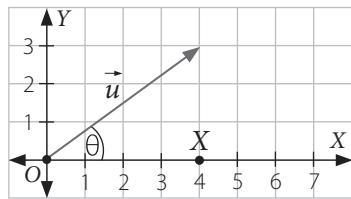


Descomposición vectorial

1. A partir de la siguiente afirmación, determina el ángulo que forma cada vector con el rayo \overrightarrow{OX} .

Para calcular el ángulo θ formado por el rayo \overrightarrow{OX} y el vector $\vec{u} = (x, y)$, puedes usar la función arcotangente que en la calculadora se simboliza \tan^{-1} . Entonces el ángulo, corresponde a $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$.



a. $\vec{u} = (3, 7)$

f. $\vec{u} = (11, -5)$

b. $\vec{u} = (-5, 1)$

g. $\vec{u} = (5, 10)$

c. $\vec{u} = (-4, -3)$

h. $\vec{u} = (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$

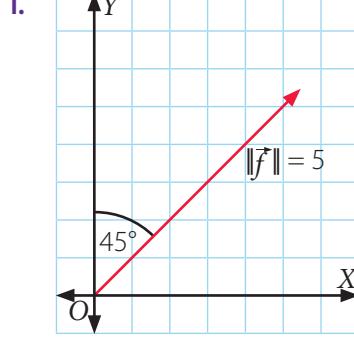
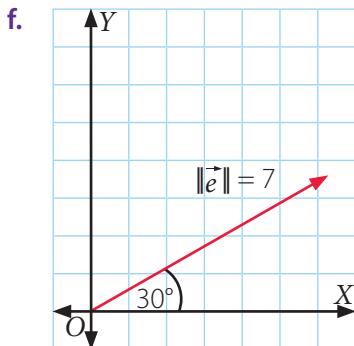
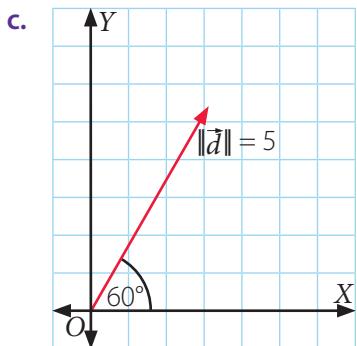
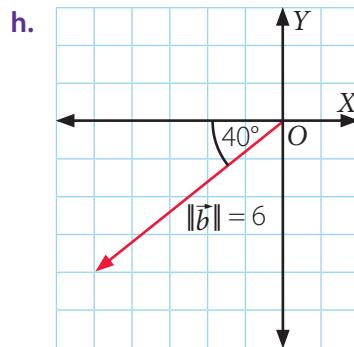
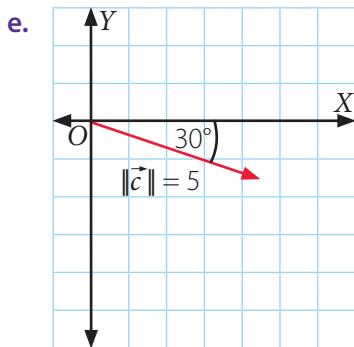
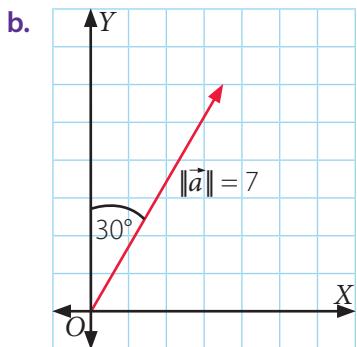
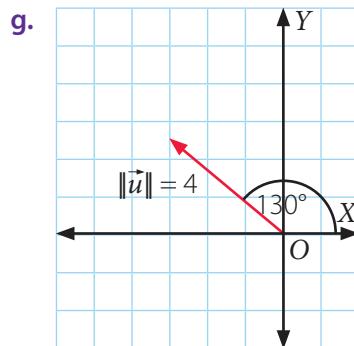
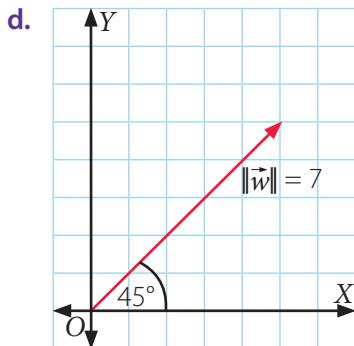
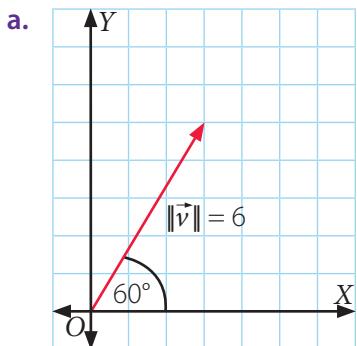
d. $\vec{u} = (5, -8)$

i. $\vec{u} = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

e. $\vec{u} = (4, 4\sqrt{3})$

j. $\vec{u} = (12, 6)$

2. Calcula las componentes de los siguientes vectores. Si es necesario, utiliza una calculadora y aproxima por redondeo a la centésima.



