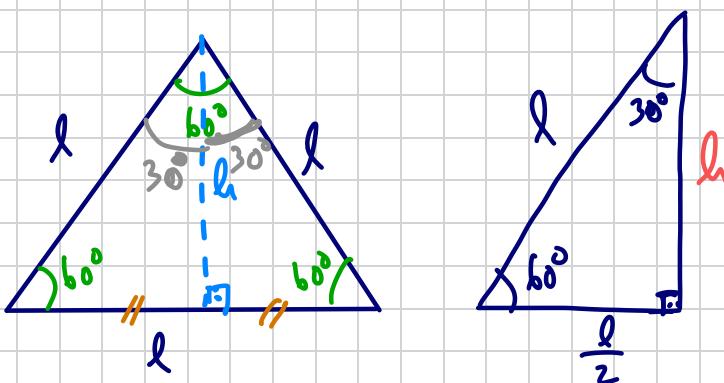


ARCOS NOTÁVEIS:

Já os arcos de  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  rad ( $30^\circ$ );  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  rad ( $45^\circ$ ) e  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  rad ( $60^\circ$ ). Para estes arcos conseguimos determinar os valores trigonométricos associados a eles.

Para  $30^\circ$  e  $60^\circ$  consideremos um triângulo equilátero de lado  $l$ .



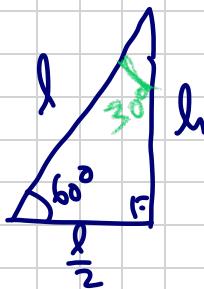
Assumiremos:

$$\bullet \quad \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\cancel{l}} = \frac{1}{\cancel{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 60^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - 60^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\cancel{2}}$$

$$\bullet \sin 60^\circ = \frac{h}{l}$$

precisamos obter uma  
relação entre  $h$  e  $l$ .  
(usaremos a T.  
de Pitágoras)



$$l^2 = \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2 + h^2$$

$$l^2 = \frac{l^2}{4} + h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2 = l^2 - \frac{l^2}{4} = \frac{3l^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \sqrt{\frac{3l^2}{4}} = \frac{l\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Assim, obtemos:

$$\bullet \underbrace{\sin 60^\circ}_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{h}{l} = \frac{\frac{l\sqrt{3}}{2}}{l} = \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

Dimos, tem-se, nesse relação complementar,

que:

$$\underbrace{\cos 30^\circ}_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \sin(90^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Vamos calcular  $\tan 30^\circ$  e  $\tan 60^\circ$ .

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

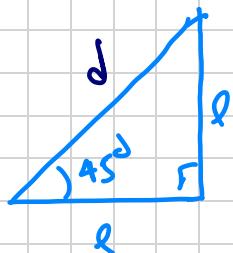
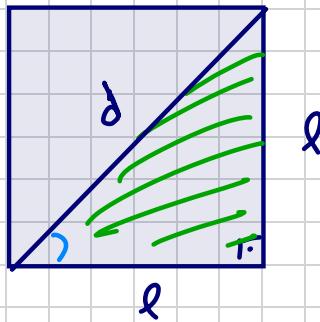
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}$$

Out:  $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{\frac{l}{2}}{h} = \frac{\frac{l}{2}}{\frac{l\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{l}{2}}{l\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cancel{=}$$

$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \sqrt{3}$

Para o caso de  $45^\circ$  consideremos um quadrado de lado  $l$ .



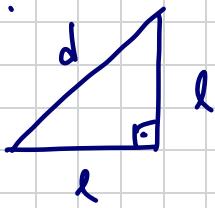
$$\Rightarrow \tan 45^\circ = 1.$$

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{l}{d} \quad ; \quad \cos 45^\circ = \frac{l}{d}$$



assumem mesmo  
valores em  $45^\circ$ .

