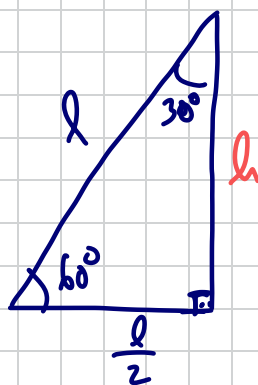
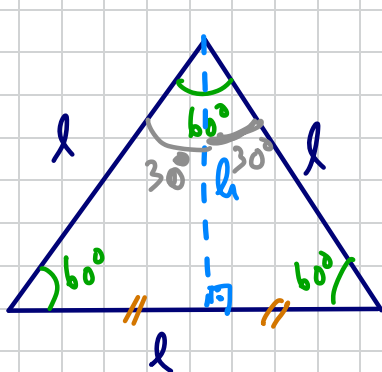


ARCOS NOTÁVEIS:

São 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 conseguiremos determinar os valores trigonométricos associados a eles.

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



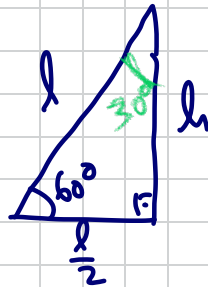
Assim, temos:

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

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

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

precisamos obter uma  
relação entre  $h$  e  $l$ .  
(usamos o T.  
de Pitágoras)



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

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

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

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

Aísim, obtenemos:

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

De novo, tem-se, pela relação complementar,

que:

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

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

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

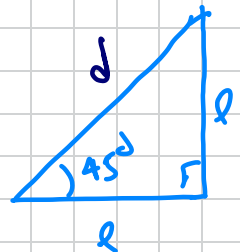
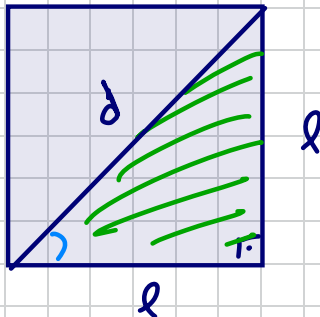
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}$$

$$\text{Ou: } \tan 30^\circ = \frac{\frac{l}{2}}{\frac{l\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\cancel{\frac{l}{2}}}{\cancel{\frac{l\sqrt{3}}{2}}} = \frac{\cancel{l}}{2} \times \frac{2}{\cancel{l}\sqrt{3}}$$

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

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

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



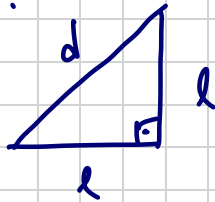
$$\Rightarrow \tan 45^\circ = 1.$$

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

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

↑  
←  
assumem mesmo  
valor em  $45^\circ$ .

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



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

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

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

Assim, obtenemos:

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

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

Demais números trigonométricos:

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

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

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

Outras relações complementares:

Se sabemos que, dado  $x \in ]0^\circ; 90^\circ[$ , tem-se:

$$\sin(90^\circ - x) = \cos x \quad \text{e} \quad \cos(90^\circ - x) = \sin x.$$

Agora, consideremos os demais números trigonométricos:

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \underline{\tan(90^\circ - x)} &= \frac{\sin(90^\circ - x)}{\cos(90^\circ - x)} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \\ &= \underline{\cot x}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \underline{\cot(90^\circ - x)} &= \frac{1}{\tan(90^\circ - x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sin(90^\circ - x)}{\cos(90^\circ - x)}} = \\ &= \frac{\cos(90^\circ - x)}{\sin(90^\circ - x)} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \underline{\tan x}. \end{aligned}$$

Logo posto, temos:

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

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

$$\bullet \quad \underline{\csc 60^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \underline{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}$$

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

$$\bullet \quad \underline{\cot 60^\circ} = \tan(90^\circ - 60^\circ) = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

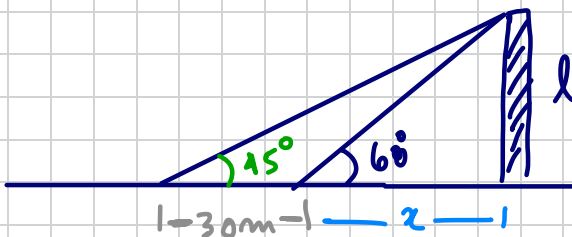
ou:  $\cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\tan 60^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

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

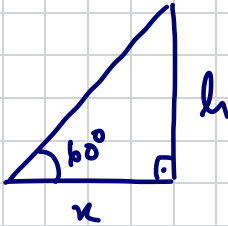
$$\bullet \quad \underline{\cot 45^\circ} = \tan 45^\circ = \underline{1}$$

### 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?

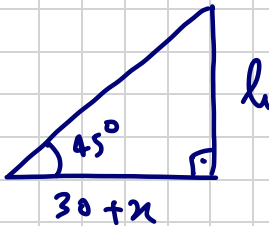


$h = ?$



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

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



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

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

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

De (\*) et (\*\*), d'où :

$$h = h$$

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

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

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

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

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

Por fim:

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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 ;

~~c) 1,585 ;~~

d) 0,875 ;

e) -2,254

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

$$= \frac{477}{301} \approx 1,585$$

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

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

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

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

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

L1 14 II

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)  $\sqrt{6}$ .

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

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

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

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

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?

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

Como determinar o valor de  $e$ :

Note que:

$$\underline{1.º}: \quad \frac{1}{\ln 10} = \frac{1}{\frac{\log 10}{\log e}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\log e}} = \log e$$

$$\underline{2.º}: \quad 10^{\log e} = 10^{\frac{\log e}{10}} = e$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{conclus\~ao:} \quad \underline{a = b} \quad \text{ou} \quad \underline{\frac{1}{a} = b}.$$

2. Resolva as inequa\c{c}o'es:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\left( 7^{\frac{|x-5|}{3}} \right) > 7^3 \Rightarrow \frac{|x-5|}{3} > 3$$

$\downarrow$   
 $b = 7 > 1$

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

obs.: Lembre-se de uma propriedade dos módulos:

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

Anim:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Seja } 3^x = w. \text{ Anim:}$$

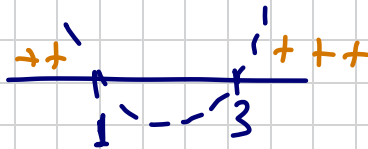
$$w^2 - 4w + 3 > 0.$$

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 parcial.

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

Como:  $3^x = w$  ; então, temos:

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow x < 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x > 1.$$

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