

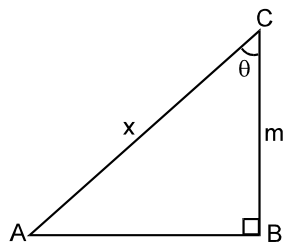


RESOLUCIÓN DE TRIÁNGULOS RECTÁNGULOS

Ejercicios para Resolver

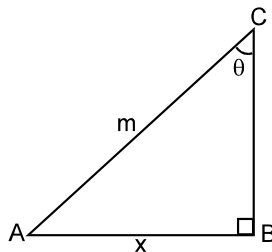
En cada caso, hallar "x"; con el dato indicado:

1.



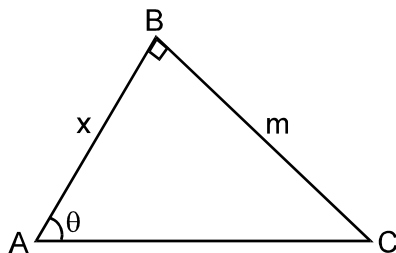
- a) $m \operatorname{sen} \theta$ b) $m \cos \theta$
c) $m \operatorname{tg} \theta$ d) $m \sec \theta$
e) $m \csc \theta$

2.



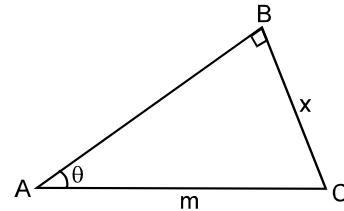
- a) $m \operatorname{sen} \theta$ b) $m \cos \theta$
c) $m \tan \theta$ d) $m \cot \theta$
e) $m \csc \theta$

3.



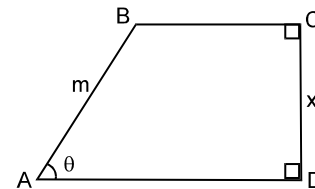
- a) $m \operatorname{sen} \theta$ b) $m \cos \theta$
c) $m \operatorname{tg} \theta$ d) $m \operatorname{ctg} \theta$
e) $m \sec \theta$

4.



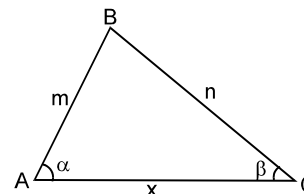
- a) $m \operatorname{sen} \theta$ b) $m \cos \theta$
c) $m \operatorname{tg} \theta$ d) $m \sec \theta$
e) $m \csc \theta$

5.



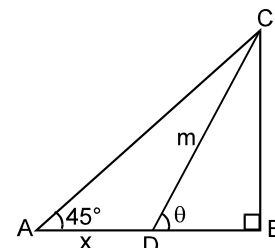
- a) $m \operatorname{sen} \theta$ b) $m \cos \theta$
c) $m \sec \theta$ d) $m \csc \theta$
e) $m \operatorname{ctg} \theta$

6.



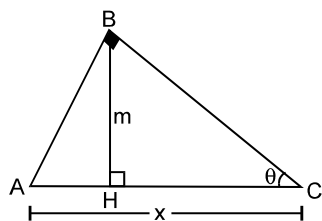
- a) $m \cos \alpha + n \cos \beta$ b) $m \sec \alpha + n \sec \beta$
c) $m \operatorname{sen} \alpha + n \operatorname{sen} \beta$ d) $m \csc \alpha + n \csc \beta$
e) N.A.

7.



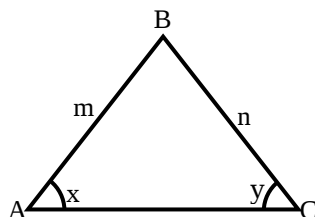
- a) $m(\operatorname{sen} \theta - \cos \theta)$ b) $m(\cos \theta - \operatorname{sen} \theta)$
c) $m(\operatorname{tg} \theta - 1)$ d) $m(\operatorname{ctg} \theta - 1)$
e) N.A.

8.



