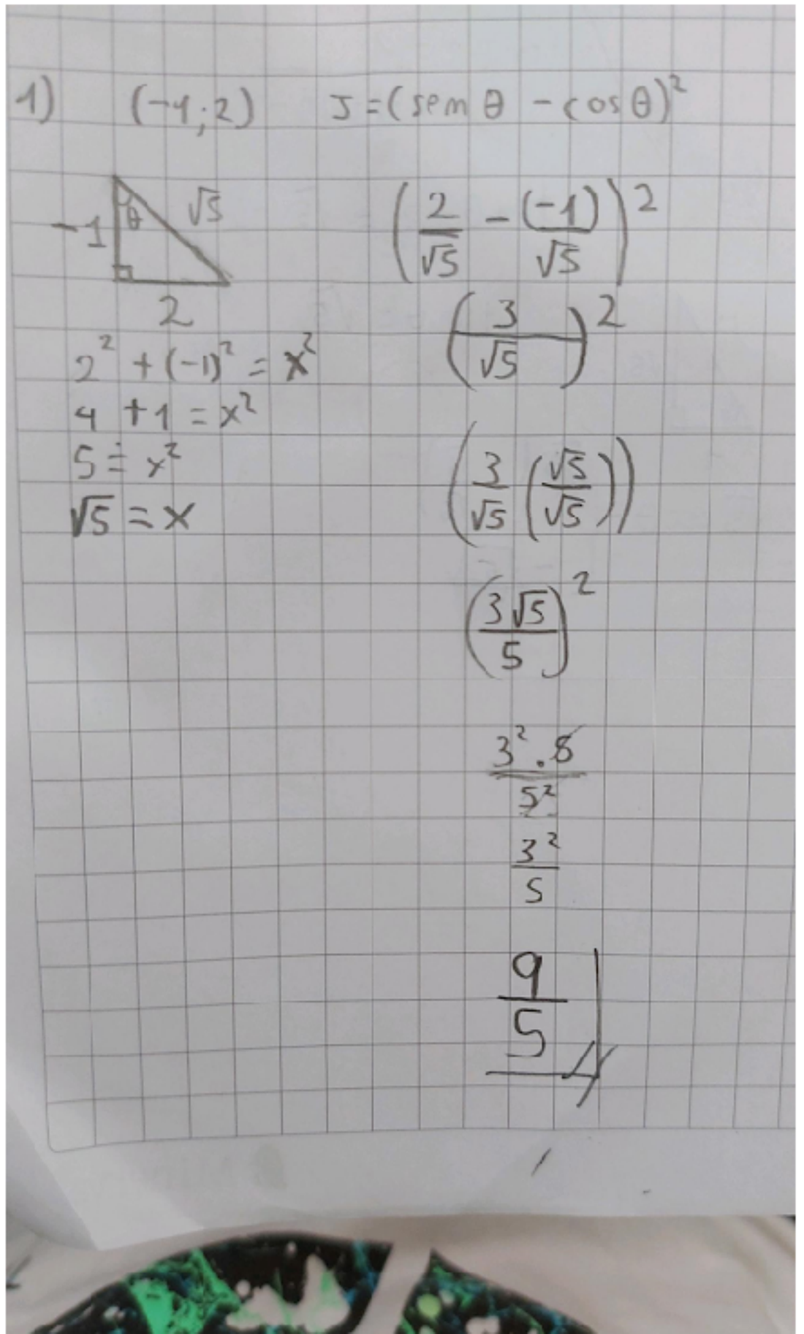
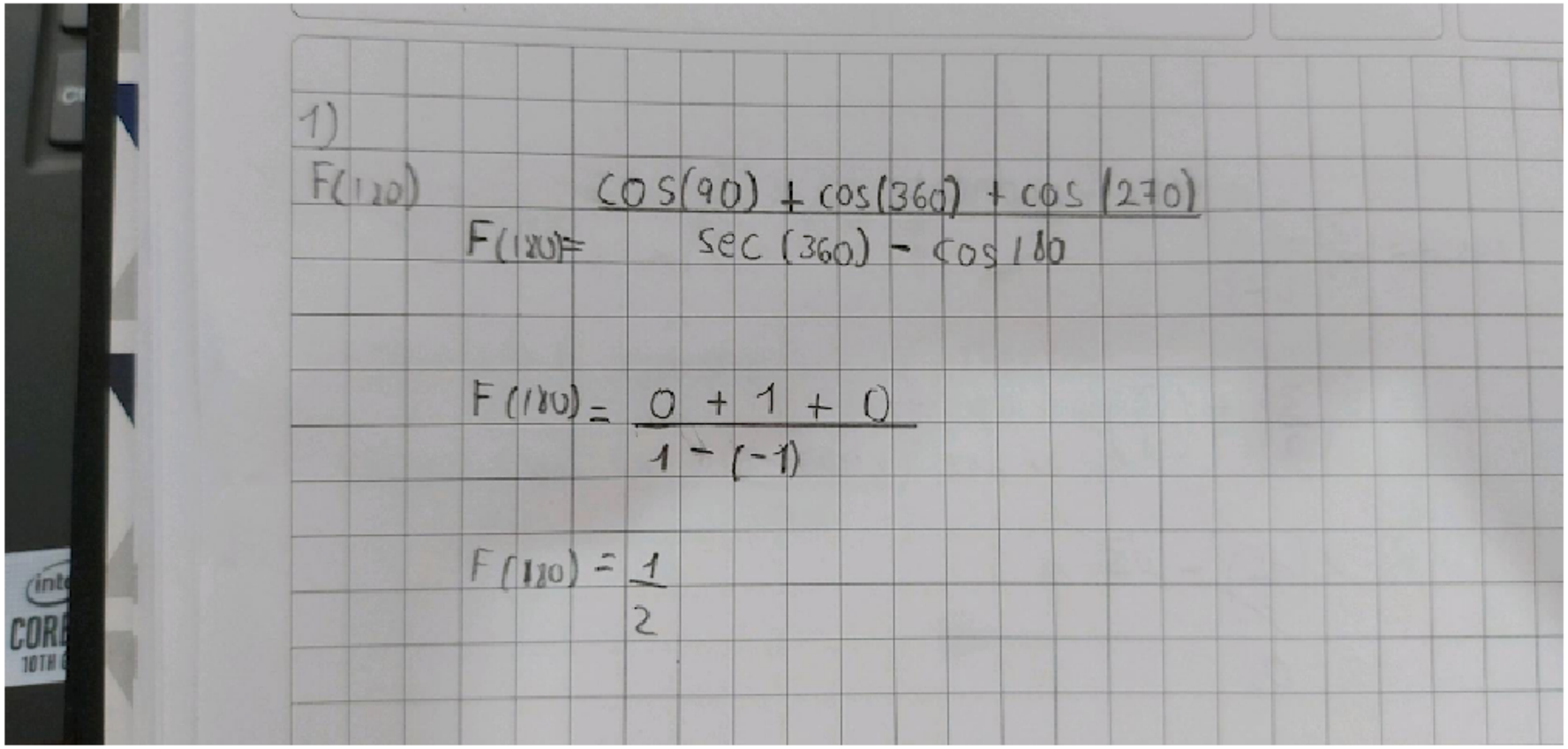
NOMBRE Y APELLIDOS: JUAN DIEGO ALONSO LEÓN OBLITAS

