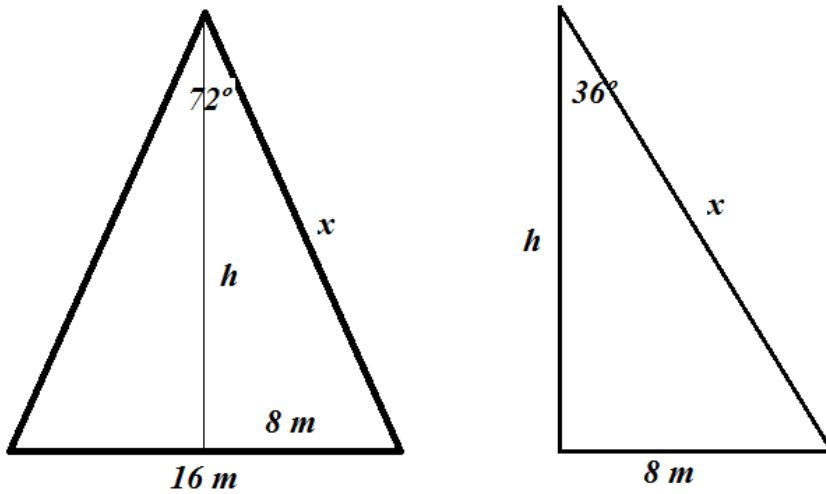


Pág. 159

15)



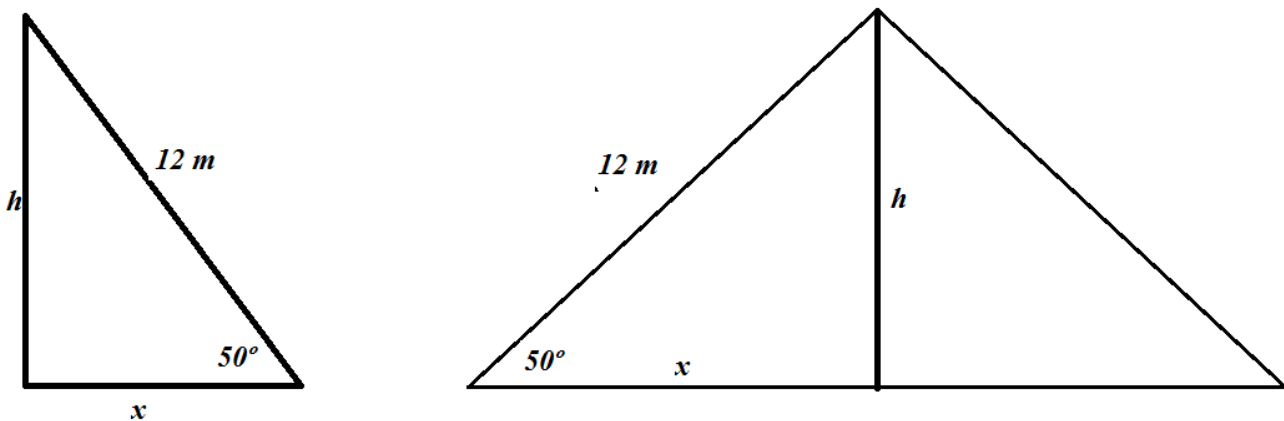
$$\text{sen } 36^\circ = \frac{8}{x} \rightarrow x = \frac{8}{\text{sen } 36^\circ} = 13'6104m$$

$$\text{tg } 36^\circ = \frac{8}{h} \rightarrow h = \frac{8}{\text{tg } 36^\circ} = 11'0111m$$

$$\text{Perímetro} = 2x + 16 = 43'2208m$$

$$\text{Área} = \frac{16 \cdot 11'0111}{2} = 88.0888m^2$$

16)

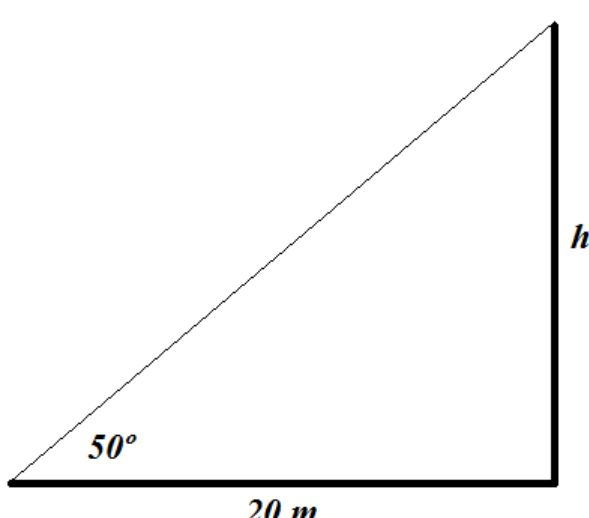


$$\text{sen } 50^\circ = \frac{h}{12} \rightarrow h = 12 \cdot \text{sen } 50^\circ = 9'1925m$$

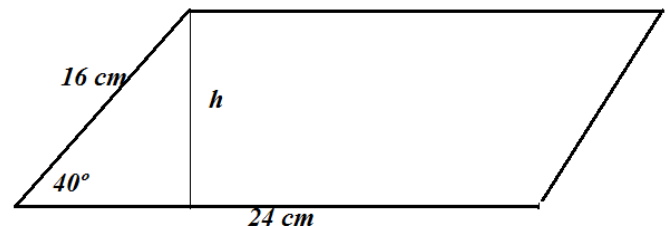
$$\text{cos } 50^\circ = \frac{x}{12} \rightarrow x = 12 \cdot \text{cos } 50^\circ = 7'7135m$$

La altura del mástil es de 9'1925 m y la distancia de la base a los puntos de sujeción es de 7'7135 m.

18)

 <p>A right-angled triangle with a horizontal base of 20 m and a vertical height of h. The angle at the bottom-left vertex is 50°.</p>	$\operatorname{tg} 50^\circ = \frac{h}{20}$ $h = 20 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 50^\circ = 23'8351m$ <p>La altura del árbol es de 23'8351m.</p>
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25)

 <p>A parallelogram with a base of 24 cm and a slanted side of 16 cm. The angle between the base and the slanted side is 40°. A vertical line segment of height h is drawn from the top vertex of the slanted side to the base.</p>	$\operatorname{sen} 40^\circ = \frac{h}{16}$ $h = 16 \operatorname{sen} 40^\circ = 10'2846cm$ $A = 24 \cdot 10'2846 = 246'8304cm^2$ <p>El área del paralelogramo es de 246'8304 cm<sup>2</sup></p>
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19 y 28a