Trigonometria

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\text{cateto oposto}}{\text{hipotenusa}}$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{\text{cateto adjacente}}{\text{hipotenusa}}$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{\text{cateto oposto}}{\text{cateto adjacente}}$$

$$rac{\sin lpha}{\cos lpha} = rac{rac{ ext{cateto oposto}}{ ext{hipotenusa}}}{rac{ ext{cateto adjacente}}{ ext{hipotenusa}