

Escola de Ciências

## Departamento de Matemática e Aplicações

## Algumas propriedades das funções trigonométricas

**1.** 
$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\operatorname{sen}^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1$ 

**2.** 
$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$
  $1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 a = \sec^2 a$ 

**3.** 
$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$
  $1 + \cot^2 a = \csc^2 a$ 

**4.** 
$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\operatorname{sen}(-a) = -\operatorname{sen} a$  (sen é ímpar)

**5.** 
$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \cos(-a) = \cos a \quad (\cos \epsilon \text{ par})$$

**6.** 
$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - a) = \sin a$   $e$   $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - a) = \cos a$ 

**7.** 
$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\operatorname{sen}(a+2\pi) = \operatorname{sen} a$  (sen tem período  $2\pi$ )

**8.** 
$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \cos(a+2\pi) = \cos a \quad (\cos \text{ tem período } 2\pi)$$

**9.** 
$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\operatorname{sen}(a+b) = \operatorname{sen} a \cos b + \operatorname{sen} b \cos a$ 

**10.** 
$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin b \sin a$ 

**11.** 
$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\cos a - \cos b = -2 \sin \frac{a-b}{2} \sin \frac{a+b}{2}$ 

**12.** 
$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\operatorname{sen} a - \operatorname{sen} b = 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a-b}{2} \cos \frac{a+b}{2}$ 

## Algumas propriedades das funções hiperbólicas

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathsf{sh}: & \mathbb{R} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R} \\ & x & \longmapsto & \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \end{array}$$

ch: 
$$\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 $x \longmapsto \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ 

$$\mathbf{1.} \ \forall \, a \in \mathbb{R} \qquad \mathsf{ch}^2 \, a - \mathsf{sh}^2 \, a = 1$$

**2.** 
$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\operatorname{th}^2 a + \operatorname{sech}^2 a = 1$ 

**3.** 
$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$
  $\coth^2 a - \operatorname{cosech}^2 a = 1$ 

**4.** 
$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\operatorname{sh}(-a) = -\operatorname{sh} a$  (a função sh é ímpar)

**5.** 
$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\operatorname{ch}(-a) = \operatorname{ch} a$  (a função ch é par)

**6.** 
$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\operatorname{sh}(a+b) = \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{sh} b \operatorname{ch} a$ 

7. 
$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\operatorname{ch}(a+b) = \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{sh} b \operatorname{sh} a$ 

**8.** 
$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $(\operatorname{ch} a + \operatorname{sh} a)^n = \operatorname{ch}(na) + \operatorname{sh}(na)$