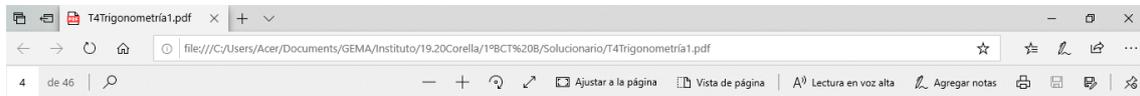


# SOLUCIONES EJERCICIOS DE TRIGONOMETRÍA 1º BCT B

## PÁGINA 108



**1** Pasa cada uno de los siguientes ángulos al intervalo  $[0^\circ, 360^\circ)$  y al intervalo  $(-180^\circ, 180^\circ]$ :

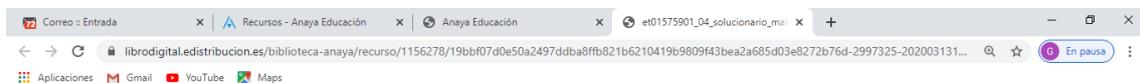
- a)  $396^\circ$                       b)  $492^\circ$                       c)  $645^\circ$   
d)  $3895^\circ$                       e)  $7612^\circ$                       f)  $1980^\circ$

Se trata de expresar el ángulo de la siguiente forma:

$$k \text{ o } -k, \text{ donde } k \leq 180^\circ$$

- a)  $396^\circ = 396^\circ - 360^\circ = 36^\circ$   
b)  $492^\circ = 492^\circ - 360^\circ = 132^\circ$   
c)  $645^\circ = 645^\circ - 360^\circ = 285^\circ = 285^\circ - 360^\circ = -75^\circ$   
d)  $3895^\circ = 3895^\circ - 10 \cdot 360^\circ = 295^\circ = 295^\circ - 360^\circ = -65^\circ$   
e)  $7612^\circ = 7612^\circ - 21 \cdot 360^\circ = 52^\circ$   
f)  $1980^\circ = 1980^\circ - 5 \cdot 360^\circ = 180^\circ$

Cuando hacemos, por ejemplo,  $7612^\circ = 7612^\circ - 21 \cdot 360^\circ$ , ¿por qué tomamos 21? Porque, previamente, hemos realizado la división  $7612 \div 360 = 21,144\dots$ . Es el cociente entero.



**2** Determina el valor de estas razones trigonométricas:

- a)  $\text{sen } 13290^\circ$                       b)  $\text{cos } (-1680^\circ)$                       c)  $\text{tg } 3825^\circ$                       d)  $\text{cos } 4995^\circ$   
e)  $\text{sen } (-1710^\circ)$                       f)  $\text{tg } 3630^\circ$                       g)  $\text{cos } (-36000^\circ)$                       h)  $\text{sen } (-330^\circ)$

a)  $13290^\circ = 360^\circ \cdot 36 + 330^\circ$

$$\text{sen } 13290^\circ = \text{sen } 330^\circ = -\text{sen } 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

b)  $-1680^\circ = -360^\circ \cdot 4 - 240^\circ$

$$\text{cos } (-1680^\circ) = \text{cos } (-240^\circ) = \text{cos } 120^\circ = -\text{cos } 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

c)  $3825^\circ = 360^\circ \cdot 10 + 225^\circ$

$$\text{tg } 3825^\circ = \text{tg } 225^\circ = \text{tg } 45^\circ = 1$$

d)  $4995^\circ = 360^\circ \cdot 13 + 315^\circ$

$$\text{cos } 4995^\circ = \text{cos } 315^\circ = \text{cos } 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

e)  $-1710^\circ = -360^\circ \cdot 4 - 270^\circ$

$$\text{sen } (-1710^\circ) = \text{sen } (-270^\circ) = \text{sen } (90^\circ) = 1$$

f)  $3630^\circ = 360^\circ \cdot 10 + 30^\circ$

$$\text{tg } 3630^\circ = \text{tg } 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

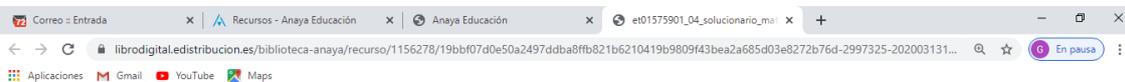
g)  $-36000^\circ = -360^\circ \cdot 100$

$$\text{cos } (-36000^\circ) = \text{cos } 0^\circ = 1$$

h)  $\text{sen } (-330^\circ) = \text{sen } 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$



