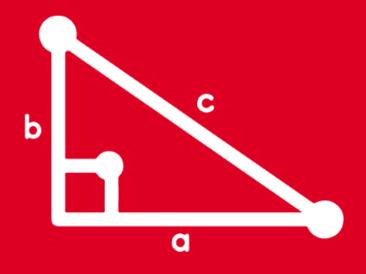
TRIGONOMETRY VOLUME IV





FEEDBACK



HELICO | FEEDBACK

Si
$$\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}$$
, además $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$; efectúe

$$A = 4\cot\beta + 7$$

Recordar:

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



$$tan x = cot y$$

Resolución:

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

Pero
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \cot \beta = \frac{3}{4}$$

Calculamos $A = 4\cot\beta + 7$

$$A = 4\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - 1$$

A = 2



Calcule el valor de tan5x, si

$$sen(5x + 32^\circ) = cos(x + 4^\circ)$$

Recordar:

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



 $sen\theta = cos\beta$

Resolución:

Por propiedad:

$$5x + 32^{\circ} + x + 4^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$7x + 36^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$7x = 54^{\circ}$$

$$x = 9^{\circ}$$

Calculamos
$$tan5x = tan5(9^\circ) = tan45^\circ$$



Reduzca

$$P = \frac{7 \sec 27^{\circ} + 3 \csc 63^{\circ}}{3 \csc 63^{\circ} - \sec 27^{\circ}}$$

Recordar:

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



$$sec\theta = csc\beta$$

Resolución:

Como
$$27^{\circ} + 63^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 sec27° = csc63°

Reemplazamos en P:

$$P = \frac{7\csc 63^{\circ} + 3\csc 63^{\circ}}{3\csc 63^{\circ} - \csc 63^{\circ}}$$

$$P = \frac{10 \csc 63^{\circ}}{2 \csc 63^{\circ}}$$

$$\therefore P = 5$$

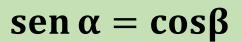


Reduzca

$$M = (sen 74^{\circ} + cos 16^{\circ}) csc 74^{\circ}$$

Recordar:

•RT de < complementarios Si $\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}$





RT reciprocas

$$sen\theta \cdot csc\theta = 1$$

Resolución:

Como $16^{\circ} + 74^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$

$$\rightarrow \cos 16^{\circ} = \sin 74^{\circ}$$

Reemplazamos en M:

$$M = (sen 74^{\circ} + sen 74^{\circ}) \csc 74^{\circ}$$

$$M = 2 sen74^{\circ} \cdot csc 74^{\circ}$$

1

 $\therefore M = 2$



Calcule el valor de β si

$$\tan(7\beta - 58^{\circ}) = \frac{1}{\cot(\beta + 8^{\circ})}$$

Recordar:



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

Resolución:

De la igualdad:

$$\tan(7\beta - 58^{\circ}) = \frac{1}{\cot(\beta + 8^{\circ})}$$

$$\tan(7\beta - 58^{\circ}) \cdot \cot(\beta + 8^{\circ}) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 7\beta - 58^{\circ} = \beta + 8^{\circ}$$

$$6\beta = 66^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = 11^{\circ}$$



Calcule el valor de θ si

$$1 = \frac{\csc(\theta - 12^{\circ})}{\sec(7\theta - 58^{\circ})}$$

Recordar:

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



$$secx = cscy$$

Resolución:

De la igualdad:

$$1 = \frac{\csc(\theta - 12^{\circ})}{\sec(7\theta - 58^{\circ})}$$

$$\sec(7\theta - 58^{\circ}) = \csc(\theta - 12^{\circ})$$

$$\rightarrow 70 - 58^{\circ} + 0 - 12^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$8\theta - 70^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$8\theta = 160^{\circ}$$

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

HELICO | FEEDBACK

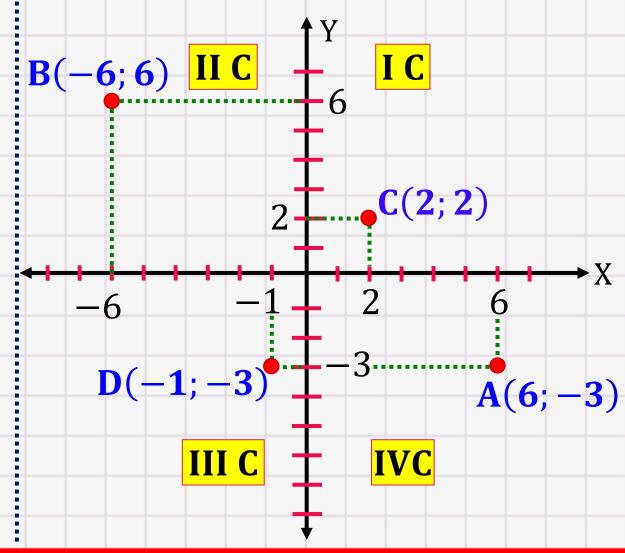
Escriba verdadero (V) o falso Resolución: (F) según corresponda.

