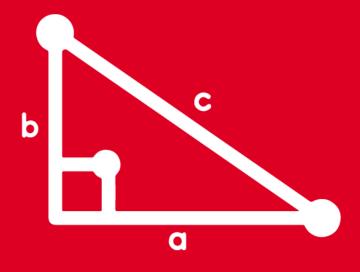
TRIGONOMETRY Chapter 12



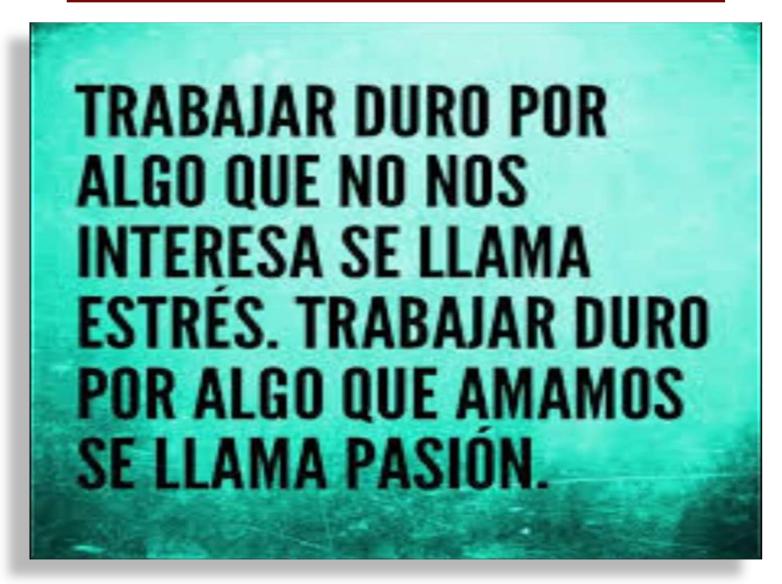


Aplicaciones de las propiedades de las razones trigonométricas de un ángulo agudo



MOTIVATING STRATEGY









APLICACIONES DE LAS PROPIEDADES DE LAS RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE UN ÁNGULO AGUDO

Razones trigonométricas recíprocas

 $sen\alpha.csc\alpha = 1$

 $\cos\alpha$. $\sec\alpha = 1$

 $tan\alpha.cot\alpha = 1$

Los ángulos en ambas razones trigonométricas son iguales

Razones trigonométricas de

ángulos complementarios Si $\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}$ Se cumple que

 $sen\alpha = cos\beta$

 $sec\alpha = csc\beta$

 $tan\alpha = cot\beta$

La igualdad solo se da cuando los ángulos $\alpha y \beta son$







Indique la propiedad aplicada

- a. tan40°.cot40° =1
- b. sec2°= csc88°
- c. sen21°.csc21°=1

Resolución:



R.T. de ángulos complementarios

Si
$$\alpha$$
 + β = 90° $\sec \alpha = \csc \beta$

$$tan\alpha = cot\beta$$

 $sen\alpha = cos\beta$









$$B = \frac{3 \text{sen16}^{\circ}}{\cos 74^{\circ}} - \frac{\tan 19^{\circ}}{\cot 71^{\circ}}$$



Si
$$\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$sen\alpha = cos\beta$$
 \Rightarrow $sen16^{\circ} = cos74^{\circ}$

$$\tan \alpha = \cot \beta$$
 | $\Rightarrow \tan 19^\circ = \cot 71^\circ$

Resolución:

$$A = 2(1) + 3(1)$$

$$A = 2 + 3 \implies A = 5$$

$$B = \frac{3 \text{sen} 16^{\circ}}{\cos 74^{\circ}} - \frac{\tan 19^{\circ}}{\cot 71^{\circ}}$$

$$B = \frac{3\cos 74^{\circ}}{\cos 74^{\circ}} - \frac{\cot 71^{\circ}}{\cot 71^{\circ}}$$

$$B = 3 - 1 \implies B = 2$$

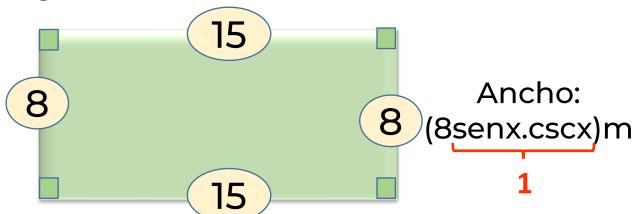
Piden:
$$A + B = 5 + 2$$

$$\therefore A + B = 7$$



Mi amiga María ha heredado un terreno, cerca a La Molina, dicho terreno tiene forma rectangular, como se muestra en el dibujo y sus dimensiones son las

siguientes:



Largo: (15<u>tanx.cotx</u>)m



Calcule el perímetro y área de dicho terreno.



