

TRIGONOMETRY

Chapter 17

3rd
SECONDARY

REDUCCIÓN AL PRIMER CUADRANTE II



MOTIVATING STRATEGY

¿ CÓMO REPRESENTAMOS EL SENO Y EL COSENO DE UN ÁNGULO NEGATIVO?

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Trigonometría

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| α | 0° | 30° | 45° | 60° | 90° |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| $\text{sen } \alpha$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | 1 |
| $\text{cos } \alpha$ | 1 | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 |
| $\text{tg } \alpha$ | 0 | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | 1 | $\sqrt{3}$ | ∞ |

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REDUCCIÓN AL PRIMER CUADRANTE II

CASO III : PARA ÁNGULOS MAYORES A UNA VUELTA

Si a un ángulo positivo α mayor de una vuelta, se le elimina de su medida el número entero de vueltas que contiene, entonces los valores de sus razones trigonométricas no varían, es decir :

$$\begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ (\Theta) \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} 360^\circ \\ n \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \boxed{RT(\alpha) = RT(360^\circ n + \theta) = RT(\theta)} \quad \begin{array}{l} n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \\ 0^\circ < \Theta < 360^\circ \end{array}$$

Nota : “n” indica el número entero positivo de vueltas contenidas en el ángulo y que podemos eliminar.

Ejemplo :

$$\tan 765^\circ = \tan(\cancel{360^\circ \cdot 2} + 45^\circ) = \tan 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 765^\circ & 360^\circ \\ \underline{720^\circ} & 2 \\ (45^\circ) & \end{array}$$

CASO IV : PARA ARCOS NUMÉRICOS CON FACTOR π

A) Para arcos fraccionarios de la forma $\frac{a\pi}{b}$; donde $a > 2b$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} a & 2b \\ (r) & q \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{RT}\left(\frac{a\pi}{b}\right) = \text{RT}\left(\frac{r\pi}{b}\right)}$$

Ejemplo : $\csc\left(\frac{33\pi}{4}\right) = \csc\left(\frac{1\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 33 & 8 \\ \underline{32} & 4 \\ (1) & \end{array}$$

4to CASO : PARA ARCOS NUMÉRICOS CON FACTOR π

B) Para arcos enteros de la forma $n\pi$; donde $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

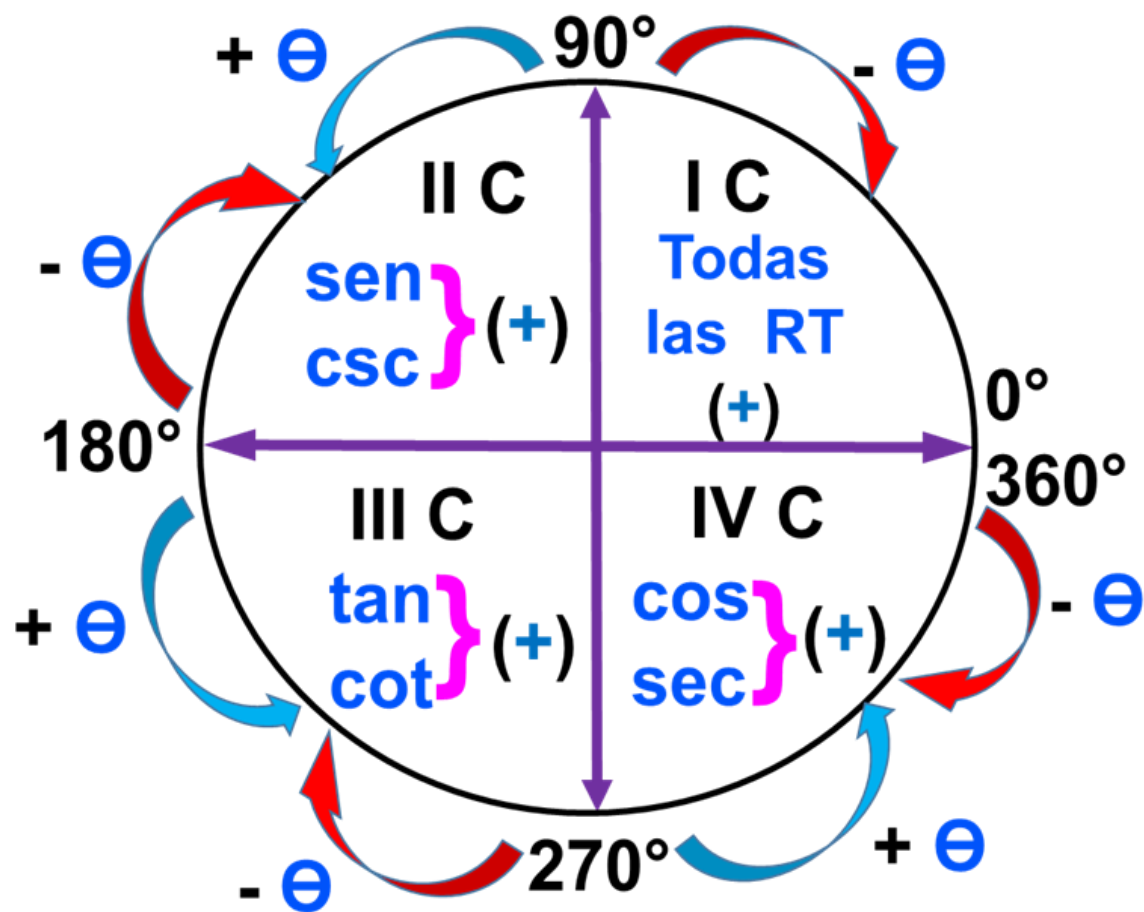
$$\text{RT}(\text{par. } \pi \pm \theta) = \text{RT}(\pm \theta)$$

