TRIGONOMETRY TOMO 1





FEEDBACK



HELICO-MOTIVACIÓN





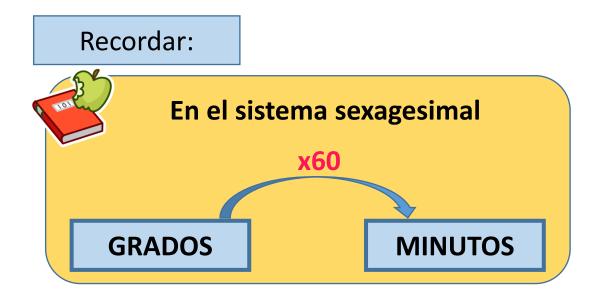


1

Convierte los siguientes ángulos a minutos sexagesimales:

RESOLUCIÓN:

I) 10° II) 17° III) 25°



I)
$$10^{\circ}$$
 = $12(60')$ = $720'$

II)
$$18^{\circ} = 18(60') = 1080'$$

III)
$$30^{\circ} = 30(60') = 1800'$$



2

Convierte los siguientes ángulos a segundos sexagesimales:

RESOLUCIÓN:

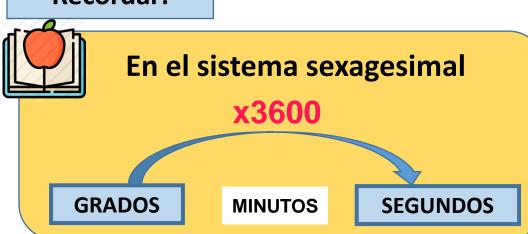
I) 6°

= 6(3600")

= 21600''

I) 6° II) 22° III) 40°

Recordar:



II) 22°

= 22(3600")

= 79200''

III) 40°

= 40(3600")

= 144000°°



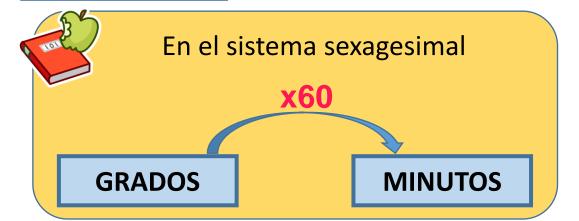
3

Calcula P – Q, Si:

$$P = \frac{3^{\circ}24'}{12'}$$

$$Q = \frac{9^{\circ}10'}{50'}$$

Recordar:



RESOLUCIÓN:

$$P = \frac{3^{\circ}24'}{12'}$$

$$P = \frac{3(60') + 24'}{12'}$$

$$P = \frac{180' + 24'}{12'}$$

$$P = \frac{204}{12} = 17$$

$$Q = \frac{9^{\circ}10'}{50'}$$

$$Q = \frac{9(60') + 10'}{50'}$$

$$Q = \frac{540' + 10'}{50'}$$

$$Q = \frac{550^{\circ}}{50^{\circ}} = 11$$

$$\therefore P - Q = 6$$

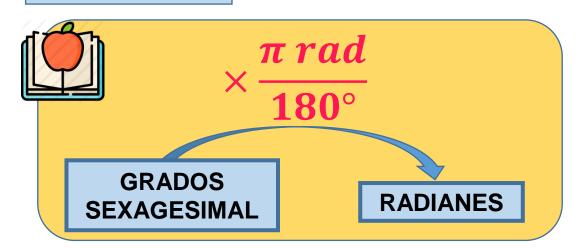




Convierta los siguientes ángulos al sistema radial:

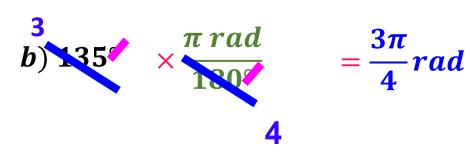
- a) 270° b) 135° c) 162°

Recordar:



RESOLUCIÓN:

$$a) 270 \times \frac{\pi \, rad}{180} = \frac{3\pi}{2} rad$$



$$(c) 162 \times \frac{\pi \, rad}{180 \times} = \frac{9\pi}{10} \, rad$$





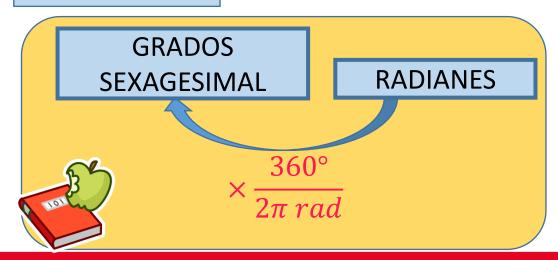
Calcule el valor de

$$A = \frac{216^{\circ}}{\frac{2\pi}{5}} - 2$$

RESOLUCIÓN:

$$A = \frac{216^{\circ}}{\frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{5} \times \frac{360^{\circ} - 2}{2\pi \text{ rad}}}$$

Recordar:



$$A = \frac{216}{72} - 2$$

$$A = 3 - 2$$

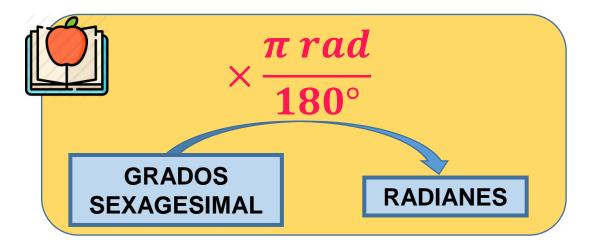




Halle la medida del ángulo θ en el sistema radial.

