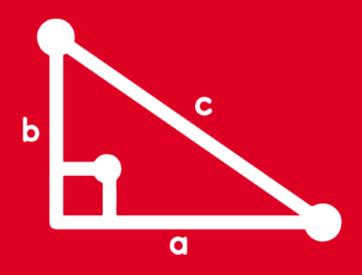
# TRIGONOMETRY

**Chapter 02** 



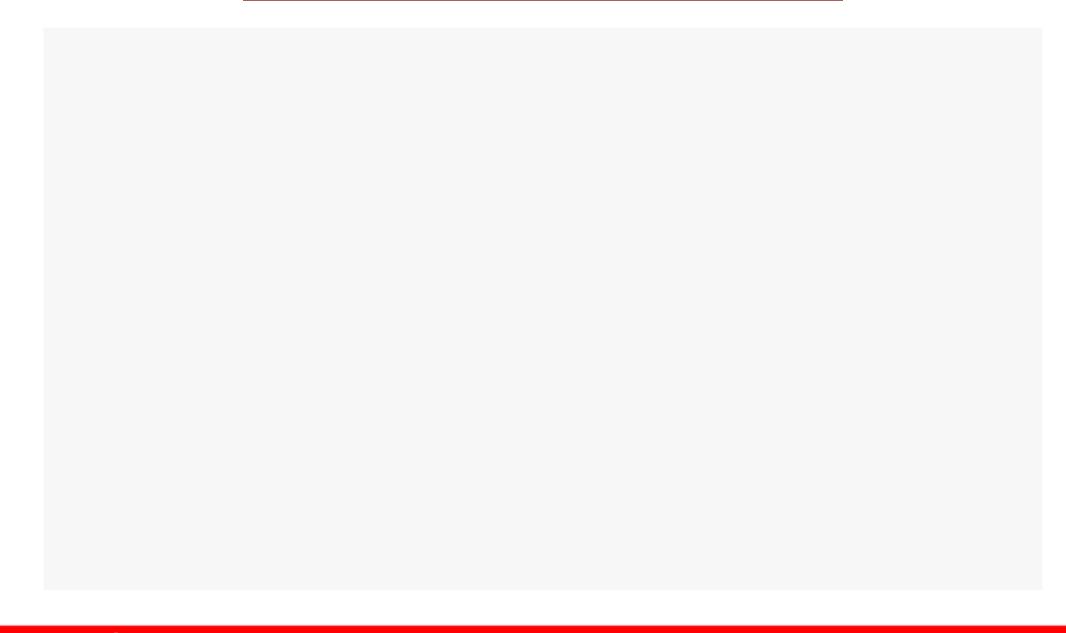


PROPIEDADES DE LAS RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS SACO OLIVEROS DE ÁNGULOS AGUDOS





# **MOTIVATING STRATEGY**



# I) <u>RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS RECÍPROCAS DE</u> <u>UN ÁNGULO AGUDO</u> ( RTR )

#### Para un mismo ángulo agudo a se cumple:

sena. csca = 
$$\frac{\partial Q}{M} \cdot \frac{M}{\partial Q} = 1$$

$$\cos \alpha \cdot \sec \alpha = \frac{\partial A}{\partial A} \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial A} = 1$$

$$\tan \alpha \cdot \cot \alpha = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial A} \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial Q} = 1$$

#### Definición de RTR

$$0^{\circ} < \alpha < 90^{\circ}$$

$$sen\alpha \cdot csc\alpha = 1$$

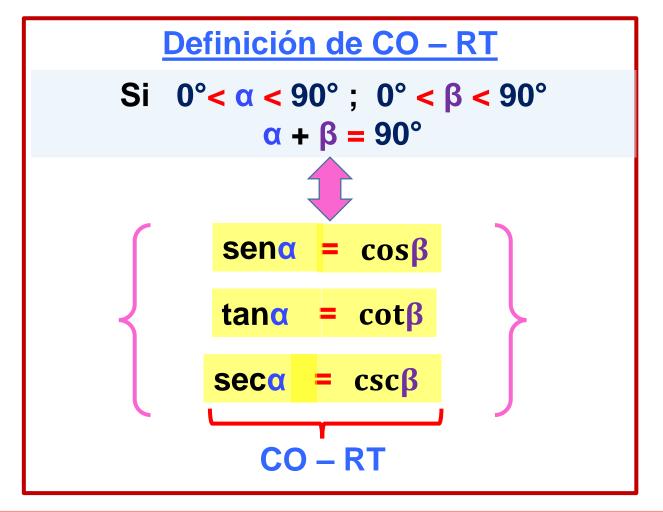
$$cos\alpha \cdot sec\alpha = 1$$

$$tan\alpha \cdot cot\alpha = 1$$

**Ejemplo:** 

$$\mathsf{E} = \frac{7 \operatorname{sen35^{\circ} csc35^{\circ}} - 3 \tan 49^{\circ} \cot 49^{\circ}}{2 \cos 62^{\circ} \sec 62^{\circ}} = \frac{7(1) - 3(1)}{2(1)} = \frac{7 - 3}{2} = 2$$

