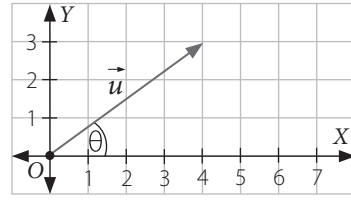


Descomposición vectorial

1. A partir de la información, determina la medida del ángulo que forma cada vector con el semieje positivo X .

Para determinar la medida θ del ángulo que forma un vector $u = (x, y)$ con el semieje positivo X puedes utilizar la función arcotangente que en la calculadora se simboliza \tan^{-1} . Entonces, la medida del ángulo, corresponde a $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$



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

$$\tan \theta = \frac{7}{3} \rightarrow \theta \approx 66,8^\circ$$

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

$$\tan \theta = \frac{5}{11} \rightarrow \theta \approx 24,4^\circ$$

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

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \theta \approx 11,3^\circ$$

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

$$\tan \theta = \frac{10}{5} \rightarrow \theta \approx 63,4^\circ$$

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

$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \theta \approx 36,9^\circ$$

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

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ$$

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

$$\tan \theta = \frac{8}{5} \rightarrow \theta \approx 58^\circ$$

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

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

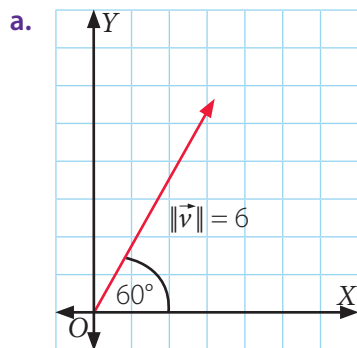
e. $\vec{u} = (4, 4\sqrt{3})$

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

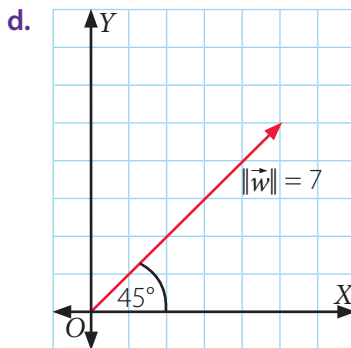
j. $\vec{u} = (12, 6)$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{6}{12} \rightarrow \theta \approx 26,6^\circ$$

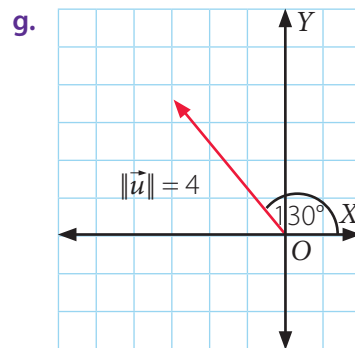
2. Calcula las componentes de los vectores. Si es necesario, utiliza una calculadora y redondea los resultados a la cifra de las centésimas.



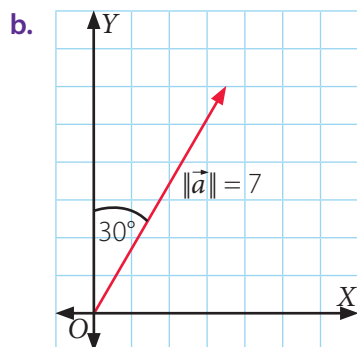
$$\begin{aligned}v_x &= 6 \cos 60^\circ = 3 \\v_y &= 6 \sin 60^\circ \approx 5,2 \\ \vec{v} &\approx (3; 5,2)\end{aligned}$$



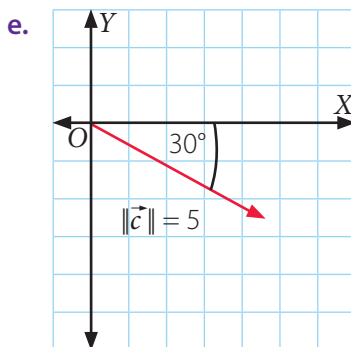
$$\begin{aligned}w_x &= 7 \cos 45^\circ \approx 4,95 \\w_y &= 7 \sin 45^\circ \approx 4,95 \\ \vec{w} &\approx (4,95; 4,95)\end{aligned}$$



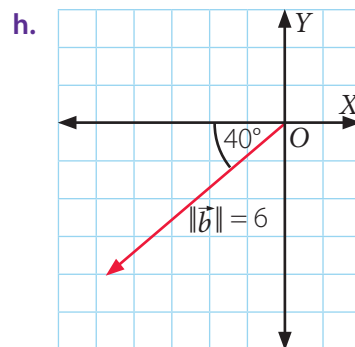
$$\begin{aligned}u_x &= 4 \cos 130^\circ \approx -2,57 \\u_y &= 4 \sin 130^\circ \approx 3,06 \\ \vec{u} &\approx (-2,57; 3,06)\end{aligned}$$



