

Serie 1: Trigonometría

Scribe

1: Ob tener

$$a) \sec 360^\circ = 1$$

$$b) \cot 270^\circ = 0$$

$$c) \tan 180^\circ = 0$$

$$d) \csc 270^\circ = -1$$

$$e) \sec 180^\circ = -1$$

$$f) \csc 90^\circ = 1$$

$$g) \sec 90^\circ = \text{Indefinida}$$

$$h) \cot 180^\circ = \text{indefinida}$$

2: Determinar el valor exacto de las siguientes expresiones:

$$a) = \frac{2 \tan 45^\circ - 4 \cos 60^\circ}{\csc 60^\circ \tan 60^\circ} = \frac{2(1) - 4(\frac{1}{2})}{(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3})(\sqrt{3})} = \frac{2 - 2}{2} = 0$$

$$b) = \frac{(\sec 45^\circ \csc 45^\circ)^2}{\tan 45^\circ + \sec 60^\circ} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2})^2}{1 + 2} = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$c) = \frac{(\cot 30^\circ \tan 60^\circ + \tan 45^\circ)^2}{\csc 30^\circ} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} + 1)^2}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

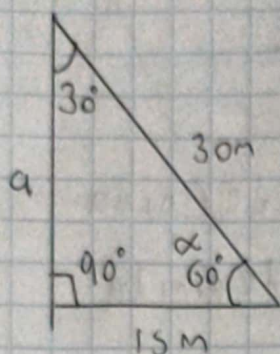
3: Obtener seno, coseno y tangente de los sig. ángulos.

	seno	coseno	tangente
a) $\frac{13}{4} \pi =$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1

b) $10\pi =$	0	1	0
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c) $\frac{77}{6} \pi =$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
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4: Determinar el valor de "a" y el ángulo "α" de triángulo



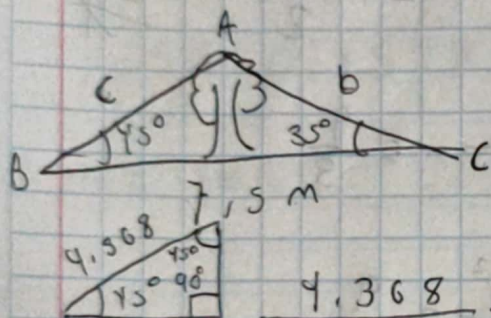
$$30 + 90 + \alpha = 180^\circ; \alpha = 180^\circ - 120; \alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$a^2 + 15^2 = 30^2; a = \sqrt{45^2 + 30^2}$$

$$a = 15\sqrt{3} = 25.9807$$

7: Pablo y Luis están a un lado de un árbol, calcula la altura del árbol, y a qué distancia se encuentra Pablo del árbol?

$$45 + 35 + A = 180^\circ; A = 100^\circ$$



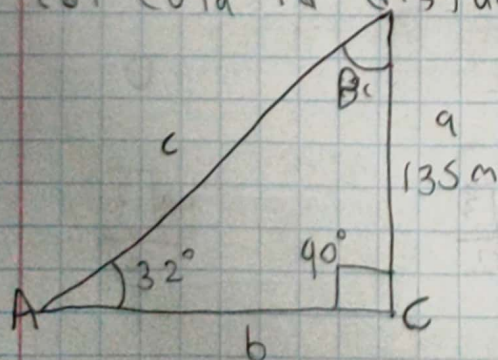
$$\frac{7.5}{\sin(100^\circ)} = \frac{c}{\sin(35^\circ)}; c = 4.368 \text{ m}$$

$$7.5 \text{ m} \div 2 = 3.75 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{4.368}{\sin(90^\circ)} = \frac{a}{\sin(45^\circ)} = \frac{\sin(45^\circ) 4.368}{\sin(90^\circ)} = a) 3.0886 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{4.368}{\sin(90^\circ)} = \frac{b}{\sin(45^\circ)} = b) 3.0886 \text{ m}$$

8: Un barco observa al vigia de un faro con un ángulo de elevación de 32° . La altura del faro es de 135m, calcula la distancia del faro al barco



$$32 + 90 + B = 180; B = 58^\circ$$

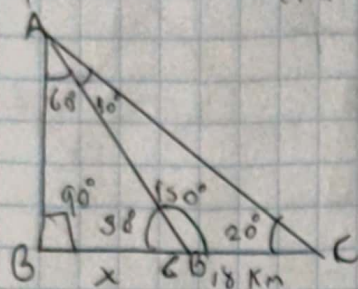
$$\frac{135}{\sin(32^\circ)} = \frac{b}{\sin(58^\circ)} = 216.045 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{135}{\sin(32^\circ)} = \frac{c}{\sin(90^\circ)} = 254.755 \text{ m}$$

