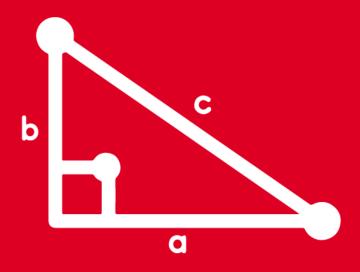
TRIGONOMETRY TOMO 1





ADVISORY



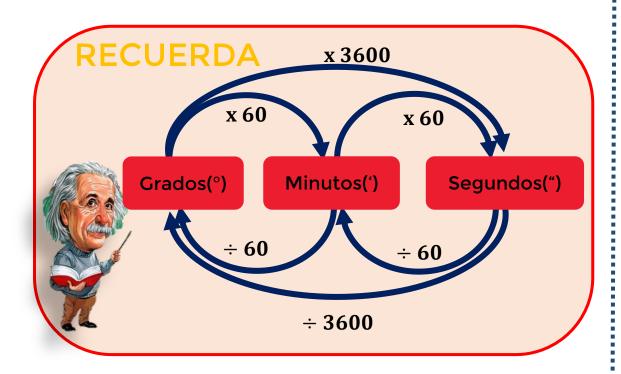


Convierta los siguientes ángulos a minutos sexagesimales.

I. 6°

II. 8°

III. 10°



Resolución:

$$1.6^{\circ} = 6(60') = 360'$$

II.
$$8^{\circ} = 8(60') = 480'$$

III.
$$10^{\circ} = 10(60') = 600'$$

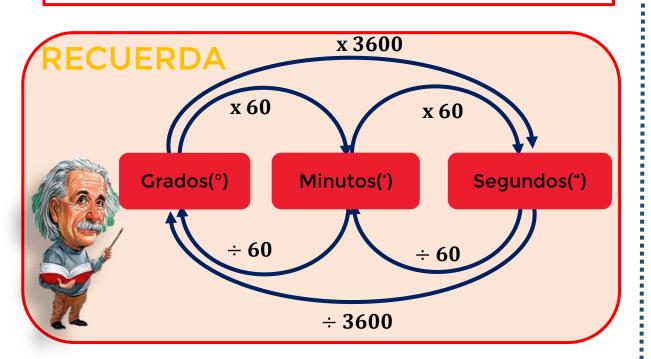
iGenial!





Convierta los siguientes segundos sexagesimales a grados sexagesimales:

I. 14400'' II. 32400'' III. 43200''



Resolución:

I.
$$14400'' = (14400 \div 3600)^{\circ} = 4^{\circ}$$

II.
$$32400'' = (32400 \div 3600)^{\circ} = 9^{\circ}$$

III.
$$43200'' = (43200 \div 3600)^{\circ} = 12^{\circ}$$

iExcelente!



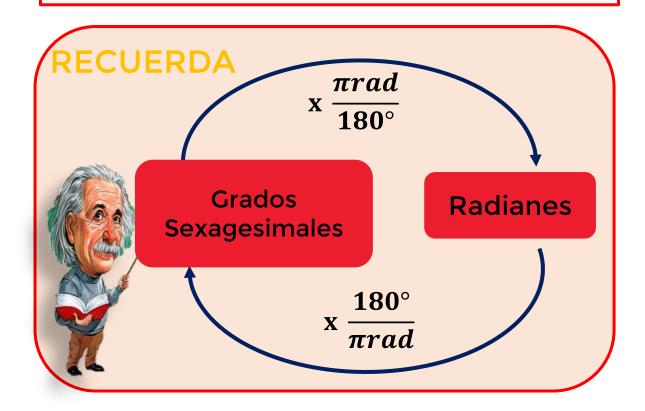


Convertir los siguientes ángulos al sistema radial.

I. 120°

II. 135°

III. 160°



Resolución:

I. 120° =
$$\frac{2}{120}$$
° x $\frac{\pi rad}{180}$ = $\frac{2\pi rad}{3}$

II. 135° =
$$\frac{3}{135}$$
° x $\frac{\pi rad}{180°}$ = $\frac{3\pi rad}{4}$

III. 160° =
$$\frac{8}{160}$$
 x $\frac{\pi rad}{180°}$ = $\frac{8\pi rad}{9}$

iMuy bien!

