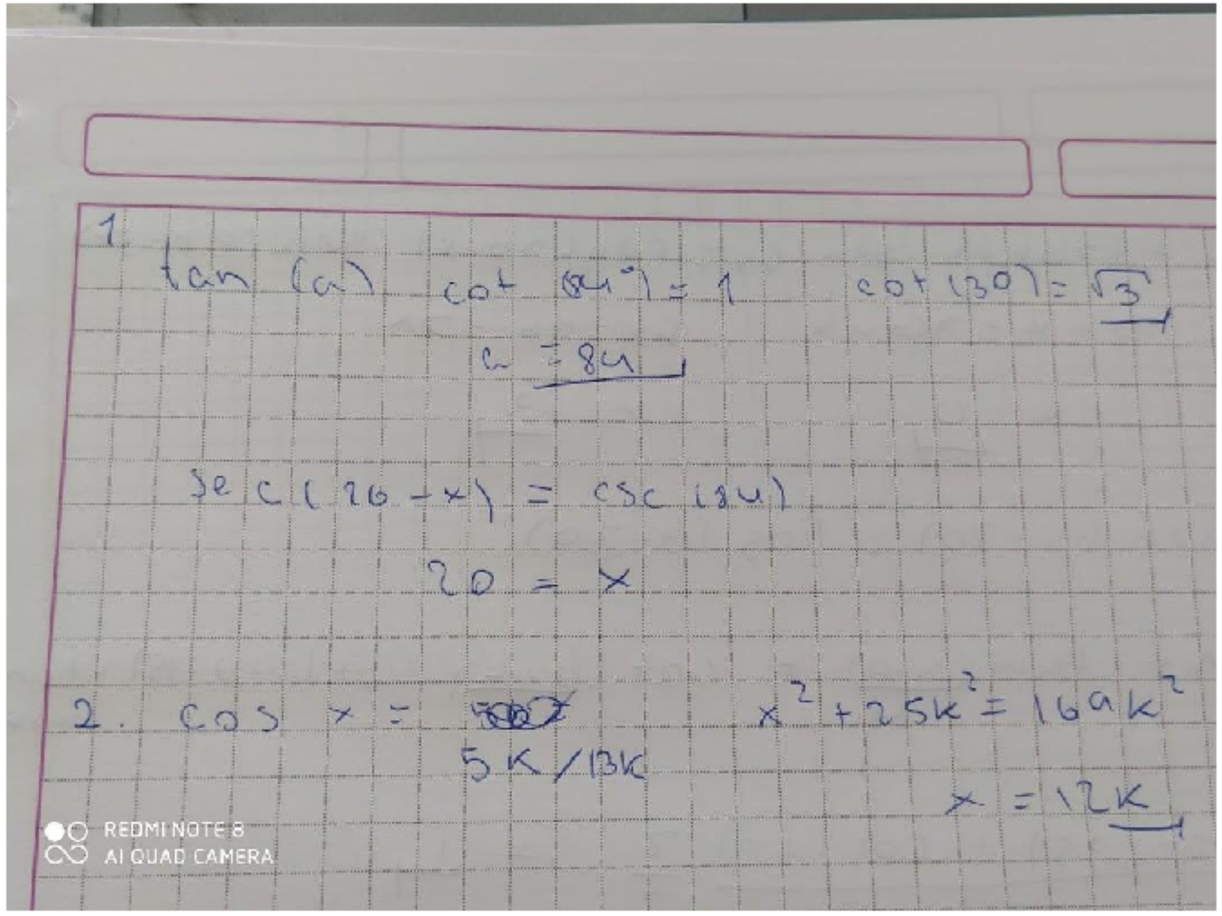
Nombre y apellidos: Germán Caballero Soriano

Calcula $\cot(x + 10°)$ si a es agudo, además:

