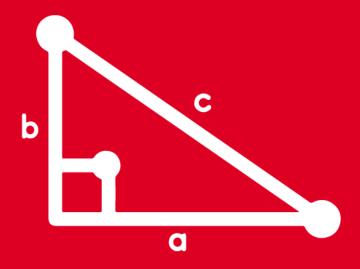
# TRIGONOMETRY Chapter 8



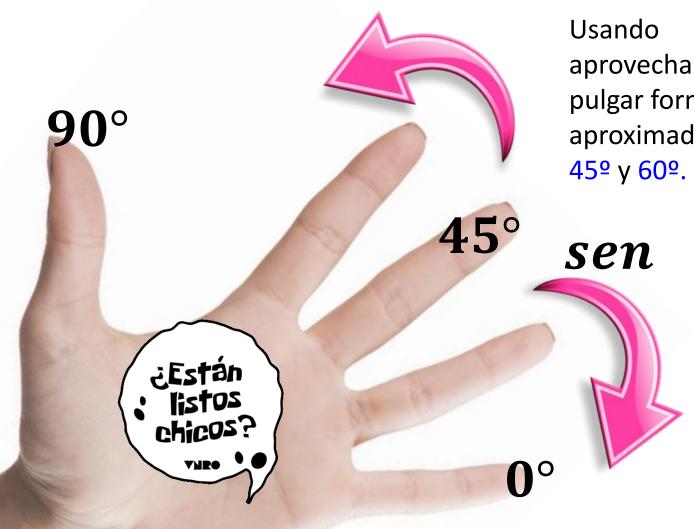


Razones trigonométricas de ángulos notables de 30°,60°,45°



## **HELICO-MOTIVACIÓN**





Usando nuestra mano izquierda, aprovecharemos que el dedo meñique y el pulgar forman 90º. Y los otros tres dedos forman aproximadamente los ángulos notables de 30º, 45º y 60º.

Haremos:

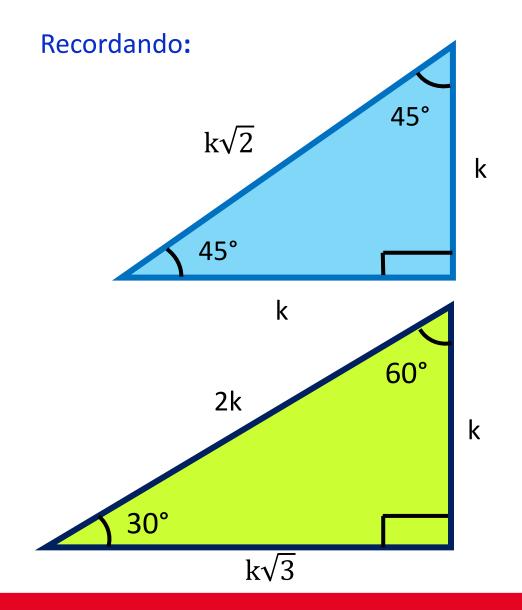
$$\frac{\sqrt{\text{Cant. de Dedos}}}{2}$$

Para el seno consideraremos la cantidad de dedos que estén por debajo del dedo seleccionado.

Para el coseno consideraremos la cantidad de dedos que estén por encima del dedo seleccionado.

## **HELICO THEORY**





R.T	30°	60°	45°
sen	<u>1</u>	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
cos	<b>3 2</b>	1 2	<b>1</b> √ <b>2</b>
tan	<b>1</b> √ <b>3</b>	√ <b>3</b>	1
cot	$\sqrt{3}$	<b>1</b> √ <b>3</b>	1
sec	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	2	√ <b>2</b>
CSC	2	<b>2</b> √ <b>3</b>	√ <b>2</b>

