



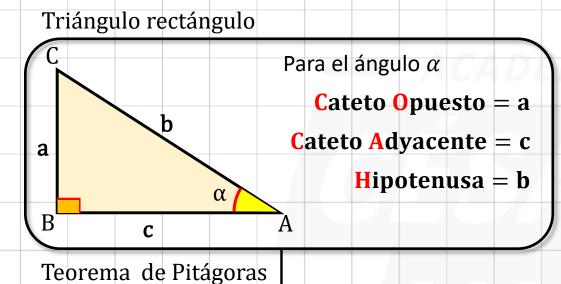
# TRIGONOMETRÍA

Tema:

RESOLUCIÓN DE TRIÁNGULOS RECTÁNGULOS



#### RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE UN ÁNGULO AGUDO



$$sen \alpha = \frac{C.O}{H} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\csc \alpha = \frac{H}{C.O} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{C.A}{H} = \frac{C}{I}$$

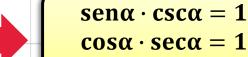
$$\sec \alpha = \frac{H}{C.A} = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{C. O}{C. A} = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{C.A}{C.O} = \frac{c}{a}$$

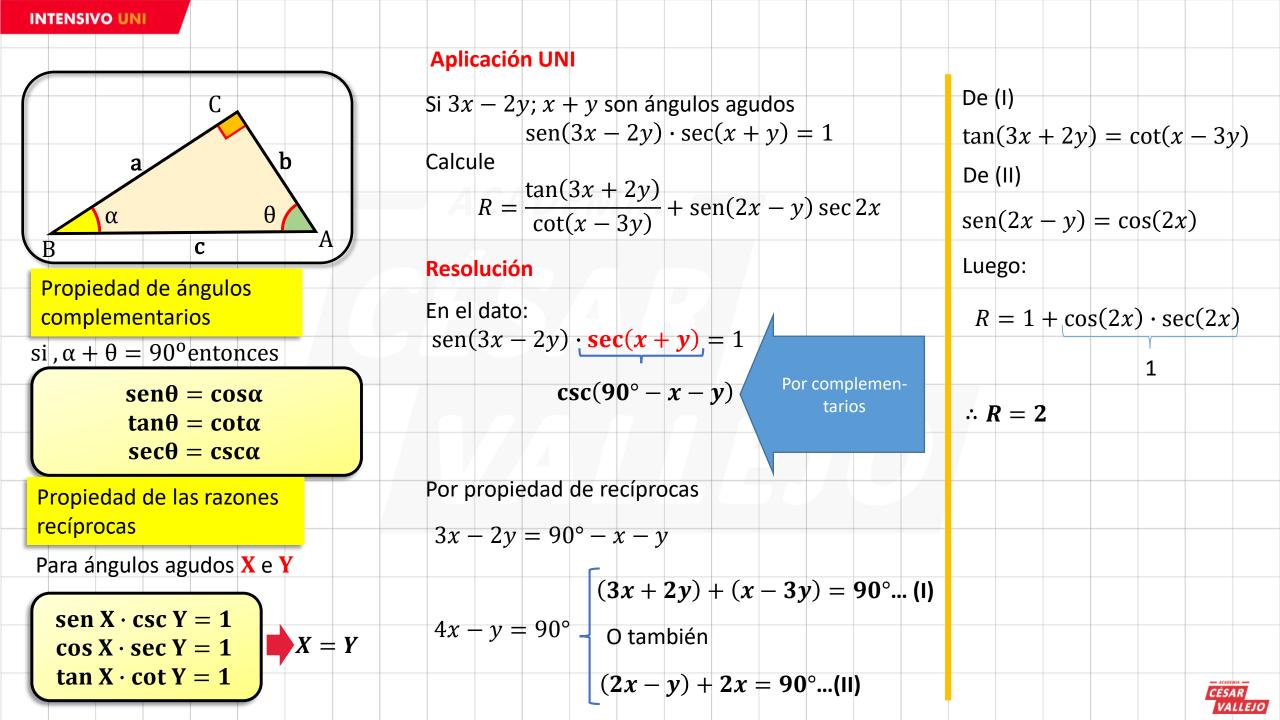
$$\mathbf{b^2} = \mathbf{c^2} + \mathbf{a^2}$$

RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS RECÍPROCAS



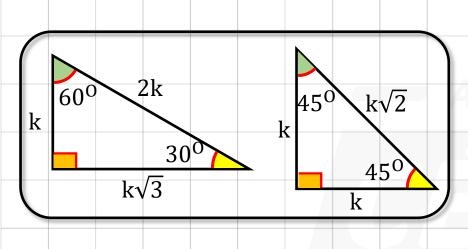
 $\tan\alpha \cdot \cot\alpha = 1$ 





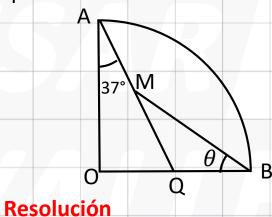


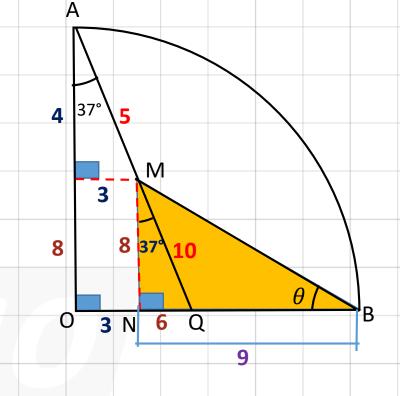
#### RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE ÁNGULOS NOTABLES



