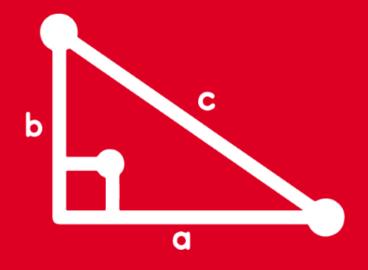
TRIGONOMETRY INTRODUCTORIO 2023





EXPLORATORIO



Convierta la expresión "A" a grados sexagesimales

A) 130° B) 120° C) 124° D) 125° E) 122° Resolución

Sabemos:
$$1+2+3+...+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$A = (1^{\circ} + 2^{\circ} + 3^{\circ} + \dots + 15^{\circ}) + (1' + 2' + 3' + \dots + 15')$$

$$A = \frac{15(15+1)^{\circ}}{2} + \frac{15(15+1)'}{2} \Rightarrow A = 15(8^{\circ}) + 15(8')$$

$$A = 120^{\circ} + 120'$$

Recuerda:

$$A = 120^{\circ} + 120'$$

20

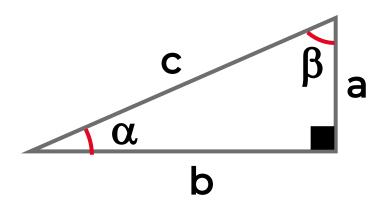
$$A = 122^{\circ}$$

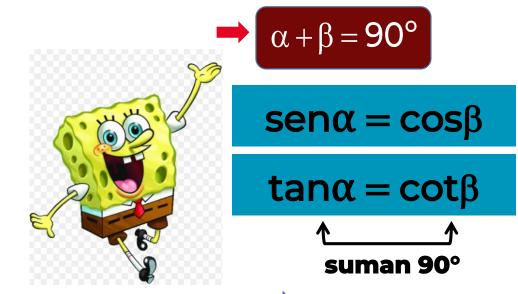


Calcule x+y

- a. sen3x=cos60°
- b. cot(y+10°)=tan50°
- A) 10° B) 20° C) 30° D) 40° E) 50°
- Resolución

R.T. DE ÁNGULOS COMPLEMENTARIOS

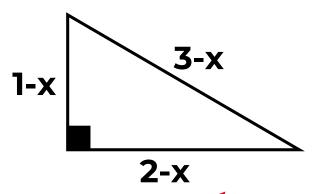




b.
$$cot(y+10^{\circ})=tan50 \implies y+10^{\circ}+50=90^{\circ}$$

 $\Rightarrow y=30^{\circ}$
Piden: $x+y=10^{\circ}+30^{\circ} \implies x+y=40^{\circ}$

Del gráfico, calcule el valor de la hipotenusa.

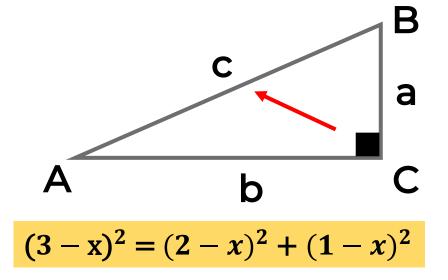


A) 2 B) 1 C) 4 D) 5 E) -2



TEOREMA DE **PITÁGORAS**

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$



$$3^2 - 2.3x + x^2 = 2^2 - 2.2x + x^2 + 1^2 - 2.1x + x^2$$

$$9-6x+x^2 = 4-4x+x^2+1-2x+x^2$$

$$9-6x = 4-4x + 1-2x + x^2$$

$$9-5=x^2 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad x^2=4$$



$$3 - x = 3 - (-2) \implies = 5$$
 ¡Muy bien!

Calcule x+y.

a. tanx.cot20°=1

b. sec50°.cos(y+10°)=1

A) 60° B) 50° C) 30° D) 40° E) Resolución

RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

RECÍPROCAS

 $sen\alpha.csc\alpha = 1$

 $\cos\alpha.\sec\alpha=1$

 $tan\alpha.cot\alpha = 1$

Iguales

En el problema

a. tanx.cot20°=1

b. sec50°.cos(y+10°)=1

Piden:

Rafael esta parado a 5 m de un edificio que mide 12 m de alto. ¿Cúal es la longitud de su línea visual al punto más alto del edificio?