$$x = 216.045 \text{ m}$$

$$y = 254.755 \text{ m}$$

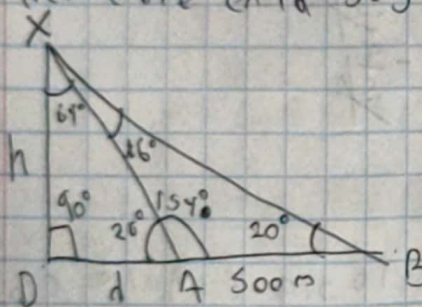
9: Desde un barco se ve la luz de un faro, a que distancia estamos del faro



$$\frac{18 \text{ km}}{\sin(10^\circ)} = \frac{c}{\sin(20^\circ)} = 35.4530$$

$$\frac{35.4530}{\sin(90^\circ)} = \frac{a}{\sin(60^\circ)} = 30.7031$$

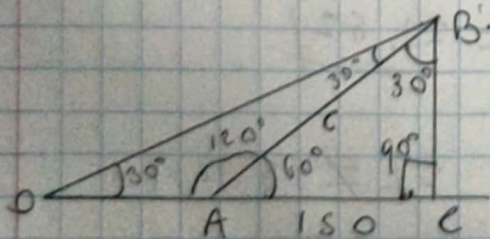
10: Desde un faro se observa a un barco bajo un ángulo de presión de 20° , si el barco se aproxima 500m al faro, el ángulo pasa a ser de 26° (Que distancia separa al barco del faro en la segunda observación?)



$$\frac{500}{\sin(6^\circ)} = \frac{b}{\sin(20^\circ)} = 1636.014 = b$$

$$\frac{1636.014}{\sin(90^\circ)} = \frac{d}{\sin(84^\circ)}; d = 1470.99m$$

12: Si la distancia de A a C es de 150 unidades determinar la longitud del segmento OB



$$\frac{150}{\sin(30^\circ)} = \frac{c}{\sin(90^\circ)}; c = \frac{\sin(90^\circ) 150}{\sin(30^\circ)}$$

$$c = 300$$

$$\frac{300}{\sin(30^\circ)} = \frac{OB}{\sin(120^\circ)}; OB = \frac{\sin(120^\circ) 300}{\sin(30^\circ)}$$

$$OB = 519.6152$$

15: Si $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ y $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$

calcular: $\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = 36.87^\circ$

a) $\sin(90^\circ - \alpha) = \sin(90^\circ - 36.87) = \frac{4}{5}$

b) $\sin(90^\circ + \alpha) = \sin(90^\circ + 36.87) = \frac{4}{5}$

c) $\sin(180^\circ - \alpha) = \sin(180^\circ - 36.87) = \frac{3}{5}$

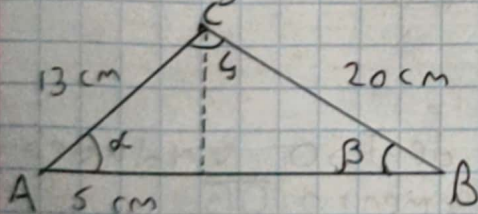
d) $\sin(180^\circ + \alpha) = \sin(180^\circ + 36.87) = \sin(180 + 36.87) = -\frac{3}{5}$

e) $\sin(270^\circ - \alpha) = \sin(270 - 36.87) = -\frac{4}{5}$

f) $\sin(270^\circ + \alpha) = \sin(270 + 36.87) = -\frac{4}{5}$

g) $\sin(-\alpha) = \sin(-\alpha) = -\frac{3}{5}$

20: Determinar si el triángulo ABC de la siguiente figura es un triángulo rectángulo



$$b^2 = h^2 + c^2; h = \sqrt{b^2 - c^2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{169 - 25}; h = \sqrt{144}; h = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{ca}{h}; \alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{13}\right) = 22.62^\circ$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{12}{20}; \beta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{20}\right) = 36.86^\circ$$

$$20^2 = x^2 + h^2 \quad 21 = \sqrt{20^2 - 13^2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{20^2 - 12^2} \quad 21 = \sqrt{400 - 169}$$

$$x = \sqrt{400 - 144} \quad 21 = \sqrt{231}$$

$$x = \sqrt{256} = 16 \quad 21 = 15.1986$$

$$16 + 5 = 21 \text{ cm}$$

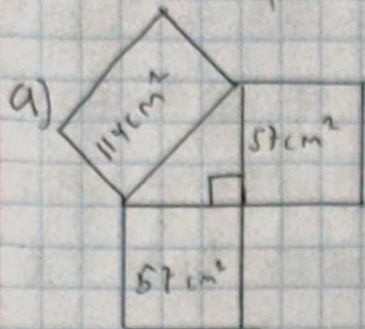
$$21 \neq 15.1986$$

por lo tanto

no puede ser

un triángulo rectángulo

23: construir de acuerdo al triángulo de pitagoras, el cuadrado que falta en cada una de las figuras



$$L^2 = 57; L = \sqrt{57}$$

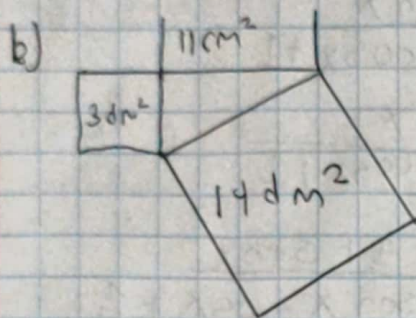
$$h = \sqrt{(\sqrt{57})^2 + (\sqrt{57})^2}$$

$$h^2 = 114 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$87 + 31 = c^2$$

