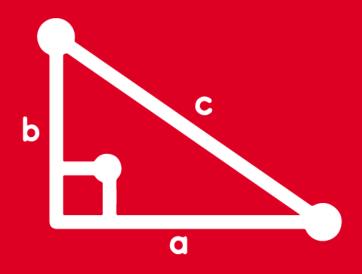
TRIGONOMETRY

TOMO 5



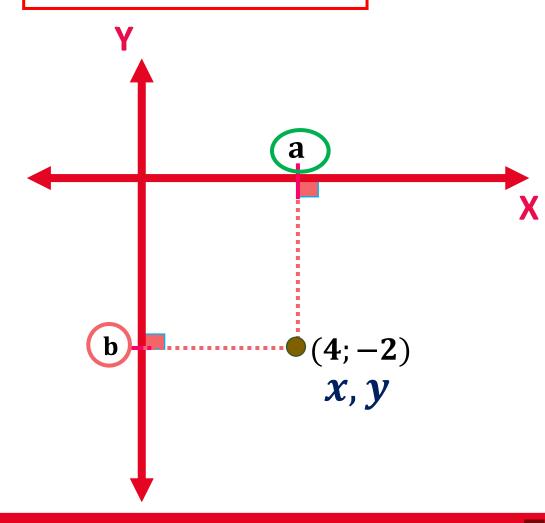


ADVISORY





Del gráfico siguiente calcule M = 5a + ab



Resolución:

Del gráfico:

$$a = 4$$

$$\mathbf{b} = -2$$

Piden:

$$M = 5a + ab$$

$$M = 5(4) + (4(-2))$$

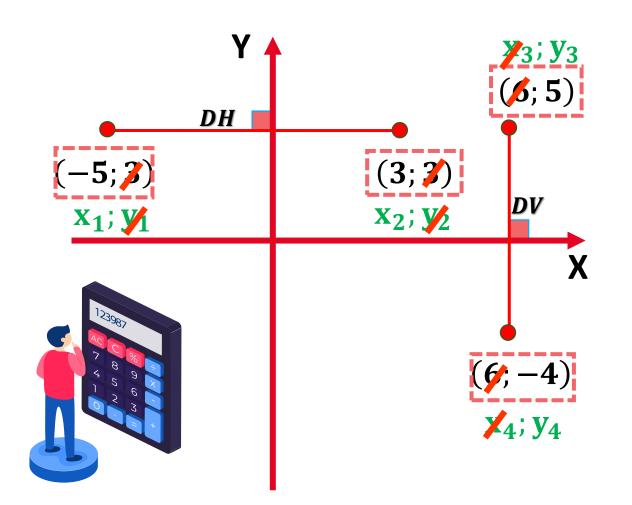
$$M = 20 - 8$$

 $\therefore M = 12$



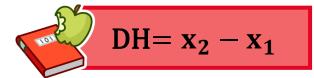


En el plano cartesiano mostrado, determine $\frac{DH+DV}{3}$



Resolución:

DH:



$$x_2 > x_1$$

$$DH = 3 - (-5) = 3 + 5$$
 $DH = 8$

DV:



$$DV = y_3 - y_4$$

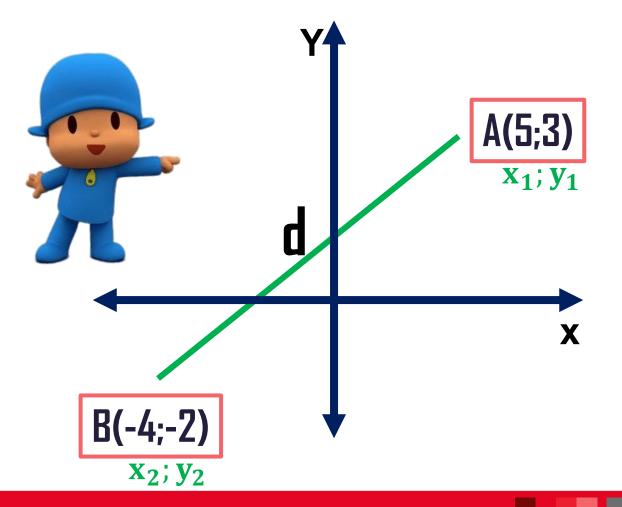
$$DV = 5 - (-4) = 5 + 4$$
 $DV = 9$

Piden:

$$\frac{DH+DV}{3}\,=\,\frac{8+9}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{ Rpta} = \frac{17}{3}$$