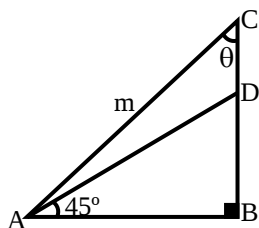
- a) $m(\operatorname{tg} \theta + 1)$ b) $m(\operatorname{ctg} \theta + 1)$
 c) $m(\operatorname{tg} \theta + \operatorname{cot} \theta)$ d) $m(\operatorname{sen} \theta + \operatorname{cos} \theta)$
 e) $m(\sec \theta + \csc \theta)$

9. Del gráfico, hallar : $\overline{AC}$



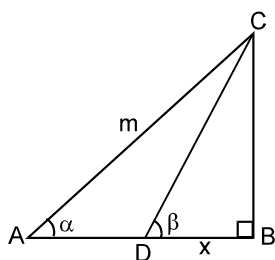
- a) $m \operatorname{sen} x + n \operatorname{sen} y$ b) $m \operatorname{cos} x + n \operatorname{sen} y$
 c) $n \operatorname{sen} x + m \operatorname{cos} y$ d) $m \operatorname{cos} x + n \operatorname{cos} y$
 e) $m \operatorname{sen} y + n \operatorname{cos} x$

10. Del gráfico, hallar $\overline{CD}$ en función de m y θ



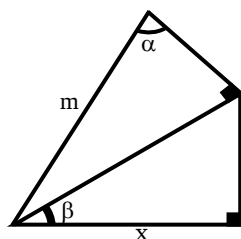
- a) $m(\operatorname{cos} \theta + \operatorname{sen} \theta)$ b) $m(\operatorname{cos} \theta - \operatorname{sen} \theta)$
 c) $m(\operatorname{sen} \theta - \operatorname{cos} \theta)$ d) $m(\operatorname{cos} \theta + 2 \operatorname{sen} \theta)$
 e) $m \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{cos} \theta$

11. Hallar "x"



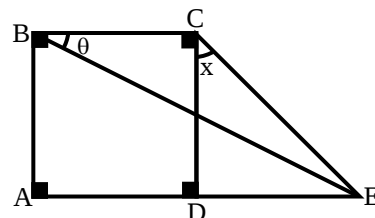
- a) $m \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$ b) $m \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \alpha$
 c) $m \operatorname{cos} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \alpha$ d) $m \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \alpha$
 e) $m \operatorname{cos} \alpha \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$

12. Hallar "x"



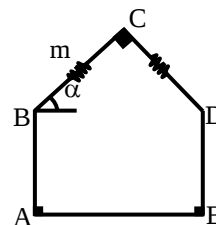
- a) $m \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$ b) $m \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \beta$
 c) $m \operatorname{cos} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \beta$ d) $m \operatorname{cos} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$
 e) $m \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{ctg} \beta$

13. Del gráfico, hallar $\operatorname{tg} x$ en función de θ
Si ABCD es un cuadrado



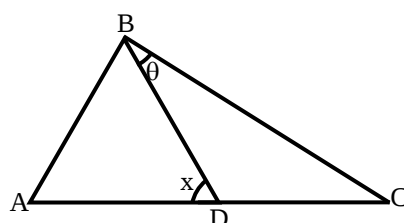
- a) $\operatorname{tg} \theta - 1$ b) $\operatorname{tg} \theta + 1$
 c) $\operatorname{ctg} \theta - 1$ d) $\operatorname{ctg} \theta + 1$
 e) $1 - \operatorname{tg} \theta$

14. Del gráfico determine $\overline{AE}$ en función de m, α .



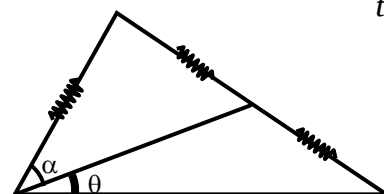
- a) $m \operatorname{sen} \alpha$ b) $m \operatorname{cos} \alpha$
 c) $m(\operatorname{sen} \alpha + \operatorname{cos} \alpha)$ d) $m(\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{ctg} \alpha)$
 e) $m(\operatorname{sen} \alpha - \operatorname{cos} \alpha)$

