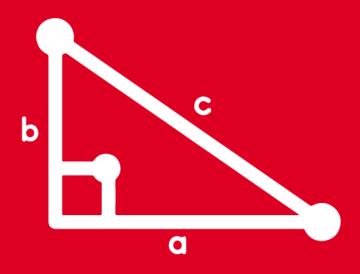
TRIGONOMETRY Chapter 18





APLICACIONES DE LOS CASOS DE REDUCCIÓN AL PRIMER CUADRANTE









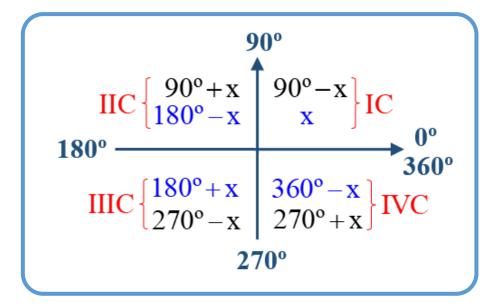


REDUCCIÓN AL PRIMER CUADRANTE

1 CASO: Para ángulos positivos menores a una vuelta

$$\mathsf{RT} {180^{\circ} \pm x \choose 360^{\circ} - x} = \pm \ \mathsf{RT}(x)$$

$$\mathsf{RT}\binom{90^{\circ} \pm x}{270^{\circ} \pm x} = \pm \mathsf{CO-RT}(x)$$



Nota:

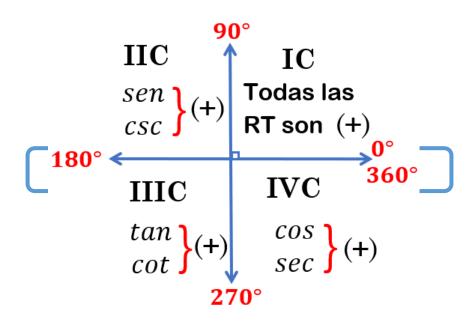
Donde el signo (\pm) del segundo miembro depende de la RT y el cuadrante al cual pertenece el ángulo a reducir.



Ejemplos:

Reduzcamos las siguientes razones al primer cuadrante.

$$sen(180^{\circ} - x) = + sen(x)$$





2 CASO: Para ángulos negativos

Al calcular las razones trigonométricas de un ángulo negativo $(-\alpha)$ se cumple:

$$sen(-\alpha) = -sen\alpha$$

 $cos(-\alpha) = cos\alpha$
 $tan(-\alpha) = -tan\alpha$
 $cot(-\alpha) = -cot\alpha$
 $sec(-\alpha) = sec\alpha$
 $csc(-\alpha) = -csc\alpha$

EJEMPLOS:

$$cos(-240^\circ) = cos240^\circ$$

$$\cot(-150^\circ) = -\cot 150^\circ$$



3 CASO: Para ángulos mayores a una vuelta

$$RT(360^{\circ}n + \theta) = RT(\theta); n \in Z$$

Nota: Donde "n" indica el número entero de vueltas que contiene el ángulo a reducir.

Ejemplos:

$$tan750^{\circ} = tan(360^{\circ}.2 + 30^{\circ})$$

$$\tan 750^{\circ} = \tan 30^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$



4 CASO: Para ángulos expresados en radianes

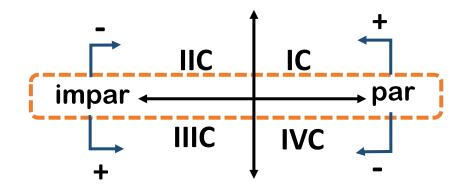
A. Si
$$\theta \in IC$$

RT (par.
$$\pi \pm \theta$$
) = \pm RT(θ)
RT (impar. $\pi \pm \theta$) = \pm RT(θ)

Ejemplos:

$$\cot(14\pi - x) = -\cot x$$
par

Método práctico







Efectue
$$M = 10 \text{ sen}(-30^{\circ}) - \sqrt{2} \cos(-45^{\circ})$$



$$sen(-x) = - senx$$

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x$$

$$M = 10.sen(-30^{\circ}) - \sqrt{2}.cos(-45^{\circ})$$

$$M = -10.sen(30^{\circ}) - \sqrt{2}.cos(45^{\circ})$$

$$M = -10(\frac{1}{2}) - \sqrt{2}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$M = -5 - 1$$

$$\therefore M = -6$$





Calcule el valor de "m"
$$m.tan225^{\circ} + 4.sen330^{\circ} = 5.cos307^{\circ}$$



$$sen 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$tan 45^{\circ} = 1$$

$$\cos 53^{\circ} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Resolución

$$m.tan225^{\circ} + 4.sen330^{\circ} = 5.cos307^{\circ}$$

$$m.tan(180^{\circ}+45^{\circ}) + 4.sen(360^{\circ}-30^{\circ}) = 5.cos(360^{\circ}-53^{\circ})$$