# PÁGINA 111



**1** Calcula las razones trigonométricas de  $55^\circ$ ,  $125^\circ$ ,  $145^\circ$ ,  $215^\circ$ ,  $235^\circ$ ,  $305^\circ$  y  $325^\circ$  a partir de las razones trigonométricas de  $35^\circ$ :

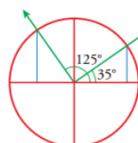
$$\text{sen } 35^\circ = 0,57; \text{ cos } 35^\circ = 0,82; \text{ tg } 35^\circ = 0,70$$

•  $55^\circ = 90^\circ - 35^\circ \rightarrow 55^\circ$  y  $35^\circ$  son complementarios.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sen } 55^\circ = \text{cos } 35^\circ = 0,82 \\ \text{cos } 55^\circ = \text{sen } 35^\circ = 0,57 \end{array} \right\} \text{tg } 55^\circ = \frac{\text{sen } 55^\circ}{\text{cos } 55^\circ} = \frac{0,82}{0,57} = 1,43 \quad \left( \text{También } \text{tg } 55^\circ = \frac{1}{\text{tg } 35^\circ} = \frac{1}{0,70} \approx 1,43 \right)$$

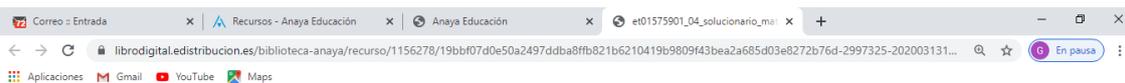
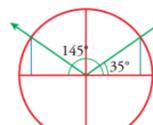
•  $125^\circ = 90^\circ + 35^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen } 125^\circ &= \text{cos } 35^\circ = 0,82 \\ \text{cos } 125^\circ &= -\text{sen } 35^\circ = -0,57 \\ \text{tg } 125^\circ &= \frac{-1}{\text{tg } 35^\circ} = \frac{-1}{0,70} = -1,43 \end{aligned}$$



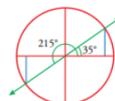
•  $145^\circ = 180^\circ - 35^\circ \rightarrow 145^\circ$  y  $35^\circ$  son suplementarios.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen } 145^\circ &= \text{sen } 35^\circ = 0,57 \\ \text{cos } 145^\circ &= -\text{cos } 35^\circ = -0,82 \\ \text{tg } 145^\circ &= -\text{tg } 35^\circ = -0,70 \end{aligned}$$



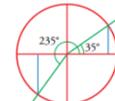
•  $215^\circ = 180^\circ + 35^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen } 215^\circ &= -\text{sen } 35^\circ = -0,57 \\ \text{cos } 215^\circ &= -\text{cos } 35^\circ = -0,82 \\ \text{tg } 215^\circ &= \text{tg } 35^\circ = 0,70 \end{aligned}$$



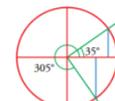
•  $235^\circ = 270^\circ - 35^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen } 235^\circ &= -\text{cos } 35^\circ = -0,82 \\ \text{cos } 235^\circ &= -\text{sen } 35^\circ = -0,57 \\ \text{tg } 235^\circ &= \frac{\text{sen } 235^\circ}{\text{cos } 235^\circ} = \frac{-\text{cos } 35^\circ}{-\text{sen } 35^\circ} = \frac{1}{\text{tg } 35^\circ} = \frac{1}{0,70} = 1,43 \end{aligned}$$



•  $305^\circ = 270^\circ + 35^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen } 305^\circ &= -\text{cos } 35^\circ = -0,82 \\ \text{cos } 305^\circ &= \text{sen } 35^\circ = 0,57 \\ \text{tg } 305^\circ &= \frac{\text{sen } 305^\circ}{\text{cos } 305^\circ} = \frac{-\text{cos } 35^\circ}{\text{sen } 35^\circ} = -\frac{1}{\text{tg } 35^\circ} = -1,43 \end{aligned}$$



•  $325^\circ = 360^\circ - 35^\circ (= -35^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen } 325^\circ &= -\text{sen } 35^\circ = -0,57 \\ \text{cos } 325^\circ &= \text{cos } 35^\circ = 0,82 \\ \text{tg } 325^\circ &= \frac{\text{sen } 325^\circ}{\text{cos } 325^\circ} = \frac{-\text{sen } 35^\circ}{\text{cos } 35^\circ} = -\text{tg } 35^\circ = -0,70 \end{aligned}$$