# II) <u>RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE DOS ÁNGULOS</u> <u>AGUDOS COMPLEMENTARIOS</u> ( CO – RT )





#### **Ejemplos**:

sen35° = cos55° porque 35°+ 55° = 90°  
tan(a + 42°) = cot(48°-a)  
porque 
$$a + 42° + 48°-a = 90°$$

Las edades de Juan e Iván son m y n años respectivamente. Si dichos valores se pueden calcular al resolver las siguientes expresiones:

$$cos(2m + 30)^{\circ}. sec70^{\circ} = 1 \wedge tan(3n)^{\circ} = cot54^{\circ}$$

- a) ¿ Cuáles son las edades de Juan e Iván?
- b) ¿ Cuál es la suma de ambas edades ?

#### Resolución

cos( 2m + 30 )°. sec70° = 1

Por RTR:

$$(2m + 30)^{o'} = 70^{o'}$$
 $2m = 40$ 
 $m = 20$ 

tan( 3n )° = cot54°

Por CO – RT :

( 3n )° + 54° = 90°

( 3n )° = 36°

$$n = 12$$

b) Suma = 32 años

# Si $\alpha$ es la medida de un ángulo agudo, tal que :

$$\tan(45^{\circ} + 2\alpha) \cdot \cot(60^{\circ} - \alpha) = 1$$

**Efectúe** 
$$M = (sec12\alpha + tan9\alpha)^2$$

#### Resolución

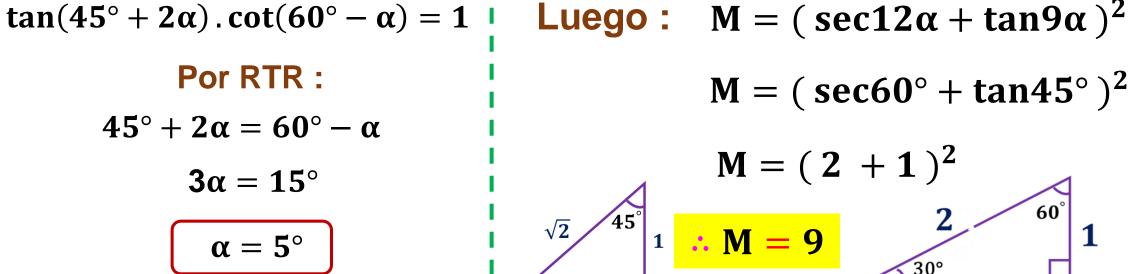
$$tan(45^{\circ}+2\alpha)$$
.  $cot(60^{\circ}-\alpha)=1$ 

$$Por\ RTR:$$

$$45^{\circ}+2\alpha=60^{\circ}-\alpha$$

$$3\alpha=15^{\circ}$$

$$lpha={f 5}^\circ$$



Siendo  $\alpha$  y  $\beta$  la medida de dos ángulos agudos, los cuales cumplen que :  $sen\alpha - cos2\beta = 2 sen30^{\circ} - 1 sen\alpha \cdot csc4\beta = tan45^{\circ}$ 

Calcule  $tan(\alpha - \beta)$ 

$$sen\alpha.csc4\beta = tan45^{\circ} = 1$$

Por RTR :  $\alpha = 4\beta$ 

$$sen\alpha - cos2\beta = 2 sen30^{\circ} - 1$$

$$senα - cos2β = 2(\frac{1}{2}) - 1 = 0$$

$$senα = cos2β$$

#### Resolución



$$\alpha + 2\beta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$4\beta + 2\beta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$6\beta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = 15^{\circ}$$

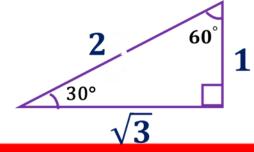
$$\alpha = 60^{\circ}$$

#### Luego:

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \tan 45^{\circ}$$

45°

$$\therefore$$
 tan( $\alpha - \beta$ ) = 1



# Determine la medida del ángulo agudo x, que

**cumple:** 
$$(\tan 10^{\circ})^{\text{sen}(20^{\circ} + x)} = (\cot 80^{\circ})^{\cos(x - 2^{\circ})}$$

### Resolución

Por CO - RT:  $tan 10^{\circ} = cot 80^{\circ}$ 

#### Dato:

$$(tan10^{\circ})^{sen(20^{\circ}+x)} = (cot80^{\circ})^{cos(x-2^{\circ})}$$

$$sen(20^{\circ} + x) = cos(x - 2^{\circ})$$

#### Por CO - RT:

$$20^{\circ} + x + x - 2^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$2x = 72^{\circ}$$

$$x = 36^{\circ}$$



# Si $\theta$ es la medida de un ángulo agudo que cumple :

$$sec\theta = \frac{3 \ sen70^{\circ} + cos20^{\circ}}{5 \ sen70^{\circ} - 2 \ cos20^{\circ}} \ \ , efectúe \ E = \sqrt{7}(\ tan\theta + cot\theta \ )$$

