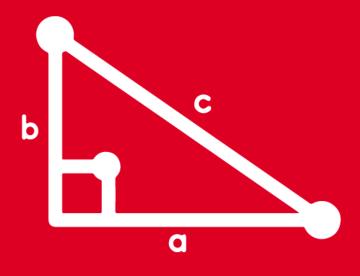
TRIGONOMETRY

Chapter 1, 2 and 3





REVIEW



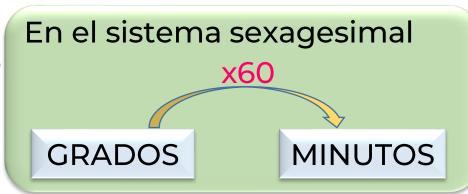


Convierta los siguientes ángulos a minutos sexagesimales:

I) 12° II) 20° III) 15°







III)
$$15^{\circ} = 15(60') = 900'$$

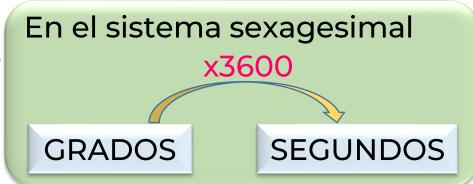


Convierta los siguientes ángulos a segundos sexagesimales:









II)
$$10^\circ = 10(3600^\circ) = 36000^\circ$$

Calcule P - Q , Si:
$$P = \frac{4^{\circ}20^{'}}{10^{'}} \land Q = \frac{10^{\circ}30^{'}}{63^{'}}$$





En el sistema sexagesimal

GRADOS MIN

MINUTOS

Resolución:

Procedemos a operar:

$$P = \frac{4^{\circ}20'}{10'}$$

$$P = \frac{4(60') + 20'}{10'}$$

$$P = \frac{240' + 20'}{10'}$$

$$P = \frac{260^{x}}{10^{x}}$$

$$P = 26$$

$$Q = \frac{10^{\circ}30'}{63'}$$

$$Q = \frac{10(60') + 30'}{63'}$$

$$Q = \frac{600' + 30'}{63'}$$

$$Q = \frac{630^{x}}{63^{x}}$$

$$Q = 10$$

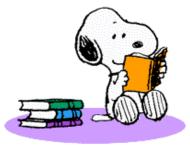
Piden: P - Q = 26 - 10

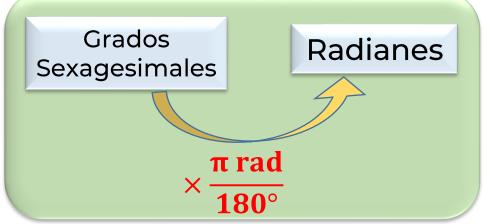


Convertir los siguientes ángulos al sistema radial:

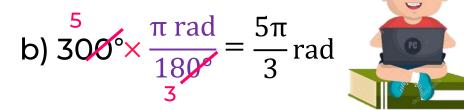
- a) 120° b) 300° c) 220°







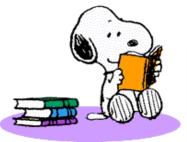
a)
$$120^{6} \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180^{6}} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

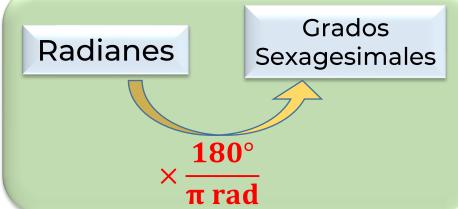


c)
$$\frac{11}{220} \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{\frac{180}{9}} = \frac{11\pi}{9} \text{ rad}$$

Calcule el valor de:
$$A = \frac{300^{\circ}}{\frac{5\pi \text{ rad}}{18}} + 4$$







$$A = \frac{300^{\circ}}{\frac{5\pi \operatorname{rad}}{18}} + 4$$

$$A = \frac{300^{\circ}}{\frac{5\pi \text{ rad}}{18^{\circ}} \times \frac{180^{\circ 10^{\circ}}}{\pi \text{ rad}}} + 4$$

$$A = \frac{300^{\circ}}{50^{\circ}} + 4$$

$$A = 6 + 4$$

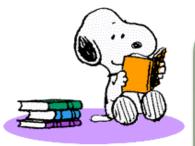


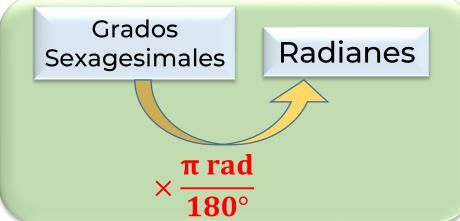
$$A = 10$$

Calcule la medida del ángulo θ en el sistema radial.

$$\theta = 42^{\circ} + 38^{\circ} + 50^{\circ} - 10^{\circ}$$







Resolución:

Procedemos a realizar la suma:

$$\theta = 42^{\circ} + 38^{\circ} + 50^{\circ} - 10^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = 120^{\circ}$$

