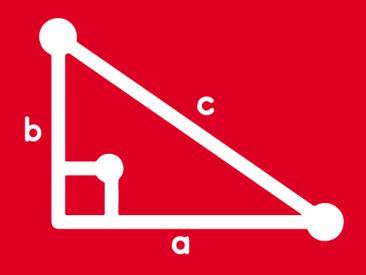


TRIGONOMETRY ADVISORY





TOMOS 5 y 6





Carla es una joven atleta que recorre el contorno del estadio municipal. Su preparador físico desea saber cuantos metros recorre en un mes, si por semana da 7 vueltas, alrededor del estadio.

110sen(90°).cos(360°)m



Resolución:

- I) Calculando el largo y el ancho
- 110(sen90°.cos360°)m
 110(1).(1) = 110m
 70(-1).(-1)= 70m
 (Largo)
 (Ancho)
 - II) Luego, calculamos el perímetro:

III) En una semana recorre: 7(360m)= 2520m

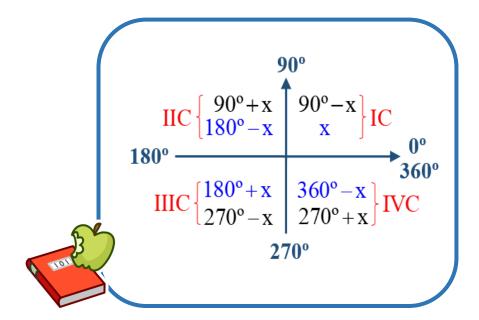
Finalmente, al mes recorre: 4(2520m)

=10080 m



Reduzca: B =
$$\frac{\cot(180^{\circ} - x)}{\cot(-x)} + \frac{\csc(270^{\circ} + x)}{\sec(-x)}$$

Recuerda:



Además: cot(-x) = -cotxsec(-x) = secx

Resolución:

B =
$$\frac{\cot(180^{\circ} - x)}{\cot(-x)} + \frac{\csc(270^{\circ} + x)}{\sec(-x)}$$
B =
$$\frac{-\cot(x)}{-\cot(x)} + \frac{-\sec(x)}{\sec(x)}$$
B =
$$1 + (-1)$$

$$\therefore B = 0$$



Calcule: E= 4 cos780°. tan1485°

Resolución:

Remplazamos directamente en la expresión:

$$E = 4 (\frac{1}{2}). (1)$$



Cálculos Auxiliares:

cos780°

tan1485°



cos60°



tan45°

Recuerda:

$$\cos 60^{\circ} = 1/2$$

$$tan 45^{\circ} = 1$$



Halle el valor de m, si : $\sqrt{2}$ m. sec(- 45°) - 2sen(- 30°) = 10cos(- 53°)

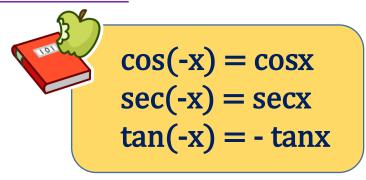
Resolución:

$$\sqrt{2}$$
m.sec(45°) - [-2sen(30°)]= 10cos(53°)

$$\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2})m + 2(\frac{1}{2}) = 10(\frac{3}{5})$$

$$m = \frac{5}{2}$$

Recordar:



Además:

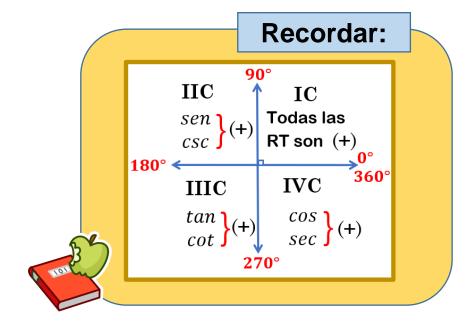
$$\sec 45^{\circ} = \sqrt{2} \quad \sec 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$\cos 53^{\circ} = \frac{3}{5}$$



Determine el signo en cada expresión.

$$M = sen132^{\circ} + tan257^{\circ}$$

$$N = \cot 140^{\circ} + \cos 260^{\circ}$$



Resolución:

M =
$$sen132^{\circ} + cot257^{\circ}$$

M = $+$

$$(+)$$
 $(+)$

N =
$$\cot 140^\circ + \cos 260^\circ$$

N = $-$



Efectúe

$$A = \frac{5\text{sen}90^{\circ} - 9\text{sec}360^{\circ}}{\text{tan}180^{\circ} + 4\text{csc}270^{\circ}}$$