Calcule la longitud del segmento AB en el siguiente gráfico



Resolución:



$$\mathbf{d} = \sqrt{(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2)^2 + (\mathbf{y}_1 - \mathbf{y}_2)^2}$$



$$d = \sqrt{(5 - (-4))^2 + (3 - (-2))^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(9)^2 + (5)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{81 + 25}$$

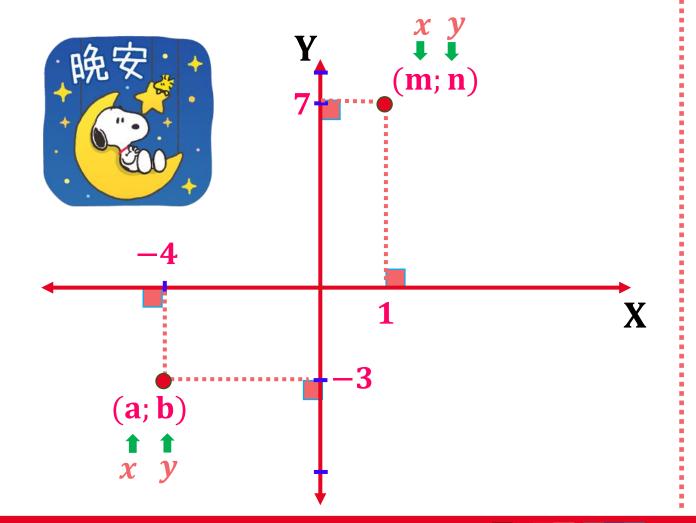
$$\mathbf{d} = \sqrt{\mathbf{106}}$$



$$\therefore \mathbf{d} = \sqrt{106}$$



Del gráfico, calcule:
$$K = \frac{a+b}{m+n}$$



Resolución:

Del gráfico:

$$m = 1$$
 $a = -4$

$$n = 7$$
 $b = -3$

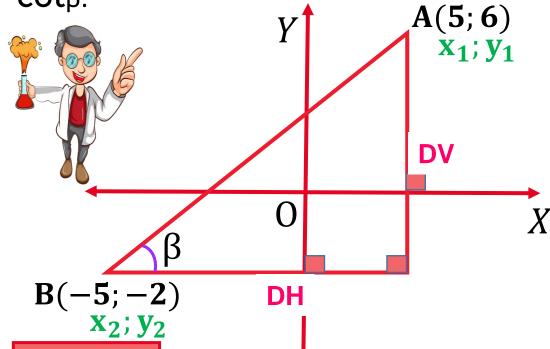
Piden:

$$K = \frac{a+b}{m+n}$$

$$K = \frac{(-4) + (-3)}{1 + 7} = \frac{-4 - 3}{8}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{K} = \frac{-7}{8}$$





Recordar:

Sean los puntos $A(x_1, y_1)$ y $B(x_2, y_2)$

Además: $x_1 > x_2$ y $y_1 > y_2$

se cumple $DH = x_1 - x_2$ $DV = y_1 - y_2$

Resolución:

iLo lograste!