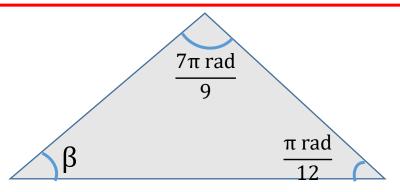
Ahora lo vamos a convertir al sistema radial:

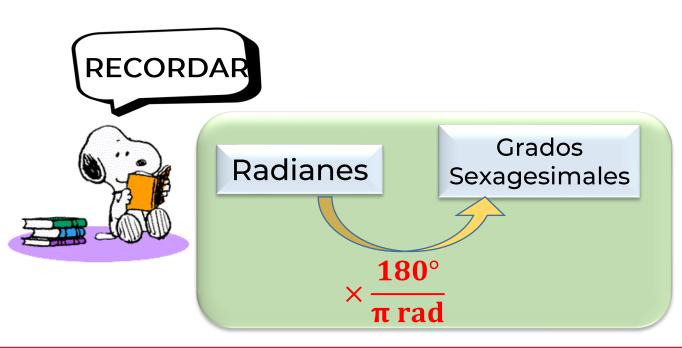
$$\theta = \frac{2}{120^{\circ}} \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{\frac{180^{\circ}}{3}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{3}$$



En el triángulo mostrado calcular el valor de β en el sistema sexagesimal:





Resolución:

En el triángulo:

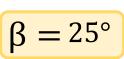
$$\frac{7\pi}{9} \text{rad} + \frac{\pi}{12} \text{rad} + \beta = 180^{\circ}$$

Convertimos al sistema sexagesimal:

$$\frac{7\pi \operatorname{rad}}{\cancel{\cancel{1}}} \times \frac{\cancel{\cancel{180}}^{\circ}}{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{110}}}} + \frac{\pi \operatorname{rad}}{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{120}}}} \times \frac{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{180}}}^{\circ}}{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{110}}}}}} + \beta = 180^{\circ}$$

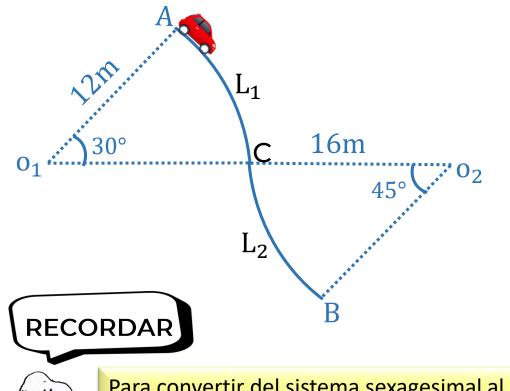
$$140^{\circ} + 15^{\circ} + \beta = 180^{\circ}$$

 $155^{\circ} + \beta = 180^{\circ}$
 $\beta = 180^{\circ} - 155^{\circ}$





En la gráfica se muestra un auto Porsche desplazándose del punto A al punto B. calcule la longitud de la trayectoria recorrida por el auto Porsche.



Para convertir del sistema sexagesimal al sistema radial se multiplica por $\frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180^{\circ}}$

Resolución:

Sabemos que: $L = \theta$. R

Convertir los ángulos al sistema radial:

$$\frac{\sqrt[1]{30^6} \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180^6} = \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{6}$$

Calculando L₁

$$L_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} x 12m = 2\pi m$$

$$\frac{\pi \operatorname{rad}}{180^{\circ}} = \frac{\pi \operatorname{rad}}{4}$$

Calculando L₂

$$L_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 16 \,\mathrm{m} = 4\pi \,\mathrm{m}$$

Nos piden:

$$L_1 + L_2 = 2\pi m + 4\pi m = 6\pi m$$

Del grafico, calcule R:





Resolución:

Sabemos que:

$$L = \theta R$$

Tenemos:

$$L = 5\pi \text{ cm } \wedge \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ rad}$$

Reemplacemos:

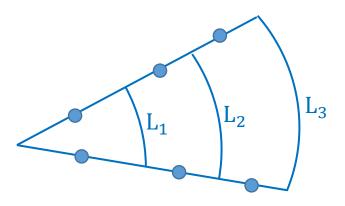
$$5\pi$$
 cm $=\frac{\pi}{4}$ xR



R = 20cm



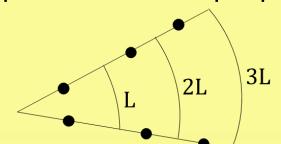
Del gráfico, reduzca
$$M = \frac{2L_3 + 4L_1}{L_2}$$







Caso particular de la propiedad



Resolución:

Entonces tenemos que:

$$L_1 = L$$

$$L_2 = 2L$$

$$L_3 = 3L$$

Vamos a reemplazar:

$$M = \frac{2(3L) + 4(L)}{(2L)}$$

$$M = \frac{6L + 4L}{2L}$$

$$M = \frac{10 L}{2 L} \blacksquare$$

