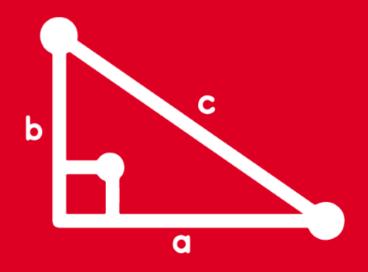
# TRIGONOMETRY ADVISORY





**TOMOS 5 y 6** 





Carla es una joven atleta que recorre el contorno del estadio municipal. Su preparador físico desea saber cuantos metros recorre en un mes, si por semana da 7 vueltas, alrededor del estadio.

110sen(90°).cos(360°)m



# Resolución:

- I) Calculando el largo y el ancho
- 110(sen90°.cos360°)m
   110(1).(1) = 110m
   70(-1).(-1)= 70m
   (Largo)
   (Ancho)
  - II) Luego, calculamos el perímetro:

III) En una semana recorre: 7(360m)= 2520m

Finalmente, al mes recorre: 4(2520m)

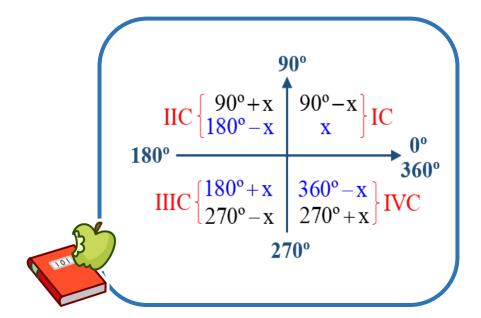
=10080 m

70(sen270°.cos180°)m



Reduzca: B = 
$$\frac{\cot(180^{\circ} - x)}{\cot(-x)} + \frac{\csc(270^{\circ} + x)}{\sec(-x)}$$

#### Recuerda:



Además: 
$$cot(-x) = -cotx$$
  
 $sec(-x) = secx$ 

# **Resolución:**

$$B = \frac{\cot(180^{\circ} - x)}{\cot(-x)} + \frac{\csc(270^{\circ} + x)}{\sec(-x)}$$

$$B = \frac{-\cot(x)}{-\cot(x)} + \frac{-\sec(x)}{\sec(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 B = 1 + (-1)



Calcule: E= 4 cos780°. tan1485°

# Resolución:

Remplazamos directamente en la expresión:

E = 4 (
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
). (1)  $\therefore$  E = 2

#### Cálculos Auxiliares:

cos780°

tan1485°



cos60°



tan45°

Recuerda:

$$\cos 60^{\circ} = 1/2$$

$$tan 45^{\circ} = 1$$



# Halle el valor de m, si : $\sqrt{2}$ m. sec(- 45°) - 2sen(- 30°) = 10cos(- 53°)

# Resolución:

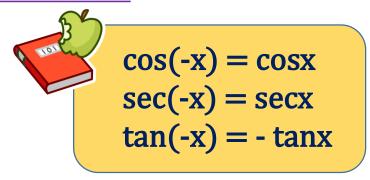
$$\sqrt{2}$$
m.sec(45°) - [-2sen(30°)] = 10cos(53°)

$$\sqrt{2}m(\sqrt{2}) + 2(\frac{1}{2}) = 10(\frac{3}{5})$$

$$2m+1=6$$

$$m = \frac{5}{2}$$

#### **Recordar:**



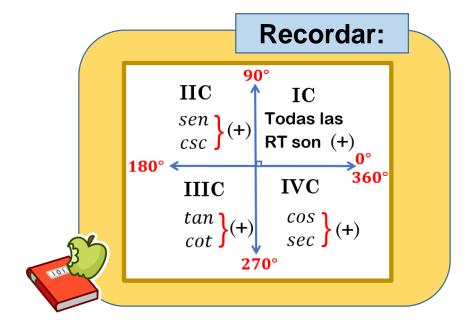
## **Además:**

sec45° = 
$$\sqrt{2}$$
 sen30° =  $\frac{1}{2}$  cos53° =  $\frac{3}{5}$ 

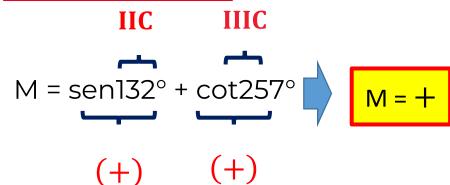


#### Determine el signo en cada expresión.

$$N = \cot 140^{\circ} + \cos 260^{\circ}$$



# Resolución:



N = 
$$\cot 140^\circ + \cos 260^\circ$$

N =  $-$ 



#### **Efectúe**

$$A = \frac{5\text{sen}90^{\circ} - 9\text{sec}360^{\circ}}{\text{tan}180^{\circ} + 4\text{csc}270^{\circ}}$$



