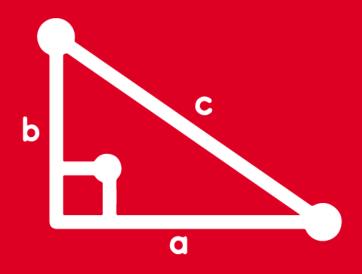
TRIGONOMETRY

CHAPTER 8





Propiedades de las razones trigonométricas de un ángulo agudo



MOTIVATING | STRATEGY







I) <u>RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS RECÍPROCAS DE</u> <u>UN ÁNGULO AGUDO</u> (RTR)

Para un mismo ángulo agudo α se cumple :

```
sena. = \frac{\zeta_0}{H} \cdot \frac{H}{\zeta_0} = 1
csca
cosa. seca = \frac{\xi_A}{H} \cdot \frac{1}{\zeta_0} = 1
tana. = \frac{\xi_0}{\ell A} \cdot \frac{\ell A}{\zeta_0} = 1
cota
```

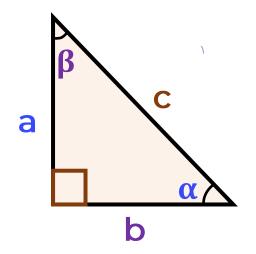
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\begin{array}{c} \text{Definición de RTR} \\ \text{Si } 0^{\circ} < \alpha < 90^{\circ} \\ \\ \text{sen}\alpha \cdot \text{csc}\alpha = \\ \text{cos}\alpha \cdot \text{sec}\alpha = \\ \text{tan}\alpha \cdot \text{cot}\alpha = \\ \end{array}
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$$\mathsf{E} = \frac{7 \, \mathsf{sen35}^{\circ} \, \mathsf{csc35}^{\circ} - 3 \, \mathsf{tan49}^{\circ} \mathsf{cot49}^{\circ}}{2 \, \mathsf{cos62}^{\circ} \, \mathsf{sec62}^{\circ}} = \frac{7 \, (1) - 3 \, (1)}{2 \, (1)} = \frac{7 - 3}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$



II) RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE DOS ÁNGULOS AGUDOS COMPLEMENTARIOS (CO-RT)

En un triángulo rectángulo, los catetos se consideran opuestos ó adyacentes, según sea el ángulo agudo de referencia.



| ≮ | CO | CA | Н |
|---|----|----|---|
| α | a | b | С |
| β | b | a | C |

Luego se cumple:

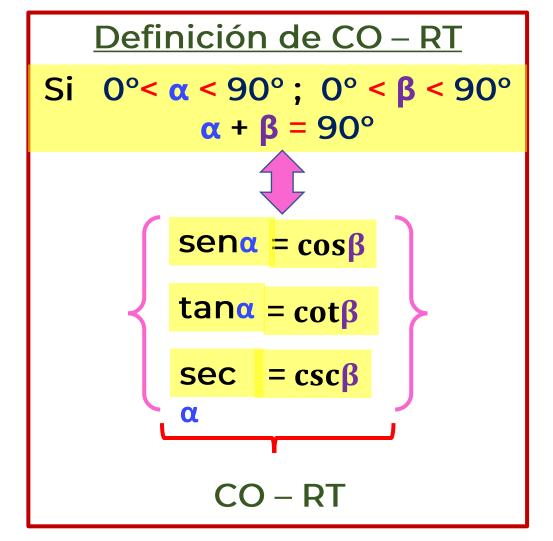
Como
$$\alpha + \beta =$$

$$sen\alpha = cos\beta$$

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

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







Ejemplos:



1) Escriba verdadero (V) ó falso (

F) según corresponda.

a) $sen10^{\circ}$. $csc80^{\circ} = 1$

b) tan(2x - 5°).cot (2x - 5°)

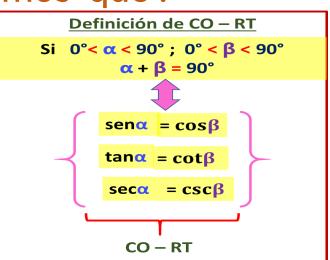
= 1

c)
$$cos40^{\circ} = sen50^{\circ}$$

d)
$$\sec(70^{\circ})$$
 $\cot(20^{\circ} + y)$

Recordamos que:





Luego:

es verdader

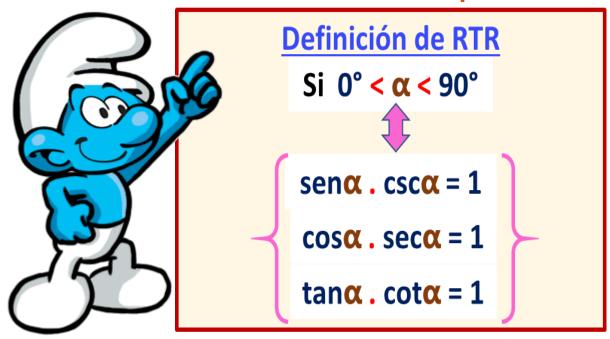
0



2) Halle el valor de x si : sen($2x + 5^{\circ}$).csc($3x - 15^{\circ}$)

RESOLUCIÓN

Recordamos que:





Luego:

Por RTR, igualamos las medidas angulares :

$$2x + 5^{\circ} = 3x - 15^{\circ}$$

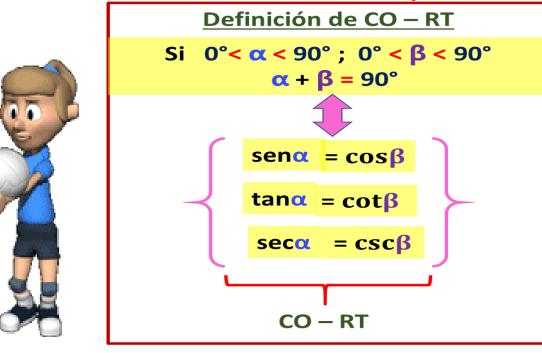
$$5^{\circ} + 15^{\circ} = 3x - 2x$$

$$x = 20^{\circ}$$



3) Halle el valor de x si: $tan(x-10^{\circ}) = cot(2x+10^{\circ})$ RESOLUCIÓN

Recordamos que:





Luego:

$$x - 10^{\circ} + 2x + 10^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$3x = 90^{0}$$

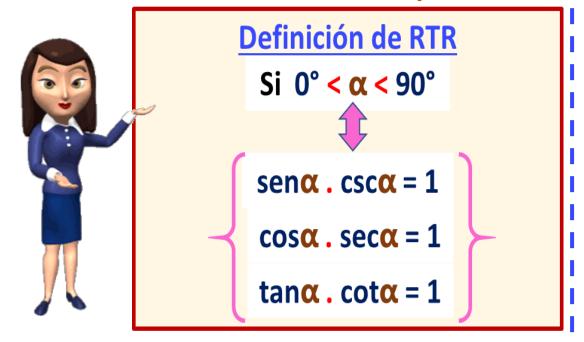
$$x = 30^{\circ}$$



4) Sabiendo que: $tan3x.cot(x + 40^{o}) = 1,$ calcule cos3x.

RESOLUCIÓN

Recordamos que:



Luego:

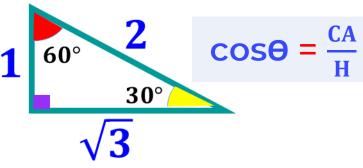
Por RTR, igualamos las medidas angulares:

$$3x = x + 40^{\circ}$$

$$2x = 40^{\circ}$$

$$x = 20^{\circ}$$

Recordamos:



Piden:
$$cos3x = cos3(20^{\circ}) = cos60^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \quad \cos 3x = \frac{1}{2}$$

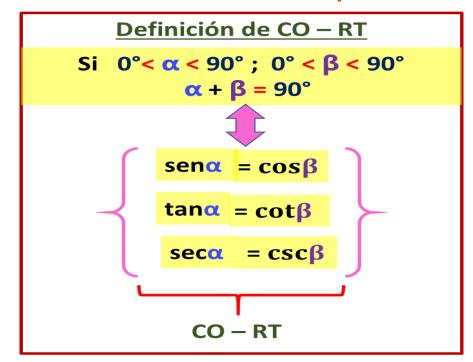


5) Sabiendo que:

sen(
$$\alpha + 5^{\circ}$$
) = cos($2\alpha + 40^{\circ}$) calcule sen2 α .

RESOLUCIÓN

Recordamos que:



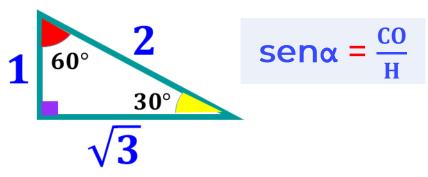
Luego:

Por CO - RT:

$$\alpha + 5^{\circ} + 2\alpha + 40^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

 $3\alpha = 45^{\circ}$
 $\alpha = 15^{\circ}$

Recordamos que:



Piden:
$$sen2\alpha = sen2(15^\circ) = sen30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \quad \operatorname{sen2}\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$



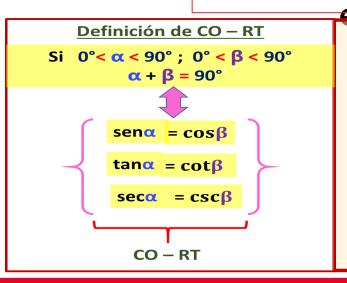


- 6) Las edades de Mitsumo y Nicole, están dadas por las siguientes relaciones:
 - ⊗ Mitsumo tiene x años .
 - ⊗ Nicole tiene y años .