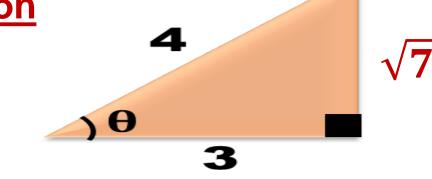
# Resolución

Por CO – RT:  $sen 70^{\circ} = cos 20^{\circ}$ 

#### Luego:

$$sec\theta = \frac{3 \cos 20^{\circ} + 1 \cos 20^{\circ}}{5 \cos 20^{\circ} - 2 \cos 20^{\circ}}$$

$$\sec\theta = \frac{4 \cos 20^{\circ}}{3 \cos 20^{\circ}} = \frac{4}{3}$$



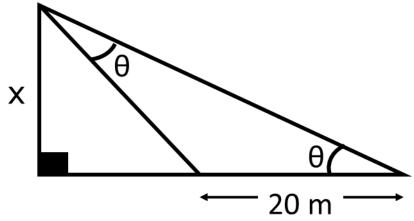
$$\mathbf{E} = \sqrt{7}(\tan\theta + \cot\theta)$$

$$E = \sqrt{7} \left( \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} \right) = \frac{7}{3} + 3$$

 $\therefore \mathbf{E} = \frac{16}{3}$ 

# Halle el valor de x, si en el gráfico se cumple :

$$\tan(30^{\circ} - \theta) - \cot(30^{\circ} + 3\theta) = 0$$



# Resolución

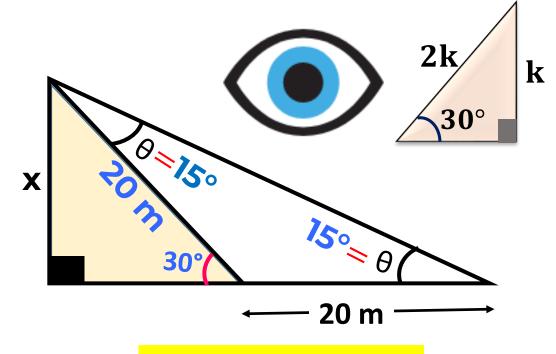
#### Dato:

$$tan(30^{\circ} - \theta) - cot(30^{\circ} + 3\theta) = 0$$
  
 $tan(30^{\circ} - \theta) = cot(30^{\circ} + 3\theta)$ 

#### Por CO - RT:

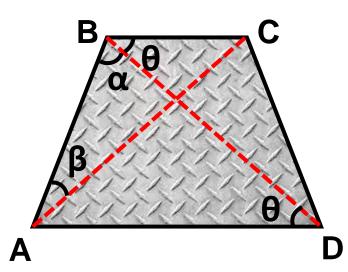
$$30^{\circ} - \theta + 30^{\circ} + 3\theta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$2\theta = 30^{\circ} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \theta = 15^{\circ}$$

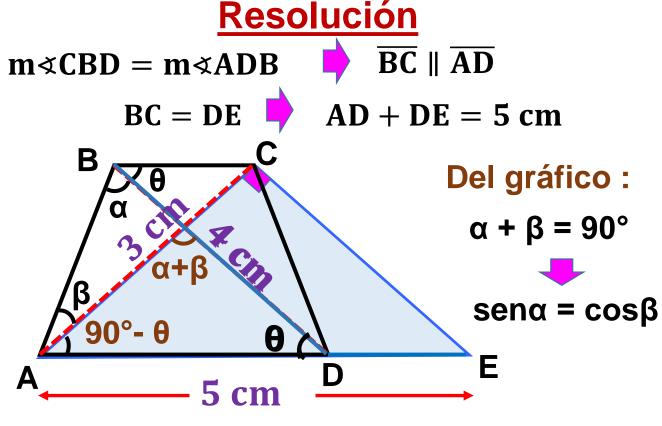


$$x = 10 \text{ m}$$

Miguel trabaja en un taller y tiene una pequeña pieza metálica ABCD, en la cual desea hacer los cortes  $\overline{AC}$  y  $\overline{BD}$  tal como muestra la figura.



Si se cumple: AC = 3 cm, BD = 4 cmy AD + BC = 5 cm. Calcule:  $E = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta - \theta)}{\cot \beta} + \sin \alpha \cdot \sec \beta$ 



#### **Calculamos E:**

$$E = \frac{\tan(90^{\circ} - \theta)}{\cot \theta} + \cos \beta \cdot \sec \beta = \frac{\cot \theta}{\cot \theta} + 1$$

$$E = 1 + 1$$

$$E = 2$$

