# TRIGONOMETRY

**Chapter 03** 





**Sector Circular** 







#### 1. Definición

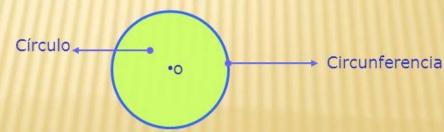
#### 1.1 Circunferencia

Línea curva, cerrada y plana, cuyos puntos equidistan (igual distancia) de un punto fijo llamado centro.



#### 1.2 Círculo

Región del plano limitado por una circunferencia

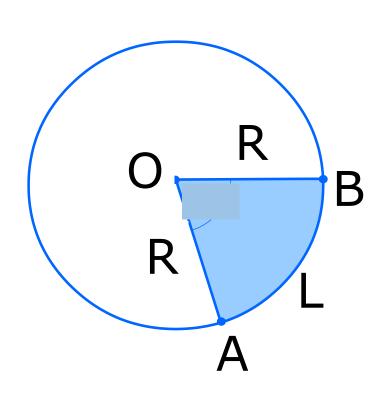




### SECTOR CIRCULAR



# Región circular limitada por dos radios y el arco de correspondiente.



#### **Donde:**

(\( \Q AOB \)): Sector circular AOB

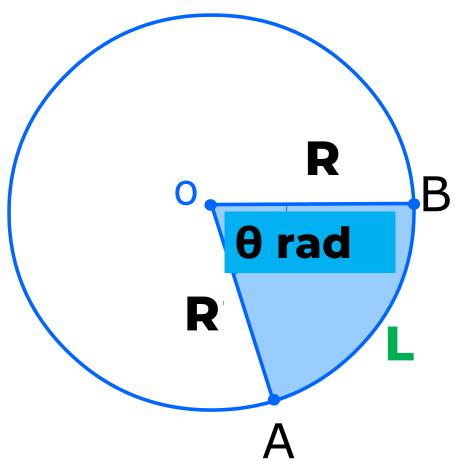
R: radio de la circunferencia

L: Longitud  $\widehat{AB}$ 

#### LONGITUD DE ARCO



**Donde:** 



L: Longitud AB

R: Longitud del radio de la circunferencia

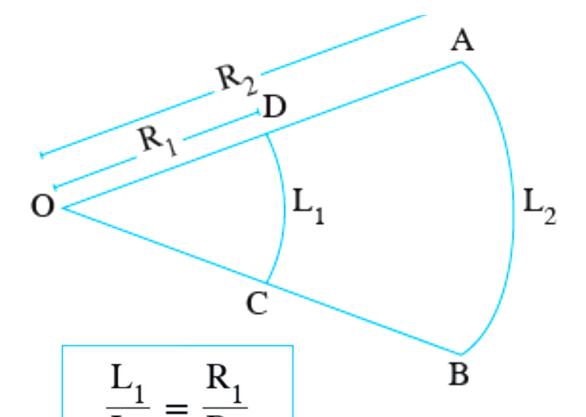
Se cumple:

$$^{\circ \circ} \boxed{L = \theta_{x}R}$$

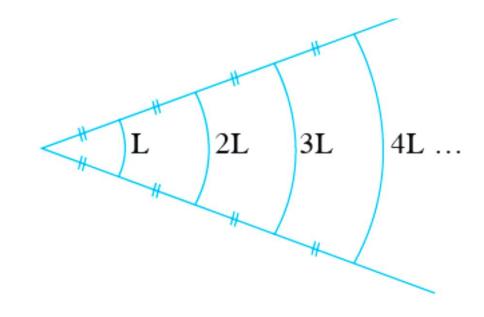
## **PROPIEDADE**



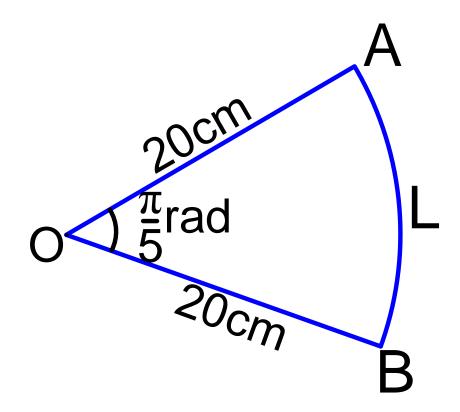
## **PROPIEDAD**§



## PROPIEDAD 2



# Del gráfico, calcule L.



## Resolución:



#### Recordand

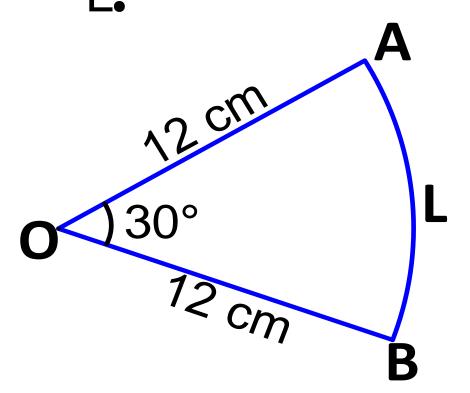
o: 
$$^{\circ} \circ L = \theta \times R$$

$$L = \left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)(20)$$

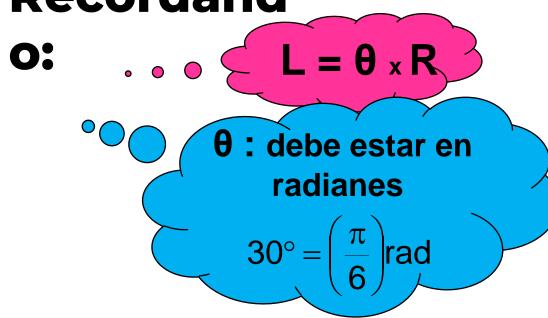
$$L = 4\pi \text{ cm}$$



De gráfico, calcule



Recordand

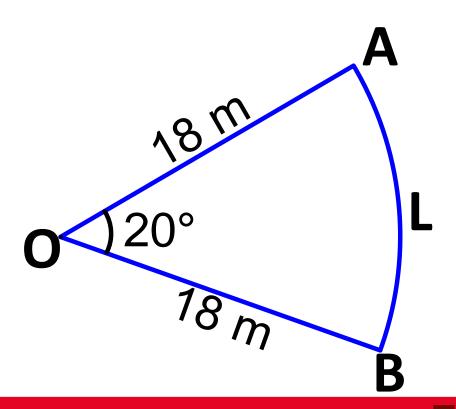


$$L = \left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)(12)$$

$$L = 2\pi \text{ cm}$$

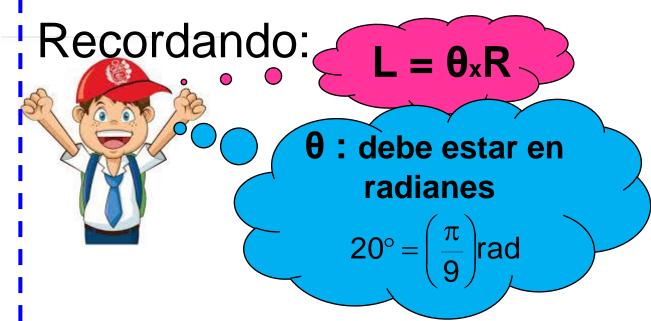
#### HELICO | PRACTICE

En un sector circular el ángulo central mide 20° y su radio 18 m. Calcule la longitud de su arco.