#### Recordar:

$$sen90^{\circ} = 1$$
  $sec360^{\circ} = 1$ 

$$tan180^{\circ} = 0$$
  $csc270^{\circ} = -1$ 

# **Resolución:**

$$A = \frac{5\text{sen}90^{\circ} - 9\text{sec}360^{\circ}}{\tan 180^{\circ} + 4\text{csc}270^{\circ}}$$

$$A = \frac{5(1) - 9(1)}{(0) + 4(-1)}$$

; Genial!

$$A = \frac{5-9}{-4}$$

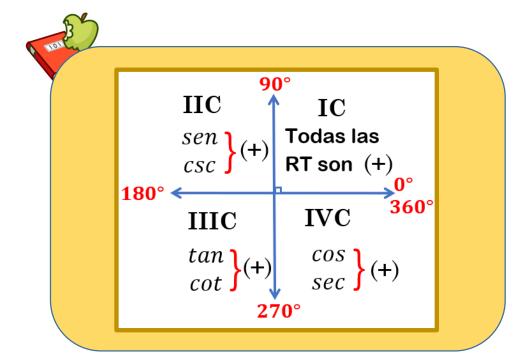
$$A = 1$$



Determine el signo de P y Q, si  $\alpha \in IIC$  y  $\theta$  IVC.

$$P = tan\theta . sec\alpha$$

$$Q = \frac{\cos \theta}{\cot \alpha}$$



# **Resolución:**

## Hallamos cada signo:

$$P = tan\theta . sec\alpha$$

$$P = (-) \cdot (-)$$

$$\mathbf{P} = (+)$$

$$Q = \frac{\cos \theta}{\cot \alpha}$$

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

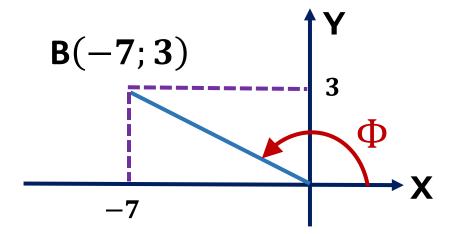
$$\mathbf{Q} = (-)$$

#### Finalmente:

P es positivo y Q es negativo



# Del gráfico, efectué: $T = sen\Phi + cos\Phi$



Recordar:

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r}$$

# **Resolución:**

Del punto B, tenemos:

$$x = -7$$
;  $y = 3$ 

$$r = \sqrt{(-7)^2 + (3)^2} \qquad r = \sqrt{58}$$



$$r = \sqrt{58}$$

Calculamos:  $T = sen\Phi + cos\Phi$ 

$$T = (\frac{3}{\sqrt{58}}) + (-\frac{7}{\sqrt{58}})$$

$$T = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{58}}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{T} = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{58}}$$



Si el punto M(7;-24) pertenece al lado final del ángulo en posición normal  $\alpha$ ; efectué K =  $\cos \alpha$ .tan $\alpha$ 

# Resolución:

Del punto M, tenemos:

$$x = 7$$
;  $y = -24$ 

$$r = \sqrt{(7)^2 + (-24)^2}$$

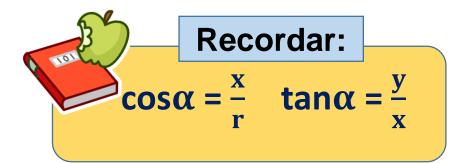
$$r = \sqrt{49 + 576} \qquad \qquad r = \sqrt{625} = 25$$

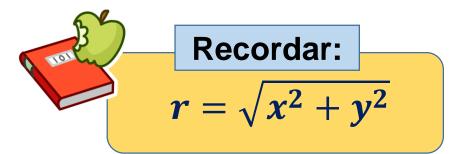


$$r = \sqrt{625} = 25$$

Calculamos: 
$$\cos\alpha \cdot \tan\alpha = \left(\frac{7}{25}\right)\left(-\frac{24}{7}\right) = -\frac{24}{25}$$

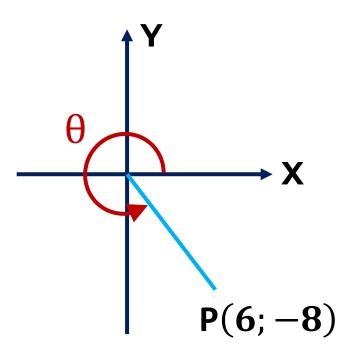
$$\therefore K = \frac{-24}{25}$$







# Del gráfico, calcule $Z = 30sen\theta$



#### Recordar:

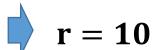
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

# Resolución:

#### Del punto P, tenemos:

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

$$r = \sqrt{(6)^2 + (-8)^2}$$
  $r = \sqrt{36 + 64}$ 



# **Calculamos:**

$$Z = 30 \text{sen}\theta \quad \Rightarrow \quad Z = 30(-\frac{8}{10})$$