

1) Calcula las razones trigonométricas de los ángulos:

a) $6360^\circ = 17 \cdot 360^\circ + 240^\circ$. Es decir, son 17 vueltas y 240° .

$$\begin{array}{r} 6360 \\ 2760 \quad 17 \\ \hline 240 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\sin 6360^\circ = \sin 240^\circ = -\sin 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\cos 6360^\circ = \cos 240^\circ = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{-1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\tan 6360^\circ = \tan 240^\circ = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}}$$

b) $\frac{7\pi}{2} = \frac{4\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2} = 2\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}$. Es decir, 1 vuelta y 270° .

$$\boxed{\sin \frac{7\pi}{2} = \sin 270^\circ = -1}$$

$$\boxed{\cos \frac{7\pi}{2} = \cos 270^\circ = 0}$$

$$\boxed{\tan \frac{7\pi}{2} = \tan 270^\circ \neq}$$

2) Sabiendo que $\cos \alpha = 0,8$ y $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, calcula:

$$\sin^2 \alpha + 0,8^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - 0,64} = \pm \sqrt{0,36} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = 0,6$$

$$\text{a)} \cos(30^\circ + \alpha) = \cos 30^\circ \cdot \cos \alpha - \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 0,8 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,6 =$$

$$0,69 - 0,3 = \boxed{0,39}$$

$$\text{b)} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + 0,8}{2}} = \sqrt{0,9} = \boxed{0,95}$$

3) Demuestra la igualdad:

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\tan 2\alpha} = \cos \alpha$$

Demostración:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\tan 2\alpha} &= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cancel{2 \sin \alpha} (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)}{\cancel{2 \sin \alpha} \cos \alpha} = \frac{\cancel{\sin^2 \alpha} + \cos^2 \alpha - \cancel{\sin^2 \alpha}}{\cos \alpha} = \cos \alpha \end{aligned}$$

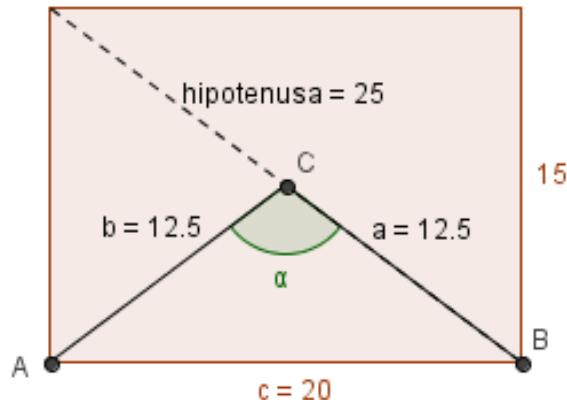
- 4) La base de un rectángulo mide 20 m y su altura 15 m. determina el ángulo que forman sus diagonales.

Solución:

Por Pitágoras hallamos la diagonal

$$h = \sqrt{20^2 + 15^2} = 25 \text{ m}$$

Así que resolvemos el triángulo ABC



Por el Teorema del Coseno

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \Rightarrow \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{12,5^2 + 12,5^2 - 20^2}{2 \cdot 12,5 \cdot 12,5} = -0,28$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto } \boxed{C = \arccos(-0,28)} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 106,26^\circ}$$

- 5) Resuelve el triángulo $\triangle ABC$, sabiendo que $a = 82,6 \text{ cm}$, $b = 115 \text{ cm}$ y $A = 28,4^\circ$

Ten en cuenta que puede haber 0, 1 o 2 soluciones.

Solución:

Por el teorema del Seno:

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{82,6}{\sin 28,4^\circ} = \frac{115}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{115 \cdot \sin 28,4^\circ}{82,6} = 0,66 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{B = \arcsin 0,66 = \begin{cases} \boxed{B_1 = 41,3^\circ} \\ 180^\circ - 41,3^\circ = \boxed{B_2 = 138,7^\circ} \end{cases}} \quad \text{Dos posibles soluciones}$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{Si } \boxed{B = 41,3^\circ} \Rightarrow \boxed{C = 180^\circ - 28,4^\circ - 41,3^\circ = 110,3^\circ}$$

Por el teorema del Seno:

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \Rightarrow \frac{82,6}{\sin 28,4^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 110,3^\circ} \Rightarrow \boxed{c = \frac{82,6 \cdot \sin 110,3^\circ}{\sin 28,4^\circ} = 162,88 \text{ cm}}$$

- Si $B = 41,3^\circ \Rightarrow C = 180^\circ - 28,4^\circ - 138,7^\circ = 12,9^\circ$

Por el teorema del Seno:

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \Rightarrow \frac{82,6}{\sin 28,4^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 12,9^\circ} \Rightarrow c = \frac{82,6 \cdot \sin 12,9^\circ}{\sin 28,4^\circ} = 38,77 \text{ cm}$$

6) Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones trigonométricas:

a) $5 - 7 \sin x - 2 \cos^2 x = 0$

$$5 - 7 \sin x - 2(1 - \sin^2 x) = 0 \Rightarrow 5 - 7 \sin x - 2 + 2 \sin^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \sin^2 x - 7 \sin x + 3 = 0$$

$$\sin x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 24}}{4} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Entonces:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x &= 30^\circ + 360^\circ k & \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x &= 150^\circ + 360^\circ k \end{aligned}}$$

b) $\sin 2x - \sqrt{2} \cos x = 0$

$$2 \sin x \cos x - \sqrt{2} \cos x = 0$$

$$\cos x (2 \sin x - \sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$\cos x (2 \sin x - \sqrt{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 90^\circ + 180^\circ k} & \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 2 \sin x - \sqrt{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{cases} x = 45^\circ + 360^\circ k \\ x = 135^\circ + 360^\circ k \end{cases}} \end{cases}$$