## Resolución:

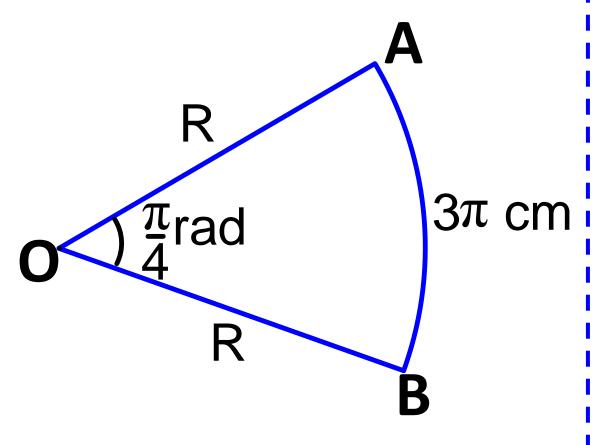




$$L = \left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right)(18)$$

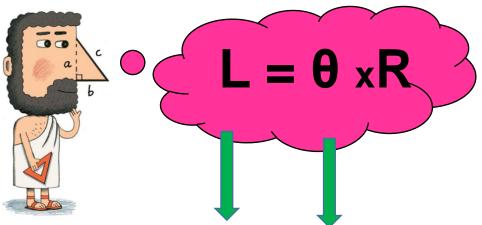
$$L = 2\pi m$$

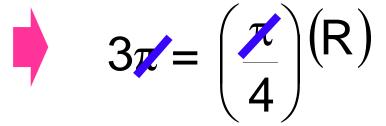




# Del gráfico, calcule R. Recordando Resolución:









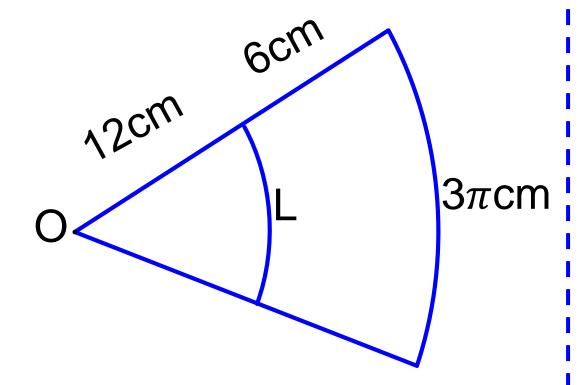
R = 12 cm

## Resolución:

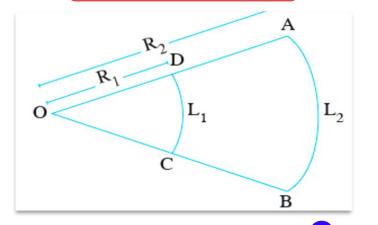




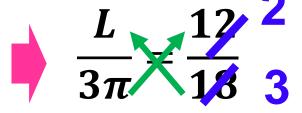
## Del gráfico, calcule

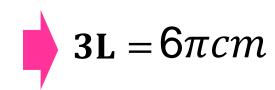






$$\frac{L_1}{L_2} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$



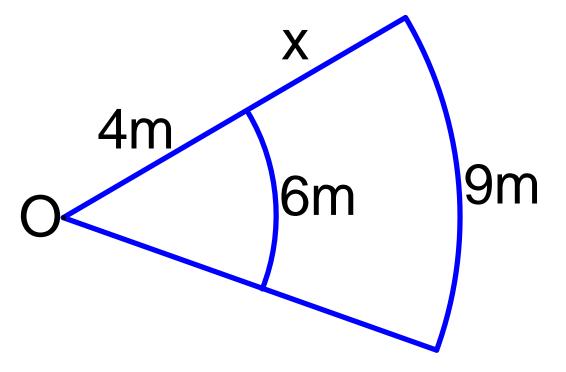


$$L = \frac{2\pi cm}{3}$$

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 $\therefore L = 2\pi cm$ 

### Del gráfico, calcule x.



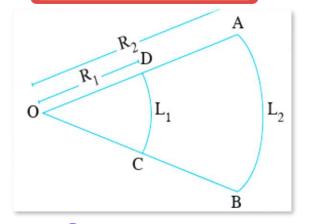
## Resolución:



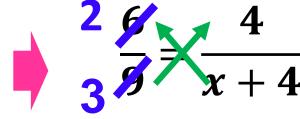


#### \*\* RECUERDA \*\*





$$\frac{L_1}{L_2} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$



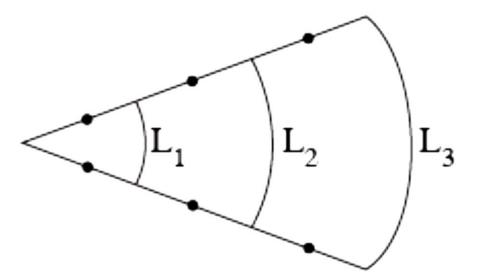
$$\frac{1}{2}(x+4) = 3(4) \frac{2}{4}$$
$$x+4=6$$

$$x = 2 cm$$

## 7

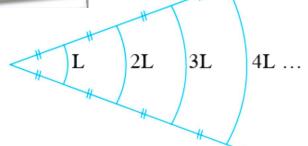
## Del gráfico, redu

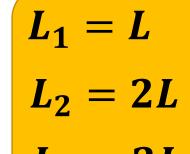
$$E = \frac{2L_3 + L_2}{L_1}$$



## Resolución:







#### Reemplazando

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

$$E=\frac{8L}{L}$$



HELICO | PRACTICE

En la gráfica se muestra un auto desplazándose del punto A al punto B. Calcule la longitud de la trayectoria recorrida por dicho auto.

