



# TRIGONOMETRY

## Chapter 6

**1st**  
SECONDARY

Razones trigonométricas  
de un ángulo agudo III



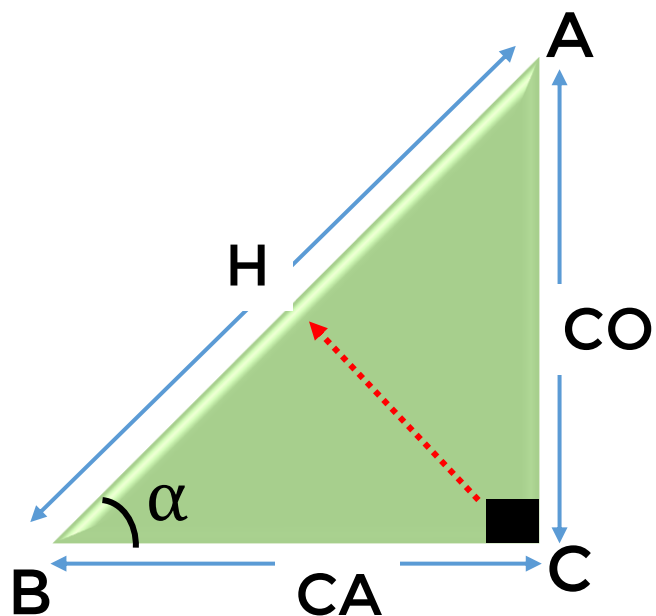
**SACO OLIVEROS**

*Aunque*  
● **LA VIDA** ●  
NO RESULTE  
**SER LA FIESTA**  
*Que esperabas*  
**NUNCA DEJES**  
~ **de** ~  
**BAILAR**

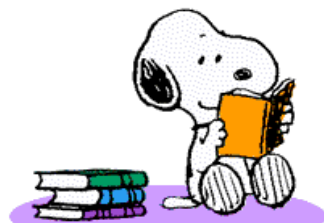
# HELICO THEORY

## RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE UN ÁNGULO AGUDO III

Es el cociente entre las longitudes de los lados de un triángulo rectángulo con respecto a uno de sus ángulos agudos.



RECORDAR



Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$H^2 = CO^2 + CA^2$$

R.T con respecto al ángulo agudo  $\alpha$ :

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{CO}{H}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} \alpha = \frac{CA}{H}$$

$$\operatorname{tan} \alpha = \frac{CO}{CA}$$

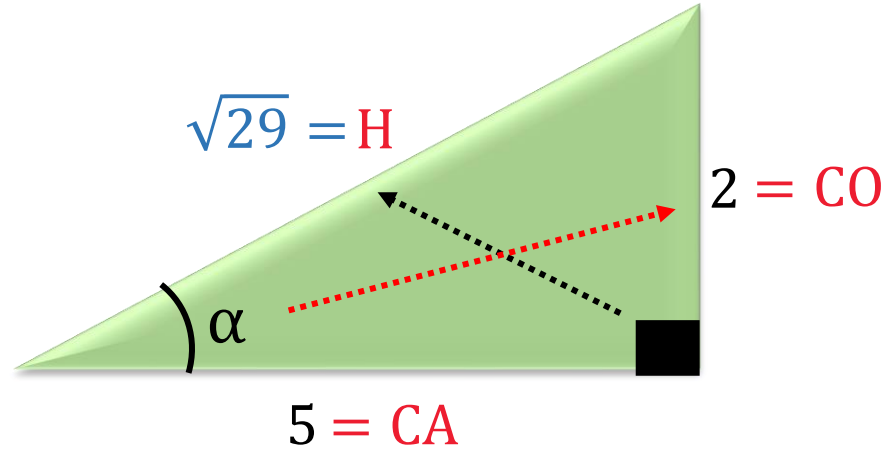
$$\operatorname{cota} \alpha = \frac{CA}{CO}$$

$$\operatorname{seca} \alpha = \frac{H}{CA}$$

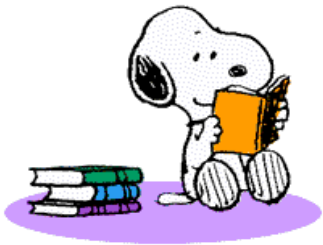
$$\operatorname{csc} \alpha = \frac{H}{CO}$$

