



Nombre y Apellidos :

CORRECCION

Curso: 4º B

1- Sabiendo que $\operatorname{cosec} \alpha = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$, con $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$. Se pide: a) Hallar $\operatorname{sen} \alpha$, $\operatorname{cos} \alpha$ y $\operatorname{tag} \alpha$

b) Representa sobre la circunferencia y calcula $\operatorname{sen}(180^\circ - \alpha)$; $\operatorname{cos}(-\alpha)$; $\operatorname{cos}(90^\circ - \alpha)$; $\operatorname{tag}(180^\circ + \alpha)$

$$(a) \operatorname{sen} \alpha = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$\operatorname{cos}^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{6}{9} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \operatorname{cos} \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\operatorname{tag} \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}{\operatorname{cos} \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{tag} \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} : \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = +\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{2}$$

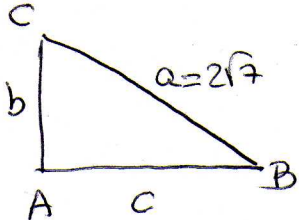
$$(b) \operatorname{sen}(180^\circ - \alpha) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$\operatorname{cos}(-\alpha) = \operatorname{cos} \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\operatorname{cos}(90^\circ - \alpha) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$\operatorname{tag}(180^\circ + \alpha) = \operatorname{tag} \alpha = \sqrt{2}$$

2.- En un triángulo rectángulo, recto en A. Se conoce $\operatorname{tag} B = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ y $a = 2\sqrt{7}$. Se pide: b , c , $\operatorname{cos} C$



Apertivo

$$1 + \frac{1}{\operatorname{tag}^2 B} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos}^2 B} \Rightarrow 1 + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos}^2 B} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{9}{5} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos}^2 B} \Rightarrow$$

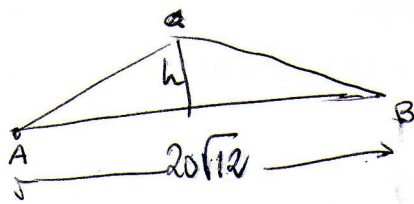
$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{cos}^2 B = \frac{5}{14} \Rightarrow \operatorname{cos} B = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\bullet \operatorname{cos} B = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{7}} \Rightarrow c = \frac{2\sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{2\sqrt{35}}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{7}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\bullet \operatorname{tag} B = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow b = 3\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\bullet \operatorname{cos} C = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \operatorname{cos} C = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2\sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{70}}{14}$$

3.- Dos observadores A y B, están situados a distintos lados de la vertical de un objeto volador. Determinar la altura de dicho objeto, simplificada y racionalizada al máximo. Sabiendo que $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$; $\text{tag} B = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{6}$ y la distancia entre ellos es: $20\sqrt{12}$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{tg } 60^\circ &= \frac{h}{x} \\ \text{tg } B &= \frac{h}{20\sqrt{12} - x} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} b &= \frac{h}{x} \\ \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2} &= \frac{h}{20\sqrt{12} - x} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sqrt{3}x &= h \\ 50\sqrt{6}\sqrt{12} - \frac{5\sqrt{6}x}{2} & \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} 300\sqrt{2} - \frac{5\sqrt{6} \cdot h}{\sqrt{3}} &= h \Rightarrow 300\sqrt{2} - \frac{5\sqrt{2}h}{2} = h \Rightarrow \\ 600\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{2}h &= 2h \Rightarrow 2h + 5\sqrt{2}h = 600\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow h(2 + 5\sqrt{2}) = 600\sqrt{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$600\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{2}h = 2h \Rightarrow 2h + 5\sqrt{2}h = 600\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow h(2 + 5\sqrt{2}) = 600\sqrt{2}$$

$$h = \frac{600\sqrt{2}(5\sqrt{2}-2)}{50-4} = \frac{600\sqrt{2}(5\sqrt{2}-2)}{46} = \frac{300\sqrt{2}(5\sqrt{2}-2)}{23} = \frac{1500\sqrt{4} - 600\sqrt{2}}{23}$$

$$h = \frac{3000 - 600\sqrt{2}}{23}$$

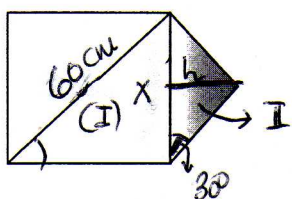
4.- Resolver la ecuación trigonométrica $2\text{tag}x \cdot \text{sen}x + \sqrt{3}\text{tag}x = 0$

$$\text{tg}x(2\text{sen}x + \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

• $\text{tg}x = 0 \Rightarrow \text{tg}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0^\circ + 180^\circ k \quad x = 0 + \pi k$

• $\text{sen}x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow x = 240^\circ + 360^\circ k \Rightarrow x_1 = \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$
 $x = 300^\circ + 360^\circ k \Rightarrow x_2 = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$
 $x = \text{arc. sen}(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

5.- El lado de un cuadrado de diagonal 60cm, es el lado desigual de un triángulo isósceles cuyos ángulos iguales valen 30° . Hallar el área del triángulo isósceles. Resolverlo todo usando trigonometría



(I) Hallamos el lado del cuadrado

$$\text{sen}45^\circ = \frac{x}{60} \Rightarrow x = 60 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 30\sqrt{2} \text{ lado cuadrado}$$

(II) Hallamos la altura.

$$\text{tg}30^\circ = \frac{h}{x/2} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{h}{15\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow h = \frac{15\sqrt{6}}{3} = 5\sqrt{6}$$

(III) $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 30\sqrt{2} \cdot 5\sqrt{6} = 75 \cdot \sqrt{12} = 150\sqrt{3}$

