightarrow a = \sqrt{\frac{56}{\operatorname{tg} 30^\circ}} = 9,85 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 5,68 \text{ cm}$$

Aplicamos el teorema de Pitágoras para calcular la hipotenusa:

$$c = \sqrt{9,85^2 + 5,68^2} = 11,37 \text{ cm}$$

Los lados miden 11,37; 5,68 y 9,85 cm.

El perímetro es 26,9 cm.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} 52^\circ = \frac{y}{x+4} \\ \operatorname{tg} 61^\circ = \frac{y}{x} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{y=1,8x} 1,28x + 5,12 = 1,8x \rightarrow x = 9,84 \rightarrow y = 17,75$$

Aplicamos el teorema de Pitágoras para saber la cantidad de sedal que va a necesitar el pescador A:

$$9,84 + 4 = 13,84$$

$$a = \sqrt{13,84^2 + 17,75^2} = 22,51 \text{ m}$$

El pescador A necesita 22,51 m de sedal.

Aplicamos el teorema de Pitágoras para saber la cantidad de sedal que va a necesitar el pescador B:

$$a = \sqrt{9,84^2 + 17,75^2} = 20,3 \text{ m}$$

El pescador B necesita 20,3 m de sedal.

$$\text{a) } 0,83^2 + \cos^2 56^\circ = 1 \rightarrow \cos 56^\circ = \sqrt{1 - 0,83^2} = 0,56$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 56^\circ = \frac{0,83}{0,56} = 1,48$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 23^\circ + 0,92^2 = 1 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} 23^\circ = \sqrt{1 - 0,92^2} = 0,39$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 23^\circ = \frac{0,39}{0,92} = 0,42$$

$$\text{b) } \operatorname{sen} 79^\circ = \operatorname{sen} (56^\circ + 23^\circ) = \operatorname{sen} 56^\circ \cdot \cos 23^\circ + \cos 56^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 23^\circ =$$

$$= 0,83 \cdot 0,92 + 0,56 \cdot 0,39 = 0,98$$

$$\cos 79^\circ = \cos (56^\circ + 23^\circ) = \cos 56^\circ \cdot \cos 23^\circ - \operatorname{sen} 56^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 23^\circ =$$

$$= 0,56 \cdot 0,92 - 0,83 \cdot 0,39 = 0,19$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 79^\circ = \operatorname{tg} (56^\circ + 23^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 56^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 23^\circ}{1 - \operatorname{tg} 56^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg} 23^\circ} = \frac{1,48 + 0,42}{1 - 1,48 \cdot 0,42} = 5,02$$

$$\text{c) } \operatorname{sen} 33^\circ = \operatorname{sen} (56^\circ - 23^\circ) = \operatorname{sen} 56^\circ \cdot \cos 23^\circ - \cos 56^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 23^\circ =$$

$$= 0,83 \cdot 0,92 - 0,56 \cdot 0,39 = 0,55$$

$$\cos 33^\circ = \cos (56^\circ - 23^\circ) = \cos 56^\circ \cdot \cos 23^\circ + \operatorname{sen} 56^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 23^\circ =$$

$$= 0,56 \cdot 0,92 + 0,83 \cdot 0,39 = 0,84$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 33^\circ = \operatorname{tg} (56^\circ - 23^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 56^\circ - \operatorname{tg} 23^\circ}{1 + \operatorname{tg} 56^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg} 23^\circ} = \frac{1,48 - 0,42}{1 + 1,48 \cdot 0,42} = 0,65$$

$$\text{d) } \operatorname{sen} 28^\circ = \operatorname{sen} \frac{56^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 56^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0,56}{2}} = 0,47$$

$$\cos 28^\circ = \cos \frac{56^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 56^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + 0,56}{2}} = 0,88$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 28^\circ = \operatorname{tg} \frac{56^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 56^\circ}{1 + \cos 56^\circ}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0,56}{1 + 0,56}} = 0,53$$

$$\text{e) } \operatorname{sen} 46^\circ = \operatorname{sen} (2 \cdot 23^\circ) = 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 23^\circ \cdot \cos 23^\circ = 2 \cdot 0,39 \cdot 0,92 = 0,72$$

$$\cos 46^\circ = \cos (2 \cdot 23^\circ) = \cos^2 23^\circ - \operatorname{sen}^2 23^\circ = 0,92^2 - 0,39^2 = 0,69$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 46^\circ = \operatorname{tg} (2 \cdot 23^\circ) = \frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 23^\circ}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 23^\circ} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,42}{1 - 0,42^2} = 1,02$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sen} 75^\circ &= \operatorname{sen} (30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \operatorname{sen} 30^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 75^\circ &= \cos (30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ - \operatorname{sen} 30^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 75^\circ = \operatorname{tg} (30^\circ + 45^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 30^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ}{1 - \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + 1}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sen} 105^\circ &= \operatorname{sen} (45^\circ + 60^\circ) = \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ \cdot \cos 60^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 60^\circ = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 105^\circ &= \cos (45^\circ + 60^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ \cdot \cos 60^\circ - \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 60^\circ = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 105^\circ = \operatorname{tg} (45^\circ + 60^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 45^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ}{1 - \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} = -2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sen} 15^\circ &= \operatorname{sen} (45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 30^\circ = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 15^\circ &= \cos (45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ + \operatorname{sen} 45^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 30^\circ = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 15^\circ = \operatorname{tg} (45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 45^\circ - \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ}{1 + \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$