# HELICOPRACTICE 1

Del gráfico, efectúe  $P = \sqrt{29}\text{sen}\alpha + 3$



RECORDAR



teorema de Pitágoras:

$$H^2 = CO^2 + CA^2$$

$$\text{sen}\alpha = \frac{CO}{H}$$

**Resolución:**

$$H^2 = 2^2 + 5^2$$

$$H = \sqrt{4 + 25} \Rightarrow H = \sqrt{29}$$

Piden:

$$P = \sqrt{29}\text{sen}\alpha + 3$$

$$P = \cancel{\sqrt{29}} \left( \frac{2}{\cancel{\sqrt{29}}} \right) + 3$$

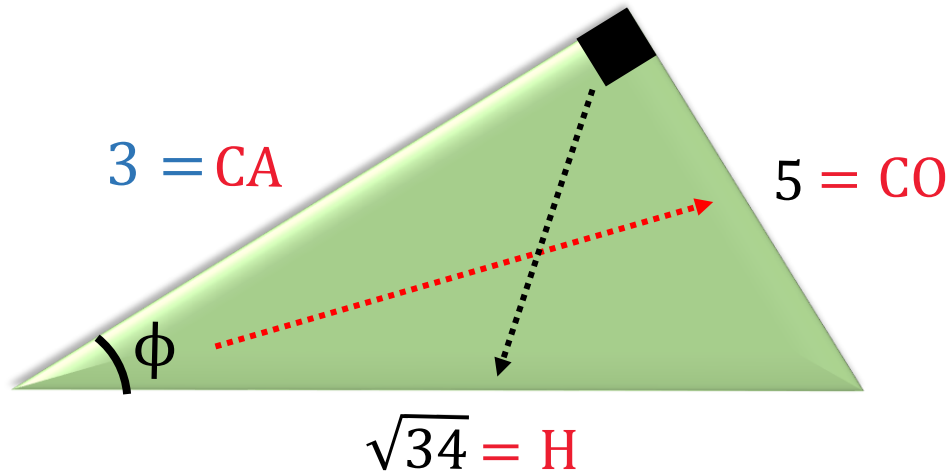
$$P = 2 + 3$$

$$\therefore P = 5$$



# HELICOPRACTICE 2

Del gráfico, efectúe  $Q = \sqrt{34}\sec\phi + \tan\phi$



RECORDAR

teorema de Pitágoras:

$$H^2 = CO^2 + CA^2$$

$$\sec\phi = \frac{H}{CA}$$

Resolución:

$$(\sqrt{34})^2 = 5^2 + CA^2$$

$$34 = 25 + CA^2$$

$$CA^2 = 9$$

$$CA = \sqrt{9} \Rightarrow CA = 3$$



Piden:

$$Q = \sqrt{34}\sec\phi + \tan\phi$$

$$Q = \sqrt{34} \left( \frac{\sqrt{34}}{3} \right) + \frac{5}{3}$$

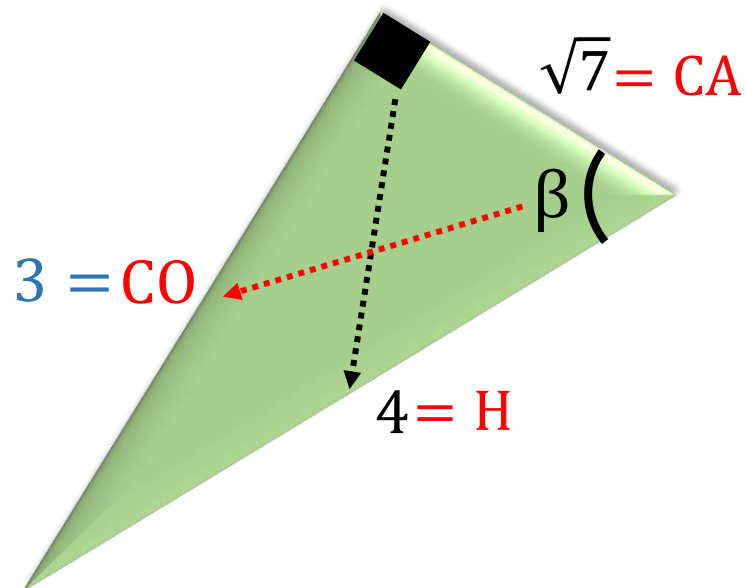
$$Q = \frac{34}{3} + \frac{5}{3}$$

$$Q = \frac{39}{3}$$

$$\therefore Q = 13$$

# HELICOPRACTICE 3

Del gráfico, efectúe  $T = \csc^2 \beta + \cot^2 \beta$



RECORDAR

teorema de Pitágoras:

$$H^2 = CO^2 + CA^2$$

$$\csc \beta = \frac{H}{CO}$$

$$\cot \beta = \frac{CA}{CO}$$

**Resolución:**

$$4^2 = (\sqrt{7})^2 + CO^2$$

$$16 = 7 + CO^2$$

$$CO^2 = 9$$

$$CO = \sqrt{9} \Rightarrow CO = 3$$

**Piden:**

$$T = \csc^2 \beta + \cot^2 \beta$$

$$T = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}\right)^2$$

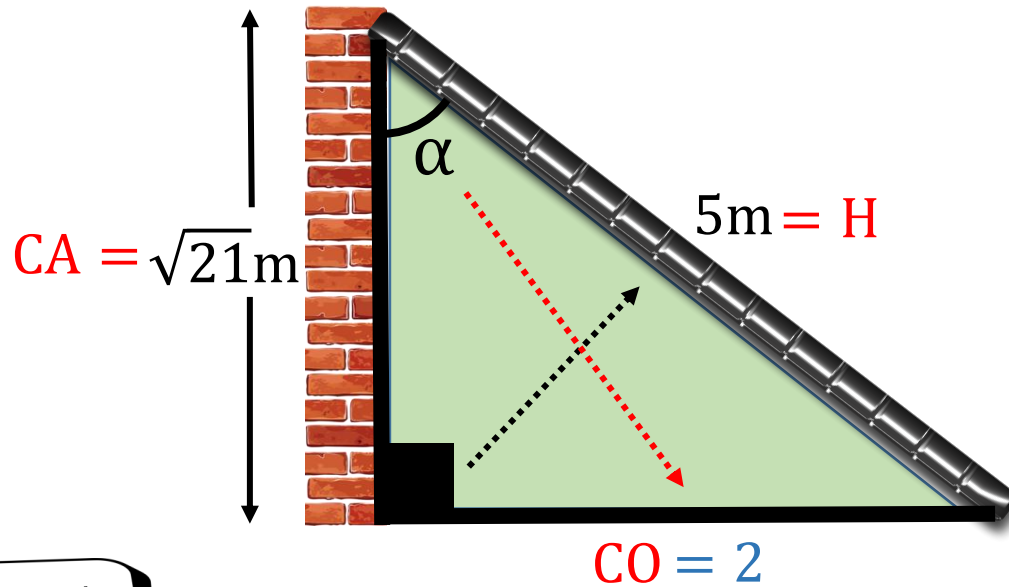
$$T = \frac{16}{9} + \frac{7}{9} \Rightarrow$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{23}{9}$$



# HELICOPRACTICE 4

Una barra metálica descansa sobre una pared (Observe el gráfico), formándose un ángulo  $\alpha$  entre la barra metálica y la pared. Sabiendo que la longitud de la barra metálica es de 5m y la altura de la pared es  $\sqrt{21}$ m, calcule el producto de la cotangente y la secante de dicho ángulo.