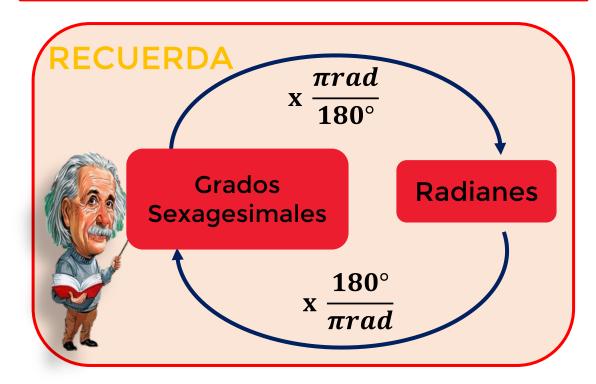


Convertir los siguientes ángulos al sistema sexagesimal.

$$1. \frac{2\pi rad}{5}$$

II.
$$\frac{7\pi rad}{12}$$

III.
$$\frac{3\pi rad}{20}$$



Resolución:

I.
$$\frac{2\pi rad}{5} = \frac{2\pi rad}{5} \times \frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi rad} = 72^{\circ}$$

II.
$$\frac{7\pi rad}{12} = \frac{7\pi rad}{12} \times \frac{15^{\circ}}{\pi rad} = 105^{\circ}$$

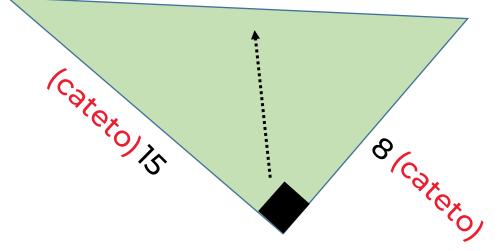
III.
$$\frac{3\pi rad}{20} = \frac{3\pi rad}{20} \times \frac{9^{\circ}}{\pi rad} = 27^{\circ}$$

iVamos adelante!



Calcule el valor de x en la figura.

(hipotenusa) x



Resolución:

Por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(H)^2 = (cateto)^2 + (cateto)^2$$

$$x^2 = 8^2 + 15^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{64 + 225}$$

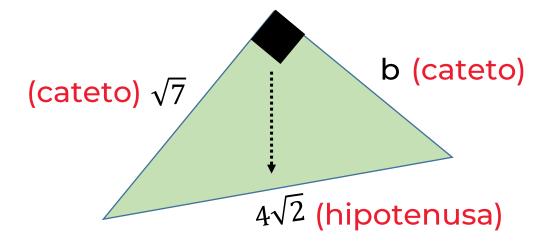
$$x = \sqrt{289}$$
 (Se toma el valor positivo)

$$x = 17$$

iLo lograste!



Del gráfico, calcule el valor de b.



Resolución:

Por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(H)^2 = (cateto)^2 + (cateto)^2$$

$$(4\sqrt{2})^2 = b^2 + \sqrt{7}^2$$

$$32 = b^2 + 7$$

$$b^2 = 25$$

$$b = \sqrt{25} \frac{(Se toma el)}{valor positivo}$$



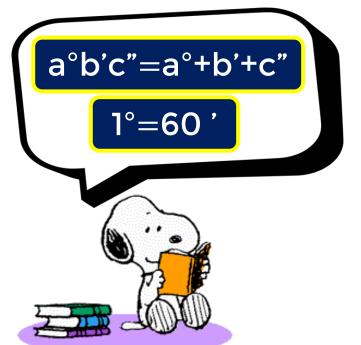
$$b = 5$$

iExcelente!