15. Hallar $\operatorname{tg} \theta$, si : $\overline{BD} = a$, $\overline{CD} = b$



- a) $\frac{b}{a \operatorname{sen} x + b \operatorname{cos} x}$ b) $\frac{b \operatorname{cos} x}{a + b \operatorname{sen} x}$
 c) $\frac{b \operatorname{sen} x}{a + b \operatorname{cos} x}$ d) $\frac{a \operatorname{sen} x}{a + b \operatorname{cos} x}$
 e) $a \operatorname{sen} x + b \operatorname{cos} x$

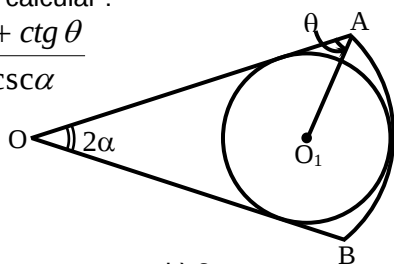
16. Del gráfico mostrado, calcular : $E = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\operatorname{tg} \theta}$



- a) 1 b) 6
 c) 1/6 d) 3
 e) 1/3

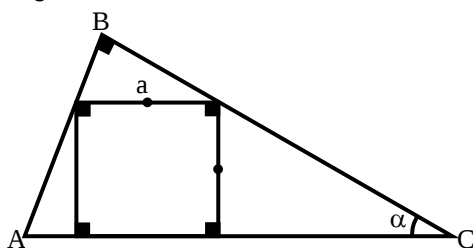
17. Del gráfico, calcular :

$$E = \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \operatorname{ctg} \theta}{1 + \operatorname{csc} \alpha}$$



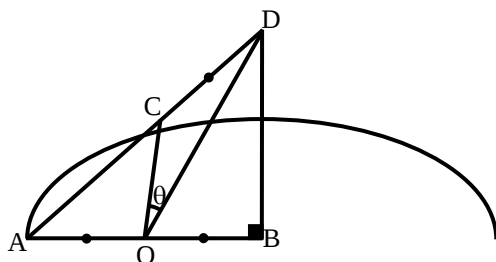
- a) 1
 b) 2
 c) 1/2
 d) 3
 e) 1/3

18. Del gráfico, calcular el mínimo valor de $\overline{AC}$



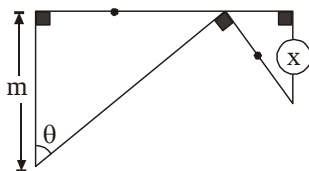
- a) a
 b) 2a
 c) 3a
 d) 4a
 e) 5a

19. Del gráfico, hallar: $\cos \theta \cdot \cos 3\theta$



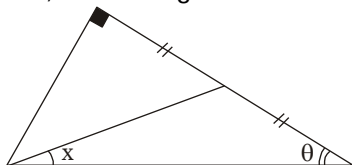
- a) 1
 b) 1/3
 c) 1/4
 d) 1/2
 e) 1/8

20. Hallar: "x" en:



- a) $m \operatorname{Ctg} \theta \cos \theta$
 b) $m \operatorname{Tg} \theta \cdot \cos \theta$
 c) $m \operatorname{Tg} \theta \operatorname{Sen} \theta$
 d) $m \operatorname{Tg} \theta$
 e) $m \operatorname{Sen} \theta$

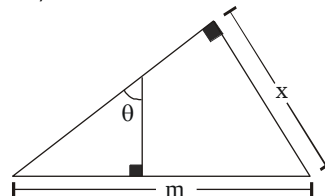
21. Del gráfico, hallar: "Ctg x".



