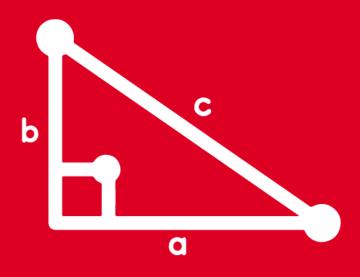


TRIGONOMETRY

Chapter 4,5 and 6



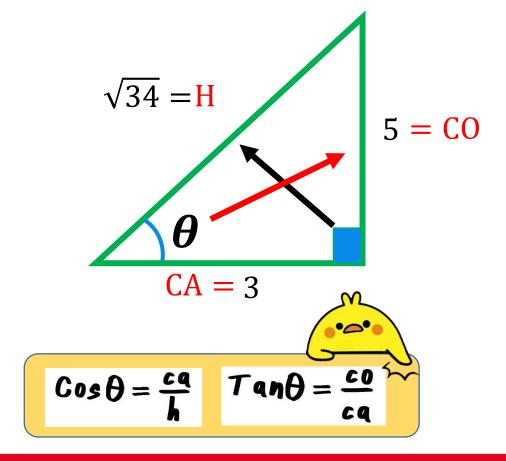


REVIEW



De la figura, efectúe:

$$M = \sqrt{34}\cos\theta + 6\tan\theta$$



Resolución:

Por el Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(H)^2 = (5)^2 + (3)^2$$

$$(H)^2 = 25 + 9$$

$$(H)^2 = 34$$
 $H = \sqrt{34}$

Piden:

$$M = \sqrt{34}\cos\theta + 6\tan\theta$$

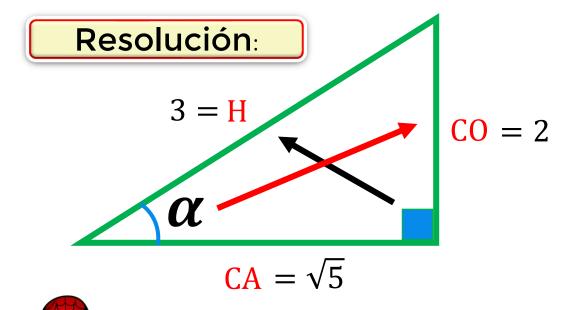
$$M = \sqrt{34} \times \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{34}}\right) + 6 \times \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$$

$$M = 3 + 10$$

∴ M = 13

Si $sen \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$, siendo " α " un ángulo agudo, efectúe

$$C = 9\cos^2\alpha + 9$$



 $\cos \theta = \frac{cq}{l}$

Del dato:
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{CC}{H}$$

Por el Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(CA)^2 + (2)^2 = (3)^2$$

 $(CA)^2 + 4 = 9$
 $(CA)^2 = 5$ $CA = \sqrt{5}$

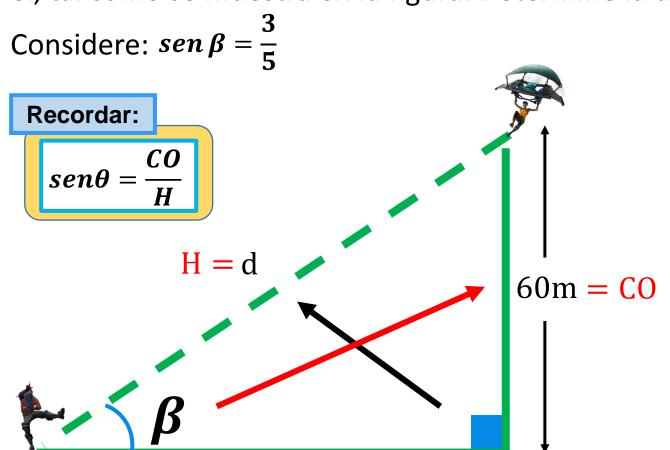
Piden:
$$C = 9 \cos^2 \alpha + 9$$

$$C = 9 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^2 + 9$$

$$C = 9 \times \frac{5}{9} + 9$$

$$\therefore C = 14$$

María se encuentra a **60m** de altura desde donde observa a José y se dirige hacia él, tal como se muestra en la figura. Determine la distancia **d** entre María y José,



CA

Resolución:

Del dato:
$$\sin \beta = \frac{3}{5} \cdots (1)$$

Del gráfico:

$$sen \beta = \frac{60}{d} \cdots (2)$$

Igualando (1) y (2):

