

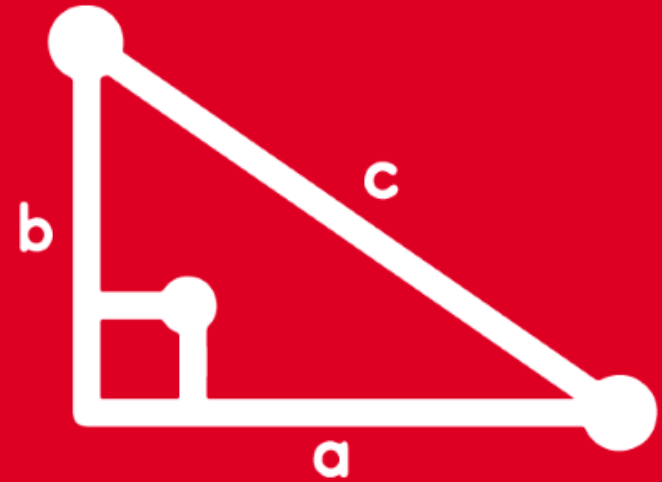
TRIGONOMETRY

VOLUME IV

1st

SECONDARY

FEEDBACK



1

Determine el ángulo y/o la razón trigonométrica que falta.

Resolución:

I. $\text{sen}30^\circ \cdot \text{csc} \boxed{30^\circ} = 1$

II. $\cos \boxed{50^\circ} \cdot \text{sec}50^\circ = 1$

III. $\boxed{\tan 67^\circ} \cdot \cot 67^\circ = 1$

Recordar:

$$\text{sen}\alpha \cdot \text{csc}\alpha = 1$$

$$\cos\alpha \cdot \text{sec}\alpha = 1$$

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



2 Complete los casilleros en blanco según corresponda.

Resolución:

$$\text{I. } \cos\beta = \frac{3}{5} \longrightarrow \sec\beta = \boxed{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$\text{II. } \tan\theta = \frac{9}{5} \longrightarrow \cot\theta = \boxed{\frac{5}{9}}$$

$$\text{III. } \csc\alpha = 3 \longrightarrow \sec\alpha = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Recordar:

$$\cos x = \frac{a}{b} \longrightarrow \sec x = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{m}{n} \longrightarrow \cot x = \frac{n}{m}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{p}{q} \longrightarrow \csc x = \frac{q}{p}$$



3

Alessandro y Raúl tienen a y b años, respectivamente. Averigüe quién de los dos es el mayor si se cumplen las siguientes condiciones:

$$\operatorname{sen}(3a + 10)^\circ \cdot \operatorname{csc}(4a - 7)^\circ = 1$$

$$\tan(5b - 7)^\circ \cdot \cot(4b + 11)^\circ = 1$$

Recordar:



$$\operatorname{sen}\alpha \cdot \operatorname{csc}\alpha = 1$$

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

Resolución:

$$\operatorname{sen}(3a + 10)^\circ \cdot \operatorname{csc}(4a - 7)^\circ = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 3a + 10 = 4a - 7$$

$$10 + 7 = 4a - 3a$$

Alessandro: $17 = a$

$$\tan(5b - 7)^\circ \cdot \cot(4b + 11)^\circ = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 5b - 5 = 4b + 11$$

$$5b - 4b = 11 + 5$$

Raúl: $b = 16$

\therefore El mayor es Alessandro

4

Calcule $M = \frac{a+b}{c}$ si

$$\operatorname{sen} 2a = \cos 70^\circ$$

$$\tan b = \cot 40^\circ$$

$$\sec 42^\circ = \csc 4c$$

Recordar:

Si $\theta + \beta = 90^\circ$

$$\operatorname{sen} \theta = \cos \beta$$

$$\tan \theta = \cot \beta$$

$$\sec \theta = \csc \beta$$



Resolución:

$$\star \operatorname{sen} 2a = \cos 70^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow 2a + 70^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$2a = 20^\circ$$

$$a = 10^\circ$$

$$\star \tan b = \cot 40^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow b + 40^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$b = 50^\circ$$

Calculamos:

$$M = \frac{10^\circ + 50^\circ}{12^\circ}$$

$$M = \frac{60^\circ}{12^\circ}$$

$$c = 12^\circ$$

$$\therefore M = 5$$

5

Calcule el valor de $\text{sen}2n$, si

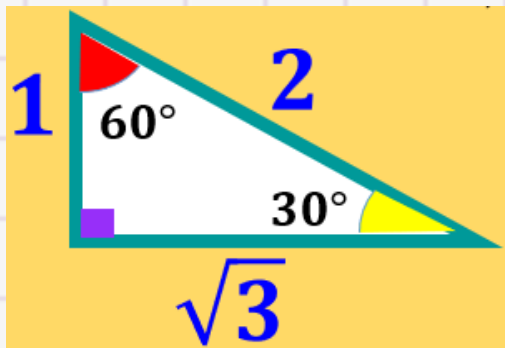
$$\tan(25^\circ - 7m) = \cot(2n + 7m + 35^\circ)$$

