

Matemática 12º ano

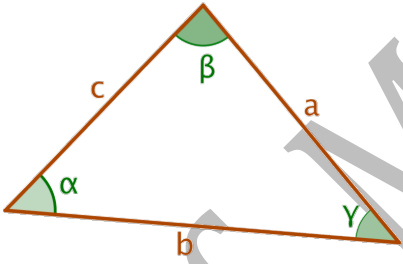
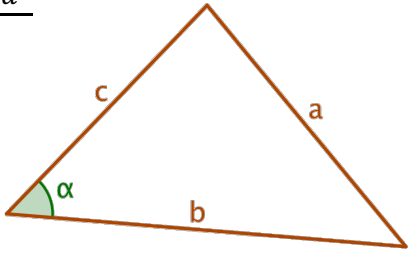
Resumo Trigonometria -----Prof. Mónica Pinto

Razões trigonométricas (triângulos retângulos)

$$\text{sen}(\alpha) = \frac{\text{cateto oposto}}{\text{hipotenusa}} \quad \text{cos}(\alpha) = \frac{\text{cateto adjacente}}{\text{hipotenusa}} \quad \text{tg}(\alpha) = \frac{\text{cateto oposto}}{\text{cateto adjacente}}$$

Fórmulas fundamentais da trigonometria :

$$\text{cos}^2(\alpha) + \text{sen}^2(\alpha) = 1 \quad , \quad 1 + \text{tg}^2(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\text{cos}^2(\alpha)} \quad , \quad \text{tg}(\alpha) = \frac{\text{sen}(\alpha)}{\text{cos}(\alpha)}$$

<p>Lei dos Senos</p> $\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \beta}{b} = \frac{\sin \gamma}{c}$ 	<p>Lei dos Cossenos (Teorema de Carnot)</p> $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$ $\Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$ 
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Medidas de ângulos:

Sistema sexagesimal : grau;

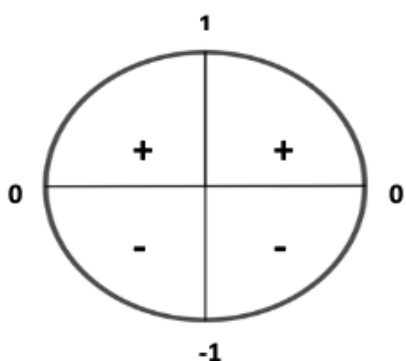
Sistema circular: radiano;

Um Radiano: é a amplitude de um ângulo que define em qualquer circunferência, com centro no seu vértice, um arco de comprimento igual ao raio

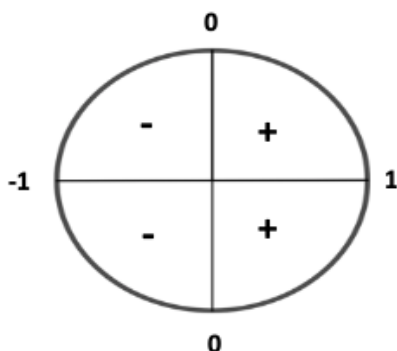
Converter graus \leftrightarrow radianos :
 180º corresponde a π radianos

	30° $\pi/6$ rad	45° $\pi/4$ rad	60° $\pi/3$ rad
sin	1/2	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$
cos	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	1/2
tg	$\sqrt{3}/3$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

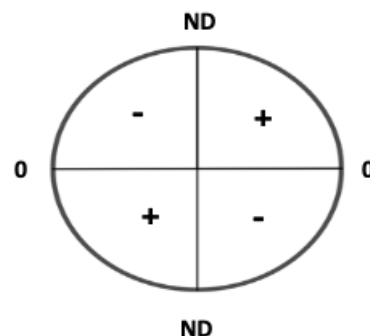
Seno



Cosseno.