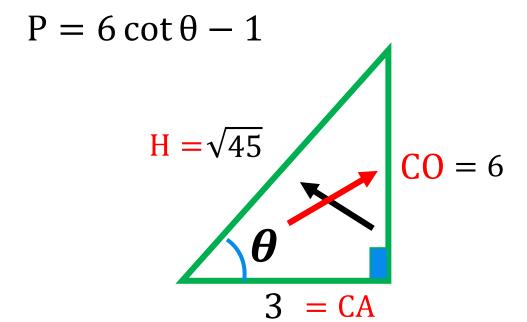
$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{60}{d}$$

$$3d = 5 \times 60$$

$$d = \frac{5 \times 60}{3}$$

d = 100 m

Del gráfico, efectúe:





Recordar:

$$cot\theta = \frac{CA}{CO}$$

Resolución:

Por el Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(CO)^2 + (3)^2 = (\sqrt{45})^2$$

$$(CO)^2 + 9 = 45$$

$$(CO)^2 = 36 \implies CO = 6$$

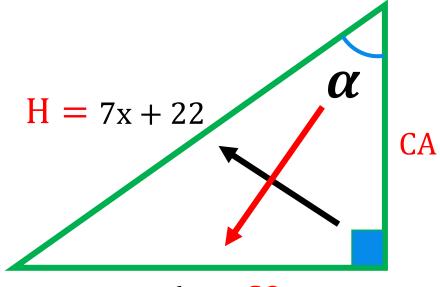
Piden:

$$P = 6 \cot \theta - 1$$

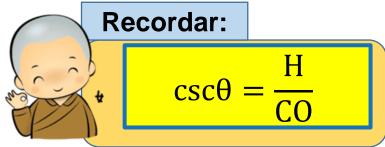
$$P = 6 \times \left(\frac{3}{6}\right) - 1$$

$$\therefore P = 2$$

Del gráfico, calcule x si $\csc \alpha = 3$:







Resolución:

Del dato:
$$\csc \alpha = \frac{3}{1} \dots (1)$$

Del gráfico, se observa

$$\csc \alpha = \frac{(7x + 22)}{6x} \cdots (2)$$

Igualando (1) y (2)

$$\frac{3}{1} = \frac{(7x + 22)}{6x}$$

$$3(6x) = 1(7x + 22)$$

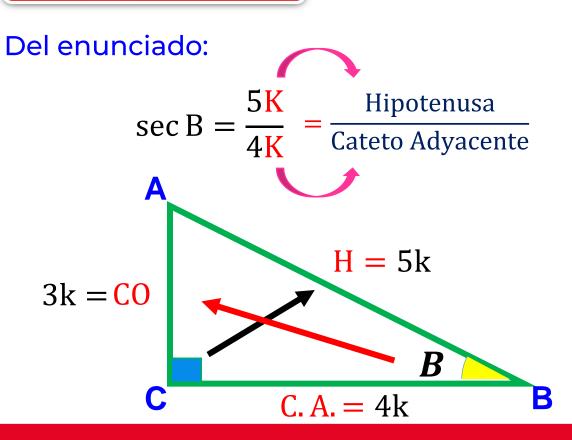
$$18x = 7x + 22$$

$$11x = 22$$

$$\therefore x = 2$$

En un triángulo rectángulo ABC, recto en C, el cateto adyacente al vértice B mide 16m. Calcule el perímetro de dicho triángulo, sabiendo que $\sec B = \frac{5}{4}$.

Resolución:



Por el Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(CO)^{2} + (4k)^{2} = (5k)^{2}$$

$$(CO)^{2} + 16k^{2} = 25k^{2}$$

$$(CO)^{2} = 9k^{2}$$

$$CO = \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{k^{2}}$$

$$CO = 3k^{2}$$

Del dato:

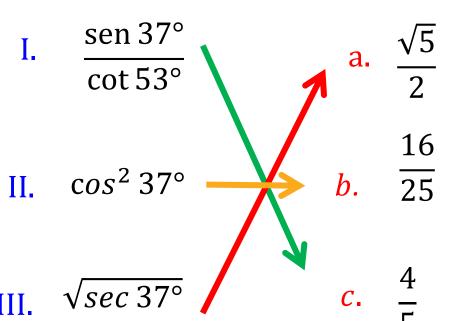
C. A. (B) = 16m
$$4k = 16m$$
 $k = 4m$

Piden:

$$2p = 3k + 4k + 5k$$

 $2p = 12k = 12(4)$ $\therefore 2p = 48m$

Dadas las columnas, relacione:



Recordar: 3 53° 37°

Resolución:

I.
$$\frac{sen 37^{\circ}}{cot 53^{\circ}} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{3 \times 4}{5 \times 3} = \frac{4}{5}$$

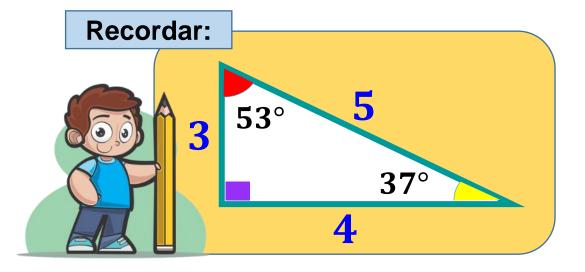
II.
$$\cos^2 37^\circ = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{25}$$

III.
$$\sqrt{\sec 37^{\circ}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

: Ic; IIb; IIIa

Calcule x si

$$81^{\csc 53^{\circ}} = 3^{x}$$



Resolución:

$$81^{\csc 53^{\circ}} = 3^{x}$$

$$(3^4)^{\frac{5}{4}} = 3^x$$

$$3^{\left(\frac{(4)(5)}{4}\right)} = 3^{x}$$

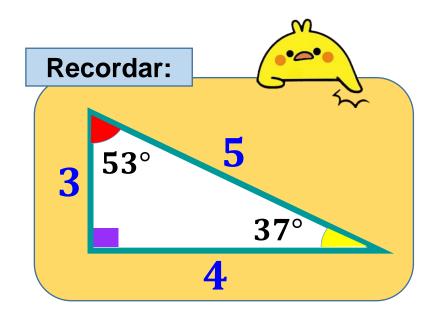
$$3^{(5)} = 3^{x}$$

$$\therefore x = 5$$

Calcule a si

 $3a \sec 53^{\circ} + 20 \tan 37^{\circ} = 21 \sec 37^{\circ} \cot 37^{\circ}$

Resolución:



 $3a \sec 53^{\circ} + 20 \tan 37^{\circ} = 21 \sec 37^{\circ} \cot 37^{\circ}$

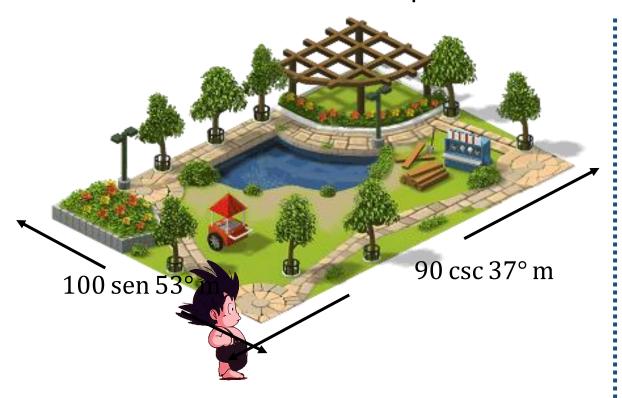
$$\beta a \times \left(\frac{5}{3}\right) + 20 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = 21 \times \left(\frac{5}{4}\right) \times \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

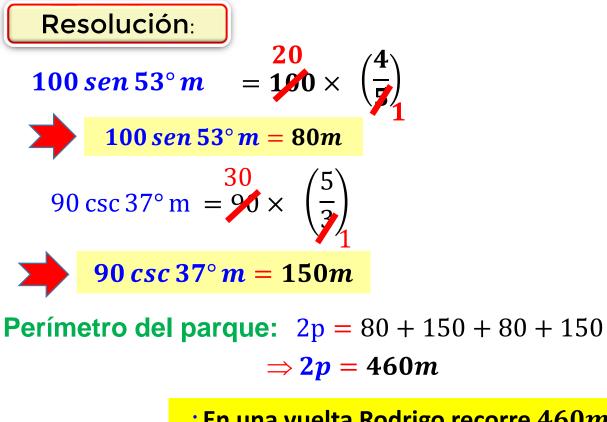
$$5a + 15 = 35$$

$$5a = 20$$

$$\therefore a = 4$$

Rodrigo es un niño que le gusta cuidar su salud, diariamente sale a correr 30 min alrededor del parque que esta cerca a su casa (el parque tiene forma rectangular, ver figura). Determine el total de metros que recorre en una vuelta.





∴En una vuelta Rodrigo recorre 460m