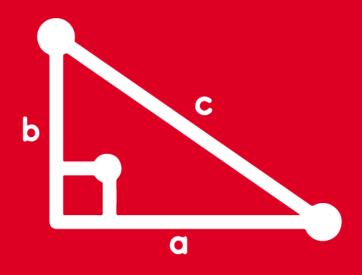
TRIGONOMETRY TOMO 1 y 2





ADVISORY

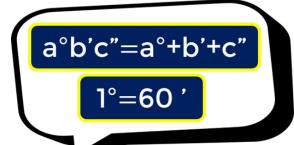


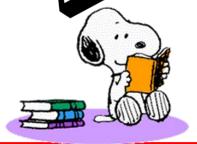


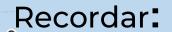
Calcula B – A, Si:

$$A=\frac{4^{\circ}56'}{8'}$$

$$B=\frac{6^{\circ}36'}{9'}$$







En el Sistema Sexagesimal

x60

GRADOS

MINUTO

SEGUNDO S

Resolución:

$$A=\frac{4^{\circ}56'}{8'}$$

$$A = \frac{4 \times (60') + 56'}{8'}$$

$$A = \frac{240' + 56'}{8'}$$

$$A = \frac{296}{8'} = 37$$

Calculamos:

$$B-A=44-37$$

$$\therefore B - A = 7$$

$$B = \frac{6^{\circ}36'}{9'}$$

$$B = \frac{6 \times (60') + 36'}{9'}$$

$$B = \frac{360' + 36'}{9'}$$

$$B=\frac{396^{\lambda}}{9^{\lambda}}=44$$

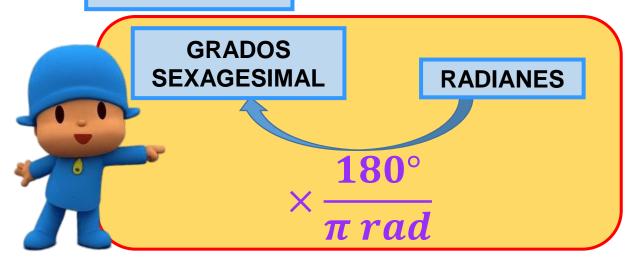
iGenial!



Si:
$$\frac{3\pi}{20} rad^{\circ} <> (\overline{pq})^{\circ}$$

Calcule:
$$S = \sqrt{p+q}$$

Recordar:



Resolución:

Convirtiendo al sistema sexagesimal

$$\frac{3\pi}{20}rad \times \frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi rad} = 27^{\circ}$$

$$(\overline{pq})^{\flat} = 27^{\flat}$$

$$q = 7$$

Calculando

$$S = \sqrt{p+q} = \sqrt{2+7}$$

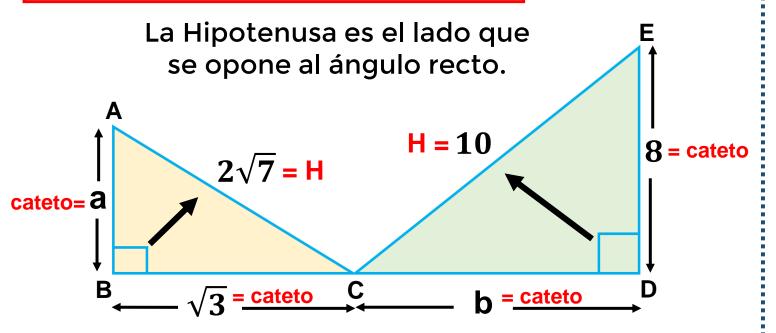
$$S = \sqrt{9}$$
 $\therefore S = 3$

iExcelente!



01

Del gráfico, calcule el valor de a + b.





Recordar:

Teorema de Pitágoras

$$(CO)^2 + (CA)^2 = (H)^2$$

Resolución:

 $En\ el\ \triangle ABC$ (Por el teorema de Pitágoras)

$$(\sqrt{3})^{2} + (a)^{2} = (2\sqrt{7})^{2}$$
$$3 + (a)^{2} = 2^{2} \cdot (\sqrt{7})^{2}$$
$$3 + (a)^{2} = 4 \cdot 7$$
$$3 + (a)^{2} = 28$$

$$(a)^2 = 25$$
 $\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{25}$ $\Rightarrow a = 5$

