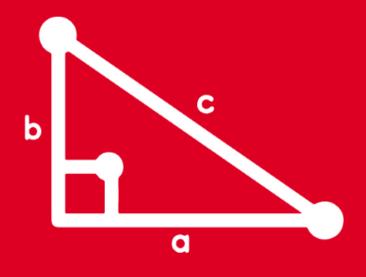
TRIGONOMETRY

Chapter 02





PROPIEDADES DE LAS RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS SACO OLIVEROS DE ÁNGULOS AGUDOS



TEOREMA DE PITÁGORAS



I) <u>RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS RECÍPROCAS DE</u> <u>UN ÁNGULO AGUDO (RTR)</u>

Para un mismo ángulo agudo a se cumple:

sena.csca =
$$\frac{\dot{c}_0}{H}$$
. $\frac{H}{\dot{c}_0}$ = 1

$$\cos \alpha \cdot \sec \alpha = \frac{\dot{C}A}{H} \cdot \frac{\dot{H}}{\dot{C}A} = 1$$

$$\tan \alpha \cdot \cot \alpha = \frac{\dot{C}Q}{\dot{C}A} \cdot \frac{\dot{C}A}{\dot{C}Q} = 1$$

Definición de RTR

$$0^{\circ} < \alpha < 90^{\circ}$$

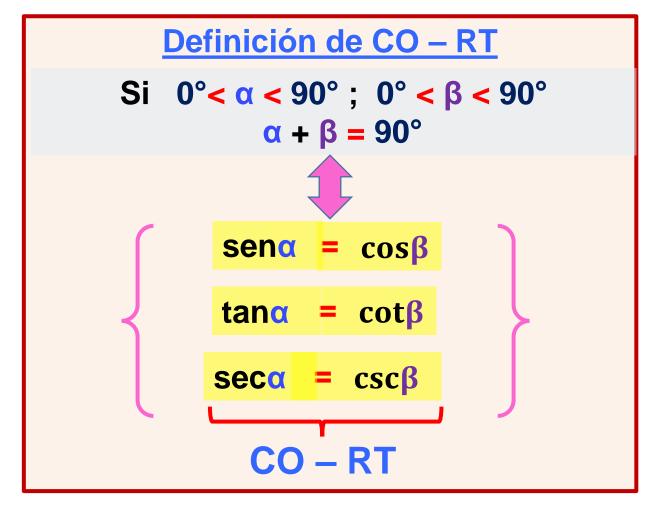
$$sen\alpha \cdot csc\alpha = 1$$

$$cos\alpha \cdot sec\alpha = 1$$

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

$$E = \frac{7 \text{ sen35}^{\circ} \text{ csc35}^{\circ} - 3 \text{ tan49}^{\circ} \text{cot49}^{\circ}}{2 \text{ cos62}^{\circ} \text{ sec62}^{\circ}} = \frac{7 (1) - 3 (1)}{2 (1)} = \frac{7 - 3}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$$

II) <u>RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE DOS ÁNGULOS</u> <u>AGUDOS COMPLEMENTARIOS</u> (CO – RT)





Ejemplos:

sen35° = cos55° porque 35°+ 55° = 90° tan(a + 42°) = cot(48°-a)porque a + 42° + 48°-a = 90°

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) ¿ Cuáles son las edades de Juan e Iván?
- b) ¿ Cuál es la suma de ambas edades ?

RESOLUCIÓN

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

Por RTR:

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

$$2m = 40$$
 $m = 20$

$$tan(3n)^{\circ} = cot54^{\circ}$$

Por CO - RT:

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

$$(3n)^{g} = 36^{g}$$
 $n =$

Luego:

Si
$$\alpha$$
 es la medida de un ángulo agudo, tal que : $\tan(45^{\circ} + 2\alpha) \cdot \cot(60^{\circ} - \alpha) = 1$,

efectúe
$$M = (sec12\alpha + tan9\alpha)^2$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$tan(45^{\circ}+2\alpha).cot(60^{\circ}-\alpha)=1 \qquad \text{Luego:} \quad M=(sec12\alpha+tan9\alpha)^2$$

$$Por \,RTR: \qquad \qquad M=(sec60^{\circ}+tan45^{\circ})^2$$

$$45^{\circ}+2\alpha=60^{\circ}-\alpha \qquad \qquad M=(2+1)^2$$

$$3\alpha=15^{\circ} \qquad \qquad M=9$$

$$\alpha=5^{\circ} \qquad \qquad M=9$$

Siendo α y β la medida de dos ángulos agudos, los cuales cumplen que : $sen\alpha-cos2\beta=2$ $sen30^{\circ}-1$ $sen\alpha.csc4\beta=tan45^{\circ}$

Calcule $tan(\alpha - \beta)$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$sen\alpha . csc4\beta = tan45^{\circ} = 1$$

Por RTR: $\alpha = 4$

$$sen \alpha - cos 2\beta = 2 sen 30^{\circ} - 1$$

$$sen\alpha - cos2\beta = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$sen\alpha = cos2\beta$$

Por CO – RT:

