

• Trigonometria

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(a-b) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} a - \operatorname{tg} b}{1 + \operatorname{tg} a \operatorname{tg} b}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \sin(2a) = 2 \sin a \cos a$$

$$\rightarrow \operatorname{tg}(2a) = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} a}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 a}$$

$$\parallel \cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$$

$$\parallel \cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$$

$$\parallel \sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a$$

$$\parallel \sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \sin b \cos a$$

$$\parallel \operatorname{tg}(a+b) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} a + \operatorname{tg} b}{1 - \operatorname{tg} a \operatorname{tg} b}$$

Utilidades

• Limites

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \parallel \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(ax)}{ax} \parallel \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$$

• Derivadas

$$(\sin u)' = u' \times \cos u$$

$$(\cos u)' = -u' \times \sin u$$

$$(\operatorname{tg} u)' = \frac{u'}{\cos^2 u}$$

• Números complexos

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$z = a + bi$$

$$\bar{z} = a - bi$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \times z_2 &= r_1 \times r_2 \operatorname{cis}(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ z^n &= (r \operatorname{cis} \theta)^n = r^n \operatorname{cis}(n\theta) \\ \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= \frac{r_1}{r_2} \operatorname{cis}(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \\ \sqrt[n]{z} &= \sqrt[n]{r} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \quad k \in \{0, \dots, n-1\} \\ i^0 &= 1 & i^2 &= -1 \\ i^1 &= i & i^3 &= -i \end{aligned}$$

• Módulo e argumento

$$|z| = r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$z = r \operatorname{cis} \theta$$

$$\bar{z} = r \operatorname{cis}(-\theta)$$

$$-z = r \operatorname{cis}(\pi + \theta)$$

• Logaritmos ✓

$$a^x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{+\infty}\right) = -\infty$$

$$\ln(0^+) = -\infty$$

$$\ln(e^-) = 0^+$$

$$\frac{+\infty}{0} \begin{cases} \nearrow \frac{+\infty}{0^+} = +\infty \\ \searrow \frac{+\infty}{0^-} = -\infty \end{cases}$$

• Asintotas ✓

A.V. $x = a$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^\pm} f(x) = \pm \infty$$

A.H. $y = b$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f(x) = b$$

A.O. $y = mx + b$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} (f(x) - mx)$$

• Derivadas ✓

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \quad || \quad f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$(k)' = 0$$

$$(x^p)' = p \times x^{p-1}$$

$$(x)' = 1$$

$$(f^n)' = n \times f' \times f^{n-1}$$

$$(f \pm g)' = f' \pm g'$$

$$(f \times g)' = f' \times g + g' \times f$$

$$(k \times f)' = k \times f'$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f' \times g - g' \times f}{g^2}$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x \quad || \quad (e^{-x})' = -e^x$$

$$(e^u)' = u' \times e^u$$

$$(a^x)' = \ln a \times a^x$$

$$(a^u)' = u' \times \ln a \times a^u$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} \quad (\ln u)' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

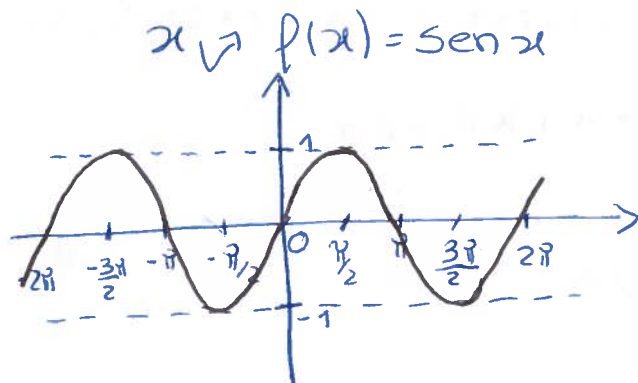
$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$(\log_a u)' = \frac{u'}{u \ln a}$$

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g(x) + f \cdot g'$$

Trigonometria

Função seno

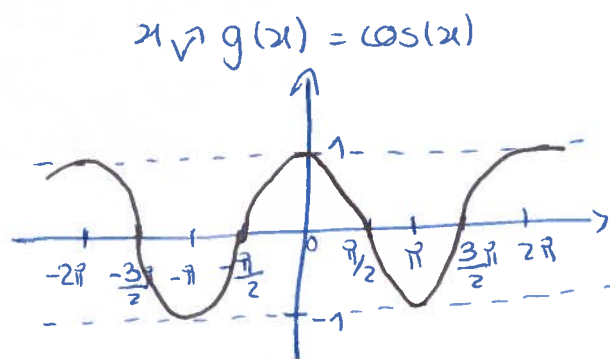


Valor máximo 1 para $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2K\pi, K \in \mathbb{Z}$

