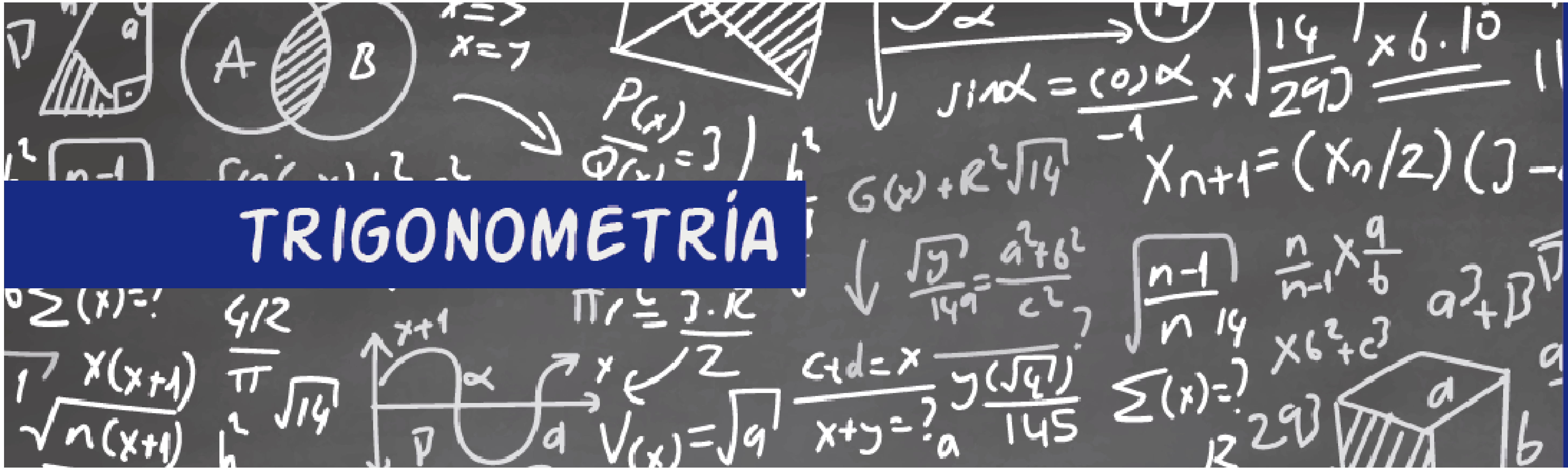


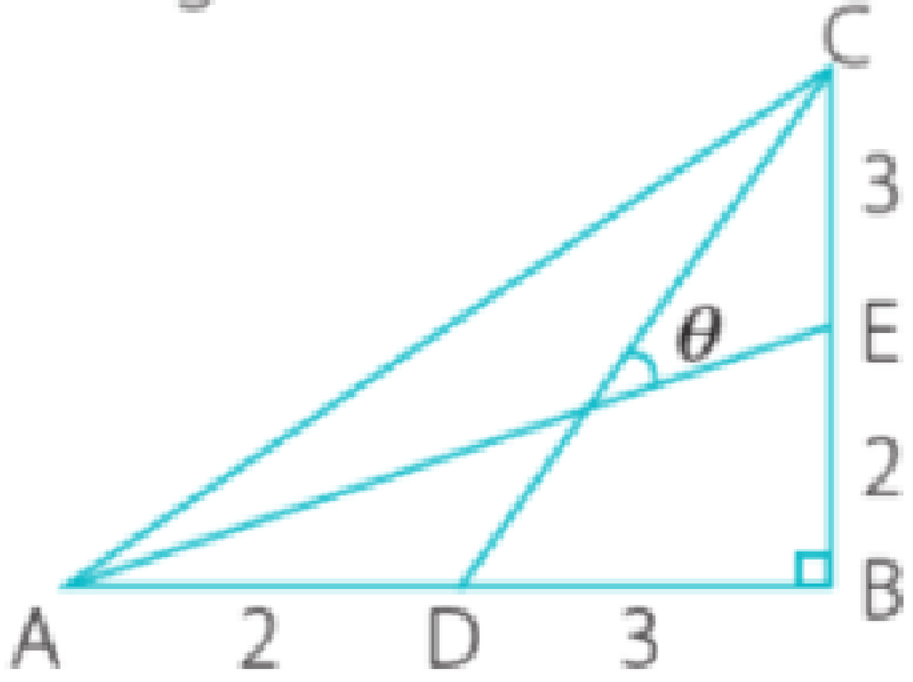
TRIGONOMETRÍA

