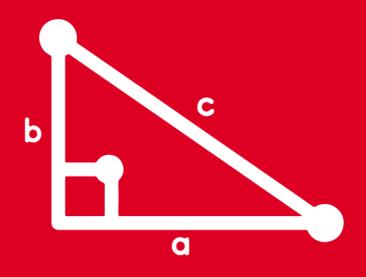
TRIGONOMETRY

Chapter 2





PROPIEDADES DE LAS RAZONES
TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE ÁNGULOS AGUDOS

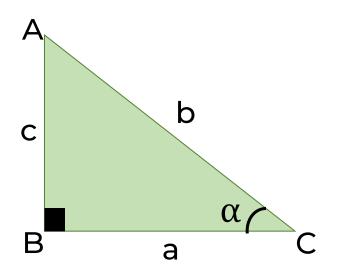


MOTIVATING STRATEGY



HELICO THEORY

I) RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS RECÍPROCAS



De la figura se tiene:

$$sen \alpha = \frac{c}{b} \quad \land \quad \csc \alpha = \frac{b}{c}$$

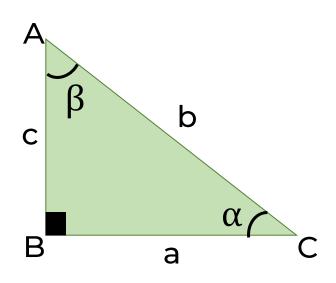
$$sen\alpha. csc\alpha = \frac{e}{b} \times \frac{b}{c} = 1$$



$$\cos\alpha$$
. $\sec\alpha = 1$

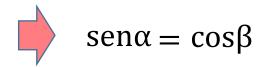
$$tan\alpha.cot\alpha = 1$$

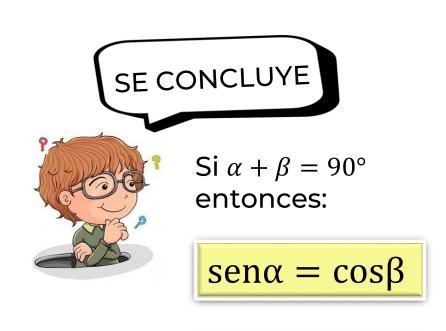
II) RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE ÁNGULOS COMPLEMENTARIOS



De la figura se tiene:

$$sen \alpha = \frac{c}{b} \quad \land \quad \cos \beta = \frac{c}{b}$$





$$tan\alpha = cot\beta$$

$$sec\alpha = csc\beta$$

Las edades de Juan e Iván son m y n años respectivamente, si dichos valores se pueden calcular al resolver las siguientes expresiones:

$$cos(2m+30)^{\circ}.sec70^{\circ} = 1 \wedge tan(3n)^{\circ} = cot54^{\circ}$$

- a) ¿Cuál es la edad de Juan e Iván?
- b) ¿Cuál es la suma de ambas edades?

Resolución:

Usando las RT recíprocas:

$$cos(2m+30)^{\circ}.sec70^{\circ} = 1.....(I)$$

$$(2m+30)^{\circ} = 70^{\circ}$$

$$2m+30 = 70$$

$$2m = 40 \implies m = 20$$

Usando las RT de ángulos complementarios:

$$(3n)^{\circ} + 54^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

 $(3n)^{\circ} = 36^{\circ}$ $n = 12$

Piden:

Si α es la medida de un ángulo agudo tal que

$$\tan(45^{\circ} + 2\alpha) \cdot \cot(60^{\circ} - \alpha) = 1$$

Efectúe M = $(\sec 12\alpha + \tan 9\alpha)^2$

Resolución:

Del dato:

RT recíprocas:

$$\tan(45^{\circ} + 2\alpha) \cdot \cot(60^{\circ} - \alpha) = 1$$

$$45^{\circ} + 2\alpha = 60^{\circ} - \alpha$$

$$3\alpha = 15^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = 5^{\circ}$$
(1)

Piden:

$$M = (\sec 12\alpha + \tan 9\alpha)^2$$

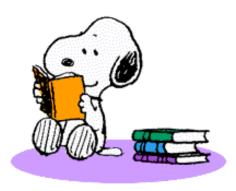
Reemplazando (I) en M

$$M = (\sec 60^{\circ} + \tan 45^{\circ})^{2}$$

$$M = (2+1)^2$$



$$\therefore M = 9$$



Siendo α y β la medida de dos ángulos agudos, los cuales cumplen que

$$sen\alpha - cos2\beta = 2sen30^{\circ} - 1$$
(I)
 $sen\alpha \cdot csc4\beta = tan45^{\circ}$ (II)

Calcule $tan(\alpha - \beta)$

Resolución:

De (I):

RT de ángulos complementarios:

$$sen\alpha - cos2\beta = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}} - 1$$

$$sen\alpha = cos2\beta$$

$$\alpha + 2\beta = 90^{\circ}$$
(*)

De (II):

RT recíprocas:

$$\alpha = 4\beta \dots (**)$$

 $sen\alpha. csc4\beta = 1$

Reemplazando(*) en (**)

$$\alpha + 2\beta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$4\beta + 2\beta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$6\beta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = 15^{\circ}$$

$$\left| \right\rangle \alpha = 60$$

Piden:

$$tan(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$tan(60^{\circ} - 15^{\circ})$$
$$tan(45^{\circ})$$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha - \beta) = 1$$



Determine la medida del ángulo agudo x, que cumple

$$(\tan 10^{\circ})^{\sin(20^{\circ}+x)} = (\cot 80^{\circ})^{\cos(x-2^{\circ})}$$

