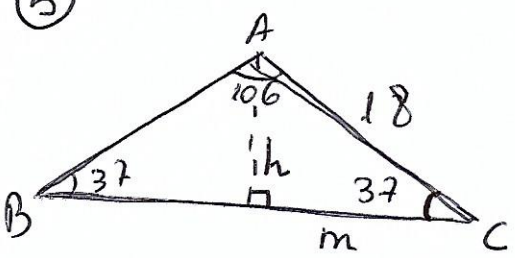
(5)



$\text{Sen } 37 \doteq 0{,}60 = \frac{h}{18}$

$h = 10{,}83 \text{ cm}$

$\text{Cos } 37° = 0{,}8 = \frac{m}{18}$

$m = 14{,}37 \text{ cm}$

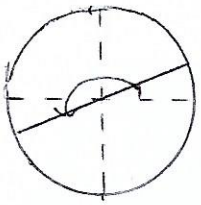
$\text{Base} = 2 \cdot 14{,}37$

$\text{Base} = 28{,}75 \text{ cm}$

$\text{Area} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$

$\text{Area} = \frac{10{,}83 \cdot 28{,}75}{2} = 155{,}69 \text{ cm}^2$

(6) α pertenece al 1er cuadrante. Hay un error.
La tangente es positiva en el 1er y 3er cuadrante,



$\tan(\pi+\alpha) = 2 \qquad \tan\alpha = 2$

$\hookrightarrow 2 = \frac{\text{Sen}\,\alpha}{\text{Cos}\,\alpha} \qquad \text{Sen}\,\alpha = 2\,\text{Cos}\,\alpha$

(Calcular las inversas)

$\text{Sen}^2\alpha + \text{Cos}^2\alpha = 1$

$4\,\text{Cos}^2\alpha + \text{Cos}^2\alpha = 1 \qquad 5\,\text{Cos}^2\alpha = 1$

$\text{Cos}\,\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$\text{Sen}\,\alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

(7) $\text{Sen } 24° = p$

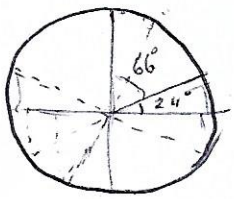
$\text{Sen } 66° = \text{Sen}(90° - 24°) = \text{Cos } 24° = +\sqrt{1-p^2}$

$\text{Sen } 156° = \text{Sen}(180° - 24°) = \text{Sen } 24° = p$

$\text{Sen } 204° = \text{Sen}(180° + 24°) = -\text{Sen } 24° = -p$

$\text{Sen } 246° = \text{Sen}(270° - 24°) = -\text{Sen } 66° = -\text{Cos } 24° = -\sqrt{1-p^2}$

$\text{Sen } 336° = \text{Sen}(360° - 24°) = -\text{Sen } 24° = -p$



$\text{Sen}^2 24° + \text{Cos}^2 24° = 1$

$\text{Cos}^2 24° = 1 - p^2$

$\text{Cos } 24° = +\sqrt{1-p^2}$