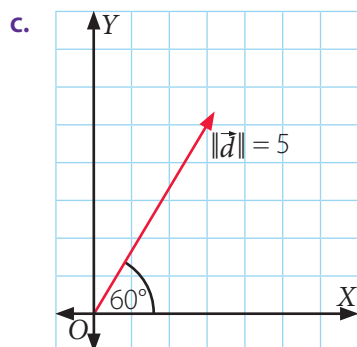
$$\begin{aligned}a_x &= 7 \cos 60^\circ = 3,5 \\a_y &= 7 \sin 60^\circ \approx 6,06 \\ \vec{a} &\approx (3,5; 6,06)\end{aligned}$$



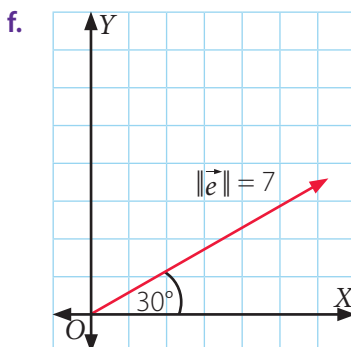
$$\begin{aligned}c_x &= 5 \cos 330^\circ \approx 4,33 \\c_y &= 5 \sin 330^\circ = -2,5 \\ \vec{c} &\approx (4,33; -2,5)\end{aligned}$$



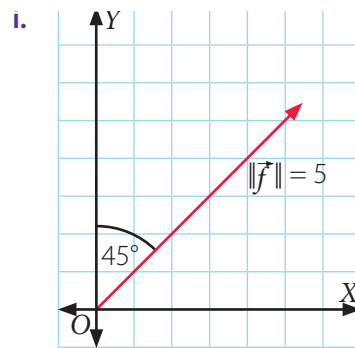
$$\begin{aligned}b_x &= 6 \cos 220^\circ \approx -4,6 \\b_y &= 6 \sin 220^\circ \approx -3,86 \\ \vec{b} &\approx (-4,6; -3,86)\end{aligned}$$



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



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



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

3. Escribe las componentes de los siguientes vectores y represéntalos en el plano cartesiano:

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

$$\vec{a} \approx \left(\boxed{1,03}, \boxed{2,82} \right)$$

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

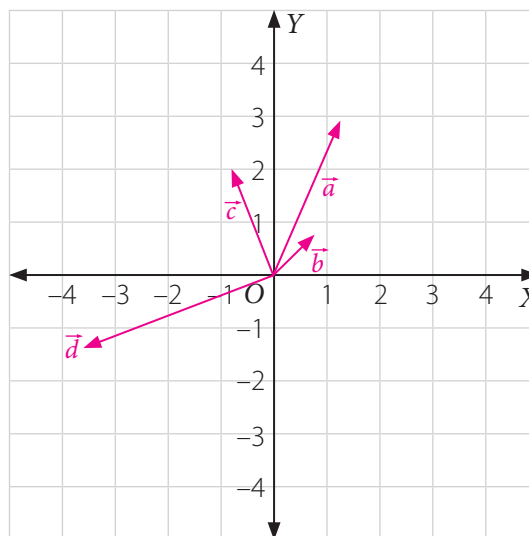
$$\vec{b} \approx \left(\boxed{0,71}, \boxed{0,71} \right)$$

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

$$\vec{c} \approx \left(\boxed{-0,52}, \boxed{1,93} \right)$$

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

$$\vec{d} \approx \left(\boxed{-3,76}, \boxed{-1,37} \right)$$



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

a. El vector \vec{v} , sabiendo que $\vec{v} = (6, y)$, con $y > 0$, y $\|\vec{v}\| = 8$.

$$\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{6^2 + y^2} \rightarrow 8 = \sqrt{6^2 + y^2}$$

$$64 = 36 + y^2 \rightarrow y^2 = 28 \rightarrow y = 2\sqrt{7}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{6}{8} \rightarrow \theta \approx 41,41^\circ$$

Por lo tanto, las componentes del vector son $(6, 2\sqrt{7})$ y el ángulo mide, aproximadamente, $41,41^\circ$.

b. El vector \vec{s} , sabiendo que $\vec{s} = (a, a)$, con $a > 0$, y $\|\vec{s}\| = 12\sqrt{2}$.

$$\|\vec{s}\| = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2} \rightarrow 12\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2a^2}$$

$$288 = 2a^2 \rightarrow a^2 = 144 \rightarrow a = 12$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{12}{12\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ$$

Por lo tanto, las componentes del vector son $(12, 12)$ y el ángulo mide 45° .

c. El vector \vec{w} , sabiendo que $\vec{w} = (x, 6\sqrt{3})$, con $x > 0$, y $\|\vec{w}\| = 12\sqrt{3}$.

$$\|\vec{w}\| = \sqrt{x^2 + (6\sqrt{3})^2} \rightarrow 12\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{x^2 + (6\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$432 = x^2 + 108 \rightarrow x^2 = 324 \rightarrow x = 18$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{12\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \theta = 30^\circ$$

Por lo tanto, las componentes del vector son $(18, 6\sqrt{3})$ y el ángulo mide 30° .