ALGARROBOS

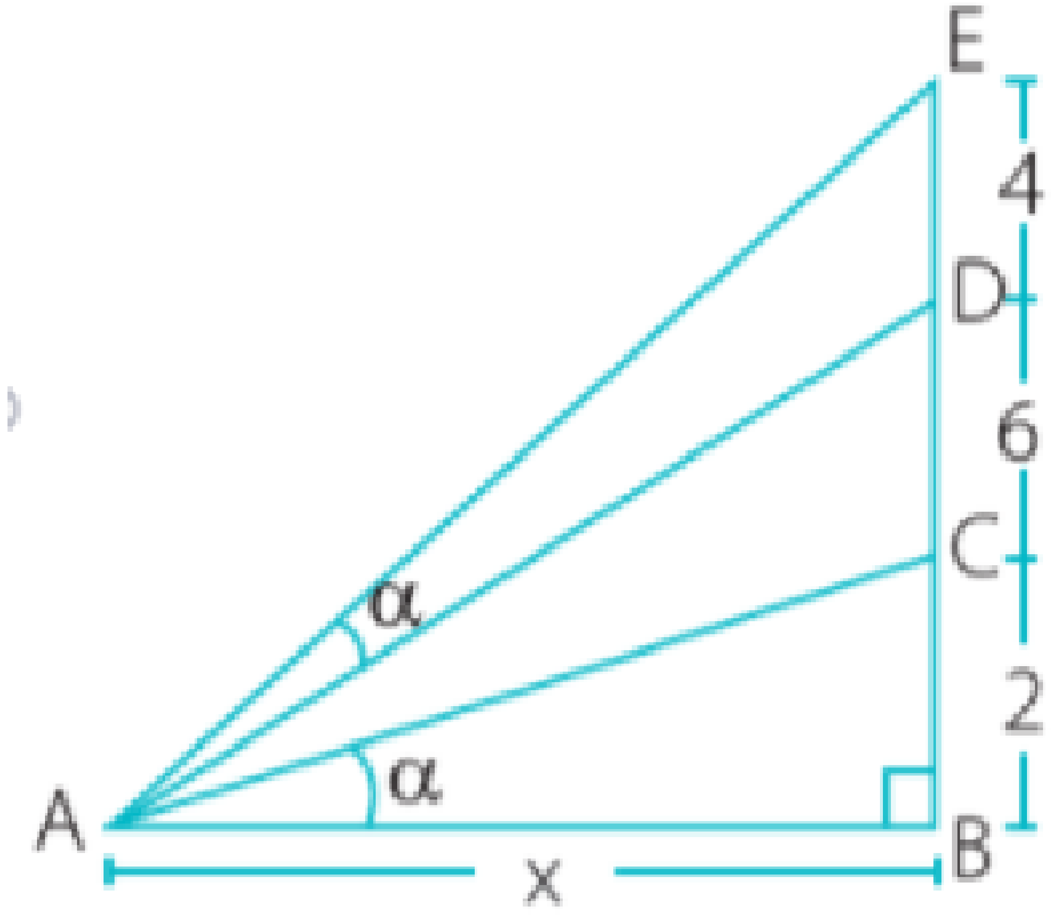
AGE QUOD AGIS

NOMBRE Y APELLIDOS:

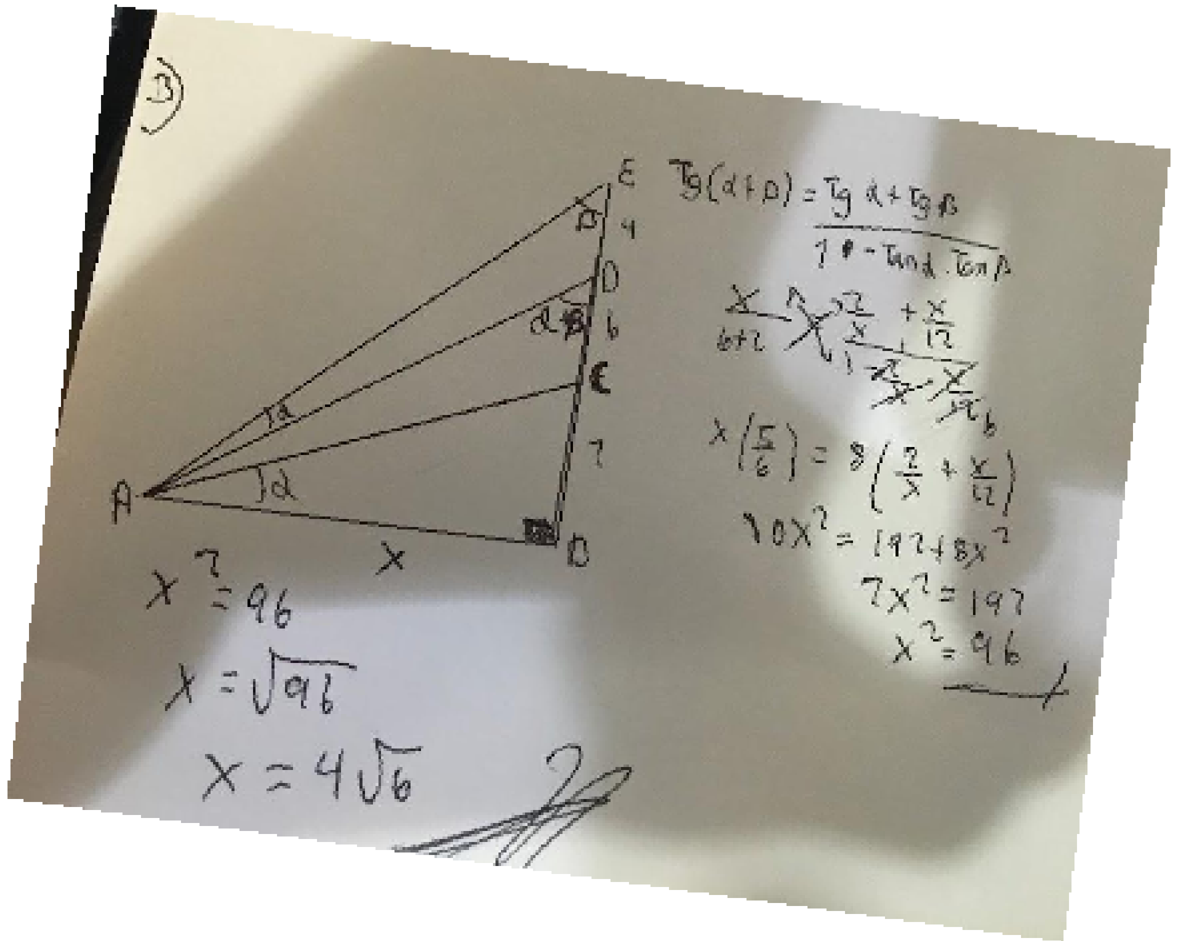
Calcula tgθ en el gráfico mostrado.