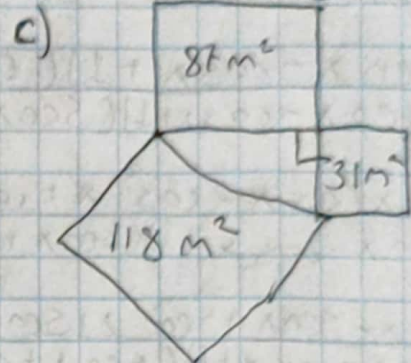
$$c^2 = 118 \text{ m}^2$$



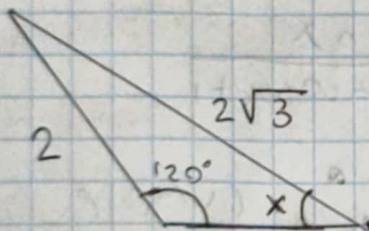
$$b^2 = h^2 - a^2$$

$$b^2 = 14 - 3$$

$$b^2 = 11 \text{ cm}^2$$



32: Determinar el valor de $x \in \mathbb{R}$ para el triángulo que se muestra en la figura.



$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sin(120)} = \frac{2}{\sin(x)}; \frac{\sin(x) \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{\sin(120)} = 2$$

$$\sin(x) \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 2 \cdot \sin(120)$$

$$\sin(x) = \frac{2 \cdot \sin(120)}{2\sqrt{3}}; \sin(x) = 0.5$$

$$x = \sin^{-1}(0.5); x = 30^\circ$$

Ejercicio 36

$$2 \csc^2 x - 3 = 1 - \csc^2 x \quad [0, \pi)$$

$$2 \csc^2 + \csc^2 x = 3 + 1$$

$$3 \csc^2 = 4$$

$$\csc^2 x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(\csc x)^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\csc = \sqrt{4/3} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$1 = \frac{2(\sin x)}{\sqrt{3}}; \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin x$$

$$x = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$x = \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$x = 60^\circ, 120^\circ$$

Ejercicio 37:

$$4 \cos^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta - 2 = 0 \quad [0, 2\pi)$$

$$2 \cos (2 \cos \theta - 1) - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{sea } a = \cos$$

$$4(1 -$$

$$2a(2a - 1) - 2 = 0$$

$$4a^2 - 2a - 2 = 0$$

$$(2a - 2)(2a + 1)$$

$$a = 1 \quad a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2(2a^2 + a - 1) = 0$$

$$2a^2 + a - 1$$

$$\cos \theta = 1 \rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}(1) = 0, 360^\circ$$

$$\cos = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 120^\circ, 240^\circ$$

$$\text{Solucion} = 0, 360, 120^\circ, 240^\circ$$

$$= 2\pi, \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

Grupo Abeliano

Ejercicio 45: Demostrar la sig. identidad.

$$4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 2x = 4 \operatorname{sen}^4 x$$

$$4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 2x = 4 \operatorname{sen}^4 x$$

$$4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 2x = (2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x)^2$$

$$4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 2x = (2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x)(2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x)$$

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

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

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

$$4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 2x = 4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - (2 \operatorname{sen} x \cos x)^2$$

$$4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 2x = 4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - (\operatorname{sen} 2x)^2$$

$$4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 2x = 4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 2x \quad \therefore$$

48: Demostrar la identidad

$$\frac{\sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x - \sin x}{\sin x - 1 + \cos x - 1} = \sin x$$

48: Demostrar la identidad

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x - 1} = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x - \cos x + 1}$$

$$\frac{(\sin x - \cos x + 1)(\cos x)}{(\sin x - \cos x + 1)(\sin x + \cos x - 1)} = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x - \cos x + 1}$$

$$\frac{\sin x(\cos x - \cos^2 x + \cos x + 0)}{(\sin x - \cos x + 1)(\sin x + \cos x - 1)} = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x - \cos x + 1}$$

$$\frac{\sin x - \sin x \cos x + \sin x \cos x + \sin x(\cos x + \cos x - 1)}{(\sin x - \cos x + 1)(\sin x + \cos x - 1)} = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x - \cos x + 1}$$

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

$$\frac{(\sin x + 1) - (\sin x + \cos x - 1)}{(\sin x - \cos x + 1)(\sin x + \cos x - 1)} = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x - \cos x + 1}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x - \cos x + 1} = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x - \cos x + 1}$$

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