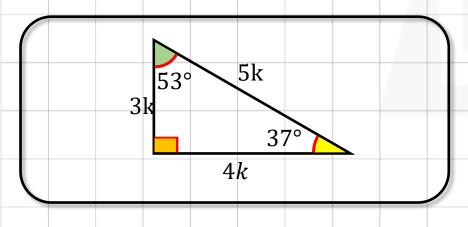
#### Aplicación UNI

En la figura mostrada AOB es un sector circular, m $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$  y MQ = 2(AM). Calcule el valor aproximado de tan  $\theta$ 





### Triángulo aproximado



Trazamos perpendiculares desde

Del dato; consideramos: AM = 5

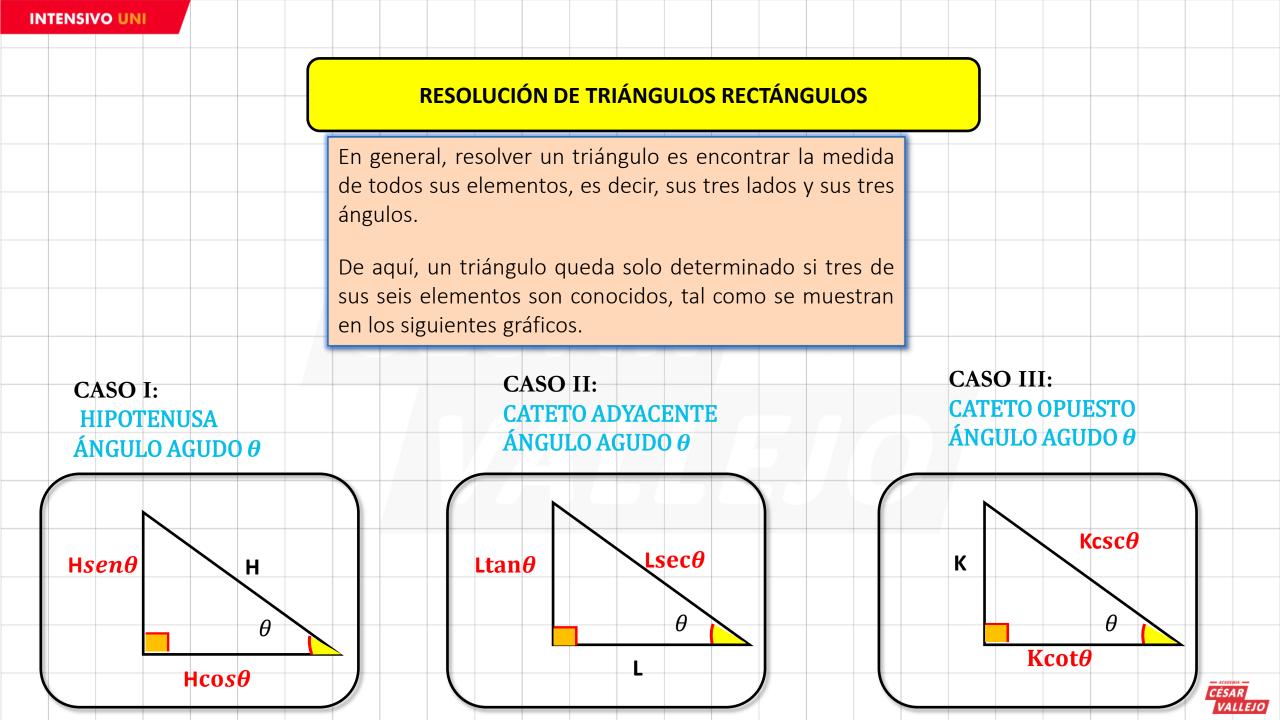
Entonces: MQ = 10

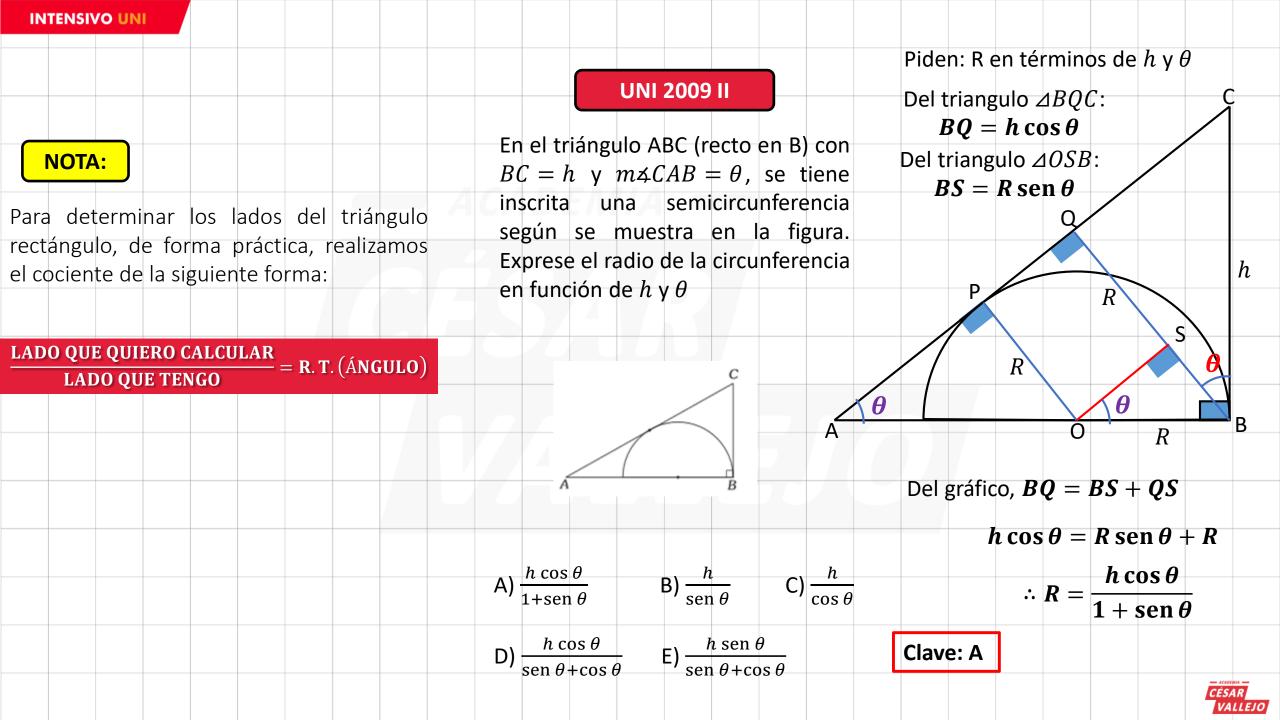
El radio del cuadrante AOB es: 12

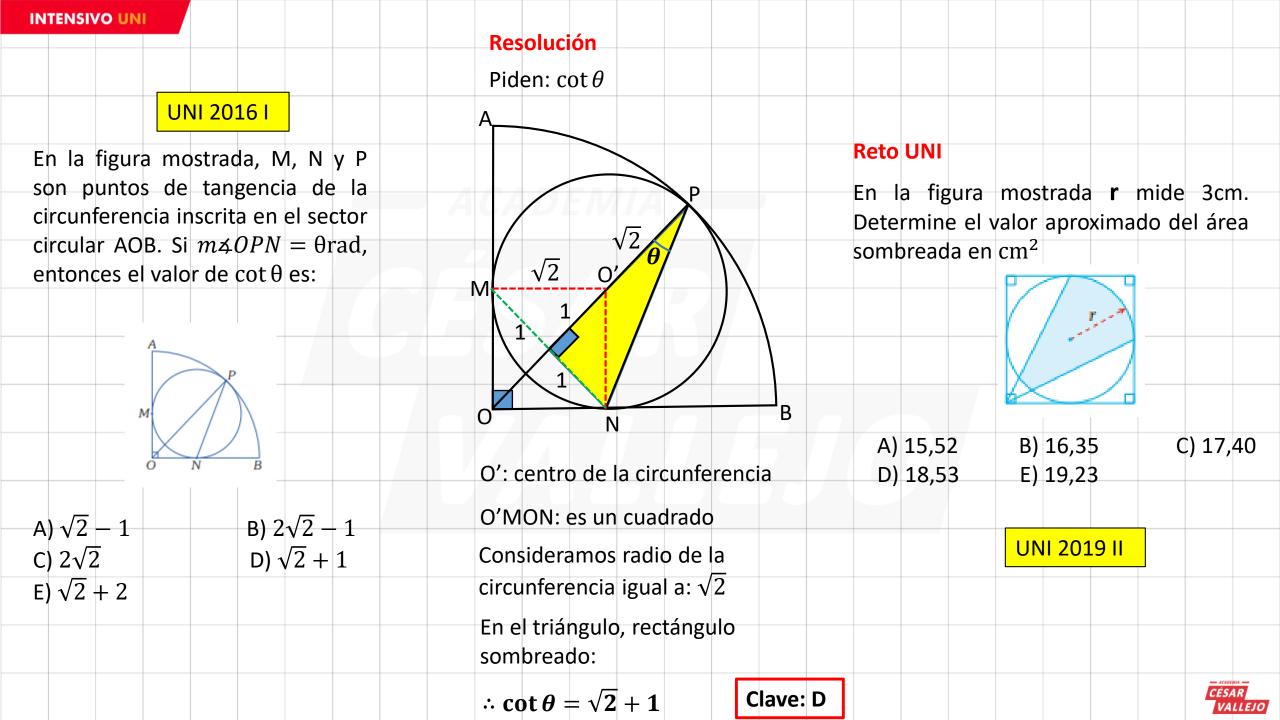
En el triángulo rectángulo MNB

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{8}{9}$$









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