Si el lado final de un ángulo θ pasa por el punto $(-1; 2)$, calcula $J = (\text{sen}\theta - \cos\theta)^2$.



Halla el valor de F(180°); si:

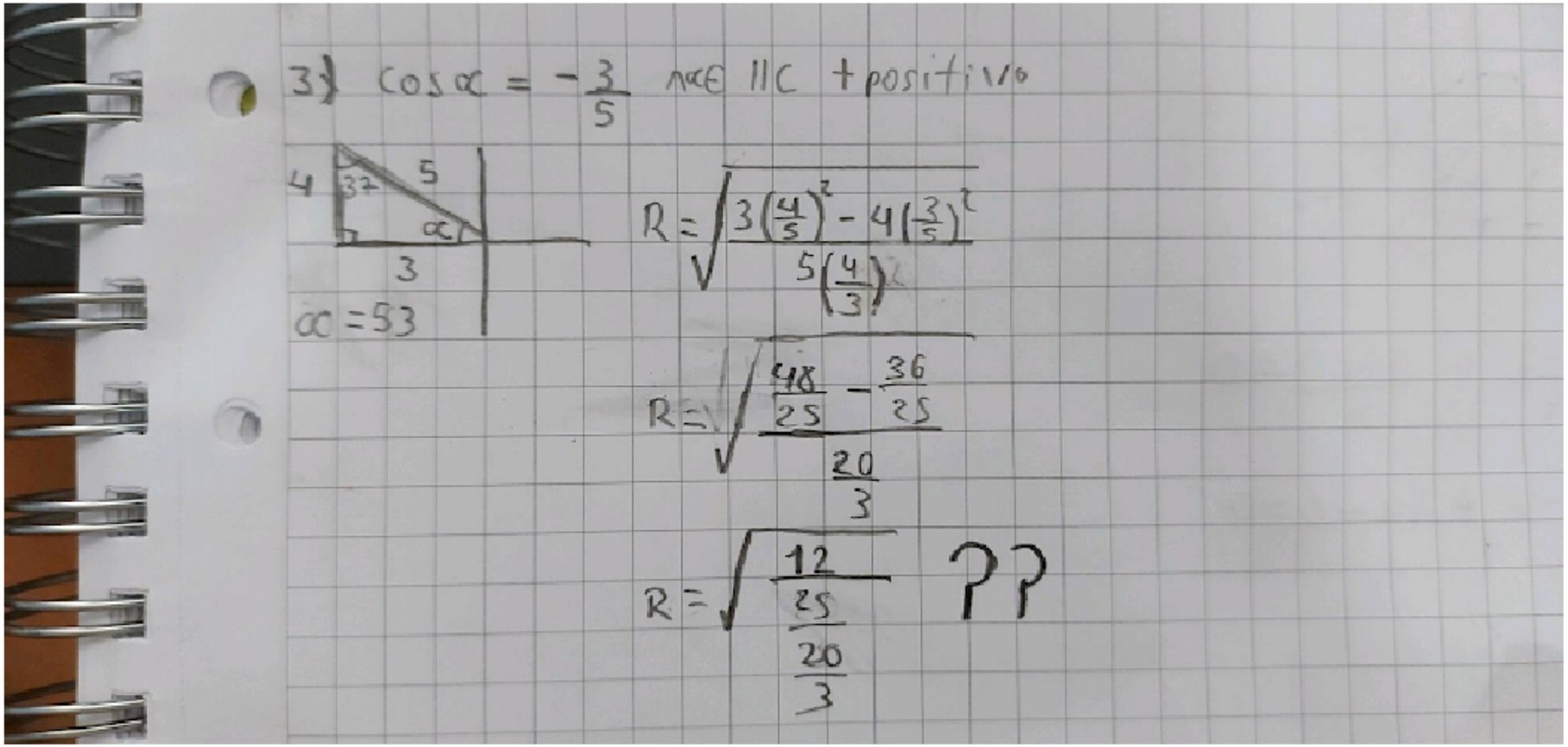
$$F(x) = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \cos(2x) + \cos\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)}{\sec(2x) - \cos x}$$



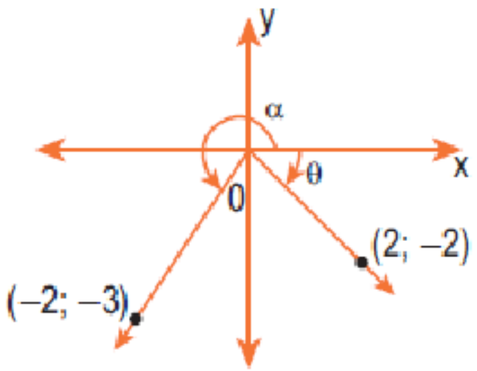
Si $\cos\alpha = -\frac{3}{5} \wedge \alpha \in$ IIC.

Halla el valor de:

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{3\text{sen}\alpha^2 - 4\cos\alpha^2}{5\tan\alpha}}$$



Del gráfico mostrado:



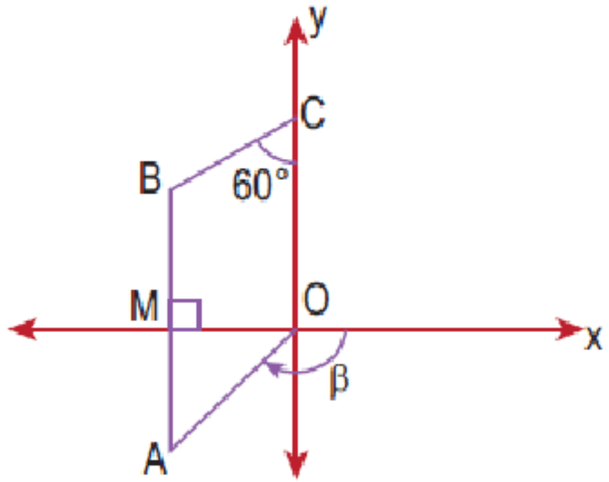
Halla el valor de:

$R = \cot\alpha + \operatorname{sen}\theta - \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\theta$