Seja T. de Triângulos encontramos uma relação entre  $l$  e  $d$ :



$$d^2 = l^2 + l^2$$

$$d^2 = 2 \cdot l^2$$

$$d = \sqrt{2l^2} \Rightarrow d = l\sqrt{2}$$

Assim, obtemos:

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{l}{d} = \frac{l}{l\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} //$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 45^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - 45^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Demais números trigonométricos:

$$\bullet \underbrace{\sec 30^\circ}_{\frac{1}{\cos 30^\circ}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\bullet \underbrace{\sec 60^\circ}_{\frac{1}{\cos 60^\circ}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$\bullet \underbrace{\sec 45^\circ}_{\frac{1}{\cos 45^\circ}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

Outras relações complementares:

Se sabermos que, dado  $x \in \mathbb{R}^q$ , tem-se:

$$\sin(90^\circ - x) = \cos x \quad \cos(90^\circ - x) = \sin x.$$

Agora, consideremos os demais números trigonométricos:

$$\bullet \underbrace{\sec(90^\circ - x)}_{\frac{1}{\cos(90^\circ - x)}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = \frac{1}{\sin x} = \underbrace{\csc x}_{\frac{1}{\sin x}}.$$

$$\bullet \underbrace{\csc(90^\circ - x)}_{\frac{1}{\sin(90^\circ - x)}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} = \frac{1}{\cos x} = \underbrace{\sec x}_{\frac{1}{\cos x}}$$

$$\bullet \underbrace{\tan(90^\circ - x)} = \frac{\underbrace{\operatorname{sen}(90^\circ - x)}}{\cos(90^\circ - x)} = \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tan} x} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\cot x}.$$

$$\bullet \underbrace{\cot(90^\circ - x)} = \frac{1}{\tan(90^\circ - x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\operatorname{sen}(90^\circ - x)}{\cos(90^\circ - x)}} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos(90^\circ - x)}{\operatorname{sen}(90^\circ - x)} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} = \underbrace{\tan x}.$$

Isto posto, temos:

$$\bullet \underbrace{\csc 30^\circ} = \sec(90^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sec 60^\circ = \underbrace{2}$$

$$\text{Ou: } \csc 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} 30^\circ} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$\bullet \underbrace{\csc 60^\circ} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} 60^\circ} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\bullet \underbrace{\csc 45^\circ}_{=} = \frac{1}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\bullet \underbrace{\cot 60^\circ}_{=} = \tan (90^\circ - 60^\circ) = \tan 30^\circ = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}}$$

ou:

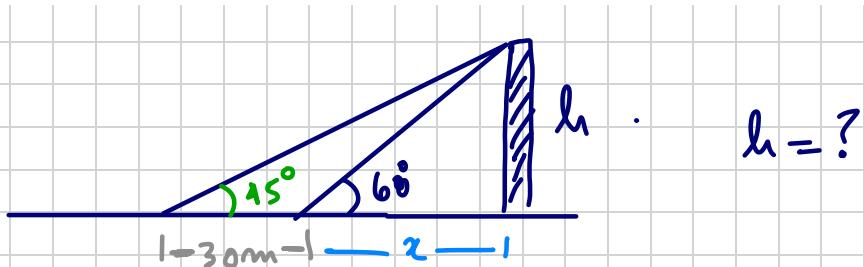
$$\cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\tan 60^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}}.$$

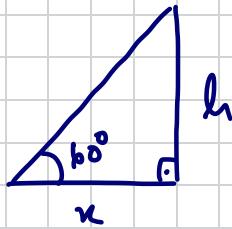
$$\bullet \underbrace{\cot 30^\circ}_{=} = \tan (90^\circ - 30^\circ) = \tan 60^\circ = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\bullet \underbrace{\cot 45^\circ}_{=} = \tan 45^\circ = \underline{\underline{1}}.$$

### exercício:

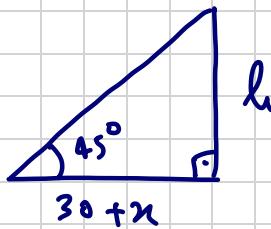
Um observador vê um prédio, construído em terreno plano, sob um ângulo de  $60^\circ$ . Afastando-se do edifício mais 30m, passa a ver o edifício sob um ângulo de  $45^\circ$ . Qual é a altura do prédio?