$$\text{RT}(\text{impar. } \pi \pm \theta) = \text{RT}(\pi \pm \theta)$$

Ejemplos : $\cot(\underbrace{6\pi}_{\text{par}} - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \cot(-\frac{\pi}{3}) = -\cot\frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\text{sen}(\underbrace{9\pi}_{\text{impar}} - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \text{sen}(\underbrace{\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}}_{\text{II C}}) = \text{sen}\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

TAMBIÉN DEBEMOS RECORDAR :



$$\text{RT} \left[\begin{matrix} 180^\circ \pm \theta \\ 360^\circ - \theta \end{matrix} \right] = \pm \text{RT}(\theta)$$

$$\text{RT} \left[\begin{matrix} 90^\circ \pm \theta \\ 270^\circ \pm \theta \end{matrix} \right] = \pm \text{CO-RT}(\theta)$$

$$\cos(-\theta) = \cos\theta$$

$$\sec(-\theta) = \sec\theta$$

$$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin\theta$$

$$\tan(-\theta) = -\tan\theta$$

$$\cot(-\theta) = -\cot\theta$$

$$\csc(-\theta) = -\csc\theta$$

HELICO PRACTICE 1

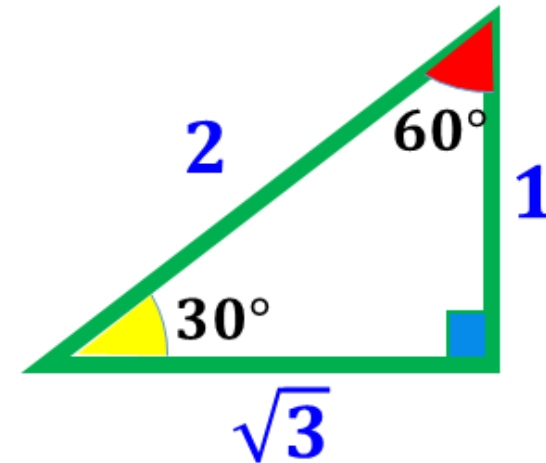
Calcule $\cos 1110^\circ$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$\frac{1110^\circ}{1080^\circ} \Bigg| \frac{360^\circ}{3}$$

$$30^\circ$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{CA}{H}$$



Luego :

$$\cos 1110^\circ = \cos 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \cos 1110^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