- a) $\frac{2 \operatorname{Sec} \theta - \operatorname{Cos} \theta}{\operatorname{Sen} \theta}$
 c) $\frac{\operatorname{Sec} \theta + \operatorname{Cos} \theta}{\operatorname{Sen} \theta}$
 e) $\frac{\operatorname{Sec} \theta - \operatorname{Cos} \theta}{\operatorname{Sen} \theta}$

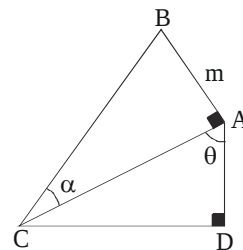
- b) $\frac{\operatorname{Sen} \theta + \operatorname{Cos} \theta}{\operatorname{Sen} \theta}$
 d) $\frac{\operatorname{Csc} \theta + \operatorname{Sen} \theta}{\operatorname{Cos} \theta}$

22. Del gráfico, determine "x".



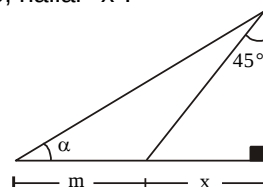
- a) $m \cdot \operatorname{Sen} \theta$
 b) $m \cdot \operatorname{Cos} \theta$
 c) $m \cdot \operatorname{Sec} \theta$
 d) $m \cdot \operatorname{Csc} \theta$
 e) $m \cdot \operatorname{Tan} \theta$

23. Determinar $\overline{CD}$.



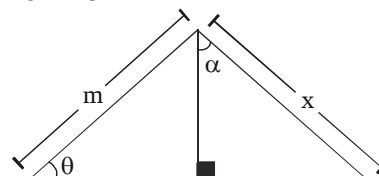
- a) $m \operatorname{Tan} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{Sen} \theta$
 b) $m \operatorname{Ctg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{Cos} \theta$
 c) $m \operatorname{Tan} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{Cos} \theta$
 d) $m \operatorname{Tan} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{Csc} \theta$
 e) $m \operatorname{Ctg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{Sen} \theta$

24. Del gráfico, hallar "x".



- a) $\frac{m}{\operatorname{Tan} \alpha - 1}$
 b) $\frac{m}{\operatorname{Ctg} \alpha - 1}$
 c) $\frac{m}{1 - \operatorname{Ctg} \alpha}$
 d) $\frac{m}{1 - \operatorname{Tan} \alpha}$
 e) $m(1 + \operatorname{Tan} \alpha)$

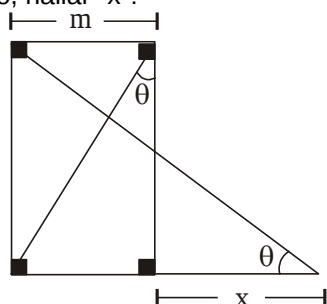
25. Determine "x" en :



- a) $m \cdot \operatorname{Sen} \theta \cdot \operatorname{Sen} \alpha$
 b) $m \cdot \operatorname{Sen} \theta \cdot \operatorname{Cos} \alpha$
 c) $m \cdot \operatorname{Sen} \theta \cdot \operatorname{Sec} \alpha$
 d) $m \cdot \operatorname{Cos} \theta \cdot \operatorname{Sec} \alpha$
 e) $m \cdot \operatorname{Cos} \theta \cdot \operatorname{Sen} \alpha$

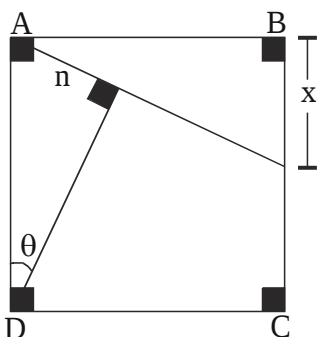


26. Del gráfico, hallar "x":



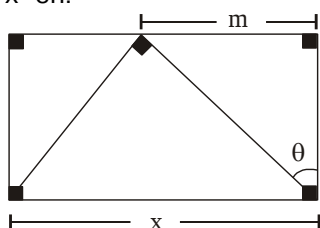
- a) $m \cdot (\sec^2 \theta - 1)$ b) $m \cdot (\csc^2 \theta - 1)$
c) $m \cdot (\tan^2 \theta - 1)$ d) $m \cdot (\cot \theta - 1)$
e) $m \cdot (\tan^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta)$

