

Nombre:

Etapas:

Fecha:

PRACTICA

Resolver los triángulos rectángulos.

① Datos:

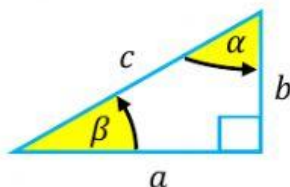
$$a = 4$$

$$b = 3$$

$$c = ?$$

$$\alpha = ?$$

$$\beta = ?$$



Función trigonométrica

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

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

$$\alpha = \left(- \right)$$

$$\alpha = \text{ } ^\circ \text{ ' } ''$$

Teorema de Pitágoras

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

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

$$c =$$

Suma de ángulos internos

$$\alpha + \beta + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\beta = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \alpha$$

$$\beta = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \text{ } ^\circ \text{ ' } ''$$

$$\beta = \text{ } ^\circ \text{ ' } ''$$

② Datos:

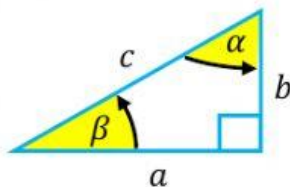
$$b = 24$$

$$c = 26$$

$$a = ?$$

$$\alpha = ?$$

$$\beta = ?$$



Función trigonométrica

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

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

$$\alpha = \left(- \right)$$

$$\alpha = \text{ } ^\circ \text{ ' } ''$$

Teorema de Pitágoras

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

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

$$a =$$

Suma de ángulos internos

$$\alpha + \beta + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

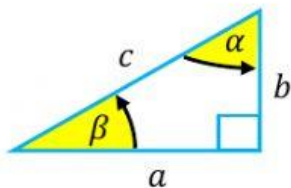
$$\beta = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \alpha$$

$$\beta = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \text{ } ^\circ \text{ ' } ''$$

$$\beta = \text{ } ^\circ \text{ ' } ''$$

③ Datos:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 5 \\ \alpha &= 45^\circ \\ b &=? \\ c &=? \\ \beta &=? \end{aligned}$$



Función trigonométrica

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \frac{a}{b} \\ b &= \frac{a}{\alpha} \\ b &= \text{---}^\circ \\ b &= \end{aligned}$$

Teorema de Pitágoras

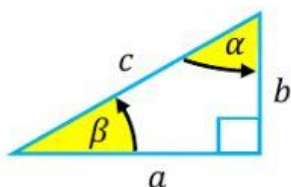
$$\begin{aligned} c &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ c &= \sqrt{\text{---}^2 + \text{---}^2} \\ c &= \end{aligned}$$

Suma de ángulos internos

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta + 90^\circ &= 180^\circ \\ \beta &= 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \alpha \\ \beta &= 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \text{---}^\circ \\ \beta &= \text{---}^\circ \end{aligned}$$

④ Datos:

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 7 \\ \beta &= 30^\circ \\ a &=? \\ c &=? \\ \alpha &=? \end{aligned}$$



Función trigonométrica

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{b}{c} \\ c &= \frac{b}{\beta} \\ c &= \text{---}^\circ \\ c &= \end{aligned}$$

Teorema de Pitágoras

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sqrt{c^2 - b^2} \\ a &= \sqrt{\text{---}^2 - \text{---}^2} \\ a &= \end{aligned}$$

Suma de ángulos internos

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta + 90^\circ &= 180^\circ \\ \alpha &= 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \beta \\ \alpha &= 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \text{---}^\circ \\ \alpha &= \text{---}^\circ \end{aligned}$$