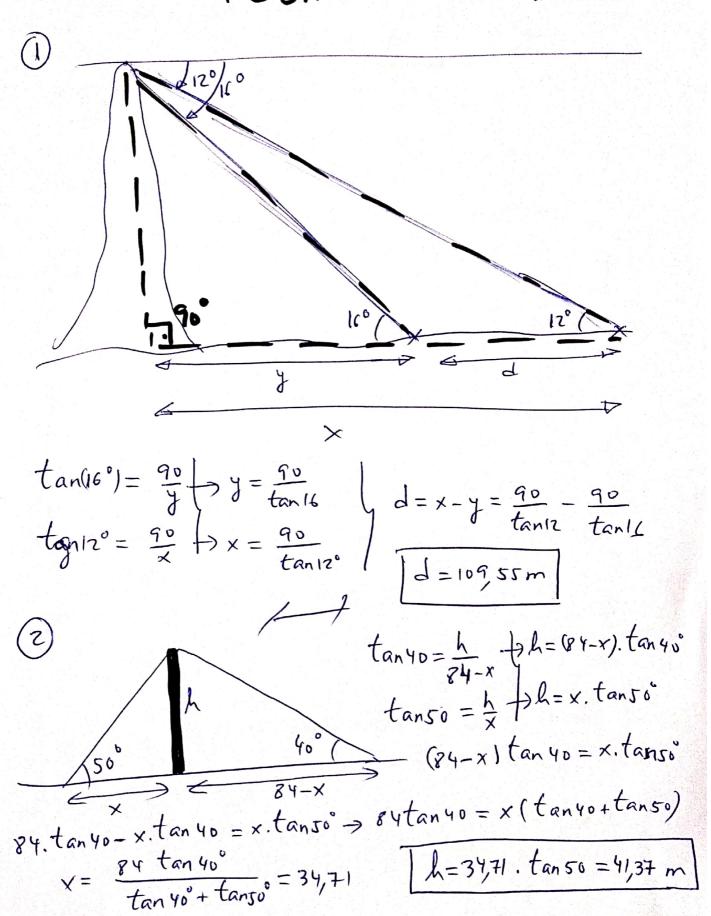
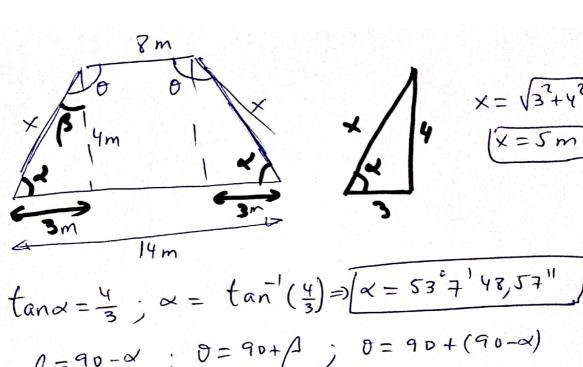
## TRIGONOMETRIA

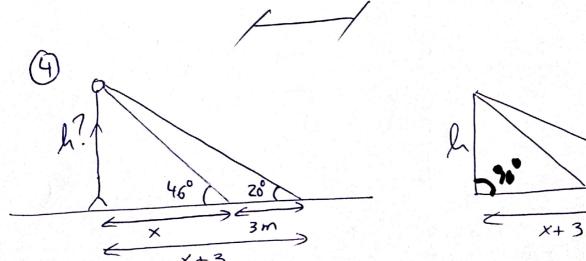




$$\beta = 90 - \alpha ; \ \theta = 90 + \beta ; \ \theta = 90 + (90 - \alpha)$$

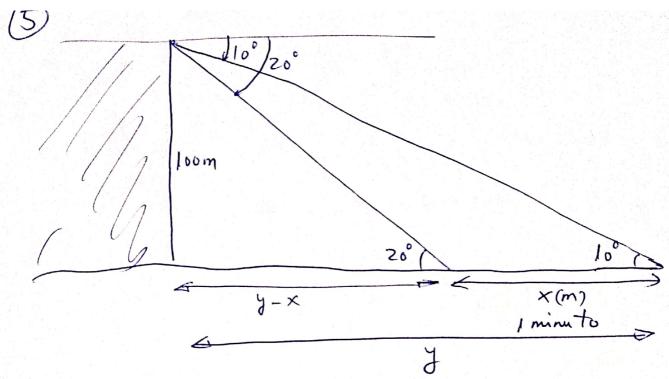
$$\theta = 180 - (53^{\circ} + 14557'') \Rightarrow \theta = 126^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 11,63''$$