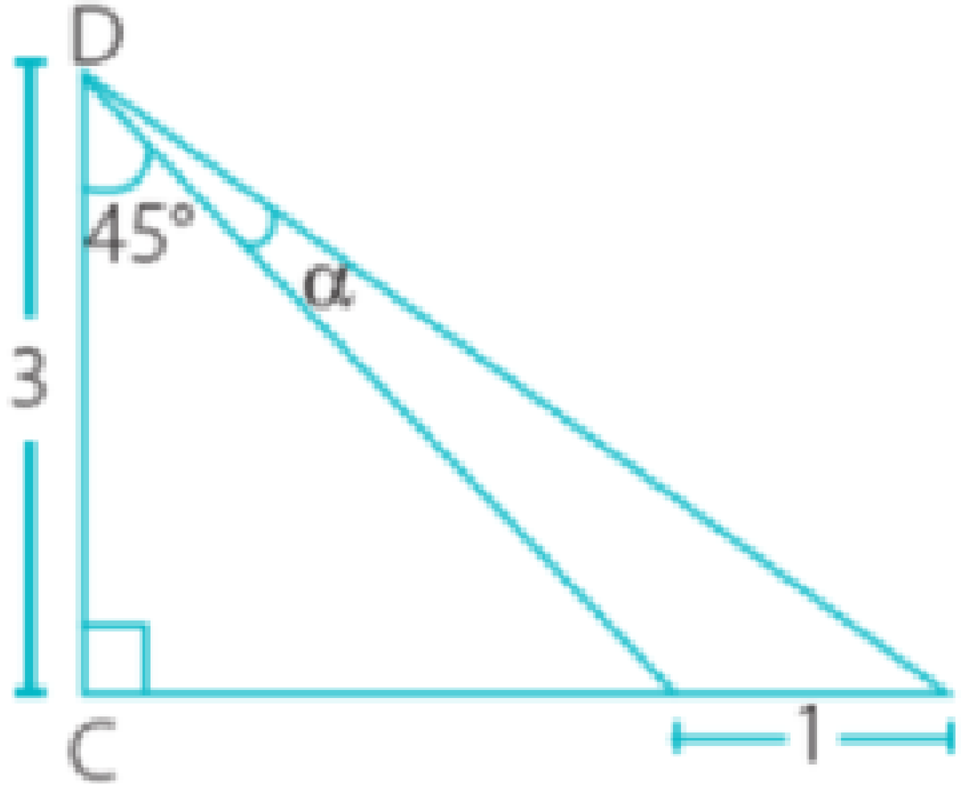
Del gráfico mostrado, calcula el valor de "x".