Del gráfico:

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



$$DH = (5) - (-5)$$



• Calculando distancia horizontal (DV):

$$DV = (6) - (-2)$$

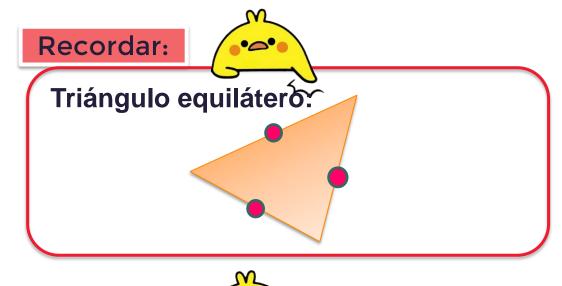
Nos piden:

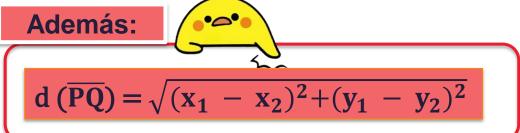
$$\cot \beta = \frac{DH}{DV} = \frac{10}{8}$$

$$\therefore \cot \beta = \frac{5}{4}$$

01

Se tiene un triángulo equilátero cuyos vértices son A(-5;3) y B(2; - 2). Calcule el perímetro de dicho triángulo.





Resolución:

iExcelente! (-5;3)

B(2;-2)

Calculando distancia entre los puntos A y B:

$$d(\overline{AB}) = \sqrt{[(-5)-2]^2 + [(3)-(-2)]^2}$$

$$d(\overline{AB}) = \sqrt{[(-7)]^2 + [(5)]^2}$$

$$d(\overline{AB}) = \sqrt{49 + 25}$$

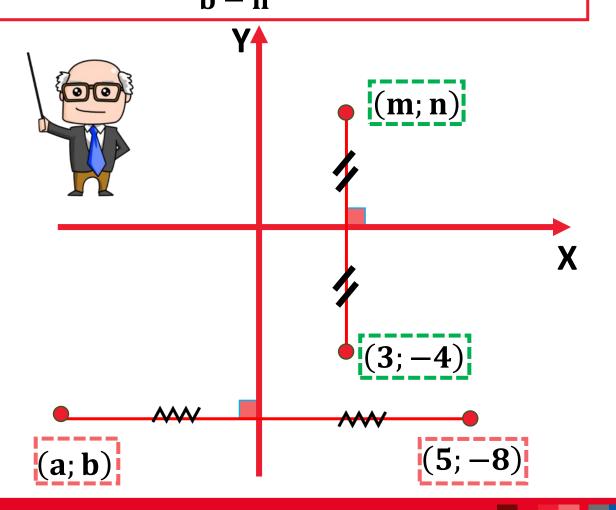
$$d(\overline{AB}) = \sqrt{74}$$
 \Rightarrow $d(\overline{AB}) = \sqrt{74}$

Nos piden: $2p \triangle ABC = 3[d(\overline{AB})]$

∴Rpta = $3(\sqrt{74})$



En el plano cartesiano mostrado, efectúe: $A = \frac{a+m}{b-n}$



Resolución:

Simetría respecto al eje Y:

$$a = -5$$

$$b = -8$$

iGenial!

Simetría respecto al eje X:

$$m = 3$$

$$n = 4$$

Piden:

$$A = \frac{a+m}{b-n} = \frac{-5+3}{-8-4}$$

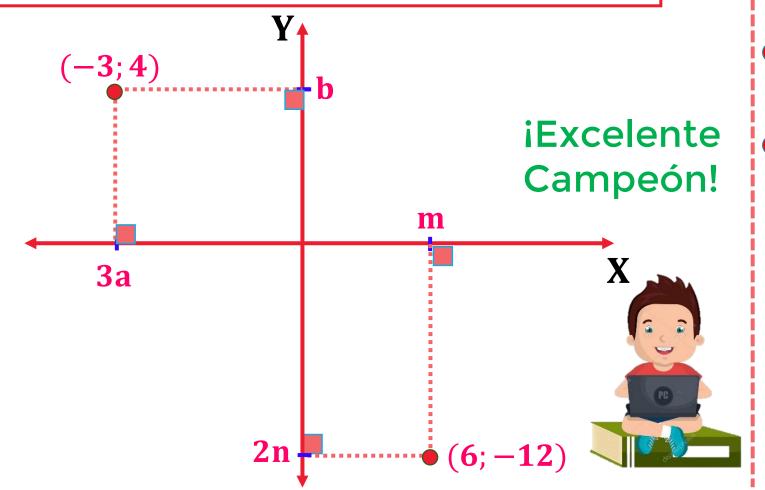
$$A = \frac{-2}{-12}$$



$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{6}$$



En el plano cartesiano mostrado, halle el valor de la siguiente expresión: $K = a \cdot (b + m \cdot n)$