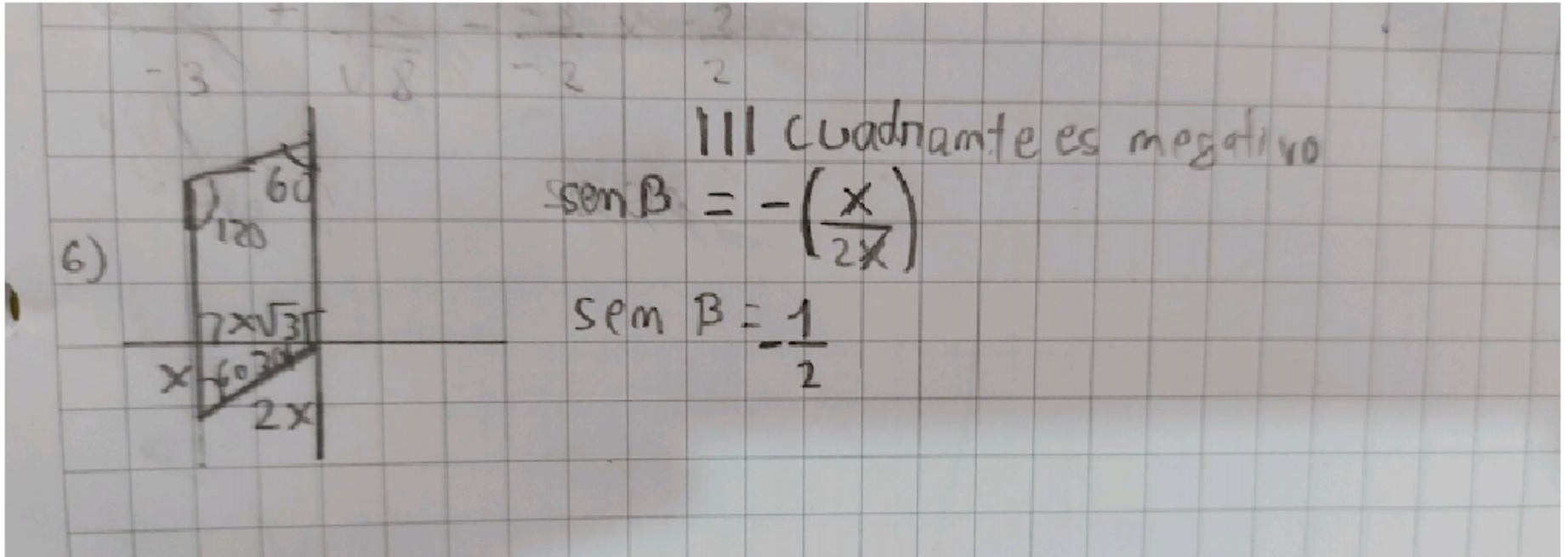
Si $\theta \in \langle 40°; 100°]$.

Halla el signo de $P = \tan\frac{\theta}{2} + \cos\left(-\frac{\theta}{4}\right)$

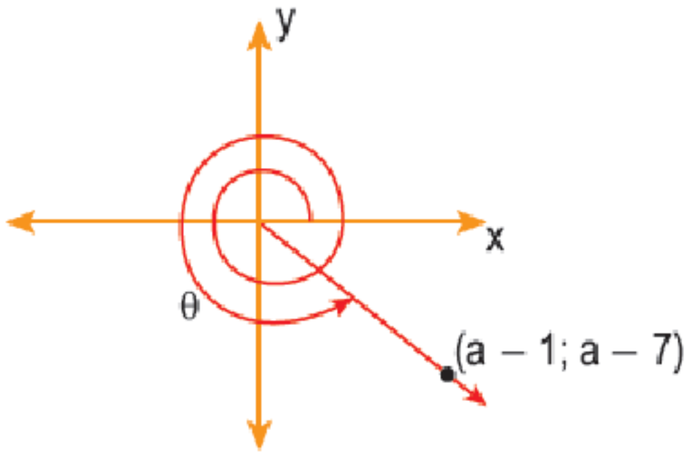
Del gráfico, halla: senβ.



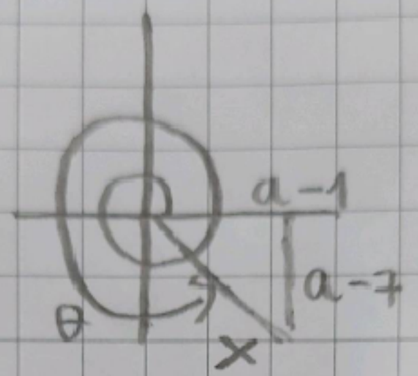
Si: $BM = MA = BC$; $\overrightarrow{AB} // \overrightarrow{OC}$



Del gráfico; si $\operatorname{sen}\theta + 2\cos\theta = 0$, calcula a.



7)



$$\frac{a-7}{x} + \frac{2(a-1)}{x} = 0$$

$$a - 7 + 2a - 2 = 0$$

$$3a = 9$$

$$a = 3$$