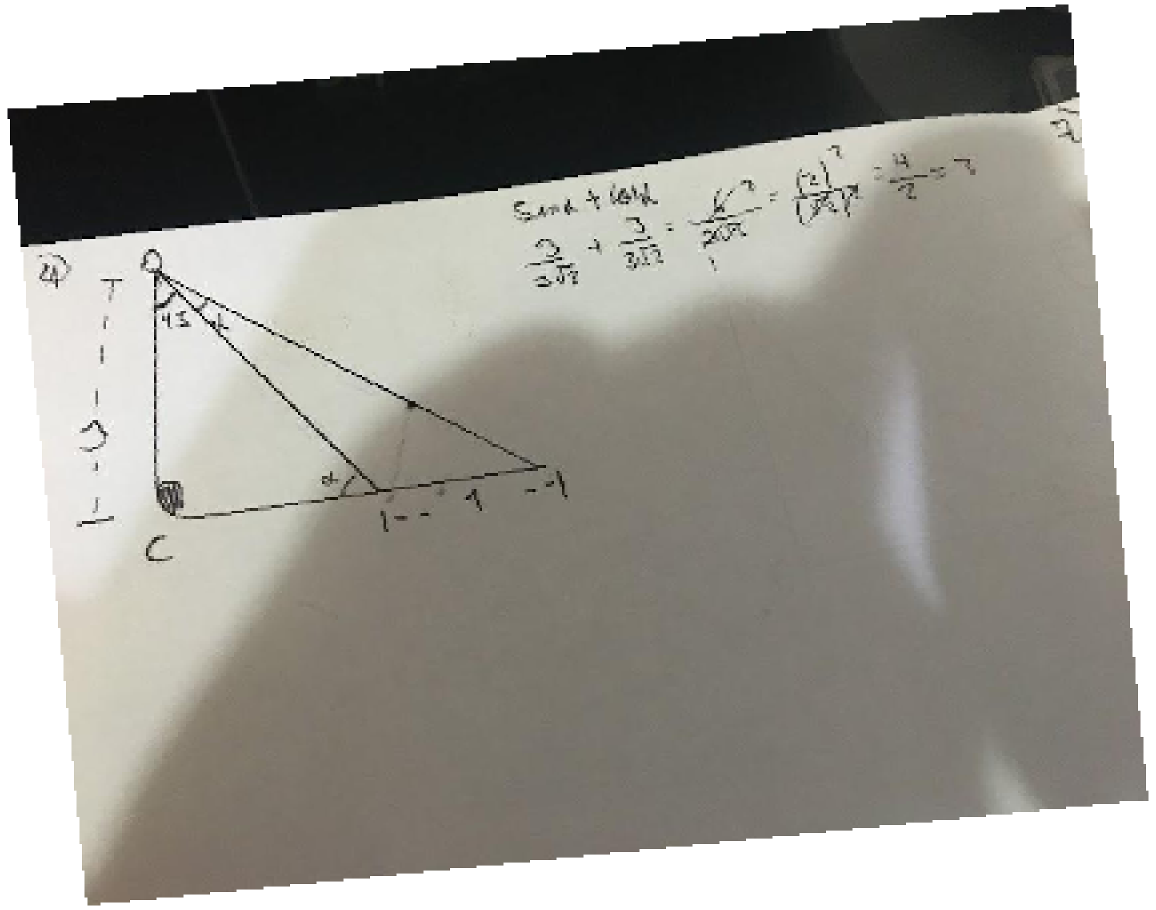
a. $4\sqrt{3}$
b. $4\sqrt{6}$
c. $3\sqrt{6}$
d. $8\sqrt{6}$
e. $6\sqrt{3}$



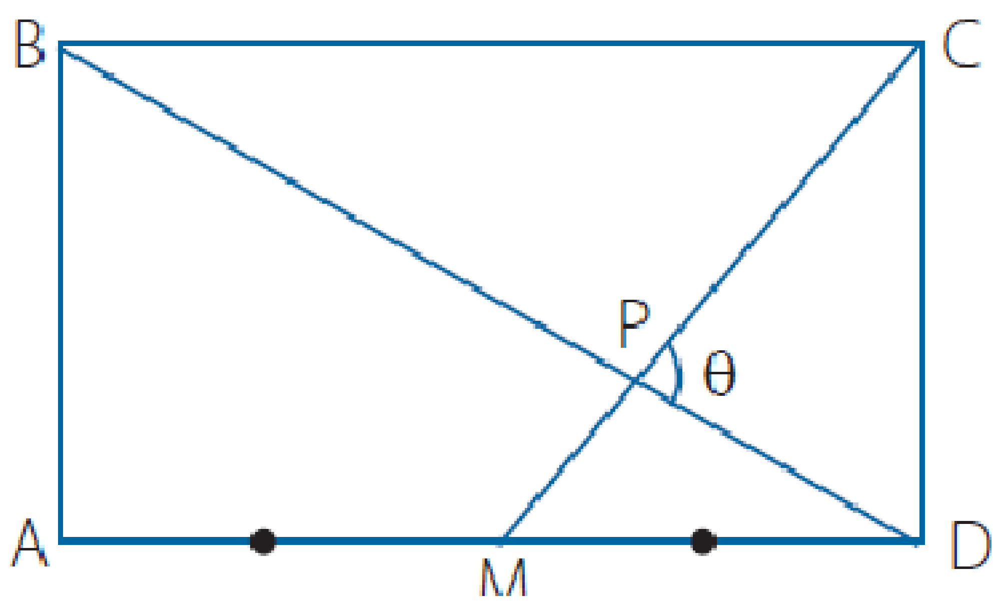
En la figura mostrad, calcula senα + cosα.