3. Escribe las componentes de los siguientes vectores y representa cada uno en el plano cartesiano.

a. $\vec{a} = (3\cos 70^\circ, 3\sin 70^\circ)$

$$\vec{a} \approx \left(\boxed{}, \boxed{} \right)$$

b. $\vec{b} = (\cos 45^\circ, \sin 45^\circ)$

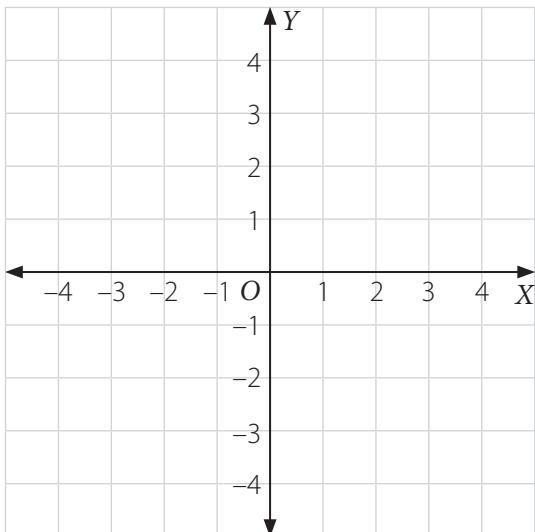
$$\vec{b} \approx \left(\boxed{}, \boxed{} \right)$$

c. $\vec{c} = (2\cos 105^\circ, 2\sin 105^\circ)$

$$\vec{c} \approx \left(\boxed{}, \boxed{} \right)$$

d. $\vec{d} = (4\cos 200^\circ, 4\sin 200^\circ)$

$$\vec{d} \approx \left(\boxed{}, \boxed{} \right)$$



4. Determina las componentes de los siguientes vectores y el ángulo que forman con el semieje positivo X. Si es necesario, utiliza una calculadora.

a. El vector \vec{v} , sabiendo que $\vec{v} = (6, y)$ y $\|\vec{v}\| = 8$.

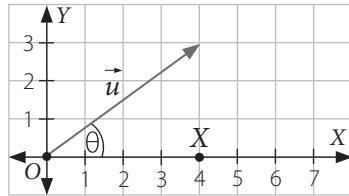
b. El vector \vec{s} , sabiendo que $\vec{s} = (a, a)$ y $\|\vec{s}\| = 12\sqrt{2}$.

c. El vector \vec{w} , sabiendo que $\vec{w} = (x, -6\sqrt{3})$ y $\|\vec{w}\| = 12\sqrt{3}$.

Descomposición vectorial

1. A partir de la siguiente afirmación, determina el ángulo que forma cada vector con el rayo \overrightarrow{OX} .

Para calcular el ángulo θ formado por el rayo \overrightarrow{OX} y el vector $\vec{u} = (x, y)$, puedes usar la función arctangente que en la calculadora se simboliza \tan^{-1} . Entonces el ángulo, corresponde a $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$.



a. $\vec{u} = (3, 7)$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{7}{3} \rightarrow \theta = 66^\circ 48' 5''$$

f. $\vec{u} = (11, -5)$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{-5}{11} \rightarrow \theta = -24^\circ 26' 38''$$

$$\theta = 335^\circ 33' 22''$$

b. $\vec{u} = (-5, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \theta &= \frac{1}{-5} \rightarrow \theta = -11^\circ 18' 36'' \\ &= 168^\circ 41' 24'' \end{aligned}$$

g. $\vec{u} = (5, 10)$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{10}{5} \rightarrow \theta = 63^\circ 26' 6''$$

c. $\vec{u} = (-4, -3)$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \theta &= \frac{-3}{-4} \rightarrow \theta = 36^\circ 52' 12'' \\ &\theta = \end{aligned}$$

h. $\vec{u} = (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \theta &= \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \theta = -45^\circ \\ &\theta = 315^\circ \end{aligned}$$

d. $\vec{u} = (5, -8)$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \theta &= \frac{-8}{5} \rightarrow \theta = -57^\circ 59' 41'' \\ &\theta = \end{aligned}$$

i. $\vec{u} = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \theta &= \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2}} \rightarrow \theta = 30^\circ \\ &\theta = \end{aligned}$$

