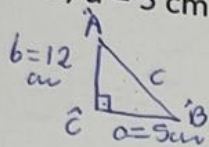


RESOLUCIÓN DE TRIÁNGULOS RECTÁNGULOS.-

14.- Resuelve os seguintes triángulos rectángulos ($C = 90^\circ$) calculando a medida de todos os elementos descoñecidos:

a) $a = 5$ cm, $b = 12$ cm. Halla c , A , B .



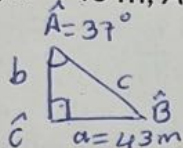
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow c^2 = 5^2 + 12^2 = 169 \Rightarrow c = 13 \text{ cm}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{12}{5} \Rightarrow A = \arctan\left(\frac{12}{5}\right) \approx 22^\circ 37' 12''$$

$$\tan B = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{5}{12} \Rightarrow B = \arctan\left(\frac{5}{12}\right) \approx 6^\circ 22' 48''$$

Tamén podemos calcular $B = 180^\circ - (A + 90^\circ)$

b) $a = 43$ m, $A = 37^\circ$. Halla b , c , B .

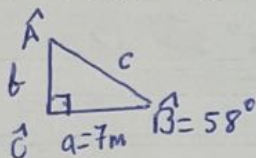


$$\sin 37^\circ = \frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow c \cdot \sin 37^\circ = 43 \Rightarrow c = \frac{43}{\sin 37^\circ} = 71' 45 \text{ m}$$

$$\tan 37^\circ = \frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow b \cdot \tan 37^\circ = 43 \Rightarrow b = \frac{43}{\tan 37^\circ} = 57' 06 \text{ m}$$

$$\hat{B} = 180^\circ - (\hat{A} + \hat{C}) = 180^\circ - (37^\circ + 90^\circ) = 180^\circ - 127^\circ = 53^\circ$$

c) $a = 7$ m, $B = 58^\circ$. Halla b , c , A .

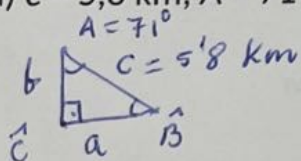


$$\tan 58^\circ = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow b = 7 \cdot \tan 58^\circ = 11' 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\cos 58^\circ = \frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow c \cdot \cos 58^\circ = 7 \Rightarrow c = \frac{7}{\cos 58^\circ} = 13' 21 \text{ m}$$

$$\hat{A} = 180^\circ - (\hat{B} + \hat{C}) = 180^\circ - (58^\circ + 90^\circ) = 180^\circ - 148^\circ = 32^\circ$$

d) $c = 5,8$ km, $A = 71^\circ$. Halla a , b , B .

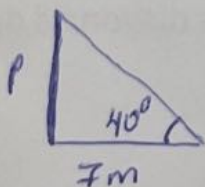


$$\sin 71^\circ = \frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow a = 5,8 \cdot \sin 71^\circ = 5' 48 \text{ km}$$

$$\cos 71^\circ = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow b = 5,8 \cdot \cos 71^\circ = 1' 89 \text{ km}$$

$$\hat{B} = 180^\circ - (\hat{A} + \hat{C}) = 180^\circ - (71^\circ + 90^\circ) = 180^\circ - 161^\circ = 19^\circ$$

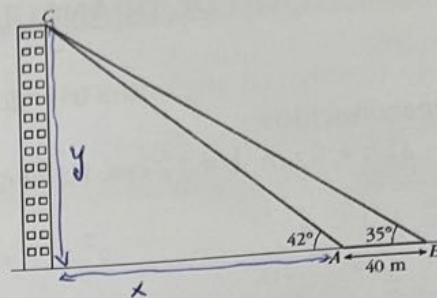
15.- Para determinar a altura dun poste afastámonos 7 m da súa base e despois medimos o ángulo que forma a visual ao punto máis alto coa horizontal, co que obtemos un valor de 40° . Canto mide o poste?



$$\tan 40^\circ = \frac{p}{7} \Rightarrow p = 7 \cdot \tan 40^\circ \approx 5' 87 \text{ m}$$

O poste mide 5' 87 m

16.- Estamos en A, medimos o ángulo baixo o que se ve o edificio (42°), despois afastámonos 40 m e volvemos medir o ángulo (35°). Cal coidas que é a altura do edificio e a que distancia nos atopamos del? Observa a ilustración:



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tan 42^\circ &= \frac{y}{x} \\ \tan 35^\circ &= \frac{y}{x+40} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{Resolvemos o sistema:} \\ &\text{Despejando } y \text{ en } E_1 \\ &y = x \cdot \tan 42^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Resolvido Substituíndo en E_2

$$\Rightarrow x \tan 35^\circ + 40 \tan 35^\circ = x \tan 42^\circ \Rightarrow x \cdot (\tan 35^\circ - \tan 42^\circ) = -40 \cdot \tan 35^\circ$$

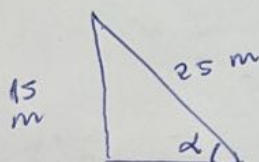
$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-40 \tan 35^\circ}{\tan 35^\circ - \tan 42^\circ} = 139'90 \text{ m}$$

$$y = \tan 35^\circ \cdot (x+40) \approx \tan 35^\circ (139'90 + 40)$$

$$y = 125'97 \text{ m}$$

A atopámonos a 139'90 m do edificio e a súa altura é 125'97 m.

