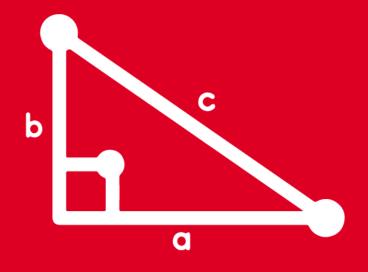


TRIGONOMETRY

Session 2 ADVISORY





TOMOS 5 y 6





1) Calcule el producto del máximo y el mínimo valor de la tan β , si $|4\tan\beta-3|=|\tan\beta+12|$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$4\tan \beta - 3 = \tan \beta + 12$$
$$3\tan \beta = 15$$

$$tan \beta = 5$$

Máximo

$$4\tan\beta - 3 = -(\tan\beta + 12)$$

$$4\tan\beta - 3 = -\tan\beta - 12$$

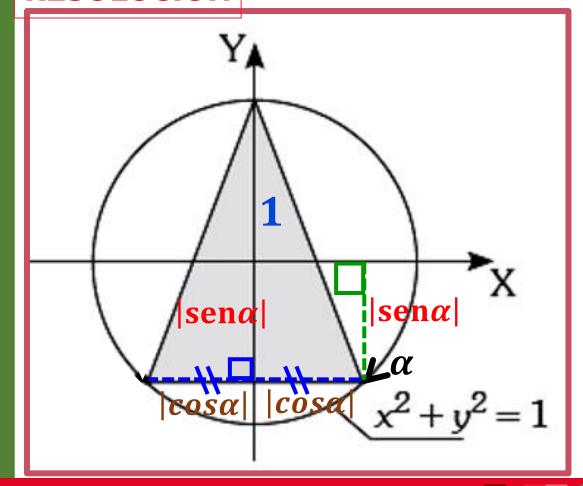
$$5\tan \beta = -9$$

$$\tan \beta = -\frac{9}{5}$$

$$tan\beta_{max}.tan\beta_{min} = -9$$

2) Del gráfico, determine el área de la región sombreada.

RESOLUCIÓN







$$S = \frac{b \times h}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{(\mathbf{Z}|\cos\alpha|)(1+|\mathbf{sen}\alpha|)}{\mathbf{Z}}$$

como: $\alpha \in IVC$

$$|cos\alpha| = cos\alpha$$

$$|sen\alpha| = -sen\alpha$$

$$S = (\cos \alpha)(1 - \sin \alpha)$$

$$S = \cos\alpha(1 - \sin\alpha) u^2$$

01

variación de "k" que verifica la igualdad.

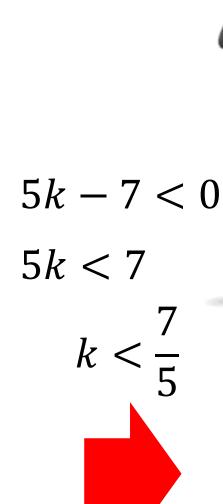
RESOLUCIÓN

Como $\phi \in IVC$ entonces:

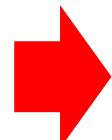
$$tan\phi < 0$$

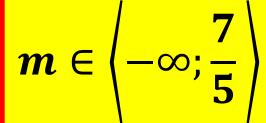


$$\frac{5k-7}{11} < 0$$



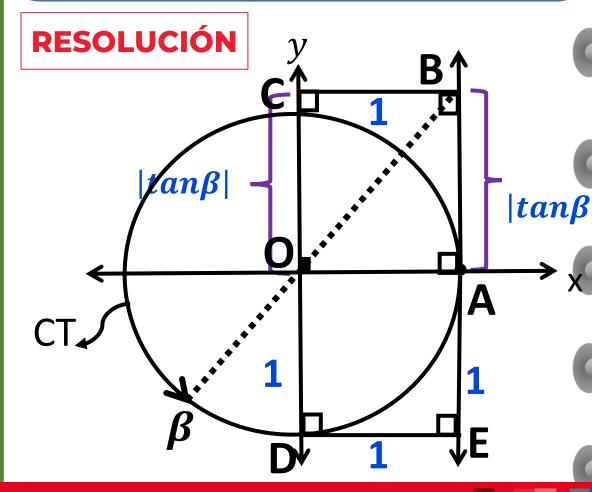








4) Del gráfico, calcular el perímetro del rectángulo BCDE



$$AE = OD = 1$$

$$DE = BC = 1$$

$$AB = |tan\beta| = OC$$

Nos piden el perímetro:

$$2p = BC + CO + OD + DE + EA + AB$$

$$|2p = 1 + |tan\beta| + 1 + 1 + 1 + |tan\beta|$$

$$2p = 4 + 2|tan\beta|$$

$$\beta \epsilon IIIC \rightarrow |tan\beta| = tan\beta$$

$$2p = 4 + 2(tan\beta)$$

$$2p = (4 + 2tan\beta) u$$

5) Si: $\sec \beta - \tan \beta = \frac{1}{2}$,

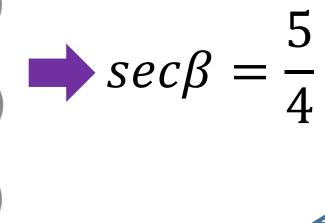
calcule: $F = 20(sen\beta + cos\beta)$

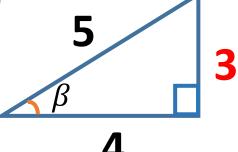


Dato:
$$\sec \beta - \tan \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

Propiedad:
$$sec\beta + tan\beta = 2$$

$$2sec\beta = \frac{5}{2}$$





Piden:

$$F = 20(sen\beta + cos\beta)$$

$$F = 20\left(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5}\right) = 20\left(\frac{7}{5}\right)$$