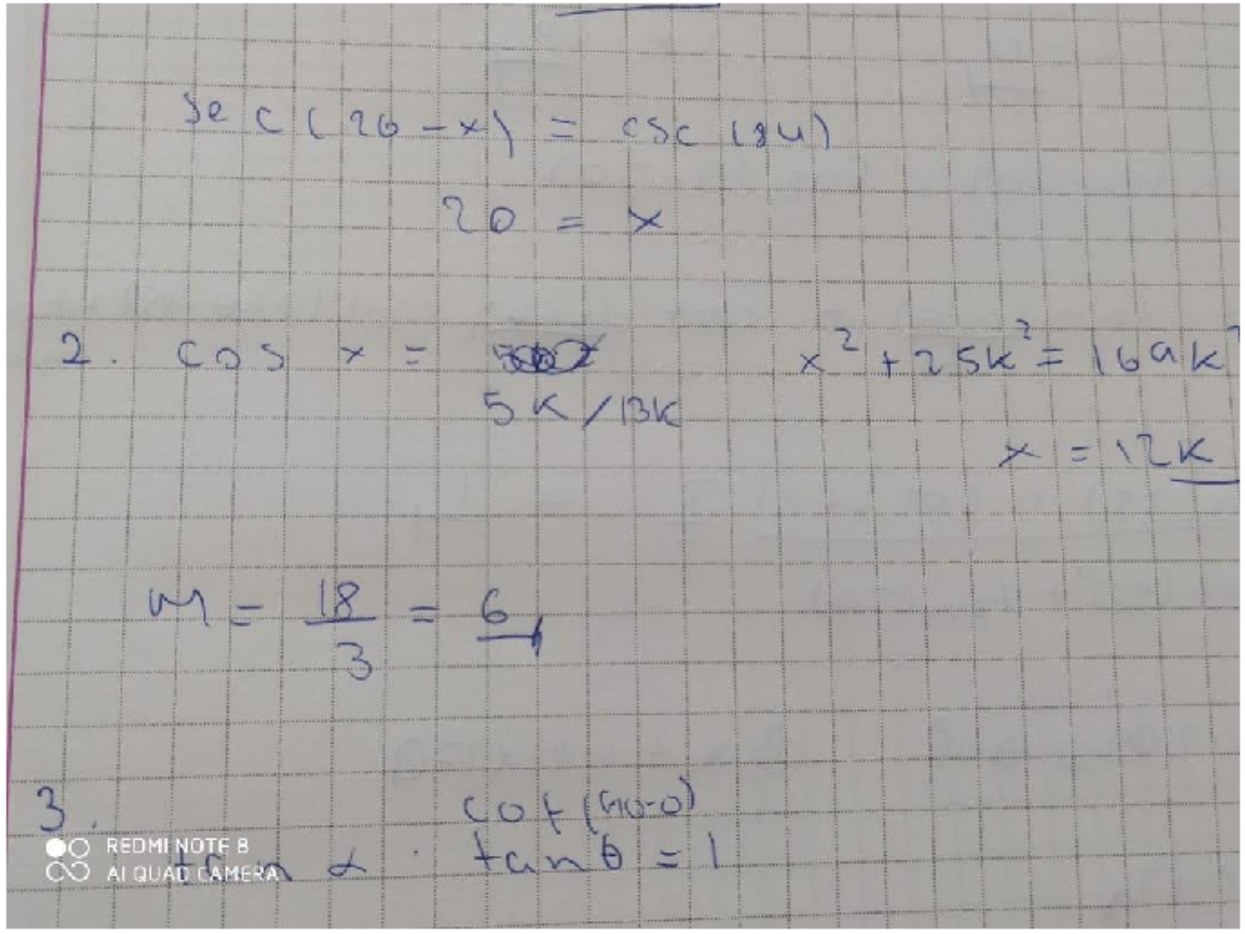
$\text{tanatan}6° = 1$

$\sec(26° - x) = \text{csca}$



Si: $\cos x = \frac{5}{13}$, (x agudo);