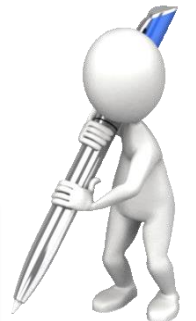
## Resolución:

$$\begin{aligned} 5^2 &= (\sqrt{21})^2 + CO^2 & CO &= \sqrt{4} \\ 25 &= 21 + CO^2 & \Rightarrow CO &= 2 \\ CO^2 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Piden:

$$\cot \alpha \cdot \sec \alpha = \left( \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} \right) \left( \frac{5}{\sqrt{21}} \right)$$

$$\therefore \cot \alpha \cdot \sec \alpha = \frac{5}{2}$$



RECORDA

$$H^2 = CO^2 + CA^2$$

$$\cot \beta = \frac{CA}{CO}$$

$$\sec \beta = \frac{H}{CA}$$

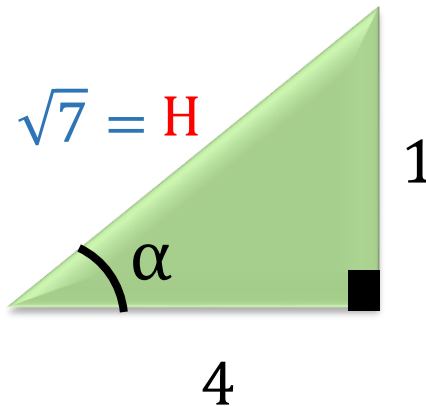
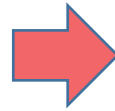
# HELICOPRACTICE 5

Si  $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$ , siendo  $\alpha$  un ángulo agudo, efectúe  $P = \sqrt{17} \cos \alpha$

## Resolución:

Del dato:

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{CO}{CA}$$



RECORDA



$$H^2 = CO^2 + CA^2$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{CA}{H}$$

Por el Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$H^2 = 1^2 + 4^2$$

$$H = \sqrt{1 + 16}$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \sqrt{17}$$

Piden:

$$P = \sqrt{17} \cos \alpha$$

$$P = \sqrt{17} \left( \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} \right)$$

$$\therefore P = 4$$





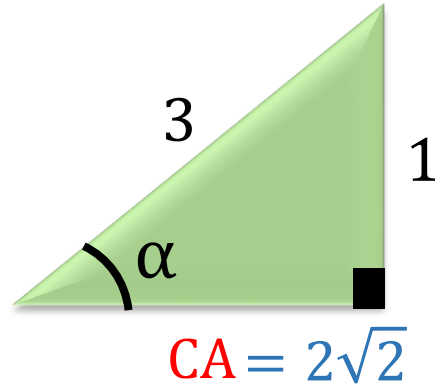
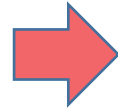
# HELICOPRACTICE 6

Si  $\operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$ , siendo  $\alpha$  un ángulo agudo, efectúe  $M = \sqrt{2} \cot \alpha - 1$

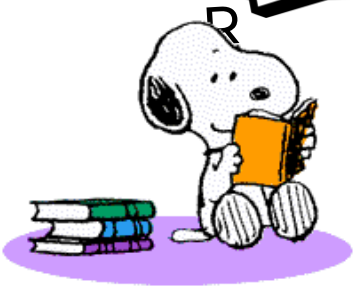
## Resolución:

Del dato:

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{CO}{H}$$



RECORDA



$$H^2 = CO^2 + CA^2$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{CA}{CO}$$