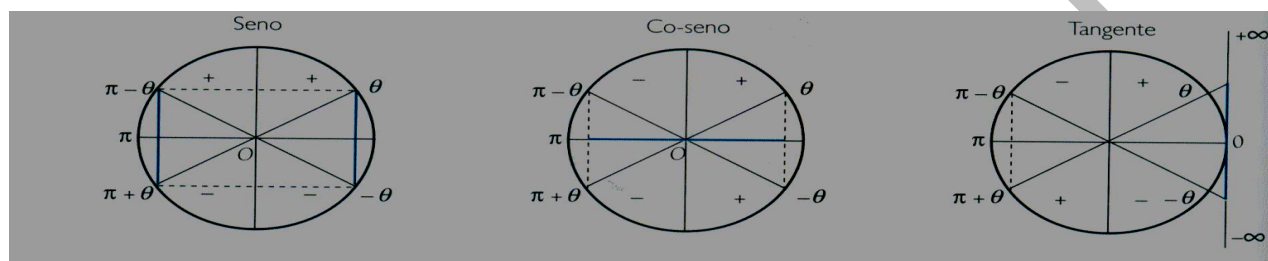


Tangente



Redução ao 1º Quadrante:

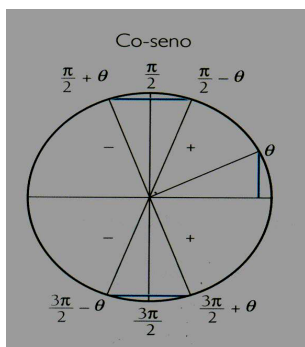
Relações entre as funções de θ , $\pi - \theta$, $\pi + \theta$ e $-\theta$



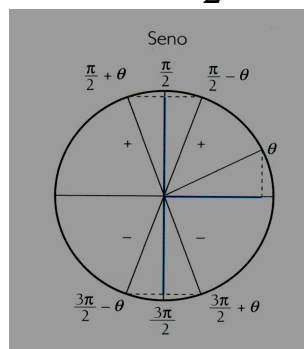
Mantém-se a função.
O sinal muda, ou não, de acordo com o quadrante.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\pi - \theta) &= \sin(\theta) & \cos(\pi - \theta) &= -\cos(\theta) & \text{tg}(\pi - \theta) &= -\text{tg}(\theta) \\ \sin(\pi + \theta) &= -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\pi + \theta) &= -\cos(\theta) & \text{tg}(\pi + \theta) &= \text{tg}(\theta) \\ \sin(-\theta) &= -\sin(\theta) & \cos(-\theta) &= \cos(\theta) & \text{tg}(-\theta) &= -\text{tg}(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

Relações entre as funções de seno e cosseno de $\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$, $\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta$, $\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta$ e $\frac{3\pi}{2} - \theta$



$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) &= \sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) &= -\sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \theta) &= -\sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta) &= \sin(\theta) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) &= \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) &= \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \theta) &= -\cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta) &= -\cos(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

Passa-se para a co-função **O sinal muda, ou não, de acordo com o quadrante**

Funções trigonométricas inversas

Função arco-seno : $f^{-1}: [-1,1] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ $x \mapsto \arcsin x$ $\arcsin x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \sin y$

Função arco-cosseno : $f^{-1}: [-1,1] \rightarrow [0;\pi]$ $x \mapsto \arccos x$ $\arccos x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \cos y$

Função arco-tangente : $f^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \left]-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$ $x \mapsto \arctan x$ $\arctan x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \tan y$

Fórmulas trigonométricas:

- $\cos(x + y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$

em particular quando $y = x$:

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

- $\cos(x - y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y$

- $\sin(x + y) = \sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x$

em particular quando $y = x$:

$$\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

- $\sin(x - y) = \sin x \cos y - \sin y \cos x$

- $\tan(x + y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$

- $\tan(x - y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y}$

Limites notáveis: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

Derivada das funções trigonométricas:

$$(\sin u)' = u' \cdot \cos u \quad (\cos u)' = -u' \cdot \sin u \quad (\tan u)' = \frac{u'}{\cos^2 u}$$