IIIC

IVC

IVC

$$m.tan45^{\circ} + (-4.sen30^{\circ}) = 5.cos53^{\circ}$$

$$m(1) - 4(\frac{1}{2}) = 5(\frac{3}{5})$$

$$\therefore$$
 m = 5





Efectue:

$$E = sen1477^{\circ} + cos2220^{\circ}$$

$$E = sen(360^{\circ}.4 + 37^{\circ}) + cos(360^{\circ}.6 + 60^{\circ})$$

$$E = sen(37^{\circ}) + cos(60^{\circ})$$

$$E = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{11}{10}$$

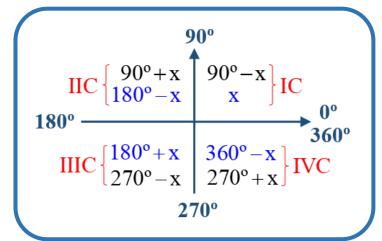




Simplifique

Si
$$x + y = 180^{\circ}$$
, reduzca $F = \frac{\text{senx}}{\text{seny}} + \frac{\text{tanx}}{\text{tany}}$





$$x = 180^{\circ} - y$$

$$IIC$$

$$F = \frac{\sin(180 - y)}{\sin y} + \frac{\tan(180^{\circ} - y)}{\tan y}$$

$$F = \frac{\text{sen}y}{\text{seny}} + \frac{-\tan y}{\tan y}$$

$$F = 1 - 1$$

$$\therefore F = 0$$

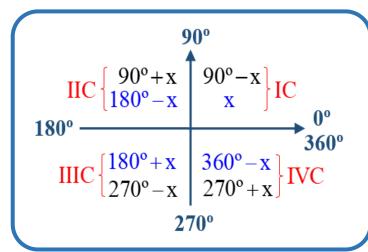




Reduzca

$$B = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(180^{\circ} + x)}{\operatorname{sen}(-x)} + \frac{\operatorname{tan}(90^{\circ} + x)}{\operatorname{cot}(-x)}$$





$$B = \frac{\sin(180^{\circ} + x)}{\sin(-x)} + \frac{\tan(90^{\circ} + x)}{\cot(-x)}$$

$$B = \frac{-\operatorname{sen}(x)}{-\operatorname{sen}(x)} + \frac{-\operatorname{cot}(x)}{-\operatorname{cot}(x)}$$

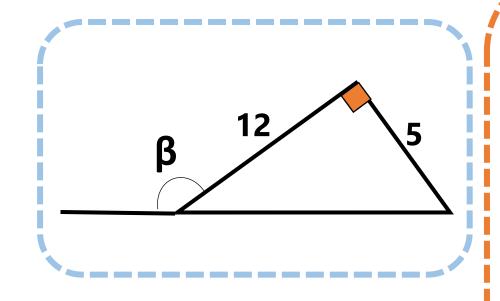
$$B = 1 + 1$$

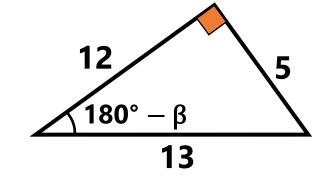
$$\therefore B = 2$$





Del gráfico, calcule cosβ





$$\cos(180^{\circ} - \beta) = \frac{12}{13}$$

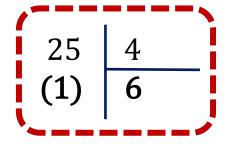
$$-\cos(\beta) = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\therefore \cos\beta = -\frac{12}{13}$$





$$T = \frac{4 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{25\pi}{2} - x\right) - \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{37\pi}{2} + x\right)}{\cos(31\pi - x)}$$



$$T = \frac{4 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1\pi}{2} - x\right) - \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1\pi}{2} + x\right)}{\cos(31\pi - x)}$$

$$T = \frac{4 \operatorname{sen}(90^{\circ} - x) - \operatorname{sen}(90^{\circ} + x)}{-\cos(x)}$$

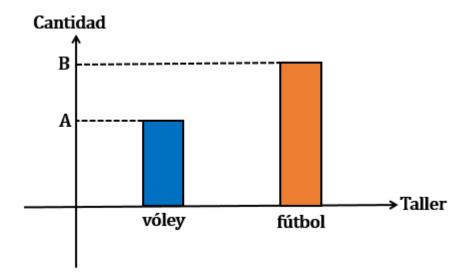
$$T = \frac{4\cos(x) - \cos(x)}{-\cos(x)} = \frac{3\cos(x)}{-\cos(x)}$$

$$\therefore T = -3$$

$$T = -3$$



El siguiente diagrama muestra la información sobre la cantidad de alumnos matriculados en los talleres de fútbol y vóley. ¿ Cuál es la cantidad de alumnos matriculados en cada taller?



Donde A =
$$5\sqrt{3} \tan\left(\frac{25\pi}{3}\right)$$
 ; B = $10 \csc\left(\frac{13\pi}{6}\right)$



Resolución:

Donde:

$$A = 5\sqrt{3}.\tan(\frac{25\pi}{3})$$

$$A = 5\sqrt{3}.\tan(\frac{1\pi}{3})$$

$$A = 5\sqrt{3}.\tan(60^\circ)$$

$$A = 5\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3})$$

$$A = 15$$

$$B = 10.\csc(\frac{13\pi}{6})$$

$$B = 10.\csc(\frac{1\pi}{6})$$

$$B = 10.csc(30^{\circ})$$

$$B = 10(2)$$

$$B = 20$$

∴ Total: 35 alumnos 😊





MUCHAS GRACIAS POR TUATENCIÓN

Tu curso amigo TRIGONOMETRÍA