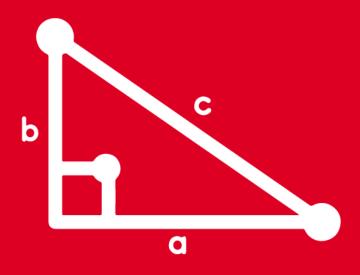
TRIGONOMETRY Chapter 11





Aplicaciones de las propiedades de las razones trigonométricas de un ángulo agudo



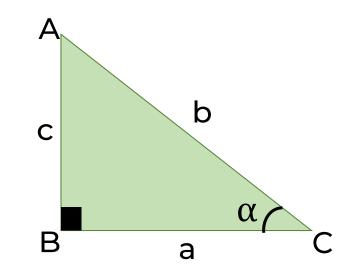


HELICO THEORY



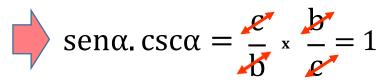
APLICACIONES DE LAS PROPIEDADES DE LAS RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE UN ÁNGULO AGUDO

I) RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS RECÍPROCAS



De la figura se tiene:

$$\operatorname{sen}\alpha = \frac{c}{b} \wedge \operatorname{csc}\alpha = \frac{b}{c}$$



Se concluye:

 $sen\alpha.csc\alpha = 1$

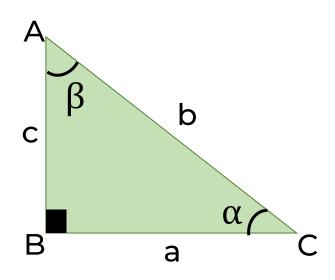
 $\cos\alpha$. $\sec\alpha = 1$

tan α . cot $\alpha = 1$

Los ángulos en ambas razones trigonométricas son iguales

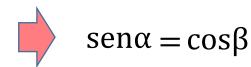


II) RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE ÁNGULOS COMPLEMENTARIOS



De la figura se tiene:

$$sen \alpha = \frac{c}{b} \quad \land \quad \cos \beta = \frac{c}{b}$$



Se concluye:

 $sen\alpha = cos\beta$

 $sec\alpha = csc\beta$

 $tan\alpha = cot\beta$

La igualdad solo se da cuando los ángulos α y β son







Si sen
$$\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$
, efectúe N = 8csc α

Resolución:

Del dato:

$$sen \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$
 $csc \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$

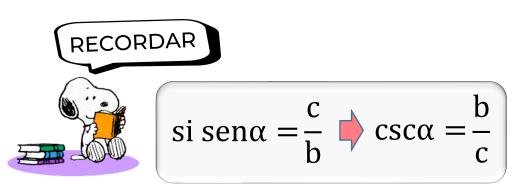
Piden:

$$N = 8 \csc \alpha$$

Reemplazando:

$$N = 8 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$







Si
$$\cos\theta = \frac{2}{5}$$
 y $\theta + \beta = 90^{\circ}$, calcule $M = 10 sen \beta + 1$

Resolución:

Del dato:

$$\cos\theta = \frac{2}{5} \implies \sin\beta = \frac{2}{5}$$

Piden:

$$M = 10 \operatorname{sen}\beta + 1$$

Reemplazando:

$$M = \frac{2}{10} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) + 1$$







Si $\theta + \beta = 90^{\circ}$ se cumple que

$$\sin \cos \theta = \frac{c}{b} \implies \sin \beta = \frac{c}{b}$$



Reduzca $E = (2sen28^{\circ} + cos62^{\circ})csc28^{\circ}$

Resolución:

$$E= (2sen28^{\circ} + cos62^{\circ})csc28^{\circ}$$

$$E=(2sen28^{\circ}+sen28^{\circ})csc28^{\circ}$$

$$E = 3 sen 28^{\circ}. csc 28^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore E = 3$$







R.T. de ángulos complementarios

Si
$$\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$sen\alpha = cos\beta$$



 $\cos 62^{\circ} = \frac{\sin 28^{\circ}}{\cos 28^{\circ}}$

R.T. Recíproca

 $sen\alpha.csc\alpha = 1$



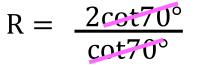
Reduzca:

$$R = \frac{2\text{sen}15^{\circ}.\,\text{sec}75^{\circ}.\,\text{tan}20^{\circ}}{\text{cot}70^{\circ}.\,\text{csc}19^{\circ}.\,\text{cos}71^{\circ}}$$

