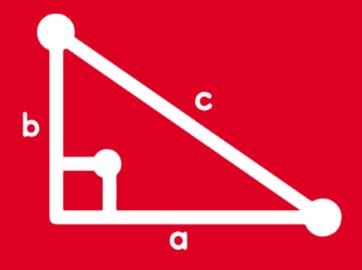
# TRIGONOMETRY Chapter 11





PROPIEDADES DE LAS RAZONES
TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE UN
ÁNGULO AGUDO II

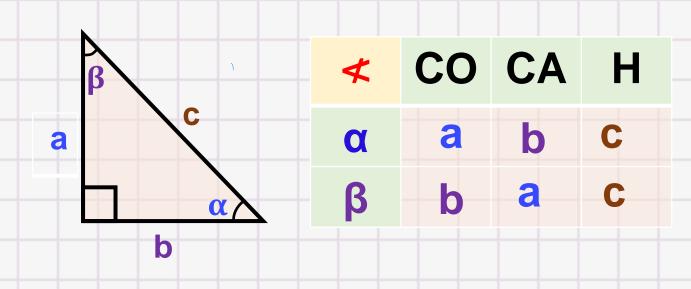


### **HELICO MOTIVACIÓN**



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

En un triángulo rectángulo, los catetos se consideran opuestos ó adyacentes, según sea el ángulo agudo de referencia.



#### Luego se cumple:

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

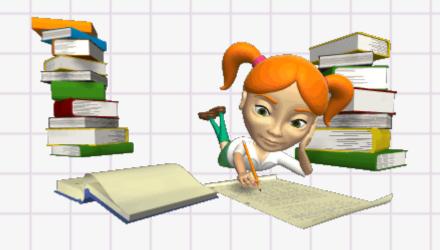
$$\operatorname{sen}\alpha = \frac{a}{c} = \cos\beta$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{a}{b} = \cot\beta$$

$$\operatorname{sec}\alpha = \frac{c}{b} = \csc\beta$$

#### HELICO | THEORY

# Definición de CO – RT $0^{\circ} < \alpha < 90^{\circ}$ ; $0^{\circ} < \beta < 90^{\circ}$ $\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}$ $sen\alpha = cos\beta$ $tan\alpha = cot\beta$ $seca = csc\beta$ CO-RT

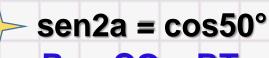


#### **Ejemplos:**

sen42° = cos48°; porque 
$$42^{\circ} + 48^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$
  
tan(x + 25°) = cot(65°-x);  
porque  $x + 25^{\circ} + 65^{\circ} - x = 90^{\circ}$ 

Calcule M = 
$$\frac{a+b}{c}$$
; si :  
sen2a = cos50°  
tanb = cot30°  
sec42° = csc6c





$$2a + 50^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$2a = 40^{\circ}$$

$$a = 20^{\circ}$$

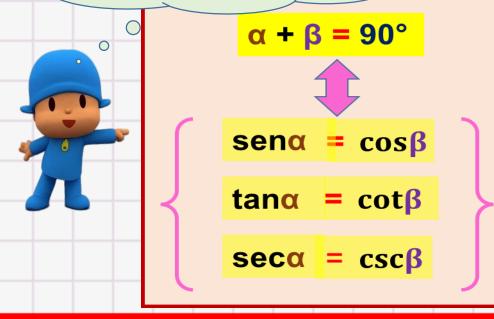
 $sec42^{\circ} = csc6c$ 

$$42^{\circ} + 6c = 90^{\circ}$$

$$6c = 48^{\circ}$$

$$c = 8^{\circ}$$





 $tanb = cot30^{\circ}$ 

$$b + 30^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

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

#### Reemplazamos en M:

$$M = \frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{20^{\circ} + 60^{\circ}}{8^{\circ}} = \frac{80^{\circ}}{8^{\circ}}$$

# Sabiendo que sen3x = cos60°, halle el valor de x.

#### **Recordar CO - RT:**



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

$$sen\alpha = cos\beta$$

$$tan\alpha = cot\beta$$

$$sec\alpha = csc\beta$$

# Resolución

$$sen3x = cos60^{\circ}$$

$$3x + 60^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$3x = 30^{\circ}$$

$$x = 10^{\circ}$$

#### Halle la medida del ángulo $\theta$ , si sen $3\theta$ = cos $2\theta$

#### Recordar CO - RT:



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

$$sen\alpha = cos\beta$$

$$tan\alpha = cot\beta$$

$$sec\alpha = csc\beta$$

### Resolución

$$sen3\theta = cos2\theta$$

$$3\theta + 2\theta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$5\theta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = 18^{\circ}$$

# Reduzca la expresión $M = \frac{5 \tan 10^{\circ}}{\cot 80^{\circ}} + \frac{3 \sin 16^{\circ}}{\cos 74^{\circ}} - \frac{\sec 20^{\circ}}{\csc 70^{\circ}}$

#### Recordar CO - RT:



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

$$sen\alpha = cos\beta$$

$$tan\alpha = cot\beta$$

$$sec\alpha = csc\beta$$

# Resolución

$$10^{\circ} + 80^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$
 tan  $10^{\circ} = \cot 80^{\circ}$ 

$$16^{\circ} + 74^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$
 sen $16^{\circ} = \cos 74^{\circ}$ 

$$20^{\circ} + 70^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$
  $\sec 20^{\circ} = \csc 70^{\circ}$ 

#### Luego:

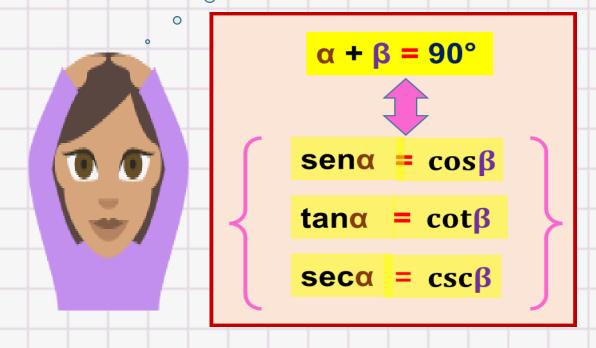
$$M = \frac{5 tan10^{\circ}}{cot80^{\circ}} + \frac{3 sen16^{\circ}}{cos74^{\circ}} - \frac{sec20^{\circ}}{csc70^{\circ}}$$

$$M = 5 + 3 - 1$$

Halle el valor de csc2n , si tan( $25^{\circ}$  – 2m ) = cot( $2n + 2m + 35^{\circ}$ )

## Resolución Resolución

#### **Recordar CO - RT:**

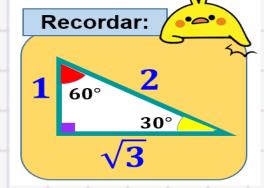


$$tan(25^{\circ} - 2m) = cot(2n + 2m + 35^{\circ})$$

$$25^{\circ} - 2m + 2n + 2m + 35^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$60^{\circ} + 2n = 90^{\circ}$$

$$2n = 30^{\circ} \implies n = 15^{\circ}$$



Luego: 
$$csc2n = csc2(15^\circ) = csc30^\circ$$

Para determinar quién se sentará en la primera carpeta, los estudiantes Hugo y María lanzarán un dado cada uno y el que obtenga el mayor número podrá optar por la primera carpeta.

Si los resultados fueron x e y respectivamente, indique quién podrá ubicarse en la primera carpeta si además se cumplen las siguientes condiciones :  $\sec(x^2)^\circ = \csc(x^2)^\circ = \csc(x^2)^\circ$ 

$$\sec(x^2)^\circ = \csc 54^\circ$$
  
 $\cos(y^2)^\circ = \sec 74^\circ$ 



sec(
$$x^2$$
)° =  $csc54$ °  
Por CO - RT:  
 $(x^2)^6 + 54^9 = 90^6$   
 $x^2 = 90 - 54$   
 $x^2 = 36$   
 $x = 6$ 

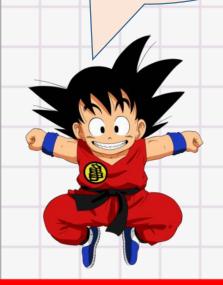
$$cos(y^{2})^{\circ} = sen74^{\circ}$$

Por CO - RT:
 $(y^{2})^{\circ} + 74^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$ 
 $y^{2} = 90 - 74$ 
 $y^{2} = 16$ 
 $y = 4$ 

Hugo se sentará en la primera carpeta.

Mis primas Ana y Bertha, tienen a y b años, respectivamente. Averigüe quien de ellas nació primero si :  $tan(2a + 30)^{\circ} = cot(a + 15)^{\circ} y sen(5b - 7)^{\circ} = cos(b - 5)^{\circ}$ 





# Resolución

$$tan(2a + 30)^{\circ} = cot(a + 15)^{\circ}$$

$$(2a + 30)^{4} + (a + 15)^{4} = 90^{4}$$

$$3a + 45 = 90$$

$$3a = 45$$

$$a = 15$$

$$sen(5b-7)^{\circ} = cos(b-5)^{\circ}$$

$$(5b-7)^6 + (b-5)^6 = 90^6$$

$$6b - 12 = 90$$

$$6b = 102$$

$$b = 17$$

Edad de Ana = 15 años

Edad de Bertha = 17 años

Bertha nació primero .