$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{h}{x}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{h}{x} \Rightarrow \boxed{h = x\sqrt{3}} \quad (*)$$



$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{h}{30+x}$$

$$1 = \frac{h}{30+x}$$

$$\boxed{h = 30+x} \quad (*)$$

De (\*) en (\*\*) , tenvor:

$$h = h$$

$$x\sqrt{3} = 30+x$$

$$x\sqrt{3} - x = 30$$

$$x(\sqrt{3}-1) = 30$$

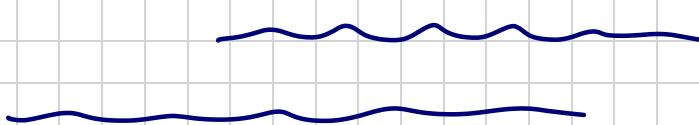
$$x = \frac{30}{\sqrt{3}-1} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = \frac{30 \cdot (\sqrt{3}+1)}{(\sqrt{3})^2 - (1)^2}$$

$$x = 15(\sqrt{3} + 1) \text{ m}$$

Por fim:

$$h = x\sqrt{3} = 15(\sqrt{3} + 1) \cdot \sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

$$h = 15 \cdot (3 + \sqrt{3}) \text{ m}$$



REVISÃO / RESOLUÇÃO DE EXERCÍCIOS L1:

EXTRA:

2) Sabendo que  $\log_a b = m$ , calcule  $\log_b a$ , com a e b positivos e diferentes de 1.

$$\text{Resp.: } \log_b a = \frac{\log_a a}{\log_a b} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\frac{\log_b b}{\log_b a} = m \quad \underline{\log_b a = ?} ; a, b > 0; a, b \neq 1.$$

$$\log_b a = \frac{\log_a a}{\log_b a} = \frac{1}{m}$$

//

1) Sabendo que  $\log 2 = 0,301$  e  $\log 3 = 0,477$ , calcular :

- a)  $\log_2 3$  ;      b)  $\log_3 8$  ;      c)  $\log_5 36$  ;      d)  $\log_{16} \sqrt{128}$  ;  
e)  $\log_9 \frac{\sqrt[3]{20}}{81}$ .

Resp.:

- a) 1,585 ;  
b) 1,893 ;

~~1,893~~,

- d) 0,875 ;  
e) -2,254

$$(a) \log_2 3 = \frac{\log 3}{\log 2} = \frac{0,477}{0,301} = \frac{477}{301} \approx 1,585$$

$$(c) \log_5 36 = \frac{\log 36}{\log 5} = \frac{\log 6^2}{\log \left(\frac{10}{2}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \log 6}{\log 10 - \log 2} = \frac{2 \cdot \log (2 \cdot 3)}{1 - \log 2} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot (\log 2 + \log 3)}{1 - \log 2} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot (0,301 + 0,477)}{1 - 0,301} = \frac{2 \cdot (0,778)}{0,699}$$

$$= \frac{1,556}{0,699} \approx 2,226 \quad \checkmark$$

11 14 //

14. (Mackenzie-SP) Se  $\log \alpha = 6$  e  $\log \beta = 4$ , então  $\sqrt[4]{\alpha^2 \cdot \beta}$  é igual a:
- a)  $\beta$ .
  - b) 24.
  - c)  $10^4$ .
  - d)  $\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\beta}{4}$ .
  - e)  $\sqrt{6}$ .

$$\log \alpha = 6 \longrightarrow \alpha = 10^6$$

$$\log \beta = 4 \longrightarrow \beta = 10^4$$

Portanto:  $\sqrt[4]{\alpha^2 \cdot \beta}$ . Assim:

$$\sqrt[4]{\alpha^2 \cdot \beta} = \sqrt[4]{(10^6)^2 \cdot 10^4} = 10 \cdot \sqrt[4]{10^{12}}$$

$$= 10 \cdot 10^{\frac{12}{4}} = 10 \cdot 10^3 = 10^4$$



6. (IME - RJ) Dada a função  $f(x) = \frac{156^x + 156^{-x}}{2}$ , demonstre que

$$f(x+y) + f(x-y) = 2f(x)f(y).$$

Solução:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+y) + f(x-y) &= \frac{156^{x+y} + 156^{-(x+y)}}{2} + \frac{156^{x-y} + 156^{-(x-y)}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[ \underbrace{156^x \cdot 156^y}_{\text{f}(y)} + \underbrace{156^{-x} \cdot 156^{-y}}_{\text{f}(x)} + \underbrace{156^x \cdot 156^{-y}}_{\text{f}(x)} + \underbrace{156^{-x} \cdot 156^y}_{\text{f}(y)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[ 156^x \cdot (156^y + 156^{-y}) + 156^{-x} \cdot (156^y + 156^{-y}) \right] \\ &= \left( \frac{156^y + 156^{-y}}{2} \right) \cdot \left[ \frac{156^x + 156^{-x}}{2} \right] \times 2 = \\ &= 2 \cdot f(x) \cdot f(y) \end{aligned}$$