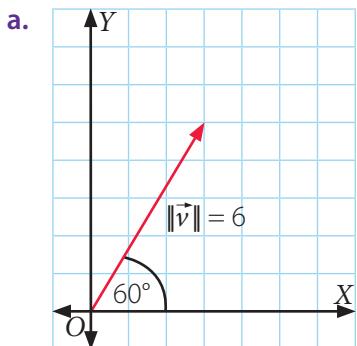
e. $\vec{u} = (4, 4\sqrt{3})$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{4} \rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ$$

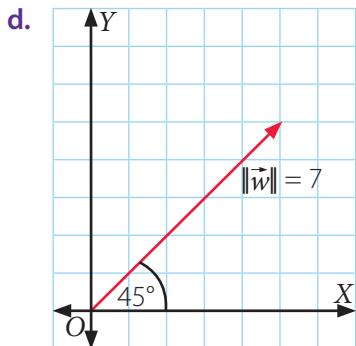
j. $\vec{u} = (12, 6)$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{6}{12} \rightarrow \theta = 26^\circ 33' 54''$$

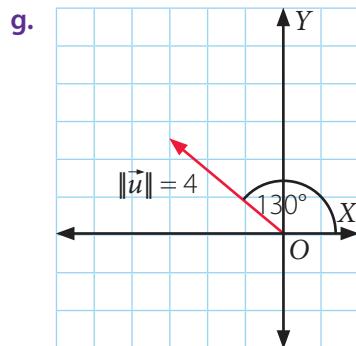
2. Calcula las componentes de los siguientes vectores. Si es necesario, utiliza una calculadora y aproxima por redondeo a la centésima.



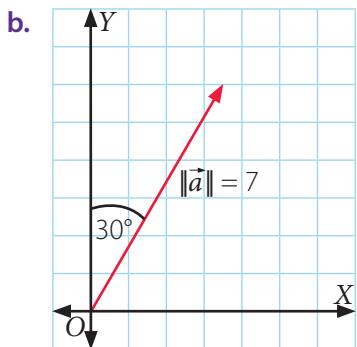
$$\begin{aligned}v_x &= 6 \cos 60^\circ = 3 \\v_y &= 6 \sin 60^\circ \approx 5,2 \\\vec{v} &\approx (3; 5,2)\end{aligned}$$



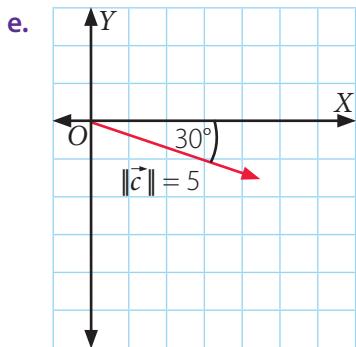
$$\begin{aligned}w_x &= 7 \cos 45^\circ \approx 4,95 \\w_y &= 7 \sin 45^\circ \approx 4,95 \\\vec{w} &\approx (4,95; 4,95)\end{aligned}$$



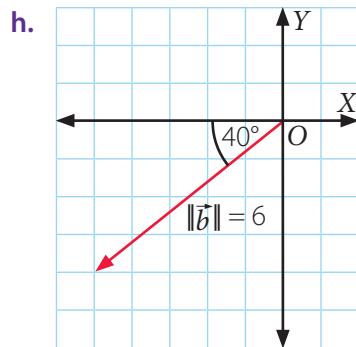
$$\begin{aligned}u_x &= 4 \cos 130^\circ \approx -2,57 \\u_y &= 4 \sin 130^\circ \approx 3,06 \\\vec{u} &\approx (-2,57; 3,06)\end{aligned}$$



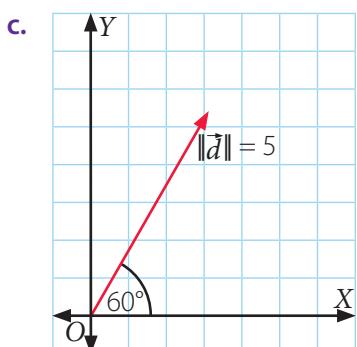
$$\begin{aligned}a_x &= 7 \cos 60^\circ = 3,5 \\a_y &= 7 \sin 60^\circ = 6,06 \\\vec{a} &\approx (3,5; 6,06)\end{aligned}$$



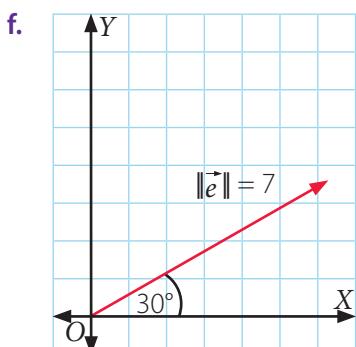
$$\begin{aligned}c_x &= 5 \cos 330^\circ \approx 4,33 \\c_y &= 5 \sin 330^\circ = -2,5 \\\vec{c} &\approx (4,33; -2,5)\end{aligned}$$