Ancho =
$$8(1) = 8m$$

largo = $15(1) = 15m$

Piden:

$$2p = 8 + 8 + 15 + 15 = 46m$$

$$\text{Área} = 15\text{mx8m} = 120\text{m}^2$$



Reduzca la expresión: M = (5sen10° + 3cos80°)csc10°

Resolución:

$$M = (5sen10^{\circ} + 3cos80^{\circ})csc10^{\circ}$$

$$M = (5sen10^{\circ} + 3sen10^{\circ})csc10^{\circ}$$

$$M = 8(1)$$

$$\therefore$$
 M = 8





Si
$$\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$sen\alpha = cos\beta$$



R.T.

senalesce 1



Calcule el valor de sen($x+20^{\circ}$); si sen($5x+20^{\circ}$).csc($2x+50^{\circ}$) = 1

Resolución:

Del dato:

$$sen(5x+20^{\circ}).csc(2x+50^{\circ}) = 1$$

$$5x + 20^{\circ} = 2x + 50^{\circ}$$

$$5x - 2x = 50^{\circ} - 20^{\circ}$$

$$3x = 30^{\circ}$$

$$x = \frac{30^{\circ}}{3}$$

$$x = 10^{\circ}$$

Piden:

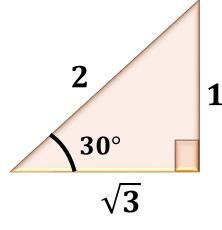
Reemplazando x:

$$sen(x+20^{\circ}) = sen(10^{\circ}+20^{\circ})$$

$$sen(x+20^\circ) = sen(30^\circ)$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{sen}(x + 20^{\circ}) = \frac{1}{2}$$







Calcule el valor de tan(4β - 3°); si sec(2β +12°) = csc(3β +18°)

Resolución:

Del

$$\sec(2\beta+12^\circ) = \csc(3\beta+18^\circ)$$

$$2\beta + 12^{\circ} + 3\beta + 18^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$5\beta + 30^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$5\beta = 90^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}$$

$$5\beta = 60^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = \frac{60^{\circ}}{5}$$

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

Piden:

 $tan(4\beta - 3^\circ)$

Reemplazando β:

$$tan(4\beta - 3^{\circ}) = tan(4(12^{\circ}) - 3^{\circ})$$

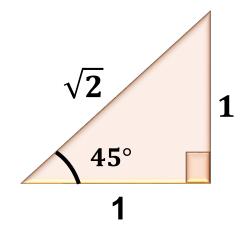
$$tan(4\beta - 3^{\circ}) = tan(48^{\circ} - 3^{\circ})$$

$$tan(4\beta - 3^{\circ}) = tan45^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \tan(4\beta - 3^{\circ}) = 1$$



$$secx = cscy$$





Calcule el valor de cos(x + y), si $tan(2x-10^\circ).cot(x+14^\circ) = 1$ y $sec(3y+12^\circ) = csc(6^\circ-y)$

Resolución:

Del dato:

tan(2x-10°).cot(x+14°) = 1

$$2x - 10^\circ = x + 14^\circ$$

 $2x - x = 14^\circ + 10^\circ$

$$x = 24^{\circ}$$

sec(3y+12°) = csc(6°-y)

$$3y + 12^{\circ} + 6^{\circ} - y = 90^{\circ}$$

 $2y + 18^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$
 $2y = 90^{\circ} - 18^{\circ}$
 $2y = 72^{\circ}$
 $y = \frac{72^{\circ}}{2}$ $y = 36^{\circ}$

Piden:

$$cos(x + y) = cos(24^{\circ} + 36^{\circ})$$

$$\cos(x + y) = \cos(60^\circ)$$

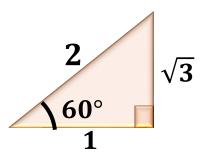
$$\therefore \cos(x+y) = \frac{1}{2}$$



R.T. de ángulos complementarios

$$Si x + y = 90^{\circ}$$

$$secx = cscy$$





Calcule el valor de x, si tan2x.tan $20^\circ = 1$

Resolución:

Del dato:

 $tan2x.tan20^{\circ} = 1$

Reemplazando:

$$tan2x.cot70^{\circ} = 1$$

$$2x = 70^{\circ}$$

$$x = \frac{70^{\circ}}{2}$$

$$x = 35^{\circ}$$





R.T. de ángulos complementarios

$$Si x + y = 90^{\circ}$$

$$tanx = coty$$