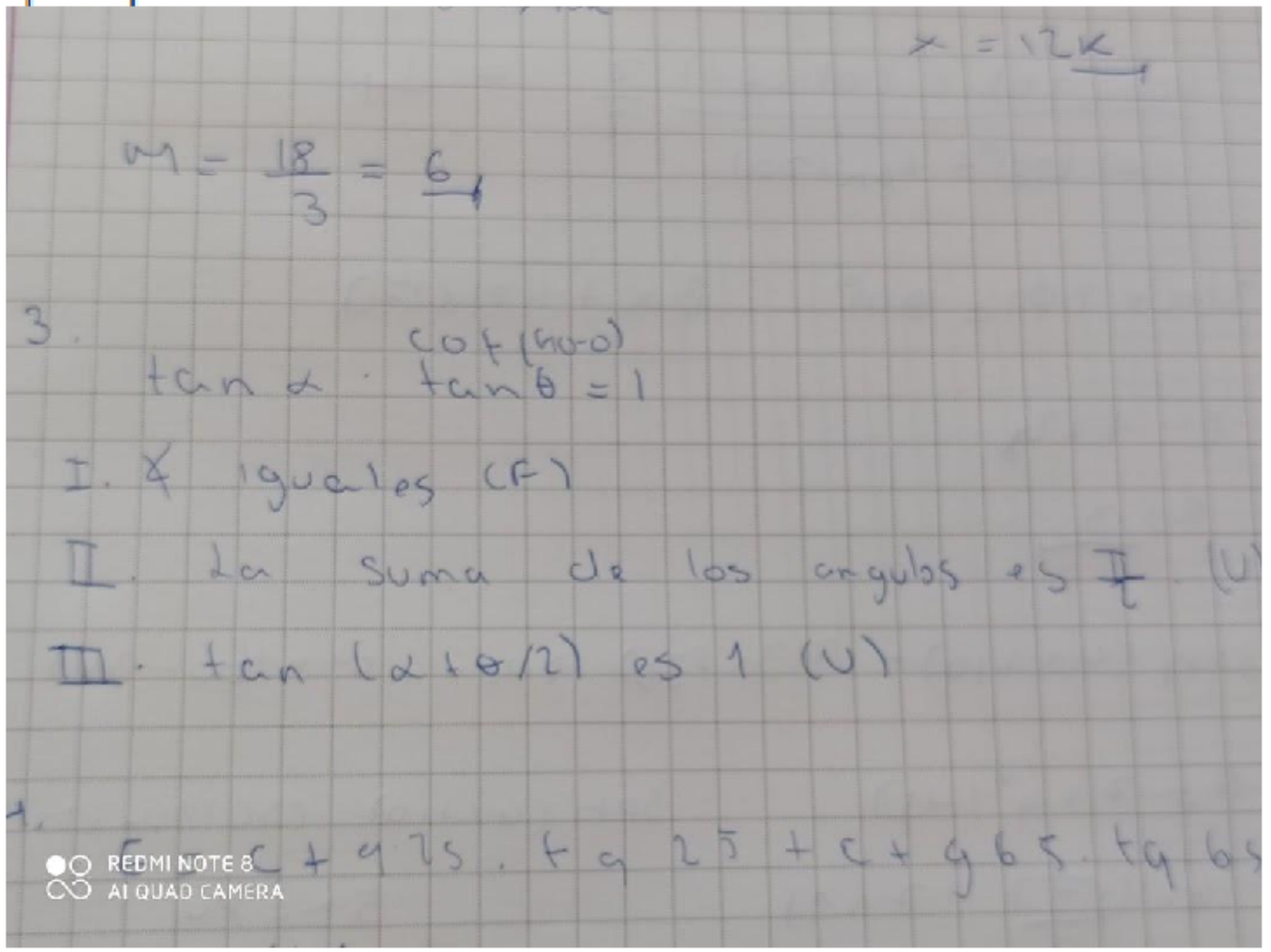
halla: $M = 4(\cot x + \csc x)$



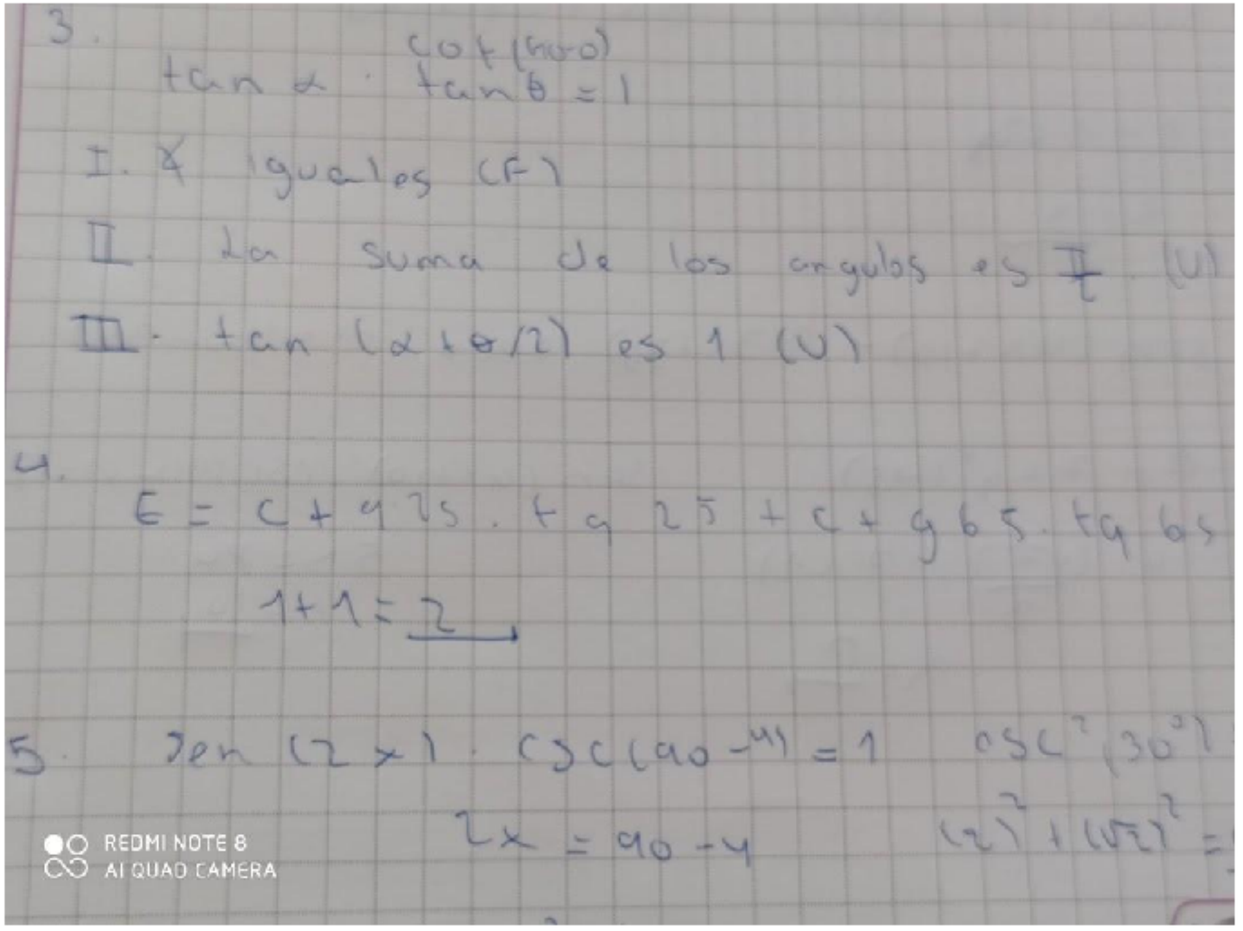
Para α y θ agudos se cumple: $\tan\alpha\tan\theta = 1$

Indica el valor de verdad de las proposiciones:

- Son ángulos iguales.
- La suma de los ángulos es igual a $\frac{\pi}{2}$ rad.
- $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha+\theta}{2}\right)$ es igual a la unidad.

