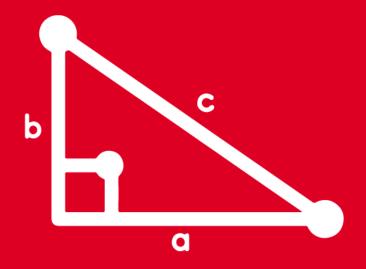


# TRIGONOMETRY

Tomo 05 Session 02





**Advisory** 





# 1) Si $\theta \in IVC$ , reduzca: M = $|tan\theta| + |cos\theta| - cos\theta + tan\theta$

## **RESOLUCIÓN**

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x; x \ge 0 \\ -x; x < 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\theta \in IVC$ :

$$tan\theta < 0 \Rightarrow |tan\theta| = -tan\theta$$

$$\cos\theta > 0 \Rightarrow |\cos\theta| = \cos\theta$$

## Nos piden:

$$M = |tan\theta| + |cos\theta| - cos\theta + tan\theta$$

$$M = - tan\theta + cos\theta - cos\theta + tan\theta$$



**◎** 

2) Determinar  $\sec\beta.\csc\beta$ , si  $|8\tan\beta - 5| = 11$ ; donde  $\beta$  es un ángulo agudo.

## **RESOLUCIÓN**

#### CASO 1:

$$8 \tan \beta - 5 = 11 \implies 8 \tan \beta = 16$$

$$\tan \beta = 2$$
 ... (\*)



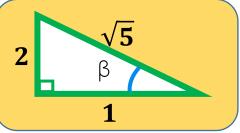
**AGUDO** 

## CASO 2:

$$8 \tan \beta - 5 = -11 \implies 8 \tan \beta = -6$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{-3}{4}$$





#### PIDEN:

$$\sec \beta . \csc \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} . \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

∴ 
$$\sec \beta$$
 .  $\csc \beta = \frac{5}{2}$ 

01

3) Calcule la suma del máximo y el mínimo valor de la cot  $\beta$ , si:  $|4 \cot \beta - 3| = |2 \cot \beta + 9|$ 

## **RESOLUCIÓN**

#### CASO 1:

$$4\cot \beta - 3 = 2\cot \beta + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2cot  $\beta$  = 12  $\Rightarrow$  cot  $\beta$  = 6



Máximo

#### CASO 2:

$$4 \cot \beta - 3 = -(2 \cot \beta + 9)$$

$$4 \cot \beta - 3 = -2 \cot \beta - 9$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 6cot  $\beta = -6$  | cot  $\beta = -1$ 

$$\cot \beta = -1$$

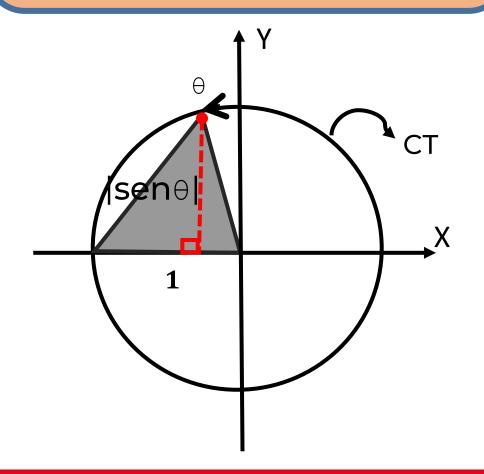


Mínimo

 $\therefore \cot \beta \max + \cot \beta \min = -5$ 

**0**1

4) Del gráfico, determine el área de la región sombreada.





