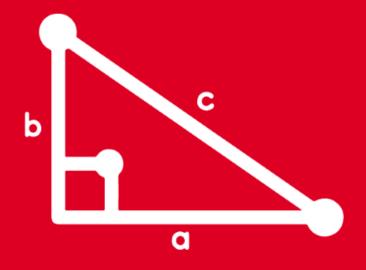
# TRIGONOMETRY VOLUME V

3rd SECONDARY

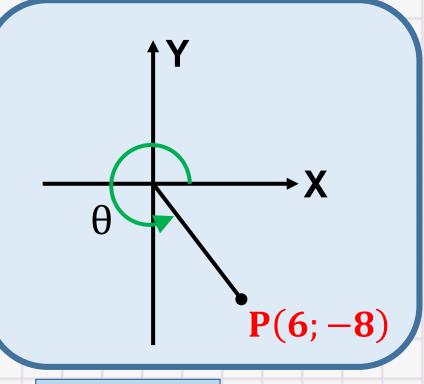


**FEEDBACK** 



1

## Del gráfico, calcule $E = 10 sen \theta$ .



#### Recordar:

$$sen\theta = \frac{y}{r} \qquad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

## Resolución

Del punto P, tenemos:

$$x = 6$$
;  $y = -8$ 

$$r = \sqrt{(6)^2 + (-8)^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{36 + 64} = 10$$

Calculamos:

$$E = 10 \operatorname{sen}\theta = 10 \left(\frac{-8}{10}\right) \Rightarrow E = -8$$



# Si el punto T(5; -12) pertenece al lado final del ángulo en posición normal $\beta$ , efectúe $\csc\beta + \cot\beta$ .



#### Recordar:

$$csc\beta = \frac{r}{y}$$
  $cot\beta = \frac{x}{y}$ 



#### Recordar:

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

## Resolución:

Del punto T, tenemos:

$$x = 5$$
;  $y = -12$ 

$$r = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-12)^2}$$

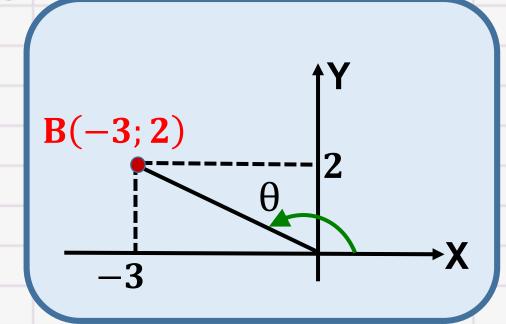
$$r = \sqrt{25 + 144}$$

$$r = \sqrt{169} = 13$$

Calculamos:

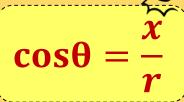
$$\csc \beta + \cot \beta = \left(\frac{13}{-12}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{-12}\right) = \frac{18}{-12} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

## 3 Del gráfico, efectúe $M = sen\theta \cdot cos\theta$ .



#### Recordar:

$$sen \theta = \frac{y}{r}$$



#### Resolución:

Del punto B, tenemos:

$$x = -3$$
;  $y = 2$ 

$$r = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (2)^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{9 + 4}$$

$$r = \sqrt{13}$$

Calculamos:

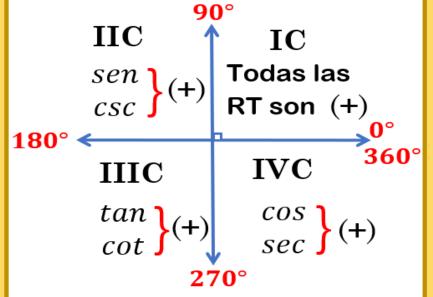


## Si $\alpha \in IIC$ y $\theta \in IVC$ , determine los signos de P y Q.

$$P = cos\theta \cdot csc\alpha y Q = \frac{sen\theta}{sec\alpha}$$



#### Recordar:



## Resolución

Determinamos los signos de :

$$P = cos\theta \cdot csc\alpha$$

$$P = (+) \cdot (+)$$

$$P = (+)$$

$$Q = \frac{sen\theta}{sec\alpha}$$

$$Q = \frac{(-)}{(-)}$$

$$Q = (+)$$

## 5

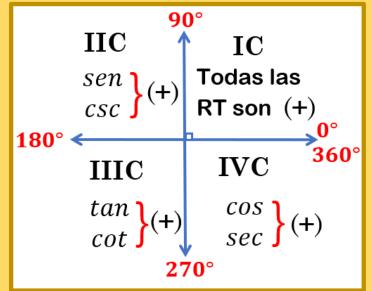
## Determine los signos de A y B.