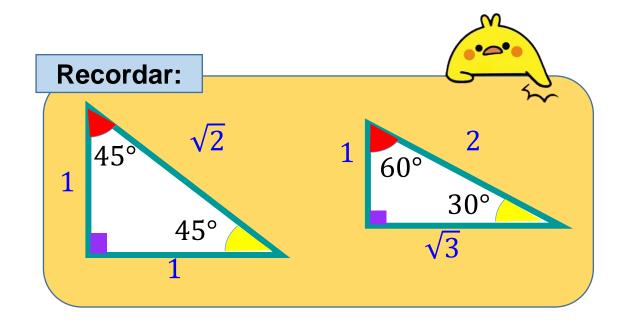


## 1. Complete los espacios en blanco:

a.  $10 \text{ sen } 30^{\circ} = 5$ 

b.  $\sqrt{3} \tan 60^{\circ} = 3$ 

c.  $6 \cot 45^{\circ} = 6$ 



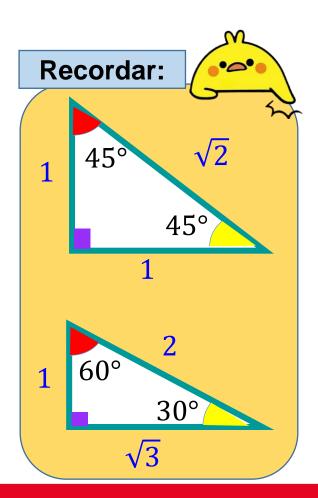
- a.  $10 \sin 30^{\circ} = 10 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 5$
- b.  $\sqrt{3} \tan 60^{\circ} = \sqrt{3} \times (\sqrt{3}) = 3$
- c.  $6 \cot 45^{\circ} = 6 \times (1) = 6$



#### 2. Calcule A+B si:

$$A = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen} 45^{\circ} + \tan 45^{\circ}$$

$$B = \sqrt{3} \cot 30^{\circ} + \cot 45^{\circ}$$



$$A = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen} 45^{\circ} + \tan 45^{\circ}$$

$$A = \sqrt{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + (1)$$

$$A = 1 + 1$$

$$A = 2$$

$$B = \sqrt{3} \cot 30^{\circ} + \cot 45^{\circ}$$

$$B = \sqrt{3} \times \left(\sqrt{3}\right) + (1)$$

$$B = 3 + 1$$

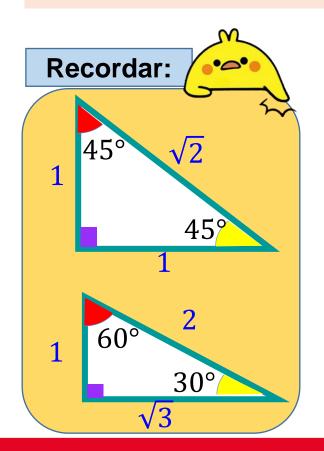
$$B = 4$$

$$\therefore A + B = 6$$



#### 3. Calcule

$$M = \frac{12 \tan 45^{\circ} + 8 \sin 30^{\circ}}{\sec^{2} 60^{\circ}}$$



## **RESOLUCIÓN**:

$$M = \frac{12 \times (1) + 8 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{(2)^2}$$

$$M = \frac{12+4}{4} = \frac{16}{4}$$

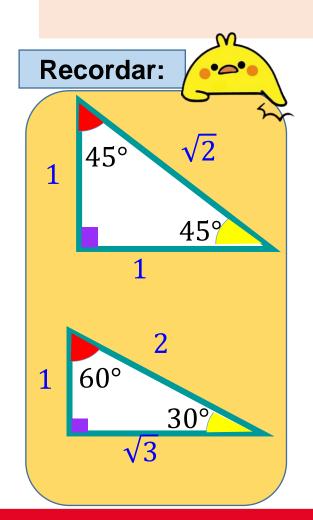
 $\therefore M = 4$ 





4. Determine el valor de x.

$$x \tan^2 60^{\circ} - 2 \csc 30^{\circ} = 5 \cot 45^{\circ}$$



$$x \tan^2 60^\circ - 2 \csc 30^\circ = 5 \cot 45^\circ$$

$$x\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2 - 2(2) = 5(1)$$

$$3x - 4 = 5$$

$$3x = 9$$

$$x = \frac{9}{3}$$

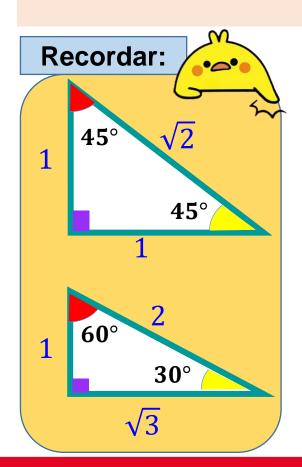
$$\therefore x = 3$$





### 5. Efectúe:

$$\frac{y + \tan 45^{\circ}}{\sec 60^{\circ}} = \frac{y - \cot^2 30^{\circ}}{\sqrt{2} \sec 45^{\circ}}$$



$$\frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{y-(\sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}$$

$$\frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{1}$$

$$y + 1 = 2(y - 3)$$

$$y + 1 = 2y - 6$$



6. Marcos es un gran fan de los videojuegos. Entra a una tienda de nombre Playmania para mirar algunos precios. Los precios de los tres productos que a marcos le interesan son:

VIDEOJUEGOS	PRECIO (\$)	
JACKBOX	А	
MINICRAFT	В	
GRAND THEFT AUTO	С	

Donde:  $A = 80 \text{ sen } 30^{\circ}$ 

 $B = 50 \text{ sen}^2 45^{\circ}$ 

 $C = 15\sqrt{3} \tan 60^{\circ}$ 

Si Marcos solo cuenta con \$65

a. ¿Cuántos videojuegos podrá comprar?

b. ¿Cuál o cuales de ellos comprará?

RESOLUCIÓN:  

$$A = 80 \operatorname{sen} 30^{\circ} = 80 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 40 \qquad A = 40$$

$$B = 50 \operatorname{sen}^{2} 45^{\circ} = 50 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} = 70 \times \frac{1}{2} \qquad B = 25$$

$$B = 50 \text{ sen}^2 45^\circ = 50 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 70 \times \frac{1}{2} \implies B = 25$$

$$C = 15\sqrt{3} \tan 60^\circ = 15\sqrt{3} \times (\sqrt{3}) = 15 \times 3$$
  $C = 45$ 



Podrá comprar hasta 2 videojuegos.



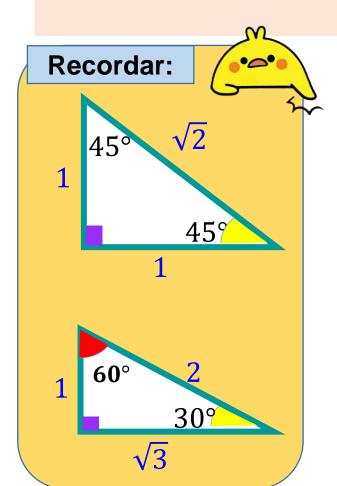
Con sus \$65 comprara el JACKBOX y MINICRAFT a la vez.



#### 7. Calcule $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}$ si

$$A = \csc^2 60^\circ + \sin 30^\circ$$





## **RESOLUCIÓN**:

$$A = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{(4)(2) + (3)(1)}{(3)(2)}$$

$$A = \frac{8+3}{6}$$

$$A = \frac{11}{6}$$

$$B = (\sqrt{2})^2 + (2)^2$$

$$B = 2 + 4$$



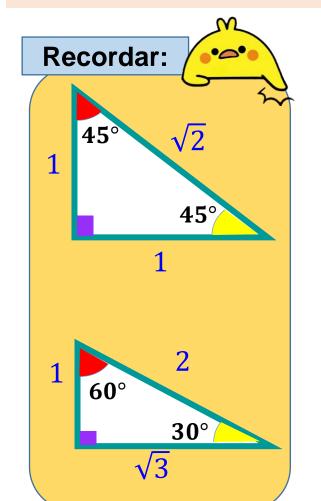
## Piden:

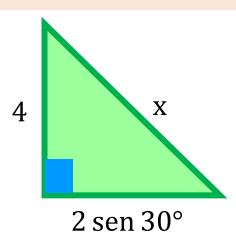
$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \left(\frac{11}{6}\right) \left(6\right)$$

$$\therefore A \cdot B = 11$$



8. De las figuras mostradas, establezca una relación:





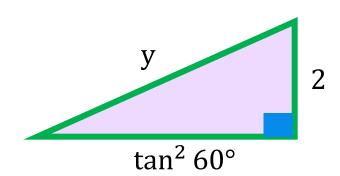
$$x^2 = (4)^2 + (2 \sin 30^\circ)^2$$

$$x^2 = 16 + \left[2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^2$$

$$x^2 = 16 + 1$$
  $x = \sqrt{17}$ 

$$x = \sqrt{17}$$





$$y^2 = (2)^2 + (\tan^2 60^\circ)^2$$

$$y^2 = 4 + \left[ \left( \sqrt{3} \right)^2 \right]^2$$

$$y^2 = 4 + 9$$
  $y =$