Recordar:

$$sen90^{\circ} = 1$$
 $sec360^{\circ} = 1$

$$tan180^{\circ} = 0$$
 $csc270^{\circ} = -1$

Resolución:

$$A = \frac{5\text{sen}90^{\circ} - 9\text{sec}360^{\circ}}{\text{tan}180^{\circ} + 4\text{csc}270^{\circ}}$$

$$A = \frac{5(1) - 9(1)}{(0) + 4(-1)}$$

i Genial!

$$A = \frac{5-9}{-4}$$

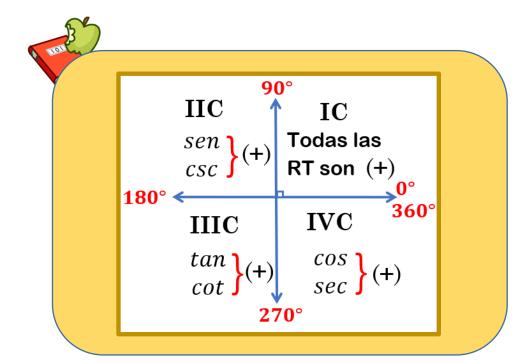
$$A = 1$$



Determine el signo de P y Q, si $\alpha \in IIC$ y θ IVC.

$$P = tan\theta . sec\alpha$$

$$Q = \frac{\cos \theta}{\cot \alpha}$$



Resolución:

Piden el signo de:

$$P = tan\theta . sec\alpha$$

$$P = (-) \cdot (-)$$

$$\mathbf{P} = (+)$$

$$Q = \frac{\cos \theta}{\cot \alpha}$$

$$Q = \frac{(-)}{(-)}$$

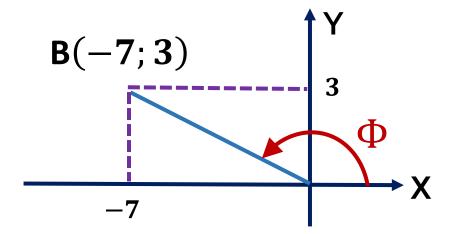
$$Q = (-)$$

Finalmente:

P es positivo y Q es negativo



Del gráfico, efectué: $T = sen\Phi + cos\Phi$



Recordar:

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r}$$

Resolución:

Del punto B, tenemos:

$$x = -7$$
; $y = 3$

$$r = \sqrt{(-7)^2 + (3)^2}$$
 $r = \sqrt{58}$

Piden: $T = sen\Phi + cos\Phi$

$$T = (\frac{3}{\sqrt{58}}) + (-\frac{7}{\sqrt{58}})$$

$$T = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{58}}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{T} = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{58}}$$



Si el punto M(7;-24) pertenece al lado final del ángulo en posición normal α ; efectué K = $\cos \alpha$.tan α

Resolución:

Del punto M, tenemos:

$$x = 7$$
; $y = -24$

$$r = \sqrt{(7)^2 + (-24)^2}$$

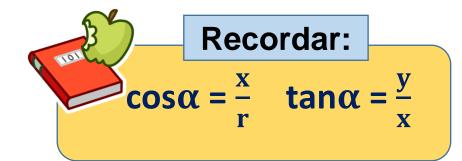
$$r = \sqrt{49 + 576}$$
 $r = \sqrt{625} = 25$

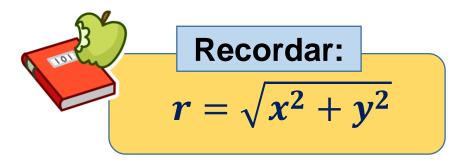


$$r = \sqrt{625} = 25$$

Piden:
$$\cos \alpha . \tan \alpha = (\frac{7}{25})(-\frac{24}{7}) = -\frac{24}{25}$$

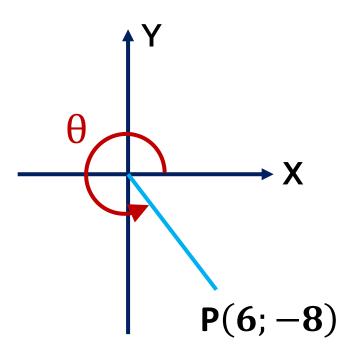
$$\therefore K = \frac{-24}{25}$$







Del gráfico, calcule $Z = 30 sen \theta$



Recordar:

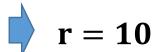
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Resolución:

Del punto P, tenemos:

$$x = 6$$
; $y = -8$

$$r = \sqrt{(6)^2 + (-8)^2}$$
 $r = \sqrt{36 + 64}$



Piden:

$$Z = 30 \text{sen}\theta \implies Z = 30(-\frac{8}{10})$$

$$\therefore Z = -24$$