Nombre: .....

Etapa: .....

Fecha: .....

PRACTICA

Resolver los triángulos rectángulos.

1 Datos:

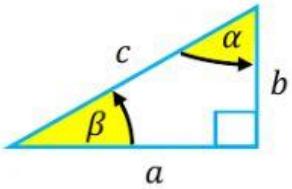
$a = 4$

$b = 3$

$c = ?$

$\alpha = ?$

$\beta = ?$



Teorema de Pitágoras

$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$c = \sqrt{\quad^2 + \quad^2}$

$c =$

Función trigonométrica

$\alpha = \frac{a}{b}$

$\alpha = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$

$\alpha = \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad}\right)$

$\alpha = \quad ° \quad ' \quad ''$

Suma de ángulos internos

$\alpha + \beta + 90° = 180°$

$\beta = 180° - 90° - \alpha$

$\beta = 180° - 90° - \quad ° \quad ' \quad ''$

$\beta = \quad ° \quad ' \quad ''$

2 Datos:

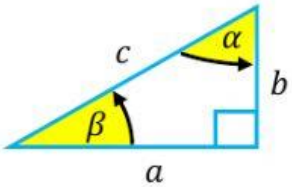
$b = 24$

$c = 26$

$a = ?$

$\alpha = ?$

$\beta = ?$



Teorema de Pitágoras

$a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$

$a = \sqrt{\quad^2 - \quad^2}$

$a =$

Función trigonométrica

$\alpha = \frac{b}{c}$

$\alpha = \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)$

$\alpha = \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad}\right)$

$\alpha = \quad ° \quad ' \quad ''$

Suma de ángulos internos

$\alpha + \beta + 90° = 180°$

$\beta = 180° - 90° - \alpha$

$\beta = 180° - 90° - \quad ° \quad ' \quad ''$

$\beta = \quad ° \quad ' \quad ''$

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 Datos:

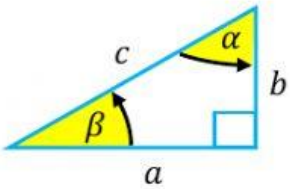
$a = 5$

$\alpha = 45°$

$b = ?$

$c = ?$

$\beta = ?$



Teorema de Pitágoras

$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$c = \sqrt{\quad^2 + \quad^2}$

$c =$

Función trigonométrica

$\alpha = \frac{a}{b}$

$b = \frac{a}{\alpha}$

$b = \frac{\quad}{\quad°}$

$b =$

Suma de ángulos internos

$\alpha + \beta + 90° = 180°$

$\beta = 180° - 90° - \alpha$

$\beta = 180° - 90° - \quad°$

$\beta = \quad°$

4 Datos:

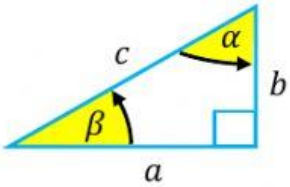
$b = 7$

$\beta = 30°$

$a = ?$

$c = ?$

$\alpha = ?$



Teorema de Pitágoras

$a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$

$a = \sqrt{\quad^2 - \quad^2}$

$a =$

Función trigonométrica

$\beta = \frac{b}{c}$

$c = \frac{b}{\beta}$

$c = \frac{\quad}{\quad°}$

$c =$

Suma de ángulos internos

$\alpha + \beta + 90° = 180°$

$\alpha = 180° - 90° - \beta$

$\alpha = 180° - 90° - \quad°$

$\alpha = \quad°$

LIVEWORKSHEETS