Valor mínimo -1 para $x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2K\pi, K \in \mathbb{Z}$

Zeros $x = K\pi, K \in \mathbb{Z}$

Função cosseno



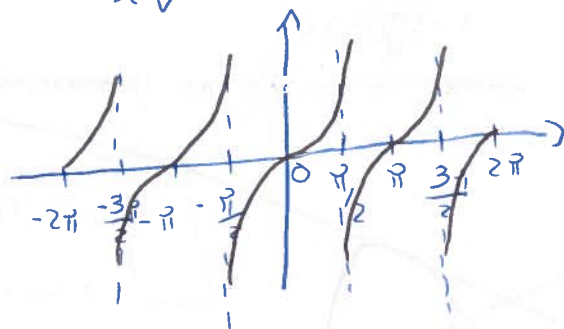
Valor máximo 1 para $x = 2K\pi, K \in \mathbb{Z}$

Valor mínimo -1 para $x = \pi + 2K\pi, K \in \mathbb{Z}$

Zeros $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + K\pi, K \in \mathbb{Z}$

Função tangente

$x \mapsto h(x) = \tan(x)$



Zeros $x = K\pi, K \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\bullet D = \mathbb{R} \quad \bullet D' = [-1; 1]$

\bullet A função seno é contínua em \mathbb{R}

\bullet A função é periódica e 2π é o período positivo mínimo.

$\downarrow \sin(x + 2K\pi) = \sin(x), K \in \mathbb{Z}$

\bullet A função é ímpar.

$\downarrow \sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$

$\bullet D = \mathbb{R} \quad \bullet D' = [-1; 1]$

\bullet A função cosseno é contínua em \mathbb{R}

\bullet A função é periódica e 2π é o período positivo mínimo.

$\downarrow \cos(x + 2K\pi) = \cos(x), K \in \mathbb{Z}$

\bullet A função é par.

$\downarrow \cos(-x) = \cos(x)$

$\bullet D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + K\pi, K \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$

$\bullet D' = \mathbb{R}$

\bullet É contínua em todo o seu domínio.

\bullet A função é periódica e π é o período ^{positivo} mínimo.

$\downarrow \tan(x + K\pi) = \tan(x)$

\bullet A função é ímpar.

$\downarrow \tan(-x) = -\tan(x)$

$f(x) = \sin x$

$f(x) + 2 \rightarrow$ sobe 2

$f(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow$ desloca $\frac{\pi}{2}$ para a direita

$f(x) \rightarrow$ a amplitude aumenta por 2 \uparrow

$f(2x) \rightarrow$ o zero passa a ser em $\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi; \frac{3\pi}{2} \dots$

$f(x) \rightarrow$ só tem parte positiva

$f(x) \rightarrow$ ~~AA~~ $D(1-x) = D(1+x)$

Equações trigonométricas

$$\rightarrow \sin x = \sin a \Leftrightarrow x = a + 2k\pi \vee x = \pi - a + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x = \cos a \Leftrightarrow x = a + 2k\pi \vee x = -a + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \operatorname{tg} a \Leftrightarrow x = a + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



• Determinar período da função

$$f(x+p) = f(x)$$

ex: $f(x) = 2 - \cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$

$$f\left(\frac{x+p}{3}\right) = -\cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + 2$$

$$\frac{x+p}{3} = \frac{x}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$x+p = x + 6k\pi$$

$$p = 6k\pi$$

$$k=1 \quad p=6\pi$$

Fundamental

$$\sin x = \frac{\text{op.}}{\text{hip.}} \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} \cos x = \frac{\text{adj.}}{\text{hip.}} \\ \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\text{op.}}{\text{adj.}} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} \sin(-x) = -\sin x \\ \cos(-x) = \cos x \end{array} \right.$$
$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \quad -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$
$$\operatorname{tg} x \in \mathbb{R}$$

• Fórmulas trigonométricas

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \operatorname{tg} a = \frac{\sin a}{\cos a}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 a} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 a}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 a = \frac{1}{\cos^2 a}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$$

$$\rightarrow \sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a$$

$$\rightarrow \sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \sin b \cos a$$

$$\rightarrow \operatorname{tg}(a+b) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} a + \operatorname{tg} b}{1 - \operatorname{tg} a \operatorname{tg} b}$$

