PRACTICA DE TRIGONOMETRÍA

Tema : Razones Trigonométricas de ángulos notables

1.- Calcular:

$$E = 2sen30^{\circ} + tg45^{\circ}.(sen53^{\circ} + sen37^{\circ})$$

A) 1.2 B) 3.2 C) 3.4 D) 4.5 E) 5.2

2.- Calcular:

$$M = \sqrt{6.tg}30^{\circ}.\sec 45^{\circ} - 5\cos 53^{\circ}$$

A) 1 B) 0 C) -1 D) 2 E) -2

3.- Determinar "x" en:

$$3x.tg53^{\circ} - \sec 60^{\circ} = x + ctg45^{\circ}$$

A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 1/2 E) 1/3

4.- Hallar "n "en:

$$\sqrt{3}$$
.sen60°.n + sec53° = ctg37° - n

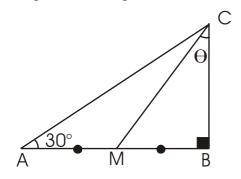
A) 2/15 B) 1/15 C) -1/15 D) -2/15 E) 1

5.- Calcular:

$$Q = (\sec 45^\circ + \sec 45^\circ)^{\csc 30^\circ}$$

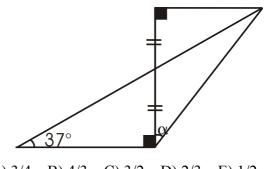
A) 2.5 B) 3.5 C) 4.5 D) 5.5 E) 6.5

6.- En la figura hallar " $tg\theta$ ".



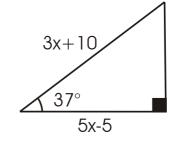
A)
$$\sqrt{3}$$
 B) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ C) $\frac{1}{2}$ D) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ E) $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

7.- Determinar "tgα".



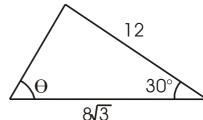
A) 3/4 B) 4/3 C) 3/2 D) 2/3 E) 1/2

8.- Determinar "x" en:



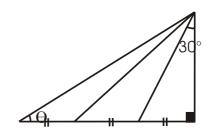
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) 5

9.- Hallar " tgθ "



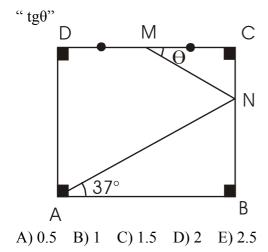
A) $\sqrt{3}$ B) $\sqrt{6}$ C) $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}$ D) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ E) $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

10.- Determinar el valor de $tg\theta$

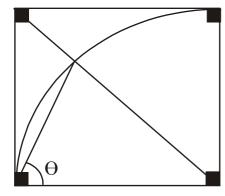


A)
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
 B) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ C) $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ D) $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ E) $\sqrt{3}$

11.- Si ABCD es un cuadrado, halar el valor de

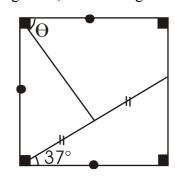


12.- Del gráfico, calcular " $ctg\theta$ "



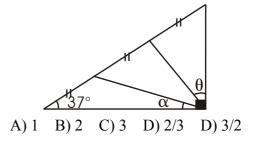
A)
$$\sqrt{2}$$
 B) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ C) 2 D) $\sqrt{2} - 1$ E) $\sqrt{2} + 1$

13.- Del gráfico, calcular " $tg\theta$ "

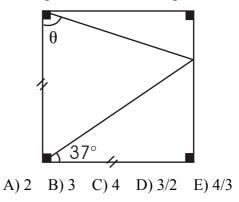


A) 3/4 B) 4/3 C) 5/3 D) 5/4 E) 4/5

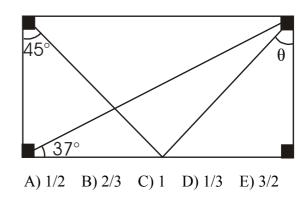
14.- Del gráfico, calcular: $E = ctg\alpha - tg\theta$



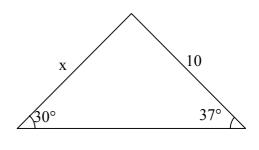
15.- Del gráfico, calcular " $tg\theta$ "



16.- Del gráfico. Calcular " $tg\theta$ "

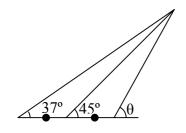


17.- Del gráfico hallar " x "



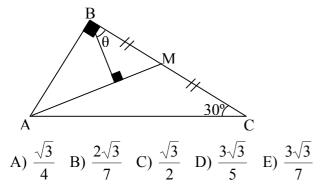
A) 3 B) 6 C) 9 D) 12 E) 18

18.- Del siguiente gráfico, calcule " $tg\theta$ "

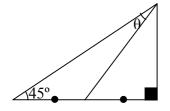


A) 1.2 B) 1.5 C) 1.6 D) 1.8 E) 2

19.-Del gráfico, calcular tgθ

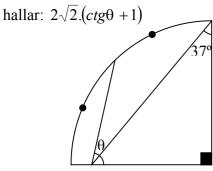


20.- De la figura calcular "tgx".



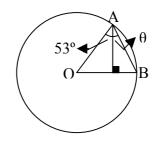
A) 3 B) 4 C) 1/3 D) 1/4 E) 1/5

21.- Si AOB es un cuarto de circunferencia,



A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) 5

22.- Si $\overline{OA} = \overline{CB}$. Calcular ctg θ .



A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) 5
23.- Siendo ABCD un cuadrado, determinar el valor de E = tgx