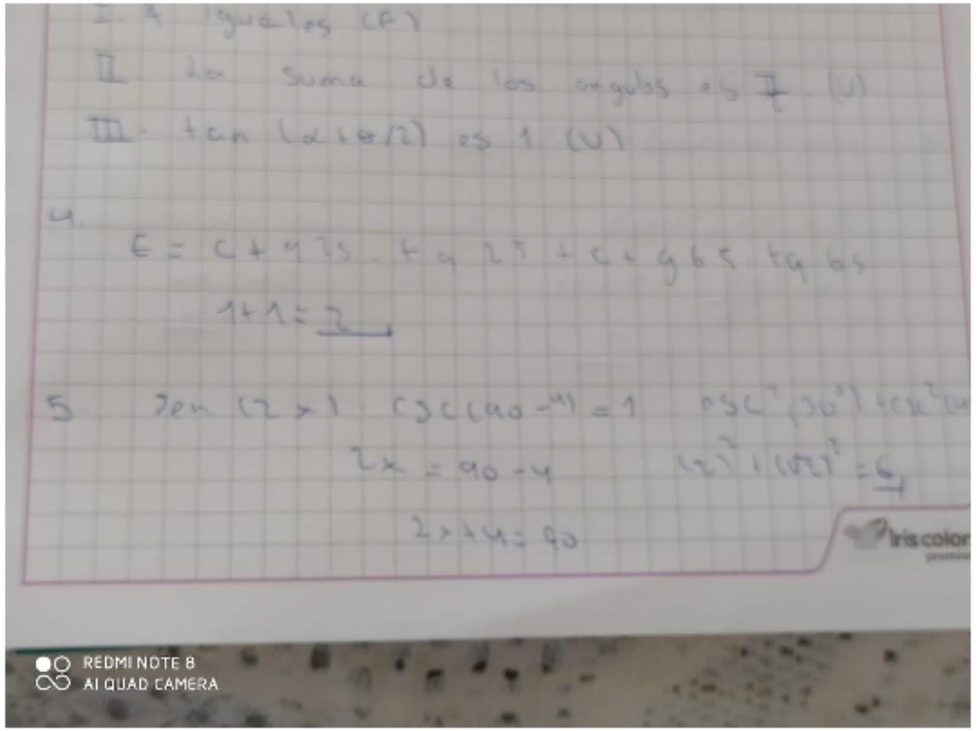


Determinar : $E=\left(tg\,25^\circ+ctg\,65^\circ\right).ctg\,25^\circ$

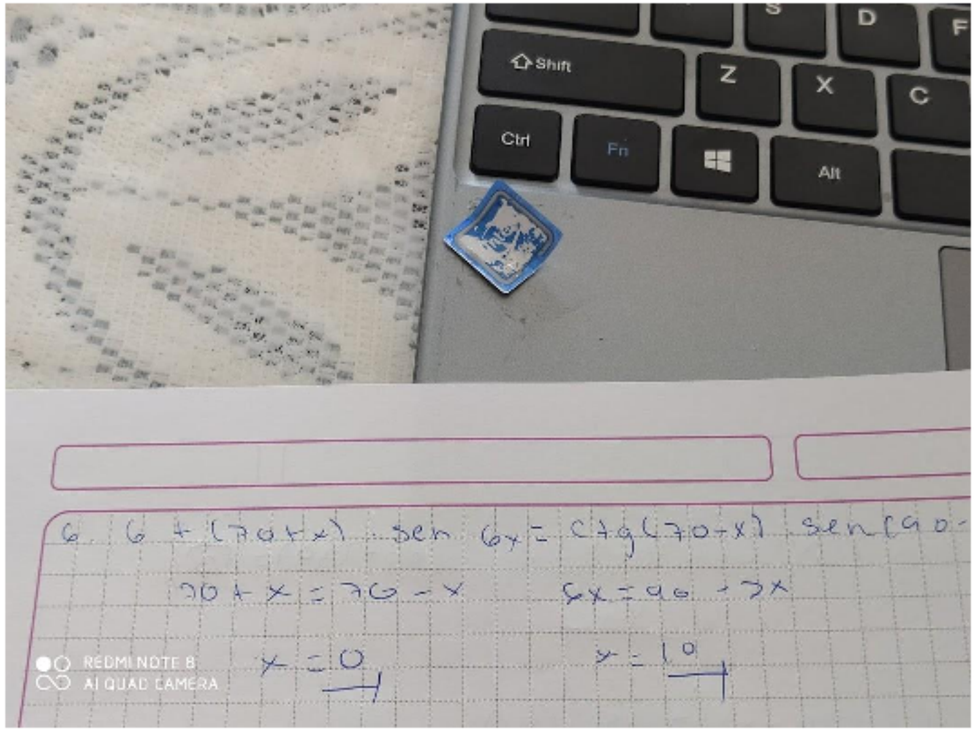


Si : **sen2x sec y=1** , Determinar :