$$A = sen170^{\circ}.cos70^{\circ}$$

$$B = \frac{tan240^{\circ}.csc310^{\circ}}{sec295^{\circ}}$$



#### Recordar:



## Resolución:

#### Determinamos los signos de:

$$A = sen 170^{\circ} . cos 70^{\circ}$$

$$A = (+)(+) \longrightarrow A = (+)$$

$$B = \frac{tan240^{\circ}. \ csc310^{\circ}}{sec295^{\circ}}$$

$$B = \frac{(+)(-)}{(+)} \Longrightarrow B = (-)$$

6

## Determinar a qué cuadrante pertenece β.

 $tan\beta$  .  $sen 140^{\circ} > 0$ 

 $csc280^{\circ}.cos\beta < 0$ 



#### Recordar:

$$IIC \qquad IC \\ sen \\ csc \} (+) \qquad Todas las \\ RT son (+) \\ IIIC \qquad IVC \\ tan \\ cot \} (+) \qquad cos \\ sec \} (+) \\ 270^{\circ}$$

## Resolución

$$tan\beta$$
 .  $sen 140^{\circ} > 0$ 

$$(+)$$
  $(+)$   $= (+)$ 

$$\beta \in IC$$
  $\vee$   $\beta \in IIIC$ 

$$\csc 280^{\circ}.\cos \beta < 0$$

$$(-)$$
  $(+)=(-)$ 

$$\beta \in IC \lor \beta \in IVC$$

 $\beta \in IC$ 

#### HELICO | FEEDBACK

# 7 Efe

## Efectúe

$$P = \frac{5csc90^{\circ} - 3cos360^{\circ}}{sec180^{\circ} + cot270^{\circ}}$$



#### Recordar:

$$csc90^{\circ} = 1$$
  $cos360^{\circ} = 1$ 

$$sec180^{\circ} = -1$$
  $cot270^{\circ} = 0$ 

## Resolución:

$$P = \frac{5csc90^{\circ} - 3cos360^{\circ}}{sec180^{\circ} + cot270^{\circ}}$$

$$P = \frac{5(1) - 3(1)}{(-1) + (0)}$$

$$P = \frac{5 - 3}{-1} \longrightarrow \mathbf{P = -2}$$



## Indique cuál de los siguientes ángulos son coterminales.

a. 250° y -130°

b. 800° y 80°

c. 430° y 170°



#### Recordar:

$$\alpha - \beta = 360^{\circ} k$$
 ,  $\forall \ k \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$ 

#### Resolución:

a. 250° y -130°

 $250^{\circ} - (-130^{\circ}) = 380^{\circ}$  (No son ángulos coterminales)

b. 800° y 80°

 $800^{\circ} - 80^{\circ} = 720^{\circ}$ 

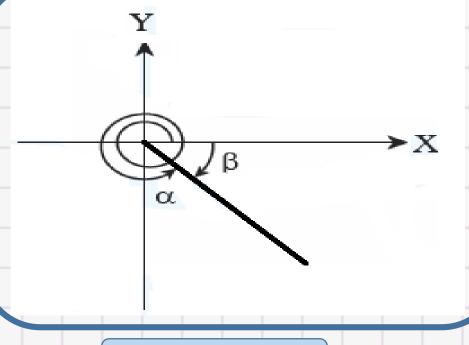
c. 430° y 170°

 $430^{\circ} - 170^{\circ} = 260^{\circ}$ 

(Si son ángulos coterminales)

(No son ángulos coterminales)

# Del gráfico, reduzca $E = 3 \frac{sec\alpha}{sec\beta} + 5tan\alpha. cot\beta$ .



#### Recordamos

Para ángulos coterminales:

$$RT(\alpha) = RT(\beta)$$

#### Resolución:

 $\alpha$  y  $\beta$  son coterminales:

$$sec\alpha = sec\beta$$
  $tan\alpha = tan\beta$ 

Reemplazamos en E:

$$\mathsf{E} = 3 \frac{\mathsf{sec}\beta}{\mathsf{sec}\beta} + 5 \frac{\mathsf{tan}\beta}{\mathsf{tan}\beta} \cdot \mathsf{cot}\beta$$

$$E = 3 + 5$$



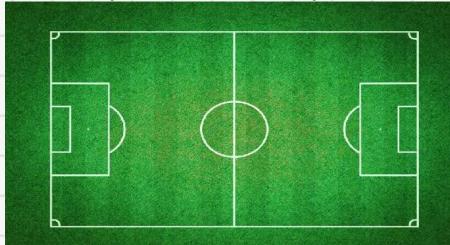
$$E = 8$$



Víctor es un joven deportista que recorre el campo deportivo de su distrito, tres veces en una semana, ¿cuántos metros recorrerá?

Dato: Recorre 1vuelta por día

(50.csc90°.cos360°) m





30.sen270°.cos180°)

#### Recordar:

$$csc90^{\circ} = 1$$

$$cos180^{\circ} = -1$$

$$csc90^{\circ} = 1$$
  $cos360^{\circ} = 1$ 

$$cos180^{\circ} = -1$$
  $sen270^{\circ} = -1$ 

#### Resolución:

Dimensiones del campo deportivo:

- ❖ (50.csc90°.cos360°) m 50.(1).(1) = 50 m
- ♦ (30.sen270°.cos180°) m 30.(-1).(-1) = 30 m

Perímetro del campo deportivo:

$$2p = 2(50 \text{ m}) + 2(30 \text{ m})$$

$$2p = 160 \text{ m}$$

**Recorrido** = 
$$3(160 \text{ m}) = 480 \text{ m}$$

