



TRIGONOMETRY

Chapter 11

1st
SECONDARY

**Propiedades de las
Razones trigonométricas II**



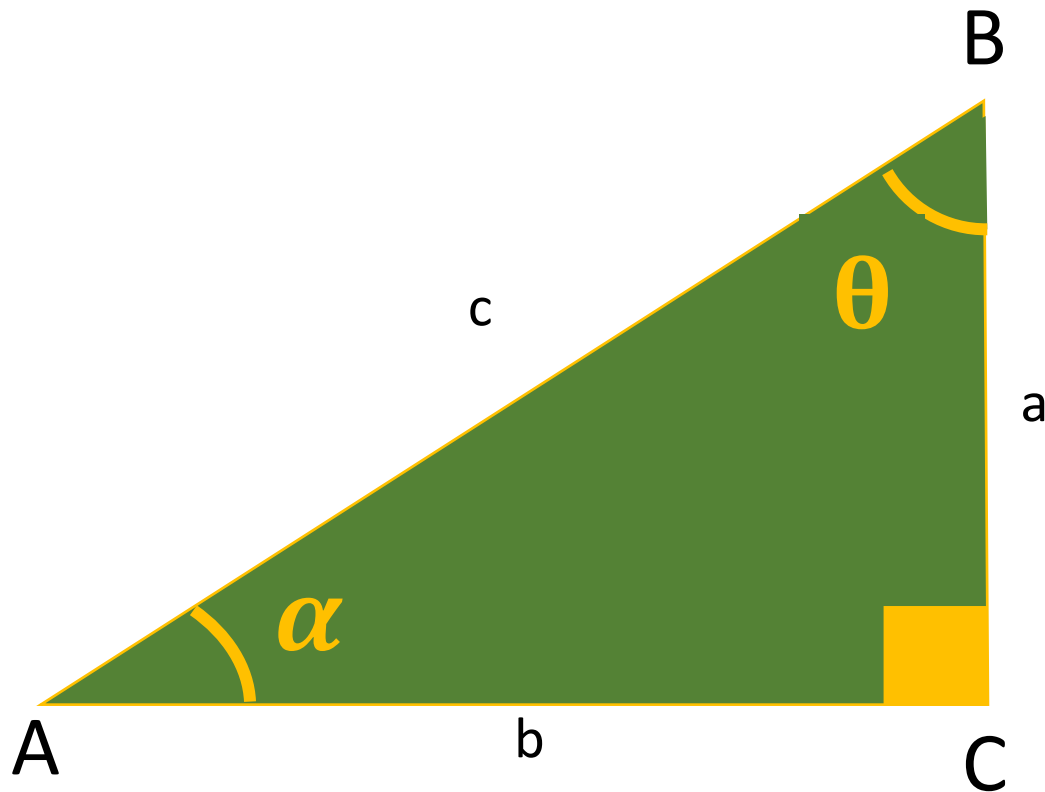
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HELICOMOTIVACIÓN



PROPIEDADES DE LAS RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE UN ÁNGULO AGUDO II

Razones Trigonométricas Complementarias



Si $\alpha + \theta = 90^\circ$ entonces

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha = \cos \theta = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \cot \theta = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\sec \alpha = \csc \theta = \frac{c}{b}$$



1

Calcule $M = \frac{a+b}{c}$; si

$$\operatorname{sen} 2a = \cos 50^\circ$$

$$\tan b = \cot 30^\circ$$

$$\sec 42^\circ = \csc 6c$$

Recordar

$$\text{Si } \theta + \beta = 90^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \theta = \cos \beta$$

$$\tan \theta = \cot \beta$$

$$\sec \theta = \csc \beta$$



Resolución:

$$\star \underbrace{\operatorname{sen} 2a = \cos 50^\circ}$$

$$2a + 50^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$2a = 40^\circ$$

$$a = 20^\circ$$

$$\star \underbrace{\tan b = \cot 30^\circ}$$

$$b + 30^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$b = 60^\circ$$

$$\star \underbrace{\sec 42^\circ = \csc 6c}$$

$$42^\circ + 6c = 90^\circ$$

$$6c = 48^\circ$$

$$c = 8^\circ$$

Piden:

$$M = \frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{20^\circ + 60^\circ}{8^\circ}$$

$$M = \frac{80^\circ}{8^\circ}$$

$$\therefore M = 10$$





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2

Sabiendo que $\text{sen } 3x = \cos 60^\circ$, halle el valor de x .

