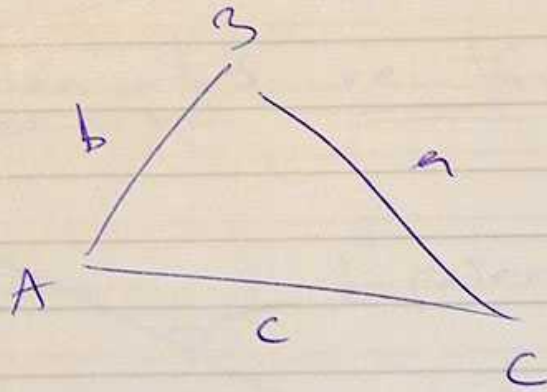


Recíproco del teor. de Pitágor.

Hipótesis.

$\triangle ABC$

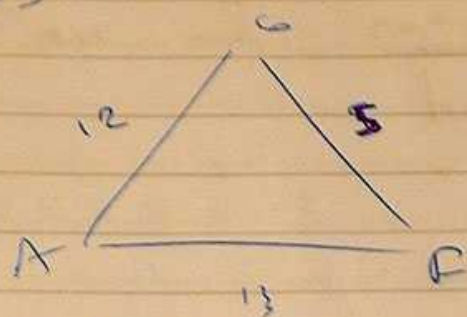


$$a^2 \neq b^2 + c^2$$

Co Tesis

Co $\triangle ABC$ es rectángula

Es 2



$\triangle ABC$

$\triangle AFC$ es rectángulo?

2

$$13^2 = 12^2 + 9^2$$

$$169 \neq 144 + 81$$

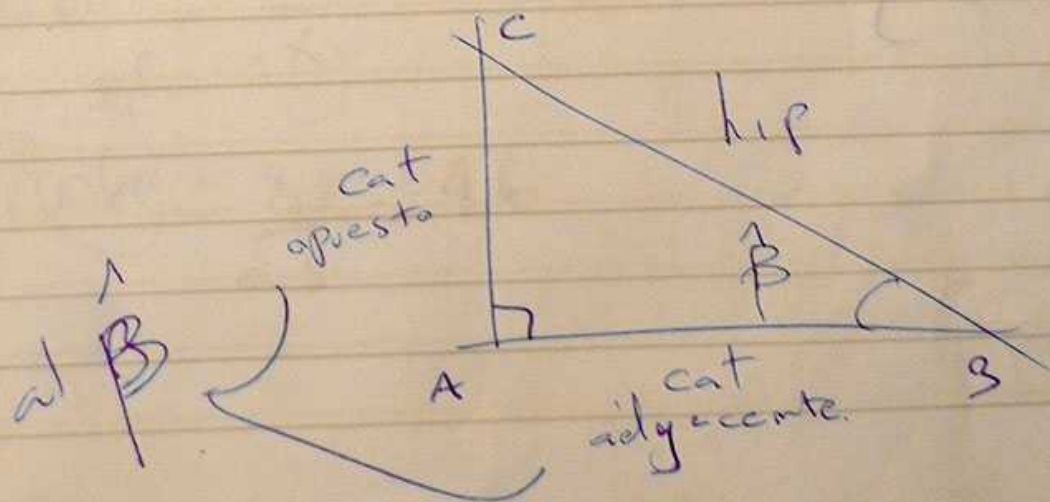
$\triangle AFC$ no es rectángulo

= 0 =

ESCRITO = Trigonometría / 15 agosto

= 0 =

Triángulos Rectángulos
↳ Trigonometría



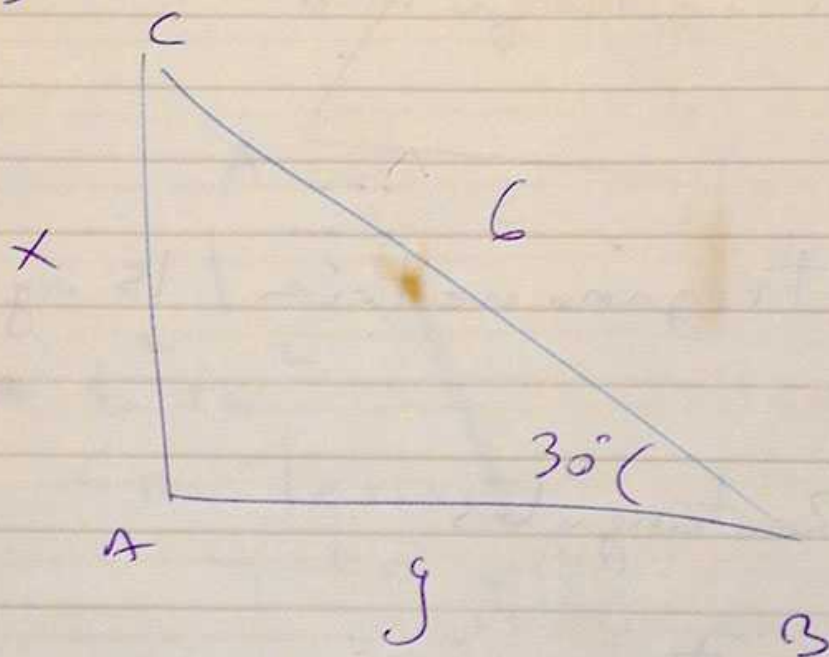
$$\text{sen } \hat{\alpha} = \frac{\text{cat op.}}{\text{h.p.}}$$

$$\cos \hat{\alpha} = \frac{\text{cat adj.}}{\text{h.p.}}$$

$$\text{tg } \hat{\alpha} = \frac{\text{cat op.}}{\text{cat adj.}}$$

TANGENTE

Eg 3:



Calcular x e y

$$\sqrt{28} = 28^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$8^2 = 6^2 + (\sqrt{28})^2$$

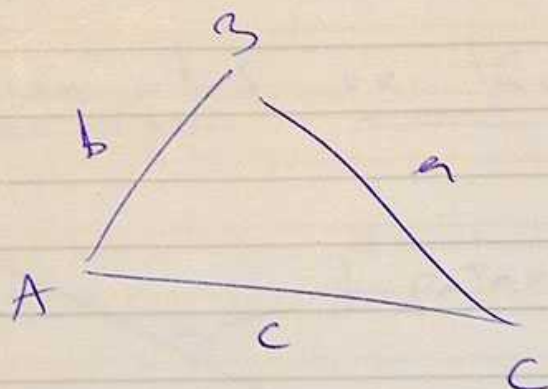
$$64 = 36 + 28.$$

==

Recíprocos del Teor. de Pitágor.

Hipótesis.

$\triangle ABC$



$$a^2 \neq b^2 + c^2$$

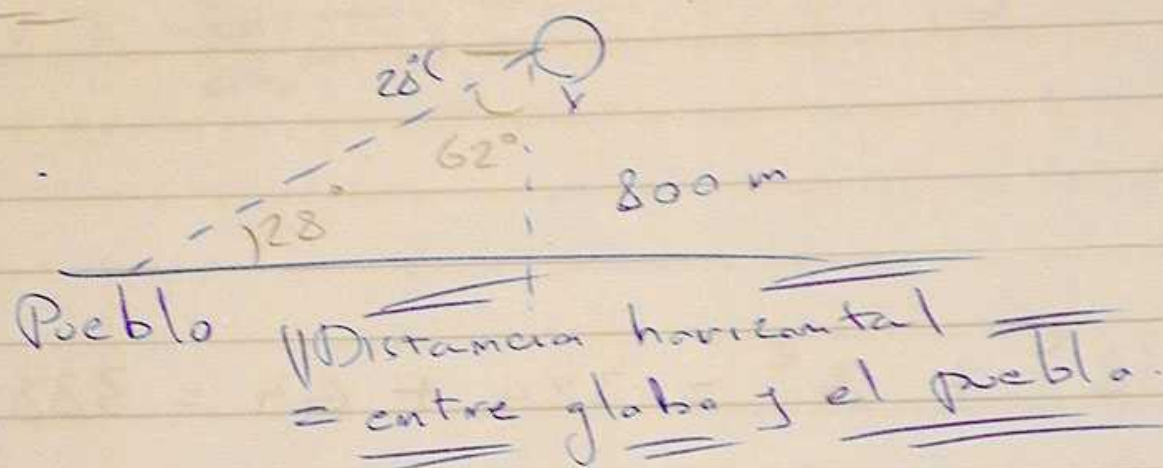
Con Tesis

Con $\triangle ABC$ es rectángula

$$\tan 60 = \frac{\text{cat op}}{\text{cat ady}}$$

$$1,7 = \frac{y}{8}$$

$$1,7 \times 8 = y = 13,6$$

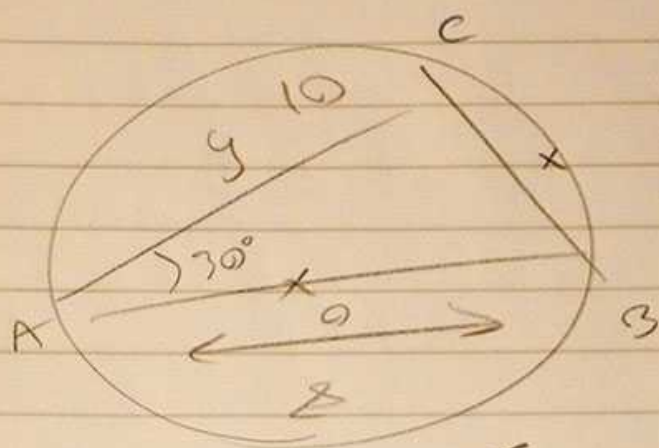


$$90 - 28 = 62^\circ$$

$$\tan 62 = \frac{\text{Dist Pueblo.}}{800}$$

$$1,88 \cdot 800 = D.P$$

$$1504 = D.P$$



Calcular x e y

G.O.4

↳ \overline{AB} es Diámetro

$C \in \mathcal{C} \subset G_{0;4}$

$$\wedge \quad \angle ACB = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \triangle ACB$$

↳ Rect

↳ Trigonam.

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{8}{y}$$

$$y \cdot 0,8 = 8$$

$$y = \frac{8}{0,8} = 10 = y$$

$$10^2 = 8^2 + x$$

$$10^2 - 8^2 = x$$

$$100 - 64 = 36 = 6^2 = x$$