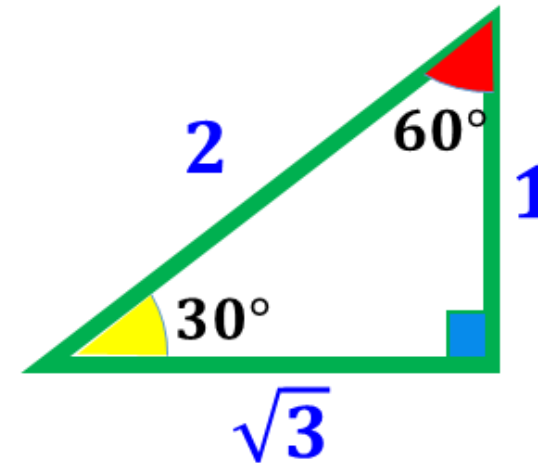
HELICO PRACTICE 2

Calcule $\text{sen}4020^\circ$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4020^\circ & 360^\circ \\ 3960^\circ & 11 \\ \hline & (60^\circ) \end{array}$$

$$\text{sen}\theta = \frac{\text{CO}}{\text{H}}$$



Luego :

$$\text{sen}4020^\circ = \text{sen}60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{sen}4020^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



HELICO PRACTICE 3

Reduzca

$$E = \cos 780^\circ \cdot \sec 1485^\circ$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$E = \cos 780^\circ \cdot \sec 1485^\circ$$

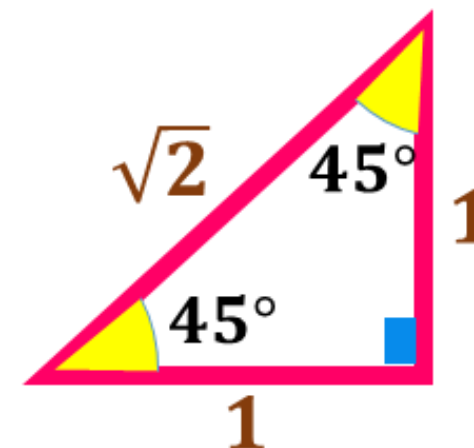
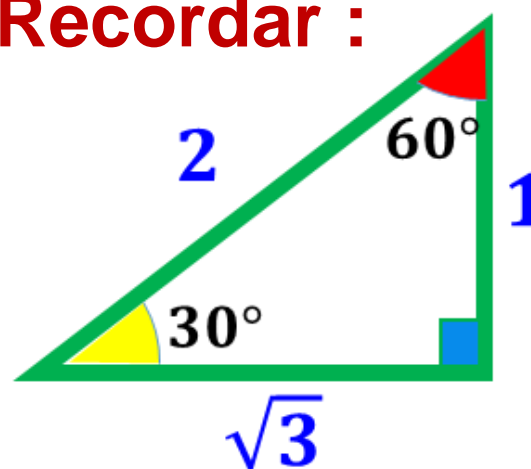
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 780^\circ & 360^\circ \\ 720^\circ & 2 \\ \hline (60^\circ) & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} 1485^\circ & 360^\circ \\ 1440^\circ & 4 \\ \hline (45^\circ) & \end{array}$$

$$E = \cos 60^\circ \cdot \sec 45^\circ$$

$$E = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) (\sqrt{2})$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Recordar :



$$\cos \theta = \frac{CA}{H}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{H}{CA}$$