Recordar:

$$S = \frac{b \times h}{2}$$



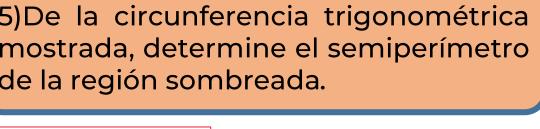
$$S = \frac{(1)|sen\theta|}{2}$$

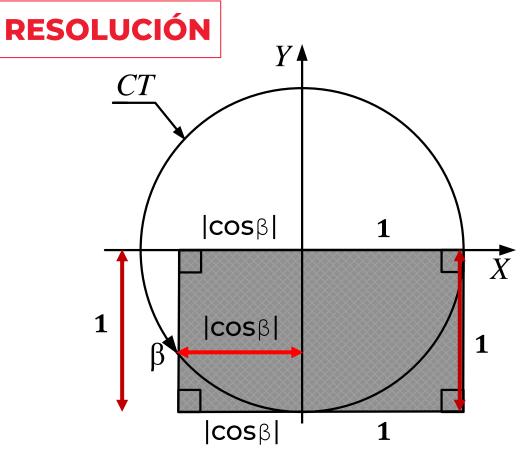
$$S = \frac{(sen\theta)}{2}$$

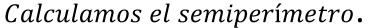
∴ 
$$S = \frac{\text{sen}\theta}{2} u^2$$



5)De la circunferencia trigonométrica mostrada, determine el semiperímetro de la región sombreada.









$$p = \frac{perímetro}{2}$$

$$2p = 4 + 2|\cos\beta|$$

$$|\cos\beta| = -\cos\beta$$

$$2p = 4 + 2(-\cos\beta)$$

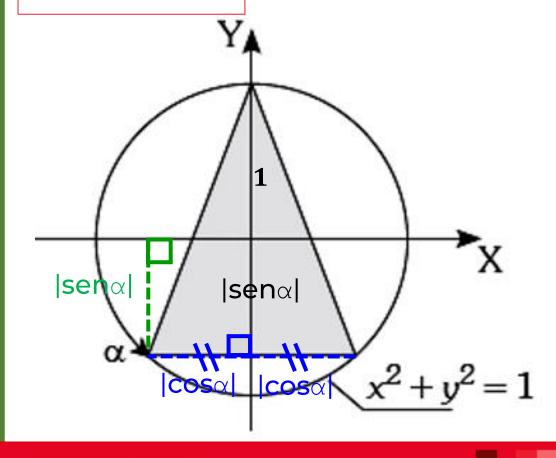
$$\Rightarrow$$
 p = 2 - cos $\beta$ 

∴ 
$$p = (2 - \cos\beta) u$$

**0**1

6)Del gráfico, determine el área de la región sombreada.

## **RESOLUCIÓN**





$$S = \frac{b \times h}{2}$$



$$S = \frac{(2|\cos\alpha|)(1 + |\sin\alpha|)}{2}$$



$$|\cos\alpha| = -\cos\alpha$$

$$|sen\alpha| = -sen\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 S =  $(-\cos\alpha)(1 - \sin\alpha)$ 

∴ S = 
$$-\cos\alpha(1 - \sin\alpha) u^2$$



7)Si φ∈IIIC, determinar la variación de " m " que verifica la igualdad:

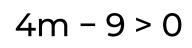
$$\tan \phi = \frac{4m-9}{11}$$

# **RESOLUCIÓN**

$$tan \phi > 0$$

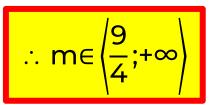
$$\frac{4m-9}{11}>0$$



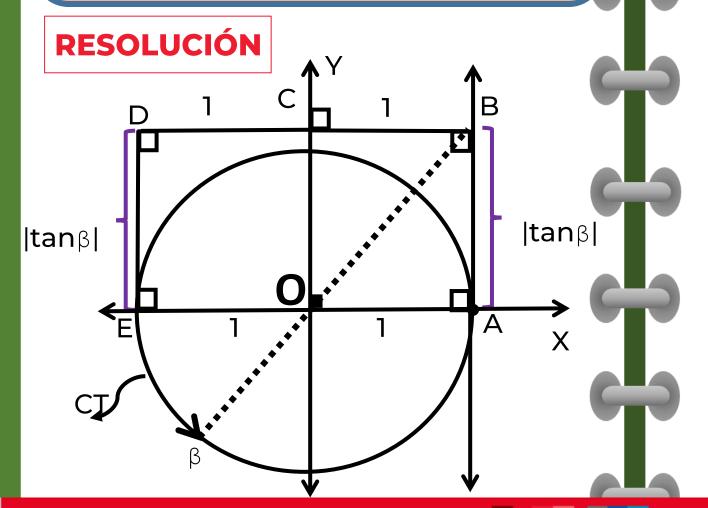


$$m > \frac{9}{4}$$





8)Del gráfico, determinar el área del cuadrilátero ABDE en términos de  $\beta$ .