Resolución:

$$R = \frac{2sen15^{\circ}.(sec75^{\circ})tan20^{\circ}}{cot70^{\circ}.(csc19^{\circ}).cos71^{\circ}}$$

$$R = \frac{2sen15^{\circ}.(csc15^{\circ}).(cot70^{\circ})}{cot70^{\circ}.(sec71^{\circ}).(cos71^{\circ})}$$









Si
$$\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$sec\alpha = csc\beta$$

$$tan\alpha = cot\beta$$



$$sec75^{\circ} = csc15^{\circ}$$

 $tan20^{\circ} = cot70^{\circ}$

$$csc19^{\circ} = sec71^{\circ}$$

R.T. Recíproca

$$sen\alpha.csc\alpha = 1$$

$$\cos\alpha$$
. $\sec\alpha = 1$



Halle el valor de
$$\alpha$$
 si: sen $(3\alpha - 5^{\circ}) = \frac{1}{\csc(\alpha + 35^{\circ})}$

Resolución:

Del dato:

$$sen(3\alpha - 5^{\circ}) = \frac{1}{csc(\alpha + 35^{\circ})}$$

$$sen(3\alpha - 5^{\circ}).csc(\alpha + 35^{\circ}) = 1$$



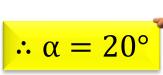
$$sen(3\alpha - 5^{\circ}).csc(\alpha + 35^{\circ}) = 1$$

$$3\alpha - 5^{\circ} \Rightarrow \alpha + 35^{\circ}$$

$$3\alpha - \alpha = 35^{\circ} + 5^{\circ}$$

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

$$\alpha = \frac{40^{\circ}}{2}$$





RECORDAR



Halle el valor de φ si:

$$\frac{\text{sen}(3\phi - 20^\circ)}{\cos(30^\circ + \phi)} = 1$$

Resolución:

Del dato:

$$\frac{\operatorname{sen}(3\varphi - 20^{\circ})}{\cos(30^{\circ} + \varphi)} = 1$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(3\varphi - 20^{\circ}) = \cos(30^{\circ} + \varphi)$$

$$(3\varphi - 20^{\circ}) + (30^{\circ} + \varphi) = 90^{\circ}$$

$$4\varphi + 10^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

$$4\varphi = 80^{\circ}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{80^{\circ}}{4}$$

$$\therefore \varphi = 20^{\circ}$$





Camila desea acceder a un crédito de libre disponibilidad, para lo cual visita dos agencia bancarias, las cuales cobran una cierta tasa de interés. ¿En cual de las agencias le conviene adquirir el préstamo?

Banco Azteca
$$\longrightarrow$$
 x% Banco continetal \longrightarrow y%

Donde:
$$cos(3x)$$
°. $sec(y + 25)$ ° = 1 ...(a)
 $sen(2y)$ ° = $cos50$ °(b)



R.T. de ángulos complementarios

Si
$$\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$sen\alpha = cos\beta$$

R.T. Recíproca
$$\cos \alpha \cdot \sec \alpha = 1$$

Resolución:

En (b):

$$sen(2y)^{\circ} = cos 50^{\circ}$$

$$2y^{\circ} + 50^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$$

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

En (a):

$$\cos(3x) \circ \sec(y + 25) \circ = 1$$

$$3x^{\circ} = (y + 25)^{\circ}$$

$$3x^{\circ} = y^{\circ} + 25^{\circ}$$

$$3x^{\circ} = 20^{\circ} + 25^{\circ}$$

$$3x^{\circ} = 45^{\circ}$$

$$x^{\circ} = 15^{\circ}$$

Cancelando los grados

$$x'' = 15'' \longrightarrow x\% = 15\%$$

$$y^{/\!\!/} = 20^{/\!\!/} \longrightarrow y\% = 20\%$$



RPTA: Le conviene adquirir el préstamo en el Banco Azteca



Si sen8x.sec10°=1; calcule:

$$P = 4 sen 3x + sec 6x$$

Resolución:

Del dato:

 $sen8x.sec10^{\circ} = 1$

Reemplazando:

$$8x = 80^{\circ}$$

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

$$x = 10^{\circ}$$

Piden:

P=4sen3x+sec6x

 $P = 4 sen 3(10^{\circ}) + sec 6(10^{\circ})$

P=4sen30°+sec60°

$$P = \frac{2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2$$





 $sen\alpha.csc\alpha = 1$

R.T. de ángulos complementarios

$$Si x + y = 90^{\circ}$$

$$secx = cscy$$