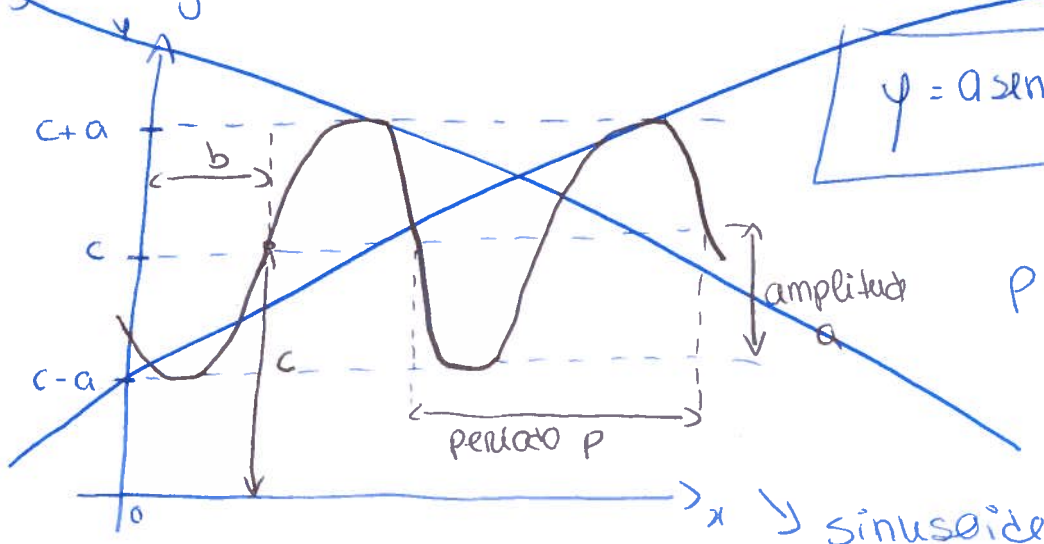
$$\rightarrow \operatorname{tg}(a-b) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} a - \operatorname{tg} b}{1 + \operatorname{tg} a \operatorname{tg} b}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(2a) = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a$$

$$\rightarrow \sin(2a) = 2 \sin a \cos a$$

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• As funções trigonométricas como modelos de fenômenos reais (11º ano)

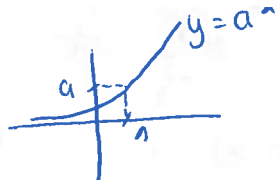


$$y = a \sin[k(x-b)] + c$$

$$P = \frac{2\pi}{|k|}$$

sinusoide

Função
exponencial
de base a (*)



$$a^x \times a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$(a^x)^y = a^{xy}$$

$$a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}$$

$$\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$D' = \mathbb{R}^+ \quad a^x > 0$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

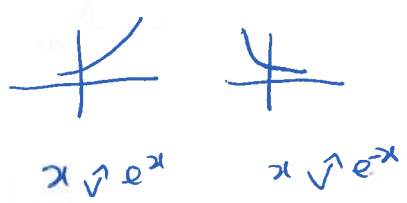
Injectiva $x=y$

Estritamente crescente $x < y$

Exponencial cresce mais rápido do que todas.

Função
exponencial
de base e

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n (*)$$



Logaritmos
(regras) (*)

$$a^x = y \rightarrow x = \log_a y$$

$$\log_{10} 100 = 2 \rightarrow 10^2 = 100$$

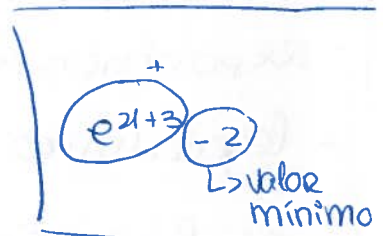
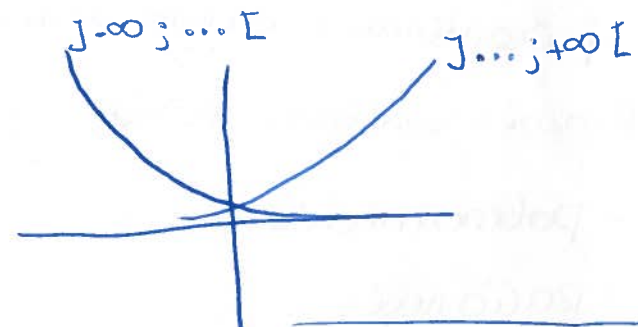
$$\log_3 \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_7 1 = 0$$

$$\log_{15} 15 = 1$$

$$\log_a a^x = x \quad // \quad a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a a = 1 \quad // \quad \log_a 1 = 0 \quad // \quad \log_e x = \ln x$$



Mudança
de base (*)

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a} = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a} = \frac{\log x}{\log a}$$