Donde: $tan2x^{\circ}$. $cot3y^{\circ} = 1$;

 $cosx^{\circ} = sen(x + 30)^{\circ}$

Indiqueda e cada una de



```
Definición de RTR
Si 0° < \alpha < 90°

sen\alpha. csc\alpha = 1

cos\alpha. sec\alpha = 1

tan\alpha. cot\alpha = 1
```

Por CO - RT: $cosx^{\circ} = sen(x + 30)^{\circ}$ $x^{\circ} + (x + 30)^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$ $2x = 60 \Rightarrow x = 30$

Por RTR:

tan2x°. cot3y° = 1 $2x^{\circ} = 3y^{\circ}$ 2(30) = 3y \Rightarrow y = 20

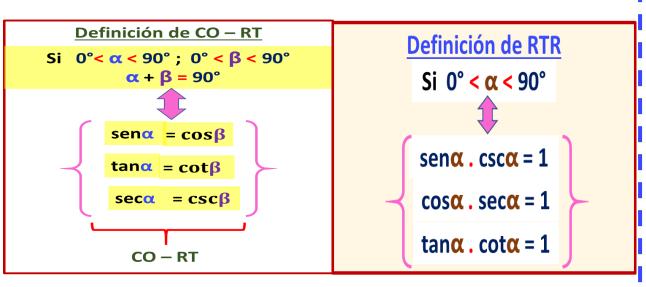
Mitsumo tiene 30 años
 Nicole tiene 20 años



7) Calcule A + B si : A = (4 sen2° + 3 cos88°) csc2°

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} 10^{\circ}}{\cos 80^{\circ}} + \frac{3 \tan 14^{\circ}}{\cot 76^{\circ}}$$

RESOLUCIÓN



Por CO - RT:

$$2^{\circ} + 88^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$
 $sen2^{\circ} = cos88^{\circ}$

$$10^{\circ} + 80^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$
 sen $10^{\circ} = \cos 80^{\circ}$

$$14^{\circ} + 76^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$
 tan $14^{\circ} = \cot 76^{\circ}$

Luego reemplazamos en A y B:

$$A = (4 sen2^{\circ} + 3 sen2^{\circ}) csc2^{\circ}$$

$$A = 7 \operatorname{sen2}^{\circ} . \operatorname{csc2}^{0} = 7(1) = 7$$

$$B = \frac{2 \frac{\text{sen} 10^{\circ}}{\text{sen} 10^{\circ}} + \frac{3 \frac{\text{tan} 14^{\circ}}{\text{tan} 14^{\circ}}}{\text{tan} 14^{\circ}} = 2 + 3 = 5$$

Piden:
$$A + B = 7 + 5$$

$$A + B = 12$$



8) Para un ángulo agudo α se tiene

que:
$$tan\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen40^{\circ}} + \operatorname{cos50^{\circ}}}{\operatorname{cos50^{\circ}} + \operatorname{sen40^{\circ}}}$$

Efectúe $M = \sqrt{13}$ (sen α + cos α

Definición de CO – RT Si $0^{\circ} < \alpha < 90^{\circ}$; $0^{\circ} < \beta < 90^{\circ}$ $\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}$ $sen\alpha = cos\beta$ $tan\alpha = cot\beta$ $sec\alpha = csc\beta$



Por CO - RT:

$$40^{\circ} + 50^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$
 sen $40^{\circ} = \cos 50^{\circ}$

Luego reemplazamos en el dato:

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen40^{\circ}} + \operatorname{sen40^{\circ}}}{\operatorname{sen40^{\circ}} + \operatorname{sen40^{\circ}}} = \frac{3 \operatorname{sen40^{\circ}}}{2 \operatorname{sen40^{\circ}}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{\text{co}}{\text{cA}}$$
 $H^2 = (2)^2 + (3)^2$
 $H = \sqrt{13}$

Piden: $M = \sqrt{13}$ (sen α + cos α)

M =
$$\sqrt{13}$$
 ($\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$ + $\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$) = $\sqrt{13}$ ($\frac{5}{\sqrt{13}}$)