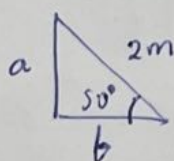
17.- Se queremos que unha cinta transportadora de 25 metros eleve a carga ata unha altura de 15 metros, que ángulo se deberá inclinar a cinta?



$$\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{15}{25} \Rightarrow \alpha = \arcsen \left(\frac{15}{25} \right) \approx 36^\circ 52' 12''$$

A cinta deberá de inclinarse $36^\circ 52' 12''$

18.- Unha escada de 2 m está apoiada nunha parede formando un ángulo de 50° co chan. Calcula a altura á que chega e a distancia que separa a súa base da parede.

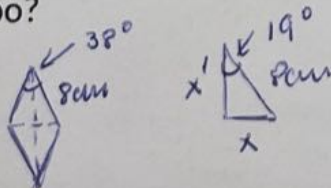


$$\text{sen } 50^\circ = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow a = 2 \cdot \text{sen } 50^\circ = 1'53 \text{ m}$$

$$\cos 50^\circ = \frac{b}{2} \Rightarrow b = 2 \cdot \cos 50^\circ =$$

Chega a unha altura de 1'53 m e a distancia á parede é 1'29 m.

19.- O lado dun rombo mide 8 cm e o ángulo menor deste é de 38° . Canto miden as diagonais do rombo?



$$\text{sen } 19^\circ = \frac{x}{8} \Rightarrow x = 8 \cdot \text{sen } 19^\circ = 2'60$$

$$\cos 19^\circ = \frac{x'}{8} \Rightarrow x' = 8 \cdot \cos 19^\circ = 7'56$$

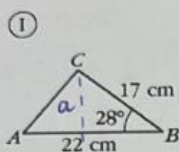
$$d = 2 \cdot x = 2 \cdot 2'60 = 5'2 \text{ cm}$$

$$D = 2 \cdot x' = 2 \cdot 7'56 = 15'12 \text{ cm}$$

As diagonais miden 5'2 e 15'12 cm.

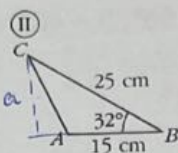
20.-

a) Calcula a altura correspondente ao lado AB em cada um dos seguintes triângulos:



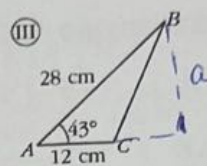
$$\text{sen } 28^\circ = \frac{a}{17}$$

$$\underline{a = 17 \cdot \text{sen } 28^\circ \approx 7'98 \text{ cm}}$$



$$\text{sen } 32^\circ = \frac{a}{25}$$

$$\underline{a = 25 \cdot \text{sen } 32^\circ \approx 13'25 \text{ cm}}$$



$$\text{sen } 43^\circ = \frac{a}{28}$$

$$\underline{a = 28 \cdot \text{sen } 43^\circ \approx 19'1 \text{ cm}}$$

b) Calcula a área de cada triângulo.

$$A_T = \frac{b \cdot a}{2} = \frac{22 \cdot 7'98}{2}$$

$$\underline{A_T \approx 87'78 \text{ cm}^2}$$

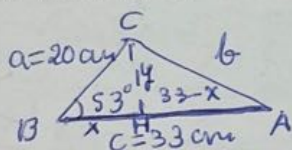
$$A_T = \frac{b \cdot a}{2} = \frac{15 \cdot 13'25}{2}$$

$$\underline{A_T \approx 99'38 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$A_T = \frac{12 \cdot 19'1}{2} = \frac{b \cdot a}{2}$$

$$\underline{A_T \approx 114'6 \text{ cm}^2}$$

21.- Nun triângulo ABC coñecemos $a = 20 \text{ cm}$, $c = 33 \text{ cm}$ e $B = 53^\circ$. Calcula a lonxitude do lado b .



$$\overline{BH} = x$$

$$\overline{HA} = 33 - x$$

$$\text{sen } 53^\circ = \frac{y}{20} \Rightarrow y = 20 \cdot \text{sen } 53^\circ \approx 15'97 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{cos } 53^\circ = \frac{x}{20} \Rightarrow x = 20 \cdot \text{cos } 53^\circ \approx 12'04 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{HA} = 33 - x = 33 - 12'04 = 20'96 \text{ cm}$$

$$b^2 = y^2 + \overline{HA}^2 \Rightarrow b^2 = 15'97^2 + 20'96^2 \Rightarrow \underline{b = 26'35 \text{ cm}}$$

O lado b mide 26'35 cm.

22.- No triângulo ABC, AD é a altura relativa ao lado BC. Cos datos da figura, indica os ángulos do triângulo ABC.

$$\text{sen } \hat{B} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \hat{B} = \arcsen\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \approx 41^\circ 48' 37''$$

$$\tan \hat{C} = \frac{2}{4'2} \Rightarrow \hat{C} = \arctan\left(\frac{2}{4'2}\right) = 25^\circ 27' 48''$$

$$\hat{A} = 180^\circ - (\hat{B} + \hat{C}) = 180^\circ - (41^\circ 48' 37'' + 25^\circ 27' 48'') = 112^\circ 43' 35''$$

Ángulos:

$$\hat{A} = 112^\circ 43' 35''$$

$$\hat{B} = 41^\circ 48' 37''$$

$$\hat{C} = 25^\circ 27' 48''$$