A) 12 m B) 13 m C) 15 m

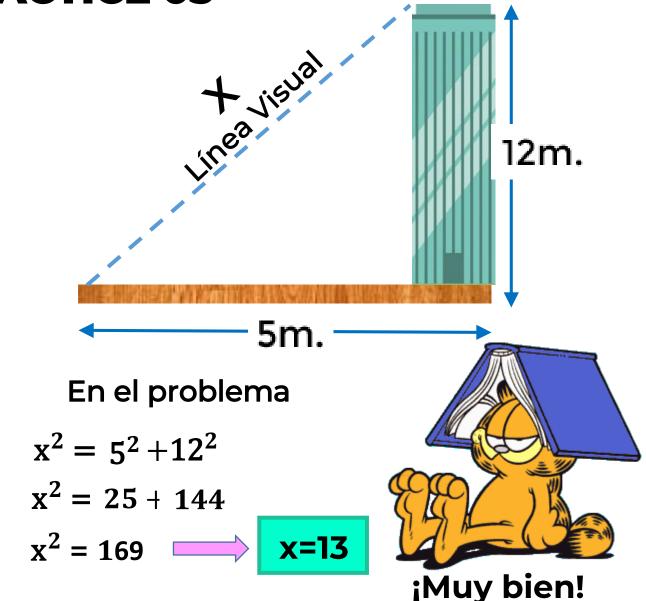
D) 17 m

E) 21 m



TEOREMA DE PITÁGORAS

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

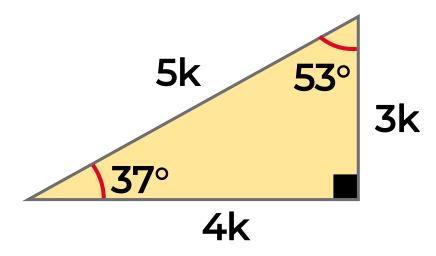


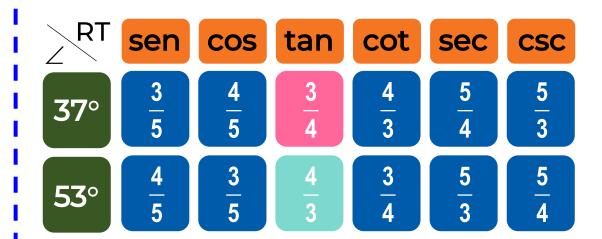
Calcule el valor numérico de:

6 tan 53°+ 4 tan 37°



RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE 37 y 53





Piden: E=6tan53°+4tan37°

Reemplazando los valores



$$\mathsf{E} = 6 \left[\frac{4}{3} \right] + 4 \left[\frac{3}{4} \right]$$

$$E=2(4)+1(3)$$

$$E = 8 + 3$$

HELICO-PRACTICE 07

7. Si
$$\frac{\pi}{48}$$
 rad $\langle \rangle$ a° (\overline{bc}) ',efectue

$$E = \sqrt{ab + bc + 4}$$

A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8 E) 10

Resolución

Recordar:

$$180^{\circ} = \pi \text{ rad}$$
 \wedge $1^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$

Reemplazando en el problema

$$\frac{\pi}{48} \operatorname{rad}\langle\rangle \frac{180^{\circ}}{48} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \frac{\pi}{48} \operatorname{rad}\langle\rangle \frac{15^{\circ}}{4}$$



$$\frac{\pi}{48}$$
 rad $\langle \rangle \frac{15^{\circ}}{4}$

Buscamos un número próximo menor que 15 tal que sea divisible entre 4 y sea entero el resultado

$$\frac{\pi}{48}$$
 rad $\langle \rangle \frac{12^{\circ}}{4} + \frac{3^{\circ}}{4}$

$$\frac{\pi}{48}$$
 rad $\langle \rangle$ 3° + $\frac{3}{4}$ x.60°

$$\frac{\pi}{48}$$
 rad $\langle \rangle$ 3° +3x15'

$$\frac{\pi}{48}$$
 rad $\langle \rangle$ 3°+45'

$$\frac{\pi}{48}$$
 rad $\langle \rangle$ 3°45'

Comparando del dato

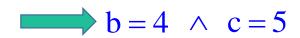
$$3^{\circ}45'\langle\rangle a^{\circ}(\overline{bc})'$$

$$3^{\circ}45' \langle \rangle a^{\circ} (\overline{bc})'$$

Notamos:

$$a^{\circ} = 3^{\circ} \wedge (\overline{bc})' = 45'$$

$$a = 3 \land (\overline{bc}) = 45$$



Reemplazamos en E

$$E = \sqrt{ab + bc + 4}$$

$$E = \sqrt{(3)(4) + (4)(5) + 4}$$

$$E = \sqrt{12 + 20 + 4}$$

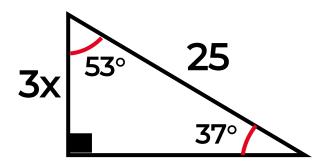
$$E = \sqrt{36}$$





¡Excelente!

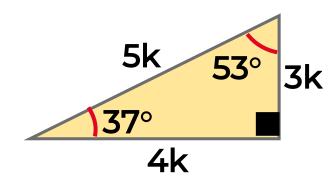
Calcule el valor de x.



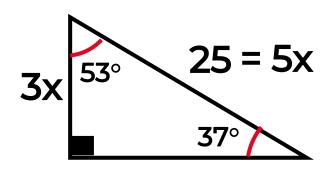
5 B) 9 C) 16 D) 32 E) 2

Resolución

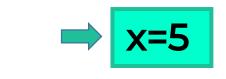
RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE 37° y 53°



En la gráfica:

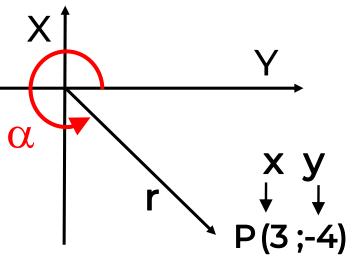


De donde





Calcule sen α .

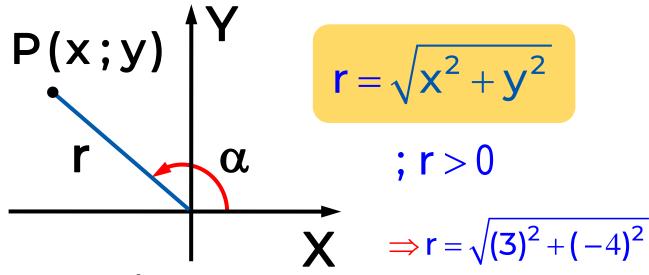




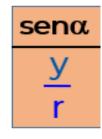
Reconocemos del grafico:

$$x = 3$$

RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE UN ÁNGULO EN POSICIÓN NORMAL



Recuerda





Piden:
$$sen \alpha = \frac{-4}{5}$$

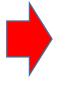
$$sen \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

Determine el signo de N = csc91° · csc325°

Resolución

SIGNOS DE LAS RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS EN LOS CUADRANTES

En lo pedido:



$$N = (+) \cdot (-)$$

$$N = (-)$$