a. 3
b. 4
c. 2
d. $5\sqrt{2}/3$
e. $2\sqrt{2}/3$



Calcula el valor de tg θ en la figura mostrada.



a. 7

b. 8

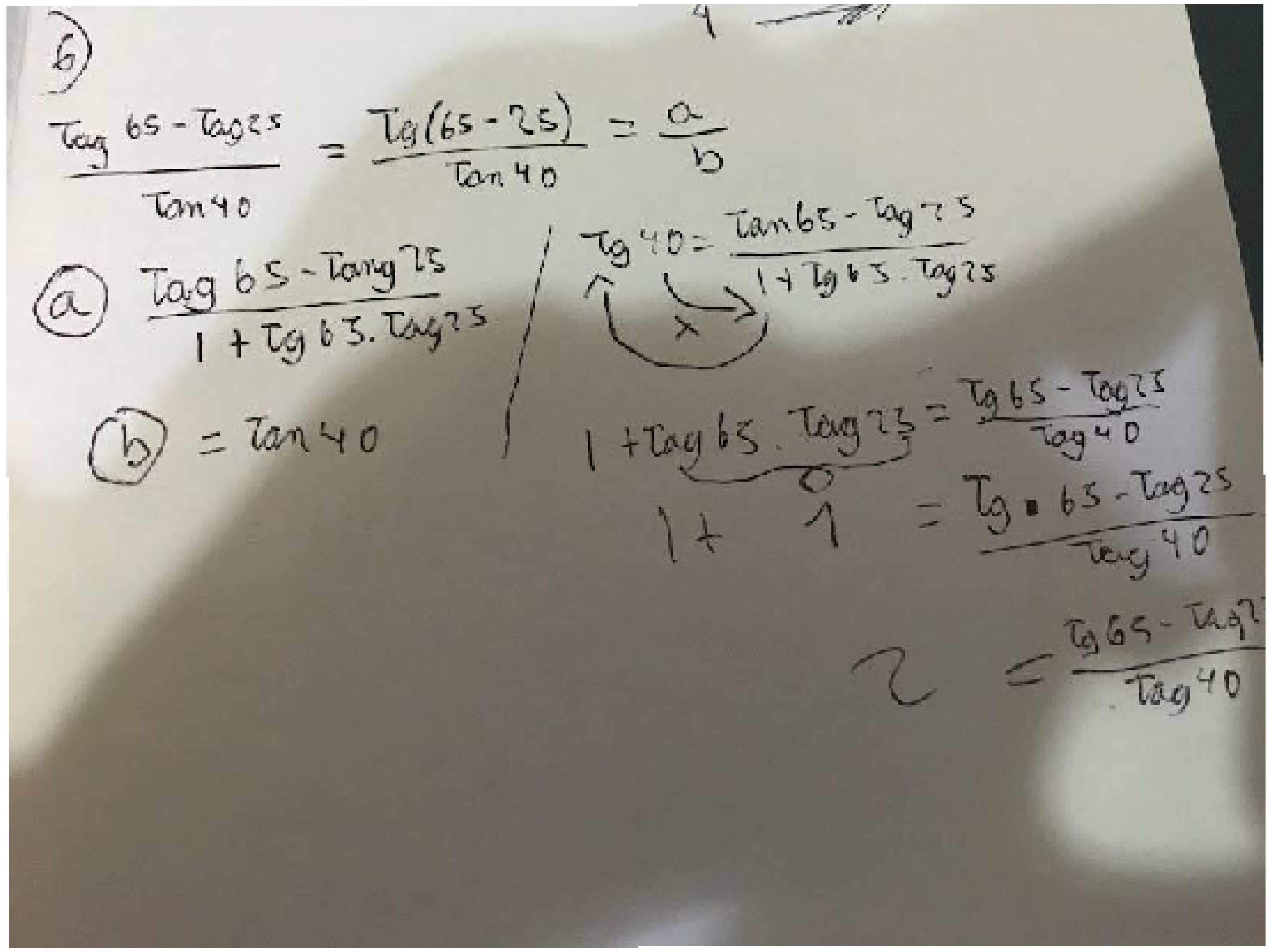
