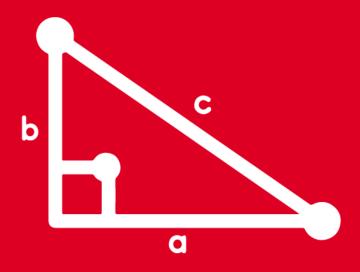
TRIGONOMETRY TOMO 1





FEEDBACK





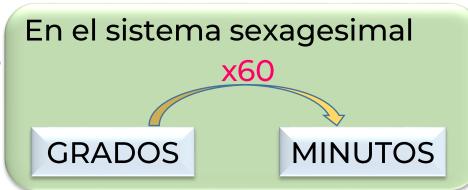


Convierta los siguientes ángulos a minutos sexagesimales:

I) 12° II) 20° III) 15°







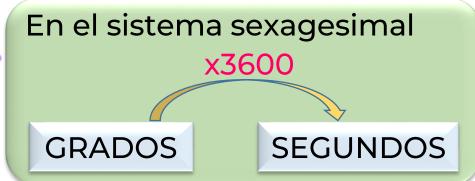
III)
$$15^{\circ} = 15(60') = 900'$$

Convierta los siguientes ángulos a segundos sexagesimales:









II)
$$10^{\circ} = 10(3600^{\circ}) = 36000^{\circ}$$



Calcule P – Q , Si:
$$P = \frac{4^{\circ}20^{'}}{10^{'}} \land Q = \frac{10^{\circ}30^{'}}{63^{'}}$$





En el sistema sexagesimal x60

GRADOS

MINUTOS

Resolución:

Procedemos a operar:

$$P = \frac{4^{\circ}20'}{10'}$$

$$P = \frac{4(60') + 20'}{10'}$$

$$P = \frac{240' + 20'}{10'}$$

$$P = \frac{260^{x}}{10^{x}}$$

$$P = 26$$

$$Q = \frac{10^{\circ}30'}{63'}$$

$$Q = \frac{10(60') + 30'}{63'}$$

$$Q = \frac{600' + 30'}{63'}$$

$$Q = \frac{630^{x}}{63^{x}}$$

$$Q = 10$$

Piden: P - Q = 26 - 10 16



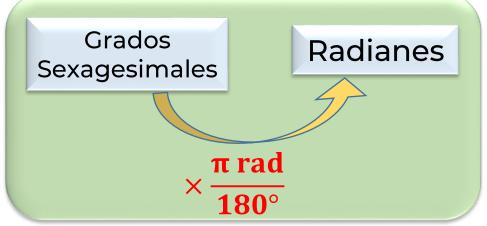


Convertir los siguientes ángulos al sistema radial:

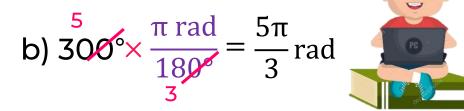
- a) 120° b) 300° c) 220°







a)
$$120^{6} \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180^{6}} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$



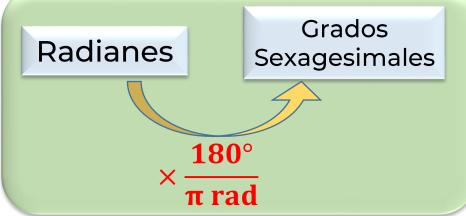
c)
$$\frac{11}{220} \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{\frac{180}{9}} = \frac{11\pi}{9} \text{ rad}$$



Calcule el valor de:
$$A = \frac{300^{\circ}}{\frac{5\pi \text{ rad}}{18}} + 4$$







$$A = \frac{300^{\circ}}{\frac{5\pi \operatorname{rad}}{18}} + 4$$

$$A = \frac{300^{\circ}}{\frac{5\pi \text{ rad}}{18^{\circ}} \times \frac{180^{\circ 10^{\circ}}}{\pi \text{ rad}}} + 4$$

$$A = \frac{300^{\circ}}{50^{\circ}} + 4$$

$$A = 6 + 4$$



$$A = 10$$

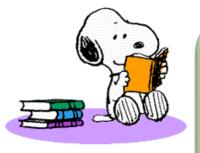


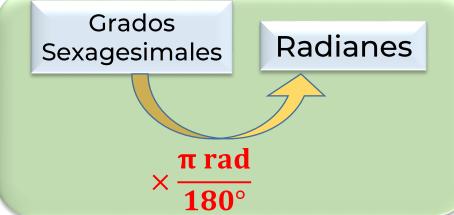


Calcule la medida del ángulo θ en el sistema radial.

$$\theta = 42^{\circ} + 38^{\circ} + 50^{\circ} - 10^{\circ}$$







Resolución:

Procedemos a realizar la suma:

$$\theta = 42^{\circ} + 38^{\circ} + 50^{\circ} - 10^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = 120^{\circ}$$