Resolución:

Del gráfico:

■
$$3a = -3$$
 ■ $m = 6$

$$a = -1$$

$$2n = -12$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{4}$$

$$n = -6$$

Piden:

$$K = a.(b + m.n)$$

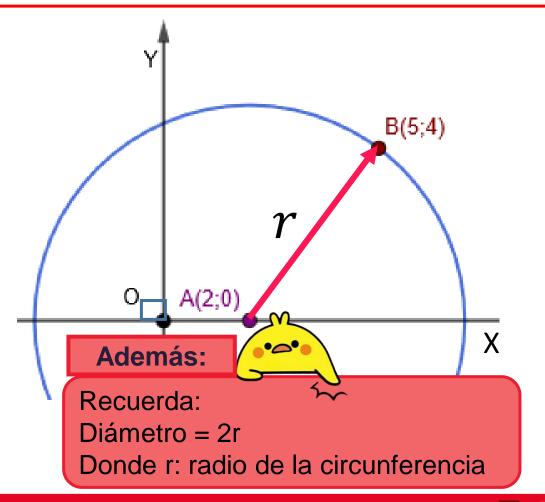
$$K = (-1)[4 + (6)(-6)]$$

$$K = -1(-32)$$

∴ K = 32



Del gráfico, calcule la longitud del diámetro de la circunferencia. (A es el centro de la circunferencia).



Resolución:

Calculando distancia entre los puntos A y B:

$$d(\overline{AB}) = \sqrt{[(2) - 5)]^2 + [(0) - (4)]^2}$$

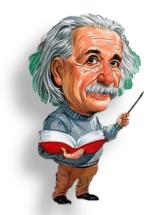
$$r = \sqrt{[(-3)]^2 + [(-4)]^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{9 + 16}$$
 iGenial!

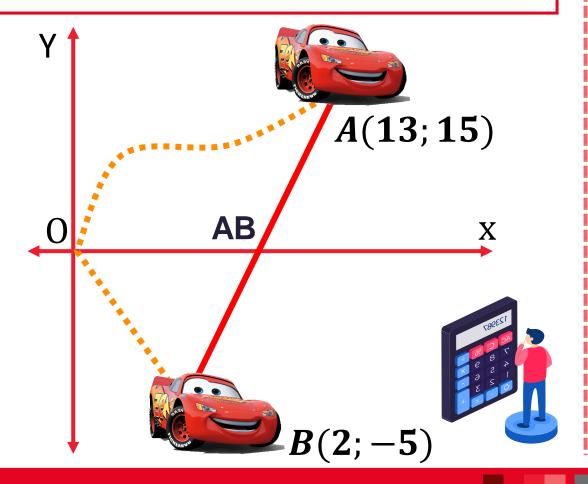
$$r = \sqrt{25}$$
 \longrightarrow $r = 5$

Nos piden: Diámetro

$$\rightarrow$$
 D = 2r = 2(5)



Dos autos salen de un garaje y se estacionan a unos metros del otro, tal como se muestra en la figura. Calcule la distancia entre los autos en metros.



Resolución:

Calculando distancia entre los puntos A y B:

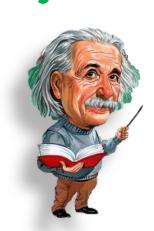
$$d(\overline{AB}) = \sqrt{[(13) - 2)]^2 + [(15) - (-5)]^2}$$

$$d(\overline{AB}) = \sqrt{[(9)]^2 + [(20)]^2}$$

$$d(\overline{AB}) = \sqrt{81 + 400}$$

$$d(\overline{AB}) = \sqrt{481}$$

iMuy bien!



$$d (\overline{AB}) = \sqrt{481} \text{m}$$