F=28

HELICO | ASESORY



6) Si: senx – cosx = $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{5}$

Reduzca: K = secx. cscx + 11/9

RESOLUCIÓN

Del dato: $sen x - cos x = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{5}$

ELEVAMOS AL CUADRADO

$$sen^2x + cos^2x - 2senx.cosx = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$1 - 2senx.cosx = \frac{7}{25}$$

$sen^2x + cos^2x = 1$

$$\frac{18}{25} = 2senx.cosx$$

$$\frac{9}{25} = senx.cosx$$

$$\frac{25}{9} = secx.cscx$$

Piden:
$$K = secx. cscx + \frac{11}{9}$$

$$K = \frac{25}{9} + \frac{11}{9} = \frac{36}{9}$$

$$K = 4$$



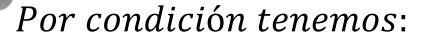
7)Si: $tan\alpha + cot\alpha = 7$, reduzca:

$$K = sec^2 \alpha + csc^2 \alpha + 1$$

RESOLUCIÓN

 $tan\alpha + cot\alpha = sec\alpha. csc\alpha$

$$sec^2\alpha + csc^2\alpha = sec^2\alpha . csc^2\alpha$$



$$tan\alpha + cot\alpha = 7$$

Por identidad:
$$seca. csc\alpha = 7$$

Al cuadrado:
$$sec^2\alpha.csc^2\alpha = 49$$

Por identidad:
$$sec^2\alpha + csc^2\alpha = 49$$

Nos piden:
$$K = sec^2\alpha + csc^2\alpha + 1$$

$$K = 49 + 1$$

K = 50



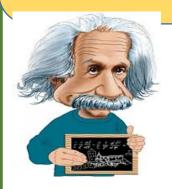
8)Reduzca:

$$M=\sqrt{3}tan40^{\circ}+\sqrt{3}tan20^{\circ}+3tan40^{\circ}.tan20^{\circ}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

Recordar:

tanx + tany + tan(x + y).tanx.tany = tan(x + y)



Nos piden reducir:

$$M = \sqrt{3}tan40^{\circ} + \sqrt{3}tan20^{\circ} + 3tan40^{\circ}$$
. $tan20^{\circ}$

Factorizamos $\sqrt{3}$

$$M = \sqrt{3}(tan40^{\circ} + tan20^{\circ} + \sqrt{3}tan40^{\circ}.tan20^{\circ})$$

$$tan60^{\circ} = tan(40^{\circ} + 20^{\circ})$$

$$M = \sqrt{3}[tan(40^{\circ} + 20^{\circ})]$$

$$M = \sqrt{3}.\sqrt{3}$$

M=3

HELICO | ASESORY



9)En el triángulo ABC se cumple que tanB = $\frac{5}{3}$ y tanC = 6; calcular cotA

RESOLUCIÓN

Como ABC es un triángulo, entonces:

$$A + B + C = 180^{\circ}$$

Recordar:

Si:
$$A + B + C = 180^{\circ}$$



Se cumple:

$$tanA + tanB + tanC = tanA.tanB.tanC$$

$$tanA + \frac{5}{3} + 6 = tanA.\frac{5}{3}.6$$

$$tanA + \frac{23}{3} = \frac{30}{3}tanA$$
 Multiplicar por

$$3tanA + 23 = 30tanA$$

$$23 = 27 tan A$$

$$\frac{23}{27} = tanA$$

$$cot A = \frac{27}{23}$$

HELICO | ASESORY

◎1

10)Juan gasta diario en la cafetería s/.(4E). ¿ Cuánto gastará en total a la semana?

$$E = (1 + sen^2 \alpha) (1 + cos^2 \alpha)$$

Si:
$$sen^6\alpha + cos^6\alpha = \frac{1}{4}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

Del dato:

$$sen^6\alpha + cos^6\alpha = \frac{1}{4}$$

Por identidad: $1 - 3sen^2 \alpha cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\frac{3}{4} = 3sen^2 \alpha cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = sen^2 \alpha cos^2 \alpha$$

Sabemos que:

$$E = (1 + sen^2\alpha)(1 + cos^2\alpha)$$

$$E = 1 + \cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha\cos^2\alpha$$

1

$$E = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{4} \qquad E = \frac{9}{4}$$

Gasto diario:
$$4E = 4\frac{9}{4} = 9$$

Nos piden gasto semanal: 7(9)

s/63