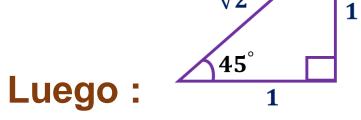
$$\alpha + 2\beta = 90^{\circ}$$

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

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

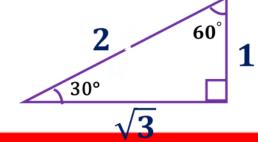
$$\beta = 15^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = 60^{\circ}$$



$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \tan 45^{\circ}$$

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



Determine la medida del ángulo agudo x, que

cumple: $(\tan 10^{\circ})^{\text{sen}(20^{\circ} + x)} = (\cot 80^{\circ})^{\cos(x - 2^{\circ})}$

RESOLUCIÓN

Por CO - RT: $tan 10^{\circ} = cot 80^{\circ}$

Dato:

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

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

Por CO – RT:

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

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

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



Si θ es la medida de un ángulo agudo que cumple :

$$sec\theta = \frac{3 sen70^{\circ} + cos20^{\circ}}{5 sen70^{\circ} - 2 cos20^{\circ}}$$
, efectúe $E = \sqrt{7}(tanθ + cotθ)$

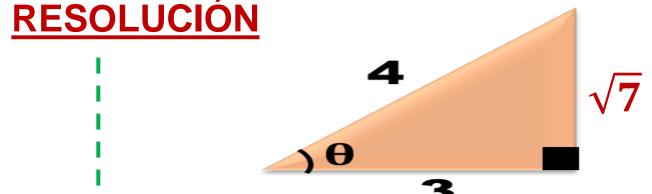
Por CO - RT:

 $sen70^{\circ} = cos20^{\circ}$

Luego:

$$sec\theta = \frac{3 \cos 20^{\circ} + 1 \cos 20^{\circ}}{5 \cos 20^{\circ} - 2 \cos 20^{\circ}}$$

$$\sec\theta = \frac{4\cos 20^{\circ}}{3\cos 20^{\circ}} = \frac{4}{3}$$



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

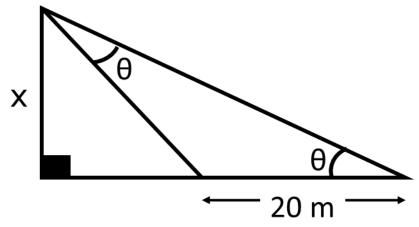
$$\mathbf{E} = \sqrt{7} \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{7}{3} + 3$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{E} = \frac{16}{3}$$

Halle el valor de x, si en el gráfico se cumple :

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



RESOLUCIÓN

Dato:

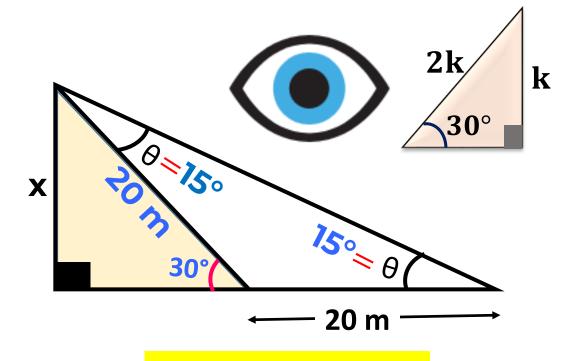
$$tan(30^{\circ} - \theta) - cot(30^{\circ} + 3\theta) = 0$$

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

Por CO - RT:

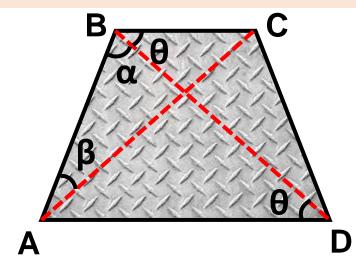
$$30^{\circ} - \theta + 30^{\circ} + 3\theta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$2\theta = 30^{\circ} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \theta = 15^{\circ}$$

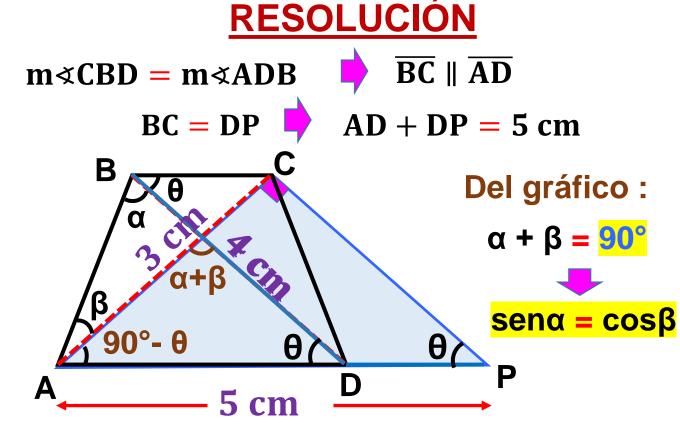


$$x = 10 \text{ m}$$

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



Si se cumple: AC = 3 cm, BD = 4 cmy AD + BC = 5 cm. Calcule: $E = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta - \theta)}{\cot \theta} + \sin \alpha \cdot \sec \beta$



Calculamos E:

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

$$E = 1 + 1$$

$$E = 2$$