Calcula A + B

$$A = \frac{3^{\circ}3'}{3'}$$
 $B = \frac{6^{\circ}15'}{25'}$



Resolución:

$$A = \frac{3^{\circ}3'}{3'} = \frac{3^{\circ}+3'}{3'}$$

$$A = \frac{3(60') + 3'}{3'}$$

$$A = \frac{180' + 3'}{3'}$$

$$A = \frac{183}{3}$$

$$A = 61$$

$$B = \frac{6^{\circ}15'}{25'} = \frac{6^{\circ}+15'}{25'}$$

$$B = \frac{6(60') + 15'}{25'}$$

$$B = \frac{360' + 15'}{25'}$$

$$B = \frac{375}{25}$$

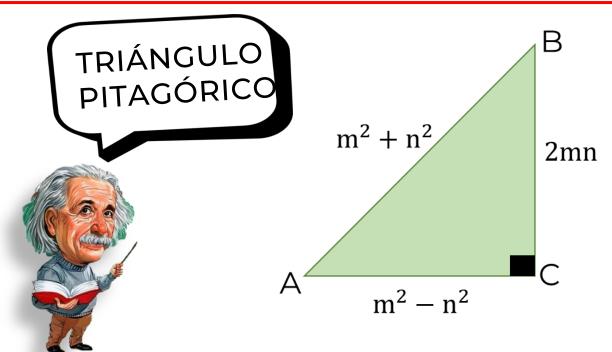
A + B = 76

iGenial!





Si m = 6 y n = 5 ; calcule el área del triángulo pitagórico.



RECUERDA

$$A = \frac{(BASE) \times (ALTURA)}{2}$$

Resolución:

Del gráfico el área será:

$$A = \frac{(2mn)x(m^2 - n^2)}{2}$$

$$A = (mn)x(m^2 - n^2)$$

Vamos a reemplazar:

$$A = (6.5)x(6^2 - 5^2)$$

$$A = 30 \times (36 - 25)$$

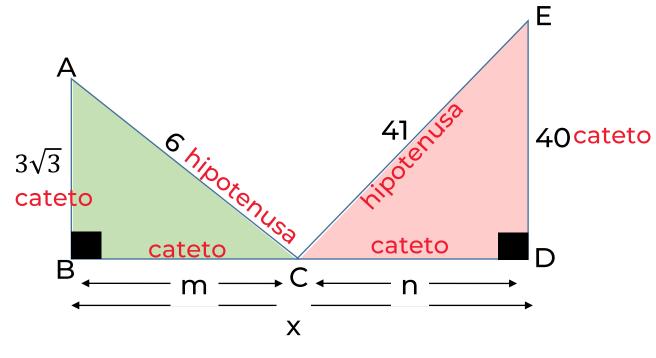
$$A = 30 \times 11$$
 $A = 330$



iExcelente Campeón!

iGenial!

Halle el valor de x en la figura.



Aplicaremos el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(H)^2 = (cateto)^2 + (cateto)^2$$

Resolución:

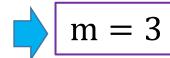
Calculando a: △ABC

$$(6)^2 = m^2 + (3\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$36 = m^2 + 27$$

$$m^2 = 9$$

$$m = \sqrt{9}$$



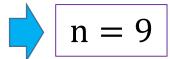
Calculando a: △ADC

$$(41)^2 = n^2 + 40^2$$

$$1681 = n^2 + 1600$$

$$n^2 = 81$$

$$n = \sqrt{81}$$



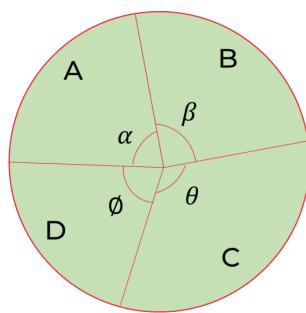
Nos piden x:

$$x = m + n = 3 + 9$$





El siguiente gráfico muestra los resultados sobre los niveles de sintonía de 4 programas de televisión A, B, C y D. Si $\beta = \frac{4\pi rad}{9}$, $\theta = 8400'$ y $\emptyset = 68^{\circ}$, determine el porcentaje de sintonía que tiene el programa de televisión A.



Del gráfico:

$$\alpha + \beta + \theta + \emptyset = 360^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha + 80^{\circ} + 140^{\circ} + 68^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = 72^{\circ}$$

Resolución:

$$\beta = \frac{4\pi rad}{9} = \frac{4\pi rad}{9} \times \frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi rad} = 80^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = 8400' = (8400 \div 60)^{\circ} = 140^{\circ}$$

Entonces:

$$360^{\circ} \longrightarrow 100\%$$

$$72^{\circ} \longrightarrow x$$

$$x = \frac{72^{\circ}(100\%)}{360^{\circ} 5}$$

$$x = 20\%$$

iMuy bien!