Função
logarítmica
de base a

$$D = \mathbb{R}^+ \quad D > 0$$

$$D' = \mathbb{R}$$

1 é o único zero

É injectiva ($x=y$)

crescente $x < y$

É o inverso da função exponencial de base a

limites
notáveis

(*)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^x}{x^n} = +\infty \quad \text{mais rápido} \quad \vee \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^n}{a^x} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (a^x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{x} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (a^x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log_a(x)}{x^n} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} = 0$$

mais lento

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$$

$$0 \times \infty \begin{cases} \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{L'Hôpital} \\ \frac{\infty}{\infty} / \infty - \infty \end{cases}$$

grau maior

$$\frac{+\infty}{0} \begin{cases} \frac{+\infty}{0^+} = +\infty \times \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \times +\infty \\ \frac{+\infty}{0^-} = +\infty \times \frac{1}{0^-} = +\infty \times -\infty = -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{0}{+\infty} = 0 \times \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0 \times 0 = 0$$

Estudo da continuidade

f é contínua à direita para $x=a$ se $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a)$

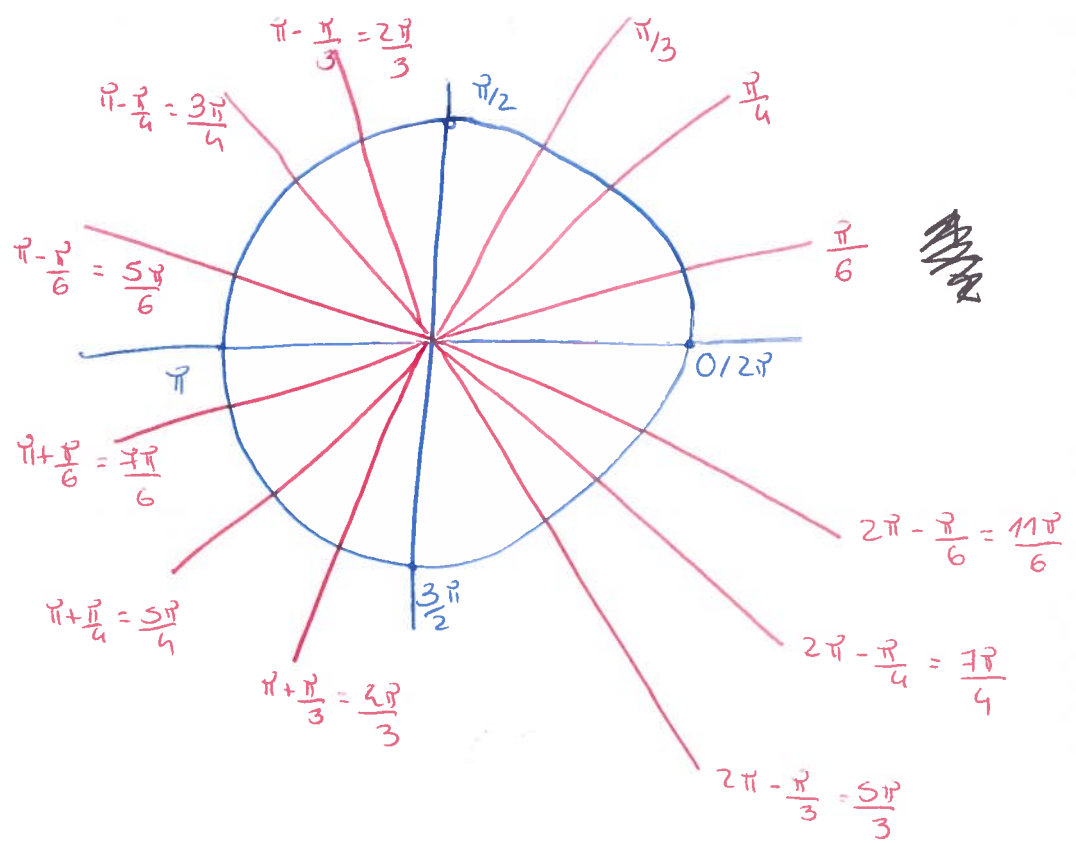
Funções contínuas no seu domínio

- polinômiais
- Racionais
- exponenciais
- logarítmicas

- se f e g são contínuas então $f+g, f-g, f \times g, \frac{f}{g}, (f)^p$,

$\forall p \in \mathbb{N} \wedge g \neq 0$.

Em $]a, b[$ a função é contínua porque é uma soma de funções contínuas (uma ...).



0	$\sin(\alpha)$	$\cos(\alpha)$	$\tan(\alpha)$
$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1
$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$

	$\sin(\alpha)$	$\cos(\alpha)$	$\tan(\alpha)$
$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\sqrt{3}$
$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	-1
$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

	$\sin(\alpha)$	$\cos(\alpha)$	$\tan(\alpha)$
$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1
$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$

	$\sin(\alpha)$	$\cos(\alpha)$	$\tan(\alpha)$
$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\sqrt{3}$
$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	-1
$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