$$P=\csc^2\left(\frac{2x+y}{3}\right)+\csc^2\left(\frac{2x+y}{2}\right)$$

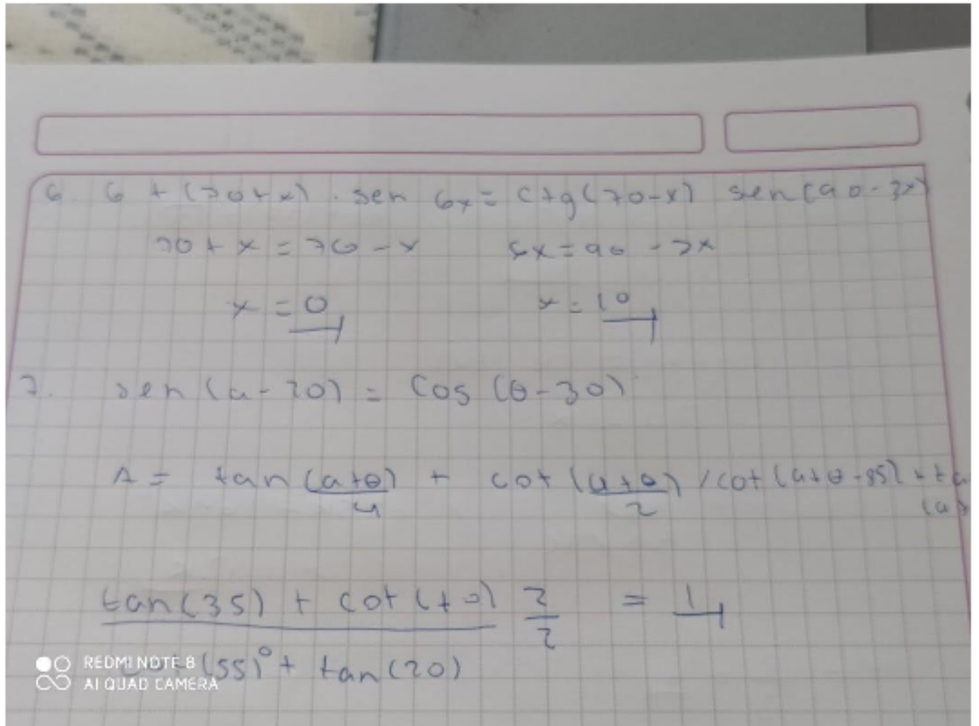


$$tg(20^\circ + x)\,sen\,6x = ctg(70^\circ - x)\cos 3x$$



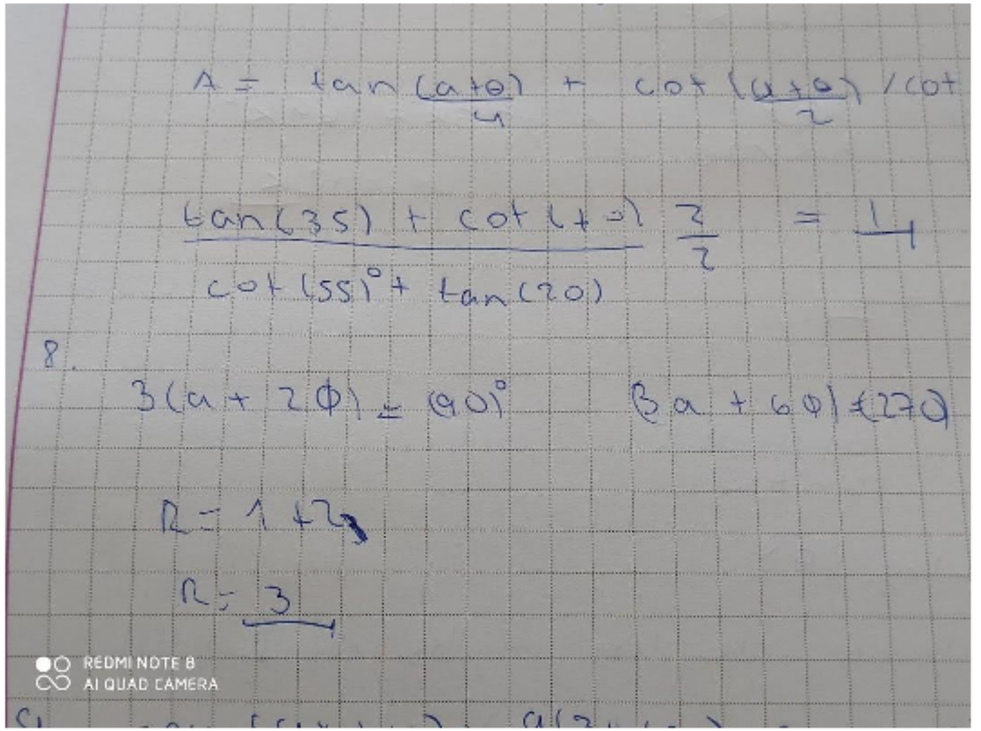
Si: $\operatorname{sen}(\alpha-20^\circ)=\cos(\theta-30^\circ)$, "α" y "θ" ángulos agudos , Determinar :

$$A=\frac{\tan\left(\frac{\alpha+\theta}{4}\right)+\cot\left(\frac{\alpha+\theta}{2}\right)}{\cot(\alpha+\theta-85^\circ)+\tan(\alpha+\theta-120^\circ)}$$



Si : $\sec\alpha=\csc 2\phi$, Determinar :

$$R=\tan\left[\frac{\alpha}{2}+\phi\right]+\sec(330^\circ-3\alpha-6\phi)$$



Si: $\operatorname{sen}(4x+10^\circ)\operatorname{tg}(3x+30^\circ)\sec x=\operatorname{ctg}(60^\circ-3x)$

Determinar : $P=6\operatorname{tg}^2(3x-18^\circ)+7\operatorname{tg}^6(x+29^\circ)$