HELICO PRACTICE 4

Reduzca

$$A = \text{sen}(24\pi + x)$$

$$B = \text{tan}(12\pi - x)$$

Recordemos que :

$$\text{RT}(\text{par. } \pi \pm \theta) = \text{RT}(\pm \theta)$$

$$\text{RT}(\text{impar. } \pi \pm \theta) = \text{RT}(\pi \pm \theta)$$

$$\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan\alpha$$

RESOLUCIÓN

Luego : $A = \text{sen}(\underbrace{24\pi}_{2 \times 12\pi} + x)$

$$\therefore A = \text{sen}x$$

$$B = \text{tan}(\underbrace{12\pi}_{2 \times 6\pi} - x)$$

$$B = \text{tan}(-x)$$

$$\therefore B = -\tan x$$

HELICO PRACTICE 5

Reduzca :

a) $\text{sen}\left(\frac{13\pi}{2} + x\right)$

b) $\text{tan}\left(\frac{23\pi}{2} + x\right)$

RESOLUCIÓN

Recordemos que :

$$\text{RT}\left(\frac{a\pi}{b}\right) = \text{RT}\left(\frac{r\pi}{b}\right) \quad \begin{array}{l} a \\ (r) \end{array} \left| \frac{2b}{q} \right.$$

$$\text{RT}\left[\begin{array}{c} 90^\circ \pm \theta \\ 270^\circ \pm \theta \end{array}\right] = \pm \text{CO-RT}(\theta)$$

Luego :

a) $\text{sen}\left(\frac{13\pi}{2} + x\right) = \text{sen}\left(\frac{1\pi}{2} + x\right)$ II C

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 13 & 4 \\ 12 & 3 \\ \hline (1) & \end{array}$$

a = cosx

b) $\text{tan}\left(\frac{23\pi}{2} + x\right) = \text{tan}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right)$ IV C

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 23 & 4 \\ 20 & 5 \\ \hline (3) & \end{array}$$

b = -cotx

HELICO PRACTICE 6

Mabel le comenta a su hermana Margarita, que Milagros cumplirá la mayoría de edad dentro de $5 \cos(35\pi + x) \cdot \sec(23\pi + x)$ años.

Calcule la edad que tendrá Milagros dentro de 2 años.

RESOLUCIÓN

Recordemos que :

$$RT(\text{par. } \pi \pm \theta) = RT(\pm \theta)$$

$$RT(\text{impar. } \pi \pm \theta) = RT(\pi \pm \theta)$$

$$RT \left[\begin{matrix} 180^\circ \pm \theta \\ 360^\circ - \theta \end{matrix} \right] = \pm RT(\theta)$$

$$E = 5 \cos(\underbrace{35\pi + x}_{\text{impar}}) \cdot \sec(\underbrace{23\pi + x}_{\text{impar}})$$

$$E = 5 \cos(\underbrace{\pi + x}_{\text{III C}}) \cdot \sec(\underbrace{\pi + x}_{\text{III C}})$$

$$E = 5(-\cos x)(-\sec x) = 5(1) = 5$$

$$\text{Edad futura} = 18 - 5 + 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Edad futura} = 15 \text{ años}$$

HELICO PRACTICE 7

El gasto diario de Jhon en pasajes es de S/. A ... ¿Cuál será el gasto total a la semana ?.- Para calcular dicho valor, deberás

reducir lo siguiente : $A = \frac{\text{sen}(42\pi + x)}{\text{sen}(31\pi - x)} + \frac{\tan(\frac{21\pi}{2} - x)}{\tan(\frac{39\pi}{2} + x)} + 3$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$A = \frac{\overset{\text{par}}{\text{sen}(42\pi + x)}}{\underset{\text{impar}}{\text{sen}(31\pi - x)}} + \frac{\tan(\frac{21\pi}{2} - x)}{\tan(\frac{39\pi}{2} + x)} + 3 = \frac{\text{sen}x}{\text{sen}(\underbrace{\pi - x}_{\text{II C}})} + \frac{\tan(\underbrace{\frac{1\pi}{2} - x}_{\text{I C}})}{\tan(\underbrace{\frac{3\pi}{2} + x}_{\text{IV C}})} + 3$$

$$A = \frac{\text{sen}x}{\text{sen}x} + \frac{\cot x}{-\cot x} + 3 = 1 - 1 + 3 = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \overline{) 45} \\ \underline{20} \\ (1) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 39 \overline{) 49} \\ \underline{36} \\ (3) \end{array}$$

Gasto semanal = $7A = 7(3) = 21$ 

∴ Gasto semanal = S/. 21



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