En el △CDE (Por el teorema de Pitágoras)

$$(8)^2 + (b)^2 = (10)^2$$
 $64 + (b)^2 = 100$
 $(b)^2 = 36$
 $b = 6$

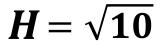
Calculamos:
$$a + b = 5 + 6$$

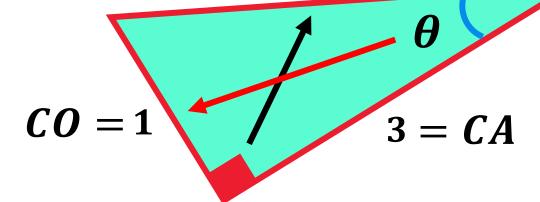
$$a + b = 11$$



Del gráfico, efectúe:

$$K = \frac{sen \theta}{cos \theta}$$







Recordar:

Sen
$$\theta = \frac{co}{L}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{cq}{L}$$

Resolución:

Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(H)^2 = (1)^2 + (3)^2$$

$$(H)^2 = 1 + 9$$

$$(H)^2 = 10$$
 \longrightarrow $H = \sqrt{10}$

Calculamos:
$$K = \frac{sen \theta}{cos \theta}$$

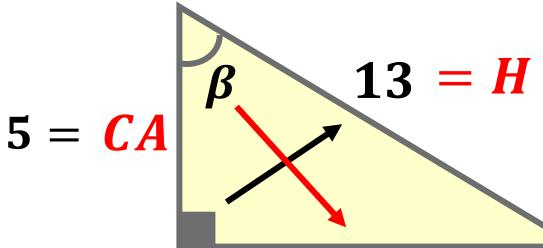
$$K = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}}{\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}} = \frac{1 \times \sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{10} \times 3}$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{1}{3}$$



Del gráfico, efectúe:

$$P = \sec \beta \times \cot \beta - \frac{1}{12}$$





$$12 = 0$$

Recordar:

$$cot\theta = \frac{CA}{CO}$$

$$sec\theta = \frac{H}{CA}$$

Resolución:

Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(CA)^2 + (12)^2 = (13)^2$$

 $(CA)^2 + 144 = 169$
 $(CA)^2 = 25 \implies CA = 5$

Calculemos: $P = \sec \beta \times \cot \beta - \frac{1}{12}$

$$P=\frac{13}{5}\times\frac{5}{12}-\frac{1}{12}$$

$$P = \frac{13}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{12}{12}$$

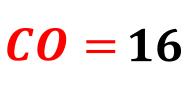
$$\therefore P = 1$$

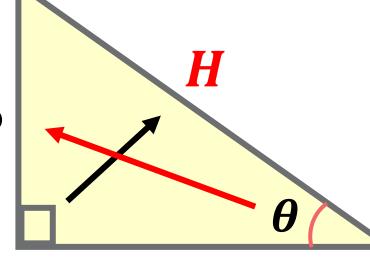




Del gráfico, calcule el valor de h si $tan \theta = \frac{2}{3}$

de b si
$$tan \theta = \frac{2}{3}$$







$$5b + 4 = CA$$

Recordar:

$$tan\theta = \frac{CO}{CA}$$

Resolución:

Del dato:
$$tan \theta = \frac{2}{3} \cdots (1)$$

Del gráfico, se observa

$$\tan\theta = \frac{16}{5b+4} \cdots (2)$$

Igualando (1) y (2)

$$\frac{2}{3}=\frac{16}{5b+4}$$

$$2(5b+4) = 3(16)$$

$$10b + 8 = 48$$

$$10b = 40$$

$$\therefore b = 4$$

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La profesora encargó a dos de sus estudiantes, Lucía y Rodrigo, realizar las siguientes sumas

A Lucía le encargó sumar: $80^{\circ}23'$ y $\theta = 44^{\circ}37'$

A Rodrigo le encargó sumar: $\omega = 76^{\circ}44'$ y $\omega = 47^{\circ}16'$

Indique el resultado de cada uno y quien obtuvo el mayor resultado.

