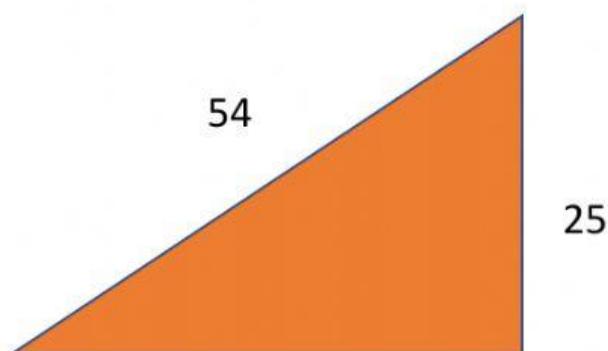
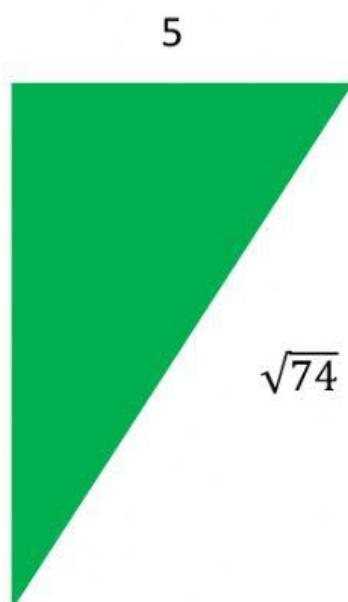
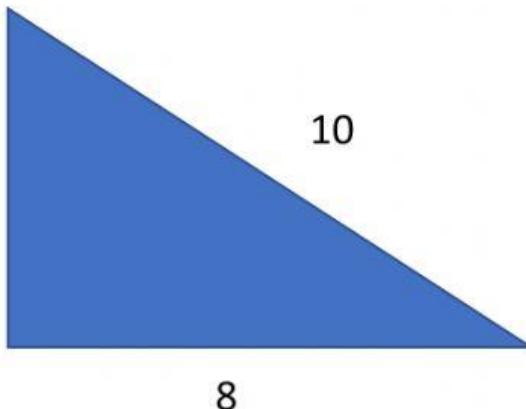


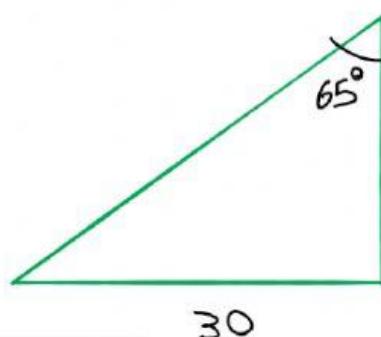
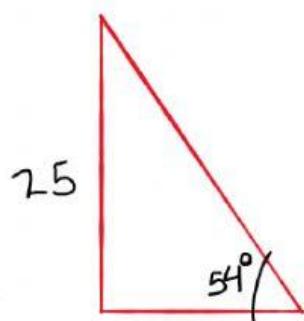
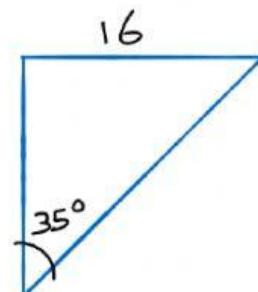
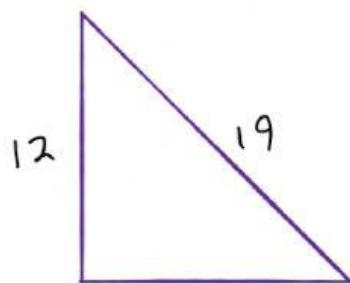
Triángulos rectángulos

Teorema de Pitágoras. Determina el valor del lado faltante de cada triángulo.

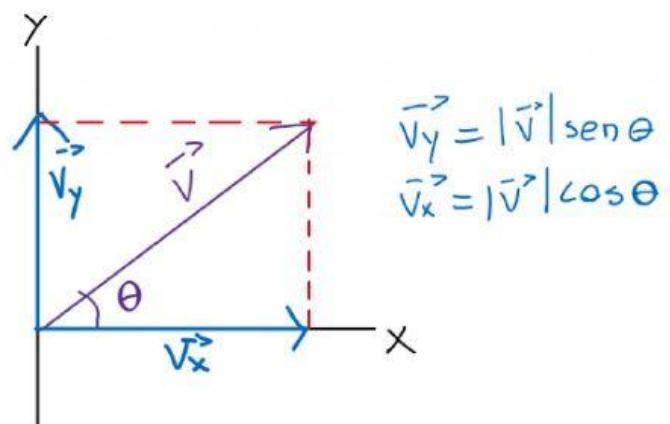
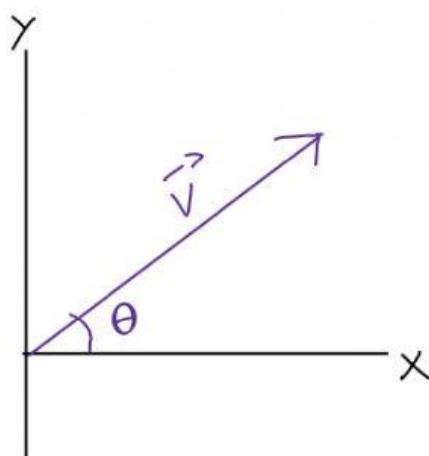


Funciones trigonométricas

Determina todos los lados y todos los ángulos de los siguientes triángulos



Recuerda que los vectores también trazan triángulos rectángulos, por lo que podemos conocer un vector con sus componentes horizontal y vertical, y también viceversa.



$\vec{V} : (25, 30^\circ)$:

$$\vec{V}_y = (25)(\sin 30) \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{V}_y = 25(\frac{1}{2}) \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{V}_y = \frac{25}{2} \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{V}_x = (25)(\cos 30) \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{V}_x = 25(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{V}_x = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{2} \hat{x}$$

Determina las componentes de los siguientes vectores:

$$\vec{V} = (35, 60^\circ)$$

$$Vx =$$

$$Vy =$$

$$\vec{V} = (24, 15^\circ)$$

$$Vx =$$

$$Vy =$$

$$\vec{V} = (50, 55^\circ)$$

$$Vx =$$

$$Vy =$$