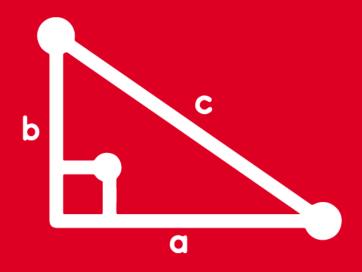
### TRIGONOMETRY



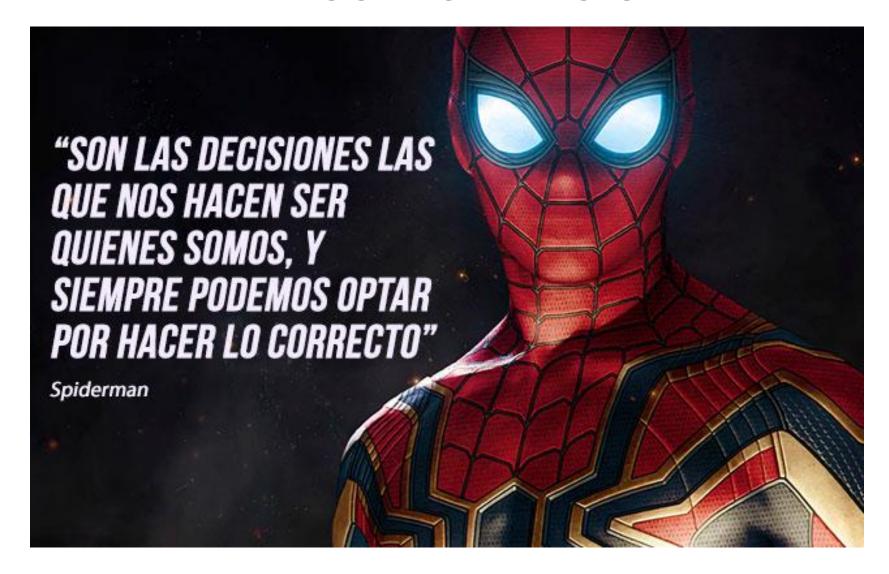


**FEEDBACK** 



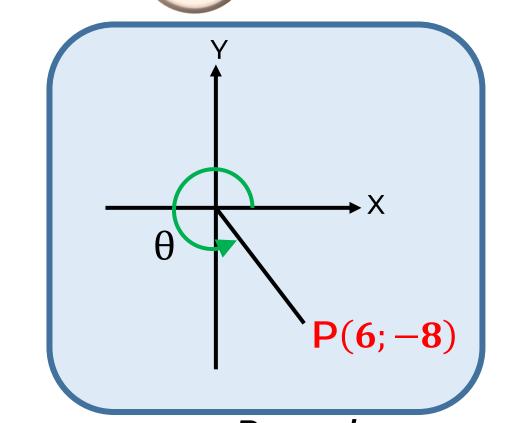
#### **HELICO-MOTIVACIÓN**

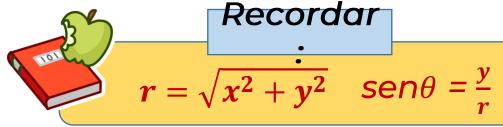






#### Del gráfico, calcule 10sen 🖯





#### Resolución:

Del punto P, tenemos:

$$x = 6$$
;  $y = -8$ 

$$r = \sqrt{(6)^2 + (-8)^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{36 + 64} = 10$$

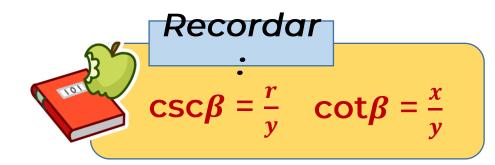
#### Piden:

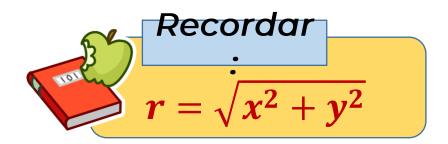
$$10 \text{sen}\theta = 10\left(\frac{-8}{10}\right) = -8$$





Si el punto T(5;-12) pertenece al lado final del ángulo en posición normal  $\beta$ ; efectué K = csc $\beta$  + cot $\beta$ 