Recordar

Si $\theta + \beta = 90^\circ$

$$\text{sen } \theta = \cos \beta$$

$$\tan \theta = \cot \beta$$

$$\sec \theta = \csc \beta$$

Resolución:

$$\text{sen } 3x = \cos 60^\circ$$

$$3x + 60^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$3x = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 10^\circ$$



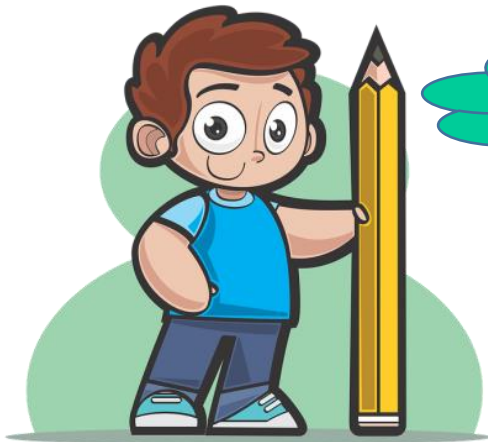


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3

Halle la medida del ángulo θ si $\text{sen } 3\theta = \cos 2\theta$

Recordar



Si $\theta + \beta = 90^\circ$

$$\text{sen } \theta = \cos \beta$$

$$\tan \theta = \cot \beta$$

$$\sec \theta = \csc \beta$$

Resolución:

$$\text{sen } 3\theta = \cos 2\theta$$

$$3\theta + 2\theta = 90^\circ$$

$$5\theta = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta = 18^\circ$$





4

Reduzca la expresión

$$M = \frac{5\tan 10^\circ}{\cot 80^\circ} + \frac{3\operatorname{sen} 16^\circ}{\cos 74^\circ} - \frac{\sec 20^\circ}{\csc 70^\circ}$$

Recordar

Si $\theta + \beta = 90^\circ$ 

$$\operatorname{sen} \theta = \cos \beta$$

$$\tan \theta = \cot \beta$$

$$\sec \theta = \csc \beta$$

$$\operatorname{Sen} 16^\circ = \operatorname{Cos} 74^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{Tan} 10^\circ = \operatorname{Cot} 80^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{Sec} 20^\circ = \operatorname{Csc} 70^\circ$$

Resolución:

$$M = \frac{5\tan 10^\circ}{\cot 80^\circ} + \frac{3\operatorname{sen} 16^\circ}{\cos 74^\circ} - \frac{\sec 20^\circ}{\csc 70^\circ}$$

$$M = \frac{5\cancel{\cot 80^\circ}}{\cancel{\cot 80^\circ}} + \frac{3\cancel{\cos 74^\circ}}{\cancel{\cos 74^\circ}} - \frac{\cancel{\csc 70^\circ}}{\cancel{\csc 70^\circ}}$$