Perimetro = 14+8+2x = 14+8+2.5 = [Perimetro = 32m] A'cea = (B+6). L = (14+8). +=) | A'rea = 44m2



h = tanzo + h= (x+3) tanzo + xtanzo+ 3 tanzo xtanyo | h=x tan46° | 3 tan 20° = x (tan46°-tanzo) h = tan 460 -

x= \frac{3 \tanzo = 1,63m -> h=1,63.\tan460



$$tanlo = \frac{100}{y}$$

$$y = \frac{100}{tanlo}$$

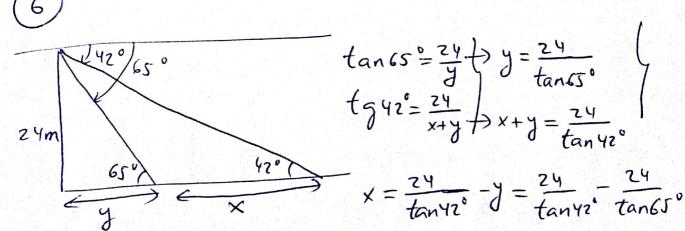
$$tanzo = \frac{100}{y-x}$$

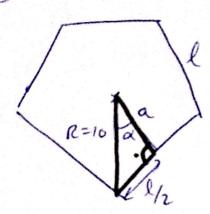
$$y - x = \frac{100}{tanzo}$$

$$x = \frac{100}{tanlo} - \frac{100}{tanlo}$$

$$x = \frac{100}{tanlo} - \frac{100}{tanlo}$$

$$x = 292,38m$$
 $velocidade = \frac{x}{t} = \frac{292,38m}{1 \text{ min}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ min}}{605} = \boxed{4,87 \frac{m}{5}}$ 

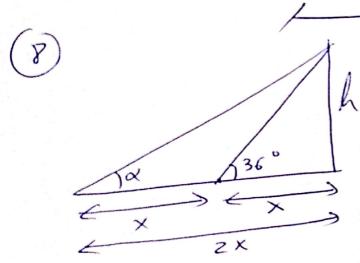




$$\alpha = \frac{360}{2.5} = )[\alpha = 36^{\circ}]$$

$$\cos 36^\circ = \frac{\alpha}{10} \Rightarrow \alpha = 10.\cos 36^\circ = 8,09 \text{ m}$$

Perimetro = 5. 
$$l = 58.8m$$
  
A'rea =  $\frac{P.a}{2} = \frac{58.7.8.09}{2} = [237,75m]$ 



 $tan36 = \frac{h}{x}$  th=x.tan360  $tan\alpha = \frac{h}{2x}$  th=zx.tana

zx.tana=x.tan360

$$tan d = \frac{x.tan310}{z.x}; x \neq$$

Sen  $30^{\circ} = \frac{h}{zz - x}$  h = (zz - x). sen  $30^{\circ}$  Sen  $38^{\circ} = \frac{h}{x}$  h = x. sen  $38^{\circ}$ 

$$77. \text{ sen } 30 - x. \text{ sen } 30 = x. \text{ ser } 30 = x. \text{ sen } 30 = x.$$

9,86 m  $h = 9,86 \text{ sen } 38^{\circ}$ 

l'élécordatorio de 10/ 20/200/ de 1-1 militéres en las distintes aucdrantes 亚(s) a). tanx = 3 an (+) 8n (+) cos (+) cos (-) Senx = 3 -> Senx = 3 cosx tán (-) tan(+)Rn(-)
(4) Sen (-)  $sen^2 x + cos^2 x = 1$ co/ (-) tan(+)  $\left(\frac{3}{4}\omega_{IX}\right)^{2} + \omega_{I}^{2} \times = 1$ IV (c) 111 (t)  $\frac{9}{16}\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \frac{25}{16}\cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{16}{25}$  $\cos x = -\frac{1}{5} \times e = -\frac{1}{5}$  $Senx = \frac{3}{4} \cdot Cosx = \frac{3}{4} \cdot (-\frac{1}{5}) \Rightarrow Senx = -\frac{3}{5}$ •  $\cos x = -\frac{4}{5}$ ;  $\sec^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \sec^2 x + (-\frac{4}{5}) = 1$  $8n^{2}x = 1 - (-\frac{1}{5})^{2} = 1 - \frac{16}{25} = \frac{9}{25} \rightarrow 8nx = \frac{3}{5} \times EI$  $| Sen x = \frac{3}{5}$   $tan x = \frac{sen x}{cos x} = \frac{3.5}{4.5} = \frac{3.5}{4.5} \Rightarrow | tan x = -\frac{3}{4}$ 

 $\tan x = \frac{\sec x}{\cos x} = \frac{-98}{96} \Rightarrow \tan x = -\frac{4}{3}$ 

tanx = 
$$\sqrt{3}$$
;  $\frac{genx}{cosx} = \sqrt{3}$ ;  $genx = \sqrt{3}cosx$   
 $\frac{genx}{cosx} + \cos^2 x = 1$   $\frac{1}{3}\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$   
 $\frac{3\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1}{2}$ ;  $x \in I$   $\frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $\frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $x \in I$   $\frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $\frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $x \in I$   $\frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $\frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4}$ 

$$\frac{10.5}{6} \cos x + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \cos x + \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \cos x$$

$$\frac{(tanx)^{2}}{1-(\omega sx)^{2}} \cdot \omega sx = \frac{\frac{8n^{2}x}{\cos^{2}x}}{\frac{2n^{2}x}{\cos^{2}x}} \cdot \omega sx = \frac{1}{\frac{2n^{2}x}{\cos^{2}x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} = \frac{1}{\frac{2n^{2}x}{\cos^{2}x} \cdot \cos^{2}x} = \frac{1}{\frac$$

$$\frac{1 + \tan x}{\sec nx} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sec nx}{\cos x}}{\sec nx + \cos 1x} = \frac{\cos 1x + \sec nx}{\cos 1x} = \frac{\cos 1x + \sec n$$