Recordar:

$$\text{Si } \theta + \beta = 90^\circ$$



$$\tan\theta = \cot\beta$$

Resolución:

Por propiedad:

$$25^\circ - \cancel{7m} + 2n + \cancel{7m} + 35^\circ = 90^\circ$$

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

$$2n = 30^\circ$$

$$n = 15^\circ$$

$$\text{Calculamos } \text{sen}2n = \text{sen}2(15^\circ) = \text{sen}30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

6

Si $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$, además $\tan \alpha = \frac{5}{7}$; efectúe

$$P = 21 \cot \beta - 1$$

Recordar:

Si $x + y = 90^\circ$



$$\tan x = \cot y$$

Resolución:

Como $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \cot \beta$

Pero $\tan \alpha = \frac{5}{7} \rightarrow \cot \beta = \frac{5}{7}$

Calculamos $P = 21 \cot \beta - 1$

$$P = \overset{3}{\cancel{21}} \left(\overset{5}{\cancel{\frac{5}{7}}} \right) - 1$$

1

$$\therefore P = 14$$

7 Calcule el valor de $M = \cot(4x + 5^\circ)$ si

$$\operatorname{sen}(4x + 10^\circ) \cdot \operatorname{csc}(3x + 20^\circ) = 1$$

Resolución:

Por propiedad:

$$4x + 10^\circ = 3x + 20^\circ$$

$$4x - 3x = 20^\circ - 10^\circ$$

$$x = 10^\circ$$

Calculamos $M = \cot(4x + 5^\circ)$

$$M = \cot(4 \cdot 10^\circ + 5^\circ) = \cot 45^\circ = 1$$

Recordar:

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{csc} \alpha = 1$$



$$\therefore M = 1$$

8 Calcule el valor de $K = \text{sen}(3\beta + 7^\circ)$, si

$$\tan(\beta + 20^\circ) = \cot(3\beta + 30^\circ)$$

Resolución:

Por propiedad: $\beta + 20^\circ + 3\beta + 30^\circ = 90^\circ$

$$4\beta + 50^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$4\beta = 40^\circ$$

$$\beta = 10^\circ$$

Calculamos $K = \text{sen}(3\beta + 7^\circ)$

$$K = \text{sen}(3 \cdot 10^\circ + 7^\circ) = \text{sen}37^\circ = \frac{3}{5}$$

Recordar:

$$\text{Si } x + y = 90^\circ$$

$$\tan x = \cot y$$



$$\therefore K = \frac{3}{5}$$

9

Calcule el valor de ϕ si

$$\text{sen}7\phi \cdot \text{sec}20^\circ = 1$$

Recordar:• RT de \angle complementarios

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

$$\text{sec } \alpha = \text{csc } \beta$$

• RT recíprocas

$$\text{sen } \theta \cdot \text{csc } \theta = 1$$

Resolución:¡No es
recíproca!

$$\text{sen}7\phi \cdot \underbrace{\text{sec}20^\circ}_{\text{recíproca}} = 1$$

$$\text{sen}7\phi \cdot \text{csc}70^\circ = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 7\phi = 70^\circ$$

$$\therefore \phi = 10^\circ$$



10

Calcule el valor de $\tan(x + y)$ si

$$\tan(2x + 15^\circ) \cdot \cot(4x - 25^\circ) = 1$$

$$\sec(2y + 16^\circ) = \csc(y + 23^\circ)$$

Resolución:

$$\bullet \tan(2x + 15^\circ) \cdot \cot(4x - 25^\circ) = 1$$

Por RT recíprocas:

$$\rightarrow 2x + 15^\circ = 4x - 25^\circ$$

$$40^\circ = 2x$$

$$\boxed{20^\circ = x}$$

$$\bullet \sec(2y + 16^\circ) = \csc(y + 23^\circ)$$

Por RT de \angle complementarios:

$$\rightarrow 2y + 16^\circ + y + 23^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$3y + 39^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$3y = 51^\circ$$

$$\boxed{y = 17^\circ}$$

$$\text{Calculamos } \tan(x + y) = \tan(20^\circ + 17^\circ) = \tan 37^\circ =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{3}{4}}$$



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