• El punto
$$A(6; -3) \in IIC (F)$$

• El punto $B(-6; 6) \in IC$ (F)

• El punto $C(2; 2) \in IVC$ (F)

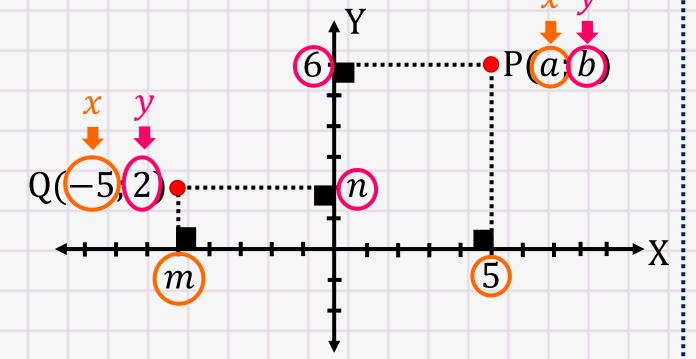
• El punto $D(-1; -3) \in IIIC$ (V)





Del gráfico, efectúe

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{a+b+m}{n}$$



Resolución:

Del gráfico:

Punto P:
$$a = 5$$

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 6$$

Punto Q:
$$| m = -5 |$$

$$n = 2$$

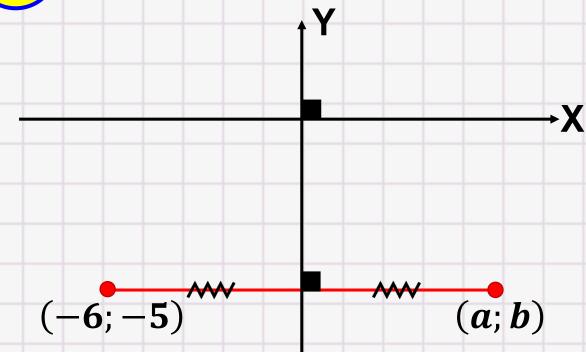
Calculamos:

$$P = \frac{5 + 6 + (-5)}{2}$$

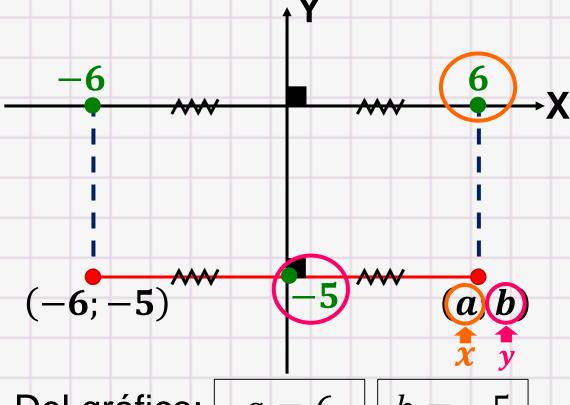
$$P = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$\therefore P = 3$$

Del gráfico, calcule a + b.



Resolución:



Del gráfico:
$$a = 6$$

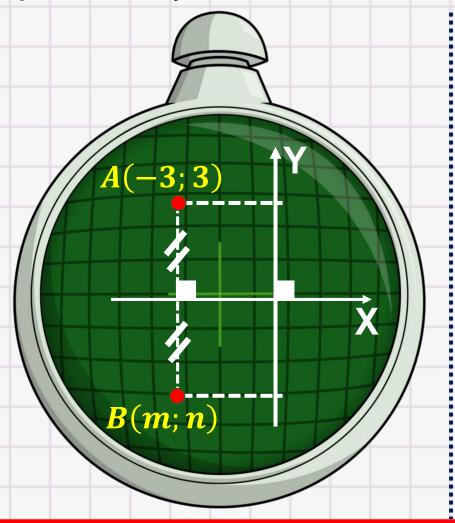
$$a = 6$$

$$b = -5$$

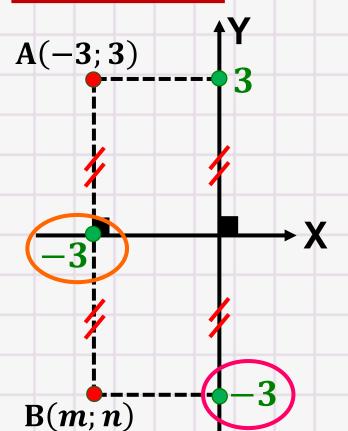
$$\therefore a + b = 1$$

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Un radar presenta fallas y solo muestra las coordenadas de los puntos A y B como se muestra en la figura. Calcule $m \cdot n$.



Resolución:



Del gráfico:

$$m = -3$$

$$n = -3$$

Calculamos:

$$m \cdot n = (-3)(-3)$$

$$m \cdot m = 9$$