c. 10

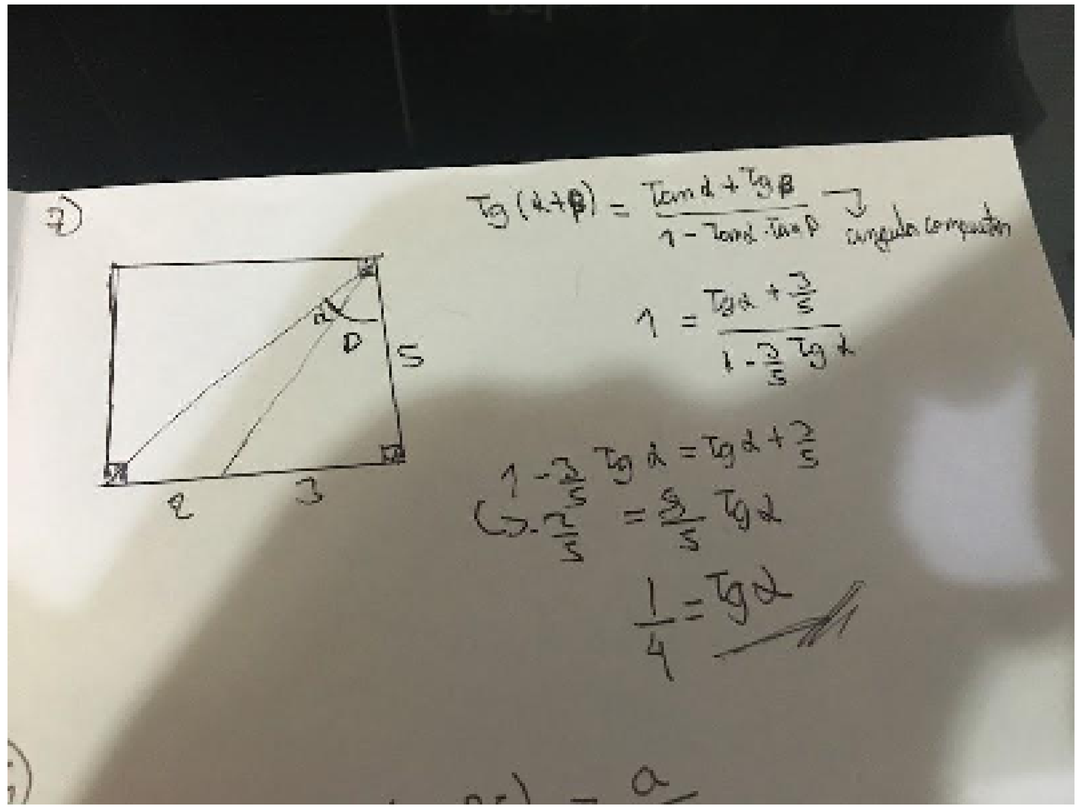
d. 12

e. 15

Calcula:

$$\frac{\tan 65^\circ - \tan 25^\circ}{\tan 40^\circ}$$





En un triángulo ABC:

$$\frac{\tan A}{2} = \frac{\tan B}{3} = \frac{\tan C}{4}$$

Calcula: $L = \sqrt{6}\tan A + 3$

$$\frac{\tan A}{2k} = \frac{\tan B}{3k} = \frac{\tan C}{4k} = k$$

$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C$

$$2k + 3k + 4k = 2k \cdot 3k \cdot 4k$$

$$9k = 24k^3$$

$$9 = 24k^2$$

$$\cancel{24}\,k^2 = \cancel{9}$$

$$8k^2 = 3$$

$$k^2 = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}$$

$$L = \sqrt{6}\tan A + 3$$

$$L = \sqrt{6} \cdot 2k + 3$$

$$L = \sqrt{6} \cdot 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{8}}\right) + 3$$

$$L = \sqrt{6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{8}} \cdot 2 + 3$$

$$L = \sqrt{6 \cdot \frac{3}{8}} \cdot 2 + 3$$

$$L = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} \cdot 2 + 3$$

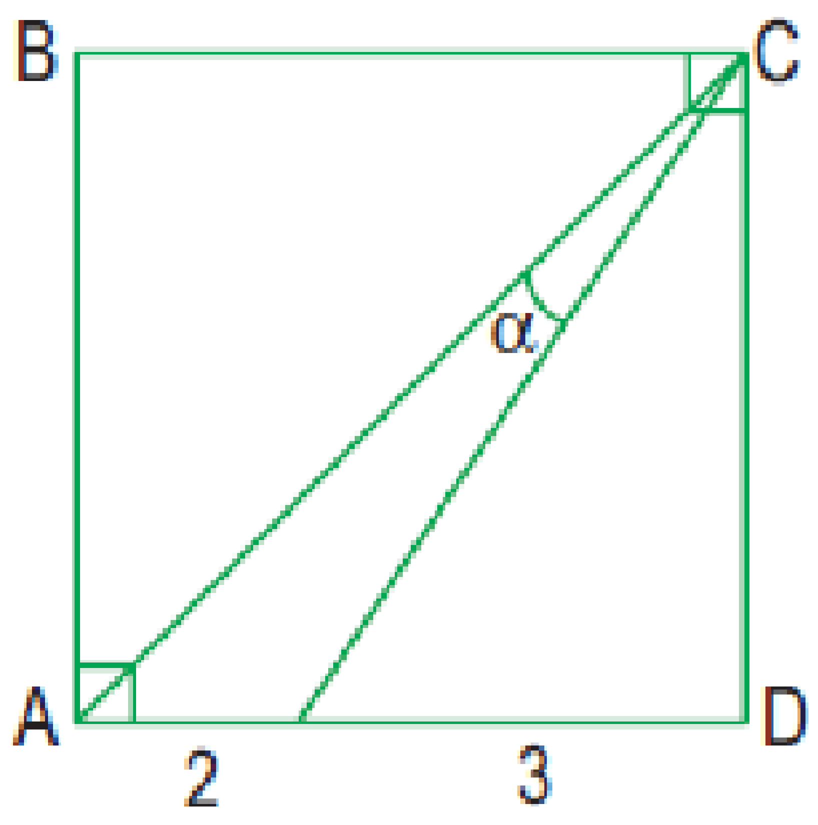
$$L = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 + 3$$

$$L = \frac{6}{2} + 3$$

$$L = \frac{6 + 6}{2}$$

$$L = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

Si ABCD es un cuadrado, calcula: $\tan\alpha$



A) 1/8

B) 1/2

C) 1/3

D) 1/4

E) 1/5

Reduce:

$$E = \cos 10° - \sqrt{3}\,\text{sen}10°$$

a)

$$E = \cos 10 - \sqrt{3}\ \text{sen}\ 10$$

$$\frac{1}{2}E = \frac{1}{2}\cos 10 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\ \text{sen}\ 10$$

$$\frac{1}{2}E = \cos 60 \cdot \cos 10 - \text{sen}\ 60 \cdot \cos 10$$

$$\frac{1}{2}E = \cos(60+10)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}E = \cos 70$$

$$E = 2\cos 70$$

Si: $\tan x = \dfrac{3}{4}$; $\sec y = \dfrac{13}{5}$; (x e $y \in$ IC)

Calcula $\text{sen}(x + y)$.