$$DC = CB = EO = OA = 1$$

$$AB = |tan\beta| = DE$$



$$S = b \times h$$

$$S_{ABDE} = 2 \times |tan\beta|$$

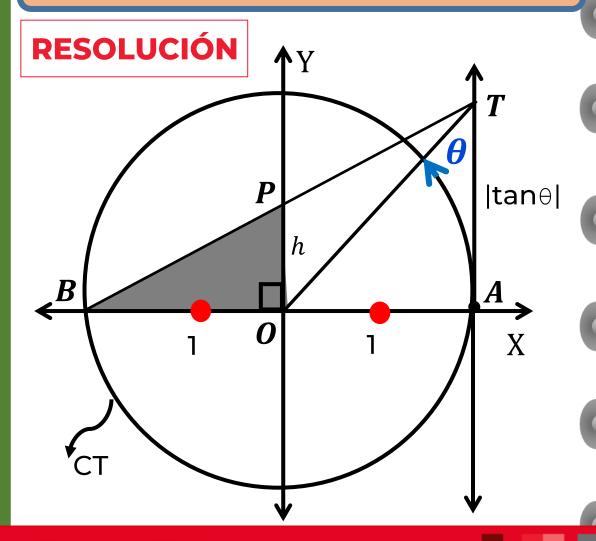
$$\beta \in IIIC \Rightarrow |\tan\beta| = \tan\beta$$

$$S_{ABDE} = 2 \times (tan \beta)$$

∴ 
$$S_{ABDE} = (2tan\beta) u^2$$



9) Del gráfico mostrado, determinar PB.



$$\theta \in IC$$
:  $|tan\theta| = tan\theta$ 

OP base Media del ΔBAT

$$OP = h \rightarrow h = \frac{|tan\theta|}{2} = \frac{tan\theta}{2}$$

$$PB = \sqrt{1^2 + h^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\tan^2\theta}{4}}$$

$$PB = \sqrt{\frac{4 + \tan^2\theta}{4}}$$

$$\therefore PB = \left(\sqrt{\frac{4 + \tan^2\theta}{4}}\right) u$$

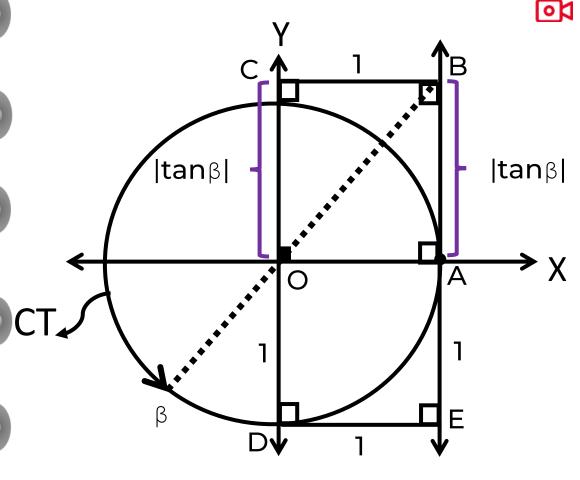
10) El luchador y actual campeón de la UFC Khabib Nurmagomedov sale a trotar por las mañanas alrededor de un pueblo representado en el mapa por el cuadrilátero BCDE. Si cada unidad de los ejes X e Y representan Y la longitud que recorre en dicha salida. (dato Y = 225°)

## **RESOLUCIÓN**

$$AE = OD = 1$$

$$AB = |tan\beta| = OC$$

Perímetro de



$$2p = 4 + 2(tan225^{\circ})$$

$$2p = 4 + 2(1) = 6$$

:. Khabib trota 6 Km