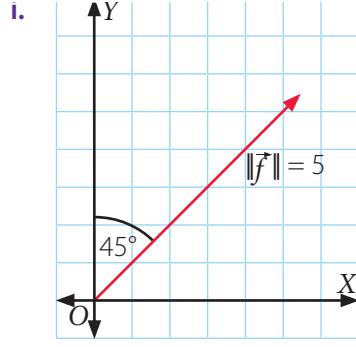
$$\begin{aligned}b_x &= 6 \cos 320^\circ = 4,6 \\b_y &= 6 \sin 320^\circ \approx -3,86 \\\vec{b} &\approx (4,6; -3,86)\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}d_x &= 5 \cos 60^\circ = 2,5 \\d_y &= 5 \sin 60^\circ \approx 4,33 \\\vec{d} &\approx (2,5; 4,33)\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}e_x &= 7 \cos 30^\circ \approx 6,06 \\e_y &= 7 \sin 30^\circ = 3,5 \\\vec{e} &\approx (6,06; 3,5)\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}f_x &= 5 \cos 45^\circ \approx 3,54 \\f_y &= 5 \sin 45^\circ \approx 3,54 \\\vec{f} &\approx (3,54; 3,54)\end{aligned}$$

3. Escribe las componentes de los siguientes vectores y representa cada uno en el plano cartesiano.

a. $\vec{a} = (3\cos 70^\circ, 3\sin 70^\circ)$

$$\vec{a} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1,03 \\ 2,82 \end{pmatrix}$$

b. $\vec{b} = (\cos 45^\circ, \sin 45^\circ)$

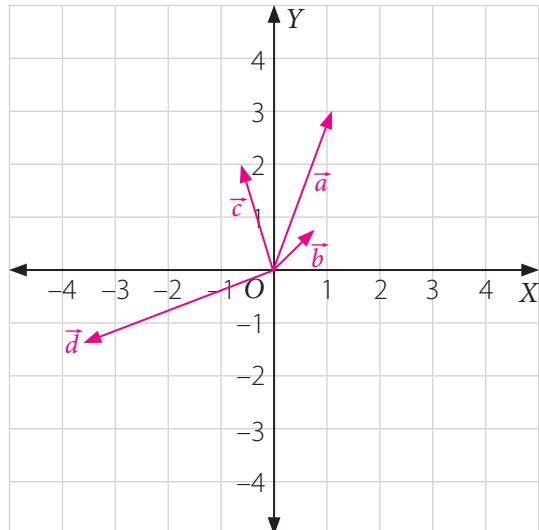
$$\vec{b} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0,71 \\ 0,71 \end{pmatrix}$$

c. $\vec{c} = (2\cos 105^\circ, 2\sin 105^\circ)$

$$\vec{c} \approx \begin{pmatrix} -0,52 \\ 1,93 \end{pmatrix}$$

d. $\vec{d} = (4\cos 200^\circ, 4\sin 200^\circ)$

$$\vec{d} \approx \begin{pmatrix} -3,76 \\ -1,37 \end{pmatrix}$$



4. Determina las componentes de los siguientes vectores y el ángulo que forman con el semieje positivo X. Si es necesario, utiliza una calculadora.

a. El vector \vec{v} , sabiendo que $\vec{v} = (6, y)$ y $\|\vec{v}\| = 8$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{v}\| &= \sqrt{6^2 + y^2} \rightarrow 8 = \sqrt{6^2 + y^2} \\ 64 &= 36 + y^2 \rightarrow y^2 = 28 \rightarrow y = 2\sqrt{7} \\ \cos \theta &= \frac{6}{8} \rightarrow \theta = 41^\circ 24' 35'' \end{aligned}$$

b. El vector \vec{s} , sabiendo que $\vec{s} = (a, a)$ y $\|\vec{s}\| = 12\sqrt{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{s}\| &= \sqrt{a^2 + a^2} \rightarrow 12\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2a^2} \\ 288 &= 2a^2 \rightarrow a^2 = 144 \rightarrow a = \pm 12 \\ \cos \theta &= \frac{12}{12\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ \end{aligned}$$

c. El vector \vec{w} , sabiendo que $\vec{w} = (x, -6\sqrt{3})$ y $\|\vec{w}\| = 12\sqrt{3}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{w}\| &= \sqrt{x^2 + (-6\sqrt{3})^2} \rightarrow 12\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{x^2 + (-6\sqrt{3})^2} \\ 432 &= x^2 + 108 \rightarrow x^2 = 324 \rightarrow x = \pm 18 \\ \operatorname{sen} \theta &= \frac{-6\sqrt{3}}{12\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \theta = -30^\circ \rightarrow \theta = 330^\circ \end{aligned}$$