Por el Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$3^2 = 1^2 + CA^2$$

$$9 = 1 + CA^2$$

$$CA^2 = 8 \Rightarrow CA = \sqrt{8} \equiv 2\sqrt{2}$$

Piden:

$$M = \sqrt{2} \cot \alpha - 1$$

$$M = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} \right) - 1$$

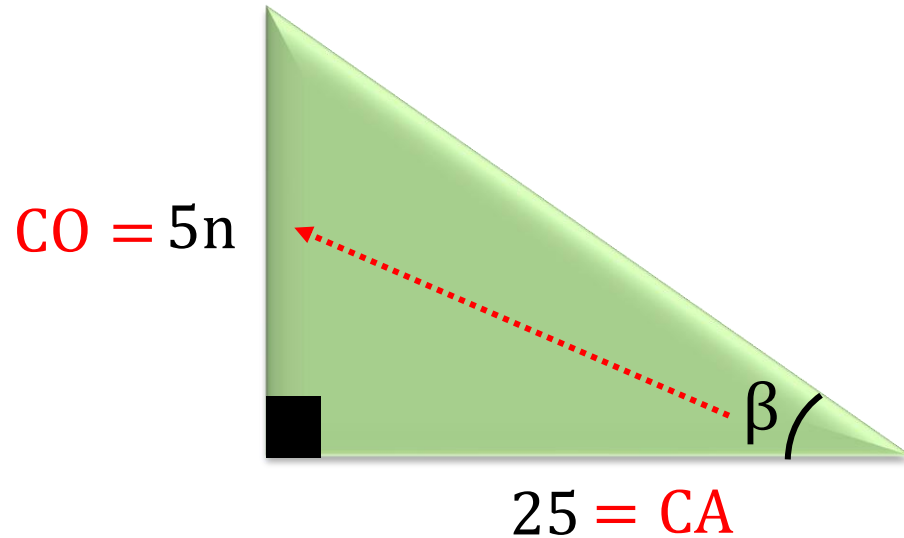
$$M = 4 - 1$$

$$\therefore M = 3$$

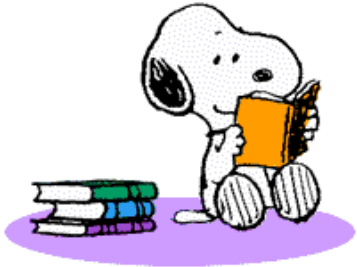


# HELICOPRACTICE 7

Del gráfico, calcule el valor de  $n$  si  $\tan \beta = \frac{3}{5}$



RECORDAR



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{CO}{CA}$$

**Resolución:**

Del dato:  $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \dots\dots(1)$

Del gráfico, se observa

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{5n}{25}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{n}{5} \dots\dots(2)$$

Igualando (1) con (2)

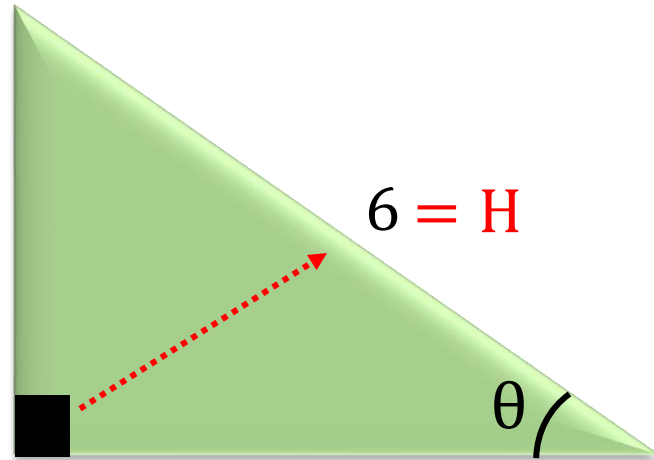
$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{n}{5}$$

$$\therefore n = 3$$



# HELICOPRACTICE 8

Del gráfico, calcule el valor de  $a$  si  $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$



$$2a + 1 = CA$$

RECORDAR



$$\cos\theta = \frac{CA}{H}$$

**Resolución:**

Del dato:  $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots(1)$

Del gráfico, se observa

$$\cos\theta = \frac{2a + 1}{6} \dots\dots(2)$$

Igualando (1) con (2)

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2a + 1}{6}$$

$$6 = 4a + 2$$

$$4 = 4a$$

$$\therefore a = 1$$