Resolución:

$$(\tan 10^{\circ})^{\sin(20^{\circ}+x)} = (\cot 80^{\circ})^{\cos(x-2^{\circ})}$$

Usando las RT de ángulos complementarios:

$$cot80^{\circ} = tan10^{\circ}$$

$$(\tan 10^{\circ})^{\text{sen}(20^{\circ}+x)} = (\tan 10^{\circ})^{\cos(x-2^{\circ})}$$

A bases iguales

Exponentes iguales

$$sen(20^{\circ} + x) = cos(x - 2^{\circ})$$

$$20^{\circ} + x + x - 2^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$2x = 72^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore x = 36^{\circ}$$

 $3\text{sen}70^{\circ} + \cos 20^{\circ}$ Si θ es la medida de un ángulo agudo y cumple que: $\sec \theta = \frac{5}{5} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{$

Efectúe: $E = \sqrt{7}(\tan\theta + \cot\theta)$

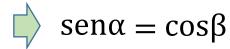
Resolución:





RT de ángulos complementarios

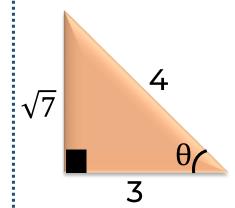
$$\sin \alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}$$



Así: $sen70^{\circ} = cos20^{\circ}$

Vamos a reemplazar:

$$\sec\theta = \frac{3\cos 20^{\circ} + \cos 20^{\circ}}{5\cos 20^{\circ} - 2\cos 20^{\circ}} \Rightarrow \sec\theta = \frac{4\cos 20^{\circ}}{3\cos 20^{\circ}} \Rightarrow \sec\theta = \frac{4}{3}$$



Piden:

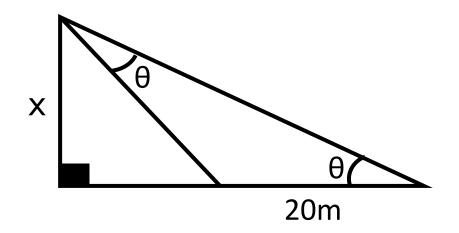
$$E = \sqrt{7}(\tan\theta + \cot\theta)$$

$$E = \sqrt{7} \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} \right) = \left(\sqrt{7} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} \right) + \left(\sqrt{7} \right) \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} \right)$$

$$E = \frac{7}{3} + 3 \implies E = \frac{16}{3}$$



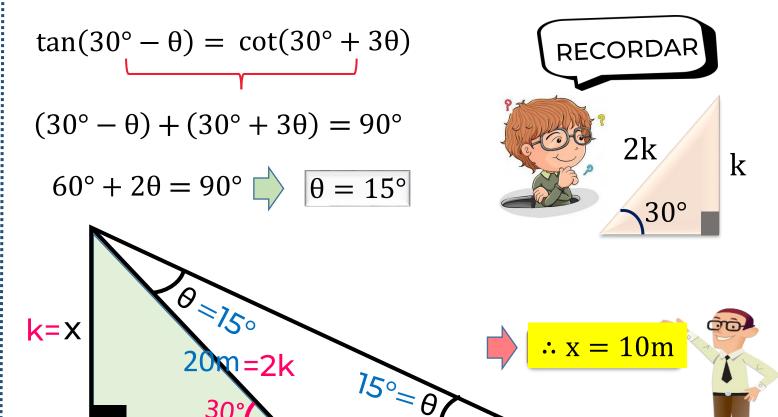
Halle el valor de x, si en el gráfico se cumple: $tan(30^{\circ} - \theta) - cot(30^{\circ} + 3\theta) = 0$



Resolución:

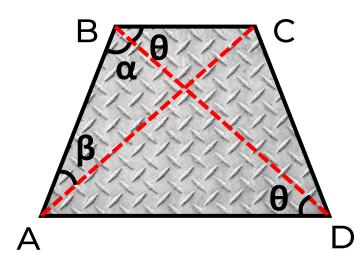
Del dato:

$$\tan(30^{\circ} - \theta) - \cot(30^{\circ} + 3\theta) = 0$$



20m

Miguel trabaja en un taller y tiene una pequeña pieza metálica ABCD, en la cual desea hacer los cortes \overline{AC} y \overline{BD} tal como muestra la figura.



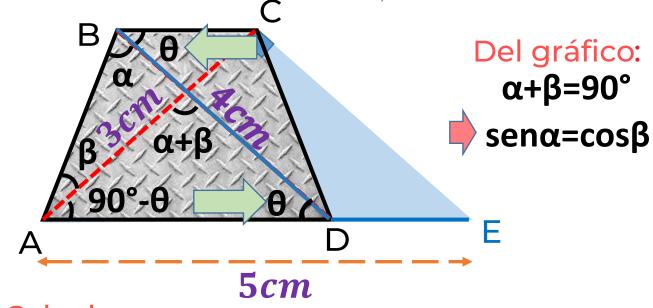
Si se cumple: AC = 3cm, BD = 4cm y AD + BC = 5cm. calcule:

$$E = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta - \theta)}{\cot(\theta)} + sen(\alpha) \cdot \sec(\beta)$$

Resolución:

Del gráfico:
$$\angle CBD = \angle ADB \implies \overline{BC} \parallel \overline{AD}$$

Del gráfico: BC = DE $\Rightarrow AD + DE = 5$



Calculamos:

$$E = \frac{\tan(90^{\circ} - \theta)}{\cot(\theta)} + \cos(\beta) \cdot \sec(\beta) = \frac{4/3}{4/3} + 1 = 2$$