$$M = 5 + 3 - 1$$

$$\therefore M = 7$$





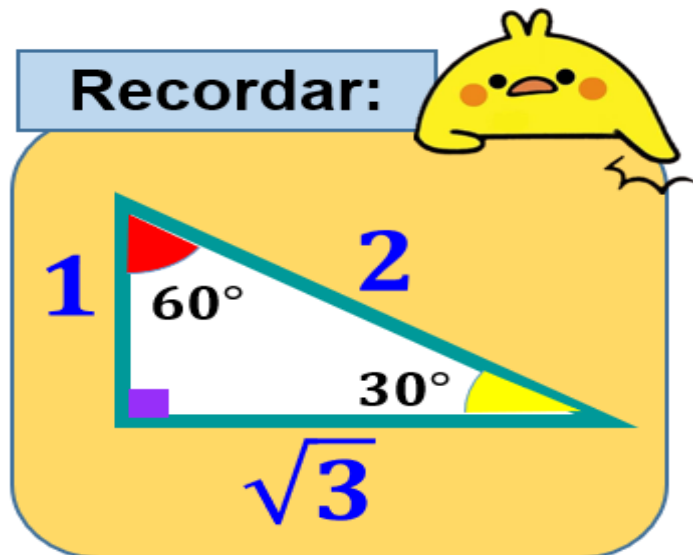
HELICOPRÁCTICA

5 Halle el valor de $\csc 2n$, si $\tan(25^\circ - 2m) = \cot(2n + 2m + 35^\circ)$

Recuerda que:

Si $\theta + \beta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$

$$\tan \theta = \cot \beta$$



Resolución:

$$25^\circ - 2m + 2n + 2m + 35^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$60^\circ + 2n = 90^\circ$$

$$2n = 30^\circ$$

$$n = 15^\circ$$

Piden: $\csc 2n = \csc 2(15^\circ) = \csc 30^\circ$

$$\therefore \csc 2n = 2$$



6

Halle el valor de $\tan 6(x + y)^\circ$ si:

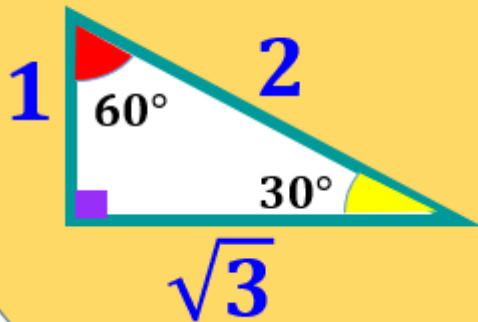
$$\sec(x^2)^\circ = \csc 54^\circ \dots (*) \quad ; \quad \cos(y^2)^\circ = \sin 74^\circ \dots (**)$$

Recuerda que:
Si $\theta + \beta = 90^\circ$

$$\sin \theta = \cos \beta$$

$$\sec \theta = \csc \beta$$

Recordar:



Resolución:

De (*):

$$(x^2)^\circ + 54^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$x^2 = 90 - 54$$

$$x^2 = 36$$

$$x = 6$$

De (**):

$$(y^2)^\circ + 74^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$y^2 = 90 - 74$$

$$y^2 = 16$$

$$y = 4$$

$$\text{Piden: } \tan 6(x + y)^\circ = \tan 6(6 + 4)^\circ = \tan 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \tan 6(x + y)^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$



7

Si $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$, además $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$; efectúe $P = 12 \cot \beta - 1$

Recuerda que:
si $\theta + \phi = 90^\circ$

$$\tan \theta = \cot \phi$$



Resolución:

Como $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \cot \beta$$

pero: $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$

Luego: $\cot \beta = \frac{3}{4}$

Piden:

$$P = 12 \cot \beta - 1$$

$$P = \cancel{12}^3 \left(\frac{3}{\cancel{4}_1} \right) - 1$$

$$P = 9 - 1$$

$$\therefore P = 8$$





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8

Mis primas Ana y Bertha, tienen a y b años, respectivamente. Averiguar cuál de ellas nació primero, siendo:

$$\tan(2a + 30)^\circ = \cot(a + 15)^\circ \quad \text{y} \quad \sin(5b - 7)^\circ = \cos(b - 5)^\circ$$

Resolución:

$$(2a + 30)^\circ + (a + 15)^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$(5b - 7)^\circ + (b - 5)^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$3a + 45 = 90$$

$$6b - 12 = 90$$

$$3a = 90 - 45$$

$$6b = 90 + 12$$

$$3a = 45$$

$$6b = 102$$

$$a = 15$$

$$b = 17$$

Edad de Ana = 15

Edad de Bertha = 17



Recuerda que:
si $\theta + \beta = 90^\circ$

$$\sin\theta = \cos\beta$$

$$\tan\theta = \cot\beta$$

\therefore Bertha nació primero