Recordar:

En el Sistema 1° = 60′ Sexagesimal:

Resolución:

Lucía Sumando α y θ

$$\alpha = 80^{\circ} \, 23'$$
 $\theta = 44^{\circ} \, 37'$

$$\alpha + \theta = 124^{\circ} 60'$$

$$\alpha + \theta = 124^{\circ} + 60'$$

$$\alpha + \theta = 124^{\circ} + 1^{\circ}$$

Lucía obtuvo

$$\alpha + \theta = 125^{\circ}$$

Rodrigo Sumando β y ω

$$eta = 76^{\circ} 44' + \omega = 47^{\circ} 16'$$

$$\beta + \omega = 123^{\circ} 60'$$
$$\beta + \omega = 123^{\circ} + 60'$$

$$\beta + \omega = 123^{\circ} + 1^{\circ}$$

Rodrigo obtuvo

$$\therefore \boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\omega} = 124^{\circ}$$

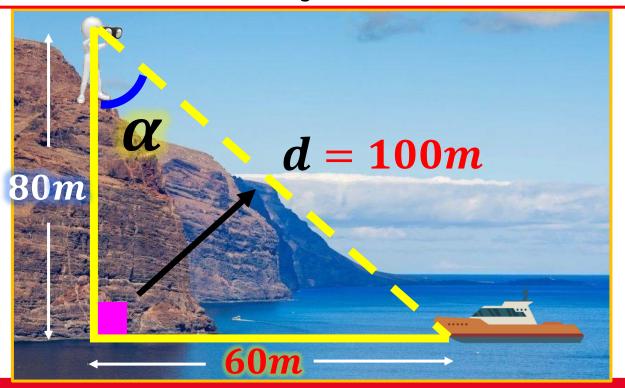
∴ Lucía obtuvo el mayor resultado

TRIGONOMETRY

HELICOPRACTICE 8



Desde lo alto de un acantilado de 80m de altura se observa un bote en el mar, tal como se muestra en la figura. Si la distancia entre el bote y la base del acantilado es de 60m, calcule el seno del ángulo que forma la línea visual y el acantilado.



Resolución:



Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(d)^2 = (80)^2 + (60)^2$$

$$(d)^2 = 6400 + 3600$$

$$(d)^2 = 10000$$

$$d = \sqrt{10000} \implies d = 100m$$

Calculamos:

$$sen \alpha = \frac{603}{1805} : sen \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$

iExcelente Campeón!

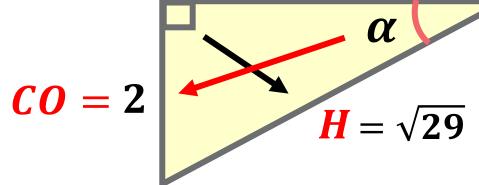




Del gráfico, efectúe:

$$B=csc^2\alpha-\frac{9}{4}$$

$$5 = CA$$



Recordar:



$$csc\theta = \frac{H}{CO}$$

Resolución:

Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(H)^2 = (2)^2 + (5)^2$$

$$(H)^2 = 4 + 25$$

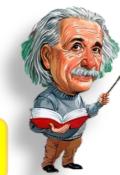
$$(H)^2 = 29 \Longrightarrow H = \sqrt{29}$$

Calculamos:
$$B = csc^2 \alpha - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$B = \left(\frac{\sqrt{29}}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$B = \frac{29}{4} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{20}{4}$$

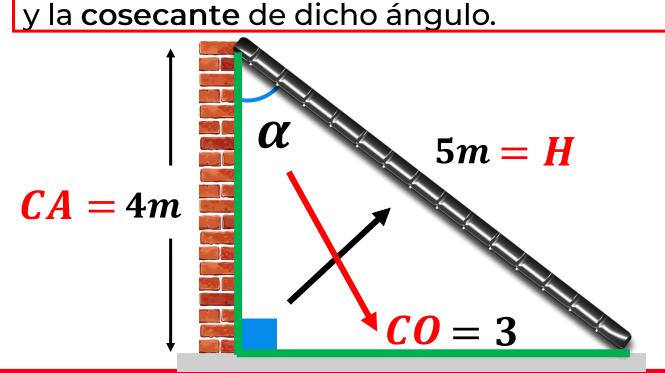
$$B = 5$$



iGenial!

Una barra metálica descansa sobre una : Resolución: pared (observe el gráfico), formándose un ángulo α entre la barra metálica y la pared. Sabiendo que la longitud de la barra metálica es de 5m y la altura de la pared es

de 4 m, calcule el producto de la tangente



$$tan\theta = \frac{CO}{CA}$$

$$csc\theta = \frac{H}{CO}$$



তিয়

Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(CO)^{2} + (4)^{2} = (5)^{2}$$

 $(CO)^{2} + 16 = 25$
 $(CO)^{2} = 9 \longrightarrow CO = 3$



Calculamos:

$$\tan\alpha \cdot \csc\alpha = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \times \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$$

$$\therefore \tan\alpha \cdot \csc\alpha = \frac{5}{4}$$