27. Del gráfico, hallar "x", si ABCD es un cuadrado.



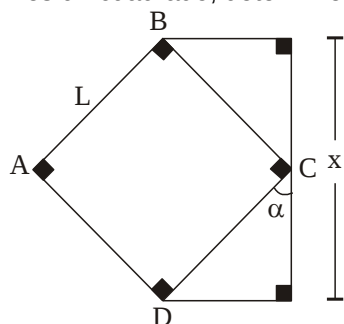
- a) $n\text{Sen}\theta$ b) $n\text{Cos}\theta$
c) $n\text{Csc}\theta$ d) $n\text{Tan}\theta\text{Csc}\theta$
e) $n\text{Ctg}\theta$

28. Determine "x" en:



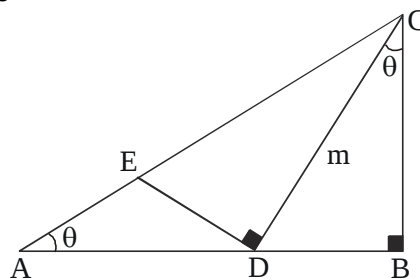
- a) $m \cdot \sec^2 \theta$ b) $m \cdot \cos^2 \theta$
c) $m \cdot \sin^2 \theta$ d) $m \cdot \csc^2 \theta$
e) $m \cdot \sec \theta \cdot \csc \theta$

29. Si ABCD es un cuadrado, determine "x".



- a) $L.Sen^2\alpha$ b) $L.Cos^2\alpha$
c) $L.(Sen\alpha + Cos\alpha)$ d) $L.Sen^2\alpha.Cos\alpha$
e) $L.Sen\alpha + Cos^2\alpha$

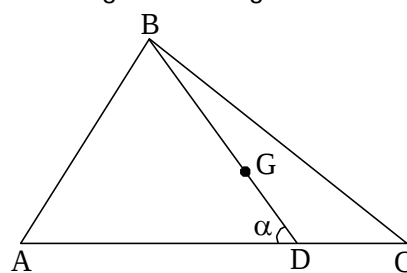
30. Del gráfico, hallar: ED.



- a) $mCtg\theta$ b) $mSec\theta$
c) $mSec2\theta$ d) $mCtg2\theta$
e) $mTan2\theta$

31. En la siguiente figura, G es el baricentro del triángulo ABC, $AD = BD$ y $3\operatorname{Sen}\alpha - \operatorname{Cos}\alpha = 3$

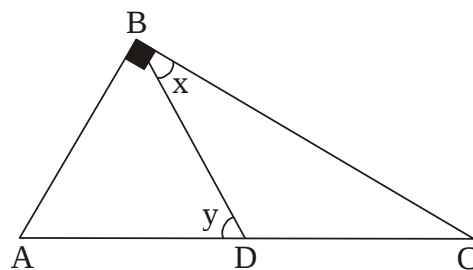
Hallar la tangente del ángulo DCG.



- a) 3 b) $\frac{2}{3}$ c) $\frac{1}{3}$
d) $\frac{3}{2}$ e) $\frac{1}{2}$

32. En la figura mostrada, calcular: $E = \tan x \cdot \cot y$

Si: $AB = AD = 1$; $DC = 2$



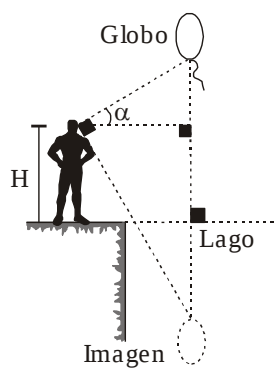
- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) 2
d) $\frac{1}{4}$ e) 1