15. (PUC-SP) Uma calculadora eletrônica possui as teclas das quatro operações fundamentais e as teclas  $10^x$ ,  $\log_{10}$  e  $\ln$ . Como obter o valor de  $e$  usando as funções da calculadora?

$+$   $-$   $\times$   $\div$   $10^x$  ;  $\log_{10}$  ;  $\ln$ .

Como determinar os valores de  $e$ :

Note que:

$$\frac{1}{\ln 10} = \frac{1}{\frac{\log_{10} 10}{\log e}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\log e}} = \log e$$

$$10^{\log e} = 10^{\frac{\log e}{\log 10}} = e$$

•

13. Se  $\log_b a = \log_a b$ , que relação existe entre  $a$  e  $b$ ?

$$\log_b a = \log_a b = \frac{\log a}{\log_b a} = \frac{1}{\log_a b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a} \Leftrightarrow (\log_a b)^2 = 1.$$

$$\log_a b = 1 \quad \text{ou} \quad \log_a b = -1.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def.}}{\Leftrightarrow} a^1 = b \quad \text{ou} \quad a^{-1} = b$$

$$\text{conclusão: } a = b \quad \text{ou} \quad \frac{1}{a} = b.$$

•

2. Resolva as inequações:

$$(a) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x \leq \frac{1}{27}$$

$$(b) 4^{|x+3|} \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$(c) 3^{2x} - 3^{x+1} > 3^x - 3$$

$$(d) \sqrt[3]{7^{|x-5|}} > 343$$

$$(d) \sqrt[3]{7^{|x-5|}} > 343.$$

$$7^{\frac{|x-5|}{3}} > 343 = 7^3$$

$$\frac{|x-5|}{3} > 3 \Rightarrow |x-5| > 9$$

$b = 7 > 1$

$$|x-5| > 9.$$

Obs.: Lemme - re de uma propriedade dos  
modulos:

$$|w| > a \Leftrightarrow w > a \text{ ou } w < -a.$$

Assim:

$$|x-5| > 9 \Leftrightarrow x-5 > 9 \text{ ou } x-5 < -9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > 9+5 \text{ ou } x < -9+5$$

$$x > 14 \text{ ou } x < -4.$$

$$S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 14 \text{ ou } x < -4\}$$

(c)  $3^{2x} - 3^{x+1} > 3^x - 3$  :

$$(3^x)^2 - 3^x \cdot 3^1 > 3^x - 3$$

$$(3^x)^2 - 3 \cdot 3^x - 3^x + 3 > 0$$

$$(3^x)^2 - 4 \cdot 3^x + 3 > 0$$

Então  $3^x = w$ . Assim:

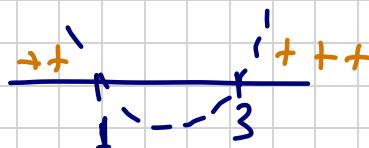
$$w^2 - 4w + 3 > 0.$$

onde  $w^2 - 4w + 3 = 0$  ?

$$w = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2}$$

$$w = \frac{4+2}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad w = \frac{4-2}{2}$$

$$w = 3 \quad \text{ou} \quad w = 1.$$



conclusão geral.

$$w < 1 \quad \text{ou} \quad w > 3$$

Como:  $3^x = w$  ; então, teremos:

$$3^x = w < 1 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3^x = w > 3$$

$$3^x < 1 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3^x > 3$$

$$3^x < 3^0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3^x > 3^1$$

$\Rightarrow x < 0$  ou  $x > 1$ .

Solução:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x < 0 \text{ ou } x > 1\}.$