# PÁGINA 124

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**1 Utiliza las relaciones fundamentales para hallar las demás razones trigonométricas de los ángulos agudos  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  y  $\gamma$ .**

a)  $\cos \alpha = \sqrt{5}/3$       b)  $\operatorname{sen} \beta = 3/5$       c)  $\operatorname{tg} \gamma = 3$

a)  $\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + \frac{5}{9} = 1 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{9} \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} \alpha = \pm \frac{2}{3}$

• Si  $\operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$       • Si  $\operatorname{sen} \alpha = -\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

b)  $\operatorname{sen}^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta = 1 \rightarrow \frac{9}{25} + \cos^2 \beta = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \beta = \frac{16}{25} \rightarrow \cos \beta = \pm \frac{4}{5}$

• Si  $\cos \beta = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{3}{4}$       • Si  $\cos \beta = -\frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{3}{4}$

c)  $\frac{\operatorname{sen} \gamma}{\cos \gamma} = 3 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} \gamma = 3 \cos \gamma$

$\operatorname{sen}^2 \gamma + \cos^2 \gamma = 1 \rightarrow (3 \cos \gamma)^2 + \cos^2 \gamma = 1 \rightarrow 10 \cos^2 \gamma = 1 \rightarrow \cos \gamma = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$

• Si  $\cos \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} \gamma = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$       • Si  $\cos \gamma = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} \gamma = -\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$

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**6 Expresa con un ángulo del primer cuadrante las siguientes razones trigonométricas y di su valor exacto sin usar la calculadora:**

a)  $\operatorname{sen} 135^\circ$       b)  $\cos 240^\circ$       c)  $\operatorname{tg} 120^\circ$

d)  $\cos 1845^\circ$       e)  $\operatorname{tg} 1125^\circ$       f)  $\operatorname{sen} (-120^\circ)$

a)  $\operatorname{sen} 135^\circ = \operatorname{sen} (90^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

b)  $\cos 240^\circ = \cos (180^\circ + 60^\circ) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

c)  $\operatorname{tg} 120^\circ = \operatorname{tg} (180^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\operatorname{tg} 60^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$

d)  $\cos 1845^\circ = \cos (360^\circ \cdot 5 + 45^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

e)  $\operatorname{tg} 1125^\circ = \operatorname{tg} (360^\circ \cdot 3 + 45^\circ) = \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = 1$

f)  $\operatorname{sen} (-120^\circ) = -\operatorname{sen} 120^\circ = -\operatorname{sen} (180^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\operatorname{sen} 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

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**7 Halla con la calculadora el valor del ángulo  $\alpha$ :**

a)  $\text{sen } \alpha = -0,75$ ;  $\alpha < 270^\circ$

b)  $\text{cos } \alpha = -0,37$ ;  $\alpha > 180^\circ$

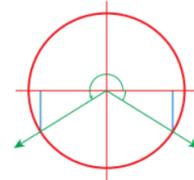
c)  $\text{tg } \alpha = 1,38$ ;  $\text{sen } \alpha < 0$

d)  $\text{cos } \alpha = 0,23$ ;  $\text{sen } \alpha < 0$

a) Con la calculadora  $\rightarrow \alpha = -48^\circ 35' 25'' \in 4.^\circ$  cuadrante

Como debe ser  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sen } \alpha < 0 \\ \alpha < 270^\circ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \alpha \in 3.^\text{er}$  cuadrante

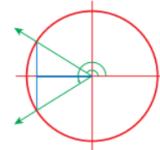
Luego  $\alpha = 180^\circ + 48^\circ 35' 25'' = 228^\circ 35' 25''$



b) Con la calculadora:  $111^\circ 42' 56,3''$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{cos } \alpha < 0 \\ \alpha > 180^\circ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \alpha \in 3.^\text{er}$  cuadrante

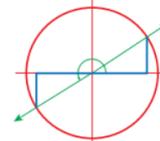
Luego  $\alpha = 360^\circ - 111^\circ 42' 56,3'' = 248^\circ 17' 3,7''$



c)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{tg } \alpha = 1,38 > 0 \\ \text{sen } \alpha < 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{cos } \alpha < 0 \rightarrow \alpha \in 3.^\text{er}$  cuadrante

Con la calculadora:  $\text{tg}^{-1} 1,38 = 54^\circ 4' 17,39''$

$\alpha = 180^\circ + 54^\circ 4' 17,39'' = 234^\circ 4' 17,4''$



d)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{cos } \alpha = 0,23 > 0 \\ \text{sen } \alpha < 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \alpha \in 4.^\circ$  cuadrante

Con la calculadora:  $\text{cos}^{-1} 0,23 = 76^\circ 42' 10,5''$

$\alpha = -76^\circ 42' 10,5'' = 283^\circ 17' 49,6''$