Ahora lo vamos a convertir al sistema radial:

$$\theta = \frac{2}{120^{\circ}} \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{\frac{180^{\circ}}{3}}$$

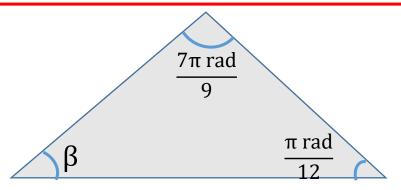


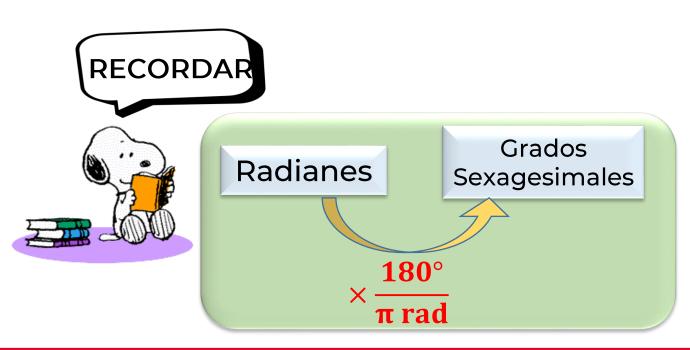
$$\theta = \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{3}$$





En el triángulo mostrado calcular el valor de β en el sistema sexagesimal:





Resolución:

En el triángulo:

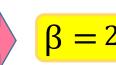
$$\frac{7\pi}{9} \text{rad} + \frac{\pi}{12} \text{rad} + \beta = 180^{\circ}$$

Convertimos al sistema sexagesimal:

$$\frac{7\pi \operatorname{rad}}{\cancel{1}} \times \frac{\cancel{180}^{\circ}}{\cancel{\pi \operatorname{rad}}} + \frac{\pi \operatorname{rad}}{\cancel{127}} \times \frac{\cancel{180}^{\circ}}{\cancel{\pi \operatorname{rad}}} + \beta = 180^{\circ}$$

$$140^{\circ} + 15^{\circ} + \beta = 180^{\circ}$$

 $155^{\circ} + \beta = 180^{\circ}$
 $\beta = 180^{\circ} - 155^{\circ}$







Del grafico, calcule R:





Resolución:

Sabemos que: I

$$L = \theta R$$

Tenemos:

$$L = 5\pi \text{ cm } \wedge \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ rad}$$

Reemplacemos:

$$5\pi$$
 cm $=\frac{\pi}{4}$ xR

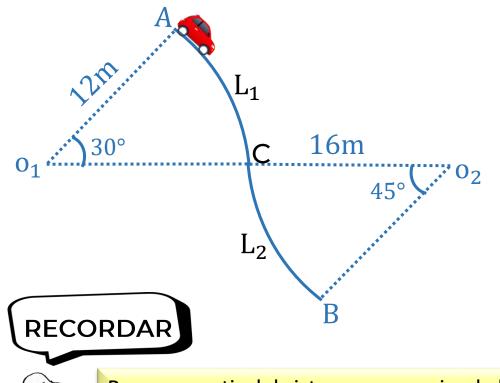


R = 20cm





En la gráfica se muestra un auto Porsche desplazándose del punto A al punto B. calcule la longitud de la trayectoria recorrida por el auto Porsche.



Para convertir del sistema sexagesimal al sistema radial se multiplica por $\frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180^{\circ}}$

Resolución:

Sabemos que: $L = \theta$. R

Convertir los ángulos al sistema radial:

$$\frac{\cancel{30^{\circ}} \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{\cancel{180^{\circ}}} = \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{6}$$

Calculando L₁

$$L_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} x 12 m = 2\pi m$$

$$\frac{1}{45} \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180} = \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{4}$$

Calculando L₂

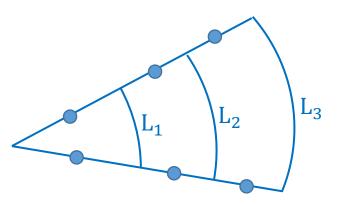
$$L_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 16 \,\mathrm{m} = 4\pi \,\mathrm{m}$$

Nos piden:

$$L_1 + L_2 = 2\pi m + 4\pi m = 6\pi m$$



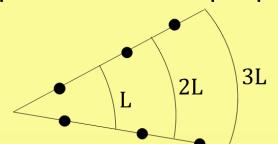
Del gráfico, reduzca
$$M = \frac{2L_3 + 4L_1}{L_2}$$







Caso particular de la propiedad



Resolución:

Entonces tenemos que:

$$L_1 = L$$

$$L_2 = 2L$$

$$L_3 = 3L$$

Vamos a reemplazar:

$$M = \frac{2(3L) + 4(L)}{(2L)}$$

$$M = \frac{6L + 4L}{2L}$$

$$M = \frac{10V}{2V}$$