MATEMATICA

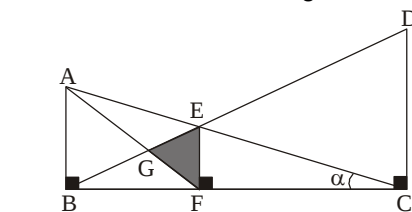
EJERCICIOS

33. En la figura mostrada, ¿a qué distancia se encuentra el globo respecto del lago?



- a) $H \cos 2\alpha$
- b) $H \sin 2\alpha$
- c) $H \sec 2\alpha$
- d) $H \csc 2\alpha$
- e) $H \tan 2\alpha$

34. En la figura: $DC = 2AB = 2$.
Calcular el área del triángulo EFG.



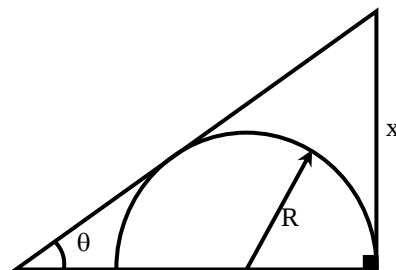
- a) $\frac{1}{18} \tan \alpha$
- b) $\frac{2}{45} \cot \alpha$
- c) $\frac{2}{45} \tan \alpha$
- d) $\frac{1}{18} (\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha)$
- e) $\frac{1}{9} (\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha)$

Más Ejercicios

- a) $m \sin \theta \tan \theta$
b) $m \cos \theta \tan \theta$
c) $m \cos^2 \theta$
d) $m \sin^2 \theta$
e) $m \sin \theta$

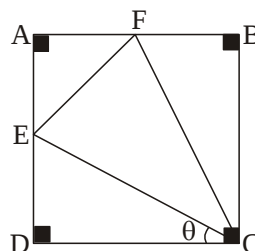
- a) $L \sin \alpha \sin \beta$
b) $L \sin \alpha \tan \beta$
c) $L \sin \alpha \tan \beta$
d) $L \sin \alpha \sec \beta$
e) $L \cos \alpha \tan \beta$

11. Hallar “x” :



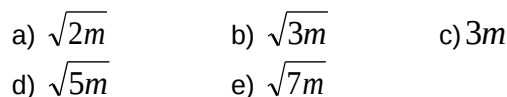
- a) $R (\csc\theta + \cot\theta + 1)$ b) $R (\csc\theta + 1) \cos\theta$
c) $R (\csc\theta + 1) \tan\theta$ d) $R (\csc\theta + 1) \csc\theta$
e) $R (\csc\theta + 1) \cot\theta$

12. Dado el cuadrado ABCD, se tiene que las áreas de los triángulos FAE, EDC y CBF son iguales, luego senθ es:



- a) $\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{6}$ b) $\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{6}$ c) $\frac{-3-\sqrt{5}}{6}$
- d) $\sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{6}}$ e) $\sqrt{\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{6}}$

13. En un triángulo rectángulo BAC, se cumple que $\cos B \cos C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$. Hallar la altura relativa a la hipotenusa sabiendo que esta mide $6\sqrt{2}m$.



- $$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } x &= \frac{h^2}{\tan\theta - \tan\alpha} ; y = \frac{h^2 \tan\alpha}{\tan\theta - \tan\alpha} \\ \text{b) } x &= \frac{h}{\tan\theta - \tan\alpha} ; y = \frac{h \tan\alpha}{\tan\theta - \tan\alpha} \\ \text{c) } x &= \frac{h^2}{\tan^2\theta - \tan^2\alpha} ; y = \frac{h^2 \tan^2\alpha}{\tan^2\theta - \tan^2\alpha} \\ \text{d) } x &= \frac{h^2}{(\tan\theta - \tan\alpha)^2} ; y = \frac{h^2 \tan^2\alpha}{(\tan\theta - \tan\alpha)^2} \\ \text{e) } x &= h \tan\alpha \tan\theta ; y = h^2 \tan\alpha \tan\theta \end{aligned}$$

- a) $12\sqrt{5m}$ b) $\frac{12}{5}\sqrt{3m}$ c) $\frac{16}{5}\sqrt{3m}$
d) $\frac{12}{5}\sqrt{5m}$ e) $12\sqrt{3m}$