#### Resolución

Del punto T, tenemos:

$$x = 5$$
;  $y = -12$ 

$$r = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-12)^2}$$

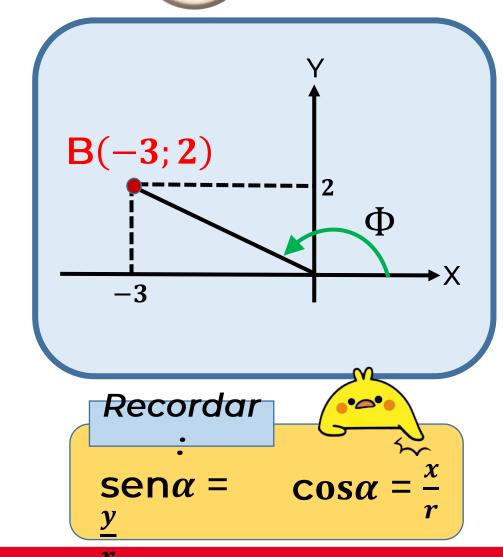
$$r = \sqrt{25 + 144} = \sqrt{169} \implies r = 13$$

#### <u>Piden</u>

$$\cos \beta + \cot \beta = \left(\frac{13}{-12}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{-12}\right) = \frac{18}{-12} = \frac{3}{-2}$$



#### Del gráfico, efectue K = senΦ.cosΦ



#### Resolución

Del punto B, tenemos:

$$x = -3$$
;  $y = 2$   
 $r = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (2)^2}$   
 $r = \sqrt{9 + 4}$   
 $r = \sqrt{13}$ 

#### **Piden**

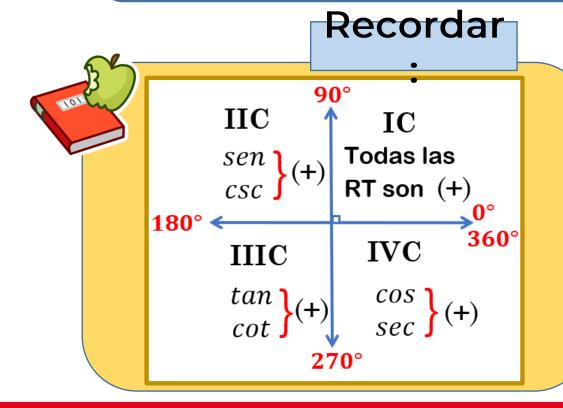
senΦ.cosΦ = 
$$(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}})(\frac{-3}{\sqrt{13}}) = -\frac{6}{13}$$



## 4

#### Determine el signo, si $\alpha \in IIC$ y $\theta$ IVC

$$P = cos\theta \cdot csc\alpha$$
  $Q = \frac{sen\theta}{sec\alpha}$ 



#### Resolución:

Piden el signo de:

$$P = cos\theta . csc\alpha$$

$$P = (+).(+)$$

$$P = +$$

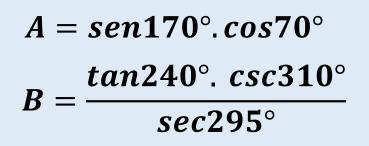
$$Q = \frac{sen\theta}{sec\alpha}$$

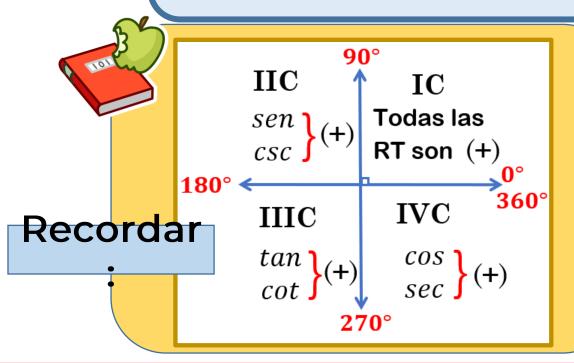
$$Q = \frac{(-)}{(-)}$$

$$Q = +$$



#### Determine el signo de:





#### Resolución:

Piden el signo de

$$\dot{A} = sen170^{\circ}.cos70^{\circ}$$

$$A = (+).(+)$$

$$A = +$$

$$B = \frac{tan240^{\circ}. \ csc310^{\circ}}{sec295^{\circ}}$$

$$B = \frac{(+).(-)}{(+)}$$

$$B = -$$

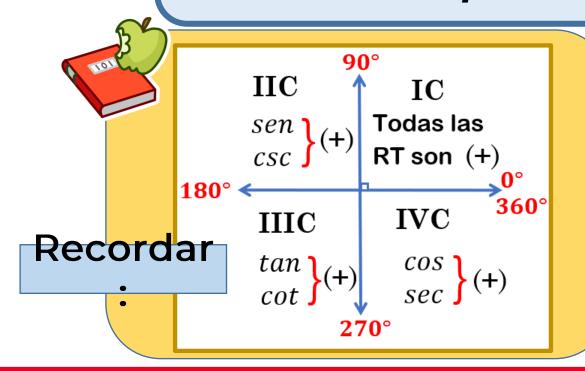
6



#### Determinar a que cuadrante pertenece $\beta$ ; si:

 $tan\beta$ .  $sen 140^{\circ} > 0$ 

 $csc280^{\circ}.cos\beta < 0$ 



#### Resolución

tan
$$\beta$$
. sen140°  $> 0$ 

$$(+)$$
  $(+)$   $= (+)$ 

$$tan\beta = (+) \quad \beta \in IC \quad \forall \quad \beta \in IIIC$$

$$csc280^{\circ}.cos\beta < 0$$

$$(-)$$
  $(+) = (-)$ 

$$\cos\beta = (+) \quad \beta \in IC \quad \forall \quad \beta \in IVC$$

Por lo

$$\beta \in IC$$





#### Efectúe

$$A = \frac{5csc90^{\circ} - 3cos360^{\circ}}{sec180^{\circ} + cot270^{\circ}}$$

#### Recordar



$$sec180^{\circ} = -1$$
  $cot270^{\circ} = 0$ 

#### Resolución:

$$A = \frac{5csc90^{\circ} - 3cos360^{\circ}}{sec180^{\circ} + cot270^{\circ}}$$

$$A = \frac{5(1) - 3(1)}{(-1) + (0)}$$

$$A = \frac{5-3}{-1}$$

∴ A = - 2





# Indique... ¿cuál de los siguientes ángulos son coterminales?

a. 250° y -130°

b. 800° y 80°

c. 430° y 170°

#### Recordar



$$\alpha - \beta = 360^{\circ}k$$
 ,  $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$ 

#### Resolución:

a. 250° y -130°

 $250^{\circ}$  - (-130°) = 380° (No son ángulos coterminales)

b. 800° y 80°

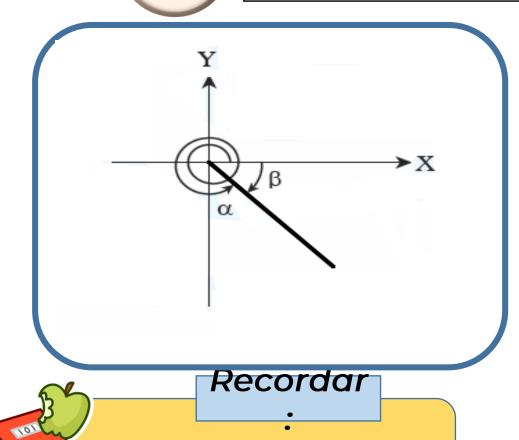
*800° - 80° = 720°* 

c. 430° y 170° 430° - 170° = 260° (Si son ángulos coterminales)

(No son ángulos coterminales)



Del gráfico, reduzca 
$$E = 3 \frac{\sec \alpha}{\sec \beta} + 5 \tan \alpha . \cot \beta$$



 $RT(\alpha) = RT(\beta)$ 

#### Resolución:

$$E = 3\frac{sec\alpha}{sec\beta} + 5tan\alpha.cot\beta$$

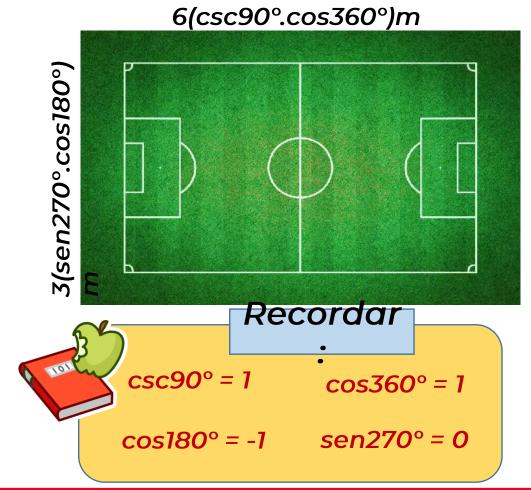
$$E = 3\frac{\sec\alpha}{\sec\alpha} + 5\tan\alpha.\cot\alpha$$

$$E = 3 + 5$$





Víctor es un joven deportista que recorre el campo deportivo de su distrito... ¿cuántos metros recorrerá?



Dato: recorre Ivuelta por día

#### <u>Resolución</u>

- 6(csc90°.cos360°)
  - $M_{6}(1).(1) = 6m$
- ❖3(sen270°.cos180°)m

$$3(-1).(-1)=3m$$

$$2p = 2(6m) +$$

<u>Piden</u>: 3(18m) = 54m



# MUCHAS GRACIAS POR TUATENCIÓN

Tu curso amigo TRIGONOMETRÍA