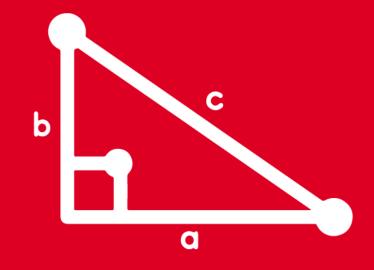
TRIGONOMETRY Chapter 1

2nd grade of secondary



Sistemas de Medición Angular I







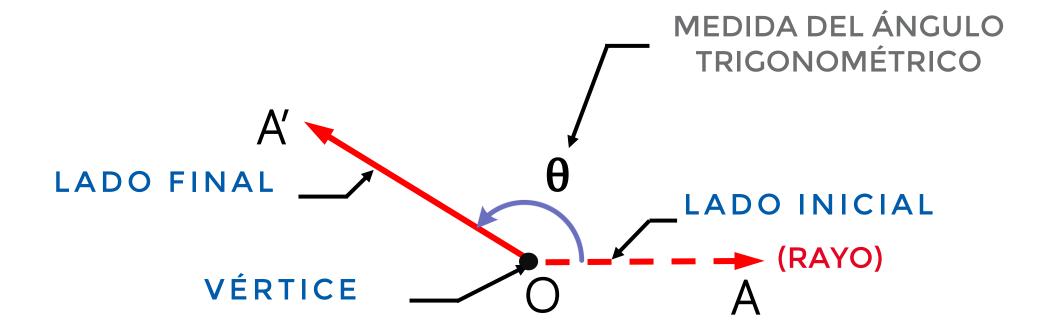
Fuente: YT El Show de aprender



EL ÁNGULO TRIGONOMÉTRICO

¿CÓMO SE GENERA UN ÁNGULO TRIGONOMÉTRICO?

VEAMOS:







SISTEMAS DE MEDICIÓN ANGULAR

SISTEMA SEXAGESIMAL (INGLÉS)

UNIDADES DE MEDIDA

GRADO : O

MINUTO:

SEGUNDO:

EQUIVALENCIAS:

$$1^{\circ} = 60'$$

$$1' = 60''$$

$$1^{\circ} = 3600''$$

NOTA:



$$A^{\circ}B'C'' = A^{\circ} + B' + C''$$

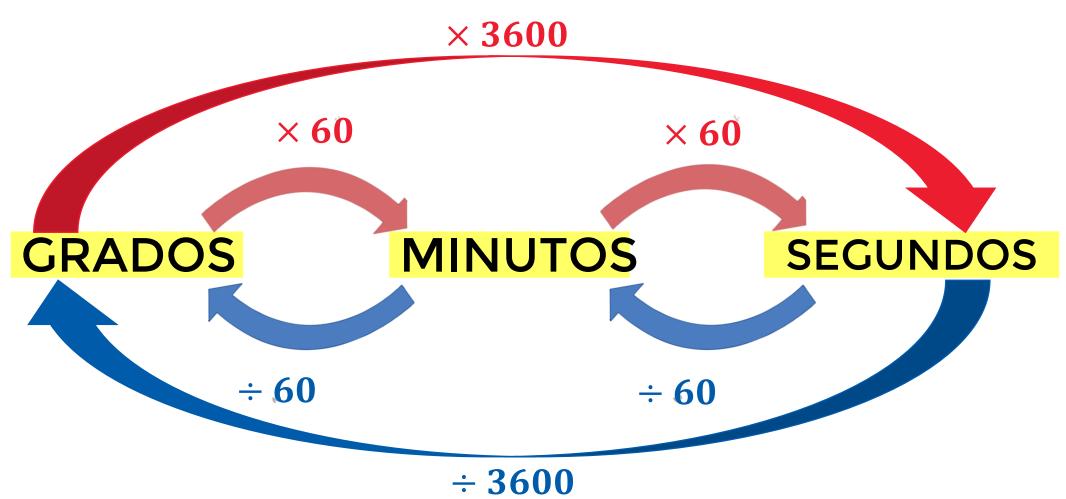
DONDE: B y C < 60

$$180^{\circ} = 179^{\circ}59'60''$$





REGLA DE CONVERSIÓN



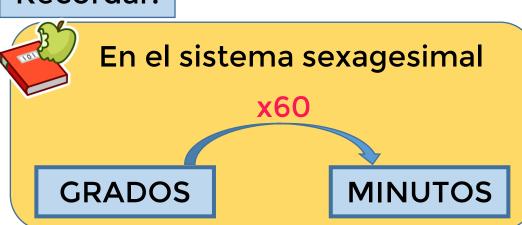




Convierte los siguientes ángulos a minutos sexagesimales:

RESOLUCIÓN:

Recordar:



Multiplicando por 60 a cada ángulo

$$I) 12^{\circ} = 12(60') = 720'$$

II)
$$25^{\circ} = 25(60') = 1500'$$

$$III) 31^{\circ} = 31(60') = 1860'$$

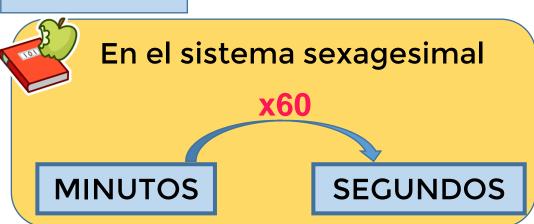




Convierte los siguientes ángulos a segundos sexagesimales:

RESOLUCIÓN:





Multiplicando por 60 a cada ángulo

I)
$$15' = 15(60'') = 900''$$

II)
$$21' = 21(60'') = 1260''$$

$$III) 36' = 36(60'') = 2160''$$





Convierte los siguientes ángulos a minutos sexagesimales:

$$\alpha = 5^{\circ}20'$$

$$\beta = 12^{\circ}15'$$

RESOLUCIÓN:



Multiplicando por 60 a cada ángulo

$$\alpha = 5^{\circ}20'$$
 $= 5^{\circ} + 20'$
 $= 5(60') + 20'$
 $= 300' + 20'$

$$\alpha = 320'$$

$$\beta = 12^{\circ}15' = 12^{\circ} + 15'$$

$$= 12(60') + 15'$$

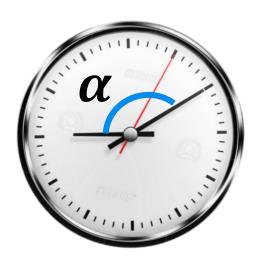
$$= 720' + 15'$$

$$\beta = 735'$$





Luis tiene dos relojes de pared las cuales se han detenido a diferentes horas del día, tal como muestra la figura.



$$\alpha = 25^{\circ}36'$$



$$\beta = 12^{\circ}24'$$

¿Cuál es la suma de dichos ángulos?

I RESOLUCIÓN:

Recordar:



En el Sistema Sexagesimal: $1^{\circ} = 60'$

$$1^{\circ} = 60'$$

Sumando a y \beta

$$\alpha = 25^{\circ}36'$$

$$\beta = 12^{\circ}24'$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 37^{\circ}60'$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 37^{\circ} + 60'$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = 38^{\circ}$$



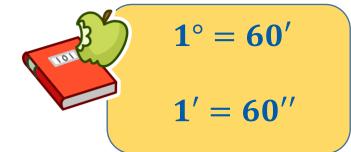


Calcule la suma de α y β . Si

$$\alpha = 32^{\circ}23'46''$$

$$\beta = 13^{\circ}45'22''$$

Recordar:



RESOLUCIÓN:

Sumando a y \beta

$$\alpha = 32^{\circ}23'46''$$
 $\beta = 13^{\circ}45'22''$

$$\alpha + \beta = 45^{\circ}68'68''$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 45^{\circ} + 60' + 8' + 60'' + 8'$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 45^{\circ} + 1^{\circ} + 8' + 1' + 8''$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = 46^{\circ} 9'8''$$



Si:
$$a + b + c = 63$$

Además

$$x^{\circ}y'z'' \iff a^{\circ}b'c'' + b^{\circ}c'a'' + c^{\circ}a'b''$$

Efectúa
$$E = \frac{x - y}{z}$$





$$1' = 60''$$

RESOLUCIÓN:
$$a^{\circ}$$
 b' c''

$$a^{\circ}$$
 b' c''
 b° c' a''
 c° a' b''

$$x^{\circ}y'z'' = (a+b+c)^{\circ}(b+c+a)'(c+a+b)''$$

$$x^{\circ}y'z'' = 63^{\circ} 63' 63''$$

$$x^{\circ}y'z'' = 63^{\circ} + 63' + 63''$$

$$x^{\circ}y'z'' = 63^{\circ} + 60' + 3' + 60'' + 3''$$

$$x^{\circ}y'z'' = 63^{\circ} + 1^{\circ} + 3' + 1' + 3''$$

$$x^{\circ}y'z'' = 64^{\circ}4'3''$$

Piden:

$$E = \frac{x-y}{z} = \frac{64-4}{3}$$

$$\therefore E = 20$$

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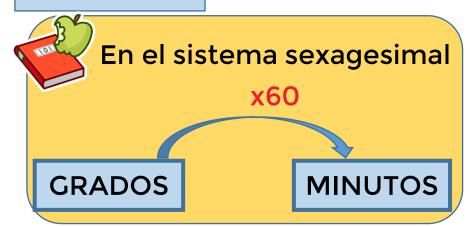




Efectúe

$$E = \frac{1^{\circ}2'}{2'} + \frac{2^{\circ}3'}{3'} + \frac{3^{\circ}4'}{4'}$$

Recordar:



RESOLUCIÓN:

$$E = \frac{1^{\circ}2'}{2'} + \frac{2^{\circ}3'}{3'} + \frac{3^{\circ}4'}{4'}$$

$$E = \frac{1(60') + 2'}{2'} + \frac{2(60') + 3'}{3'} + \frac{3(60') + 4'}{4'}$$

$$E = \frac{60' + 2'}{2'} + \frac{120' + 3'}{3'} + \frac{180' + 4'}{4'}$$

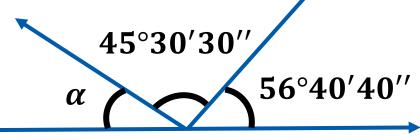
$$E = \frac{62^{1}}{2^{1}} + \frac{123^{1}}{3^{1}} + \frac{184^{1}}{4^{1}}$$

$$E = 31 + 41 + 46$$

 $\therefore E = 118$







RESOLUCIÓN:

102°11′10″

Del gráfico

$$\alpha + 102^{\circ}11'10'' = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - 102^{\circ}11'10''$$

Recordar:

$$180^{\circ} = 179^{\circ}59'60''$$

$$\alpha = 179^{\circ}59'60'' - 102^{\circ}11'10''$$

 $\alpha = 77^{\circ}48'50''$