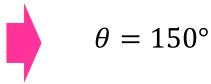
$$\theta = 13^{\circ} + 35^{\circ} + 110^{\circ} - 8^{\circ}$$

Recordar:



RESOLUCIÓN:

Procedemos a realizar la suma:



Luego lo pasamos al sistema radial:

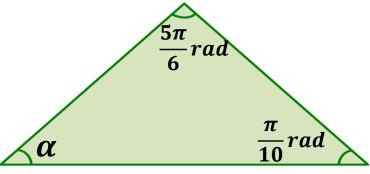
$$\theta = 150^{\circ} \times \frac{\pi \, rad}{120^{\circ}}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{5\pi}{6} rad$$

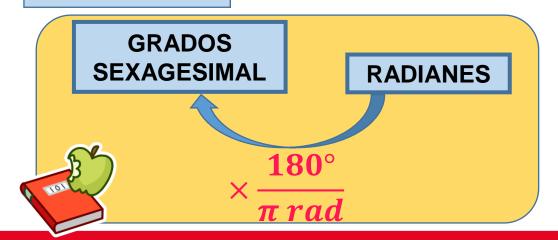




En el triángulo mostrado, calcular el valor de α en el sistema sexagesimal:



Recordar:



RESOLUCIÓN:

En el triángulo:

$$\frac{5\pi}{6}rad + \frac{\pi}{10}rad + \alpha = 180^{\circ}$$

Convertimos todo al sistema sexagesimal

$$\frac{5\pi}{16}rad \times \frac{180^{\circ}}{180^{\circ}} + \frac{\pi}{10}rad \times \frac{180^{\circ}}{180^{\circ}} + \alpha = 180^{\circ}$$

$$150^{\circ} + 18^{\circ} + \alpha = 180^{\circ}$$

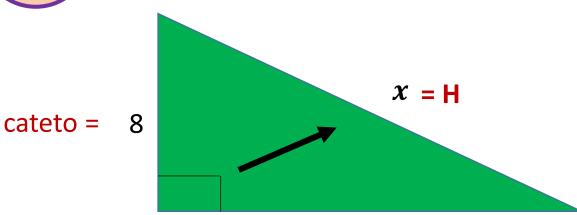
$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - 168^{\circ}$$

 $\alpha = 12^{\circ}$





Del gráfico, halle el valor de x.



8 = cateto

Recordar:



La Hipotenusa es el lado que se opone al ángulo recto.

RESOLUCIÓN:

Por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(H)^2 = (cateto)^2 + (cateto)^2$$

$$x^2 = (8)^2 + (8)^2$$

$$x^2 = 64 + 64$$

$$x = \sqrt{128} = \sqrt{(64)(2)}$$

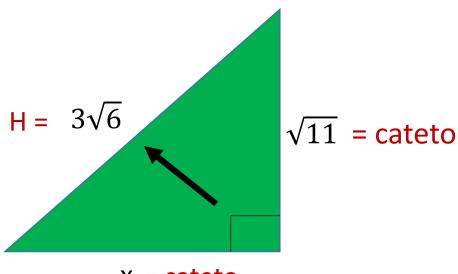
$$x = \sqrt{64} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore x = 8\sqrt{2}$$





Del gráfico, halle el valor de x.



x = cateto

Recordar:



La Hipotenusa es el lado que se opone al ángulo recto.

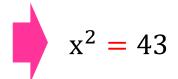
RESOLUCIÓN:

Por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(H)^2 = (cateto)^2 + (cateto)^2$$

$$(3\sqrt{6})^2 = (\sqrt{11})^2 + (x)^2$$

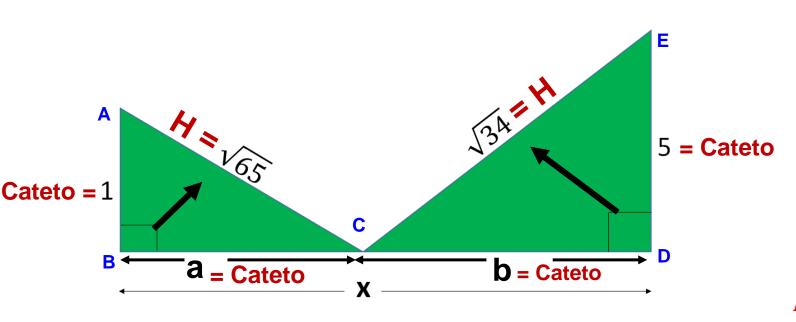
$$54 = 11 + x^2$$



$$\therefore x = \sqrt{43}$$



Se tiene dos postes de luz AB y ED, además dos cables de refuerzo AC y EC, se quiere saber la distancia entre los dos postes (BD)



Resolución:

En el ⊿ABC

$$(\sqrt{65})^2 = (1)^2 + (a)^2$$

 $65 = 1 + (a)^2$
 $64 = (a)^2$
 $a = \sqrt{64}$ $a = 8$

En el \(\triangle CDE \)

$$(\sqrt{34})^2 = (5)^2 + (b)^2$$

$$34 = 25 + (b)^2$$

$$9 = (b)^2$$

$$b = \sqrt{9}$$

$$b = 3$$
De la figura

$$x = a + b = 8 + 3$$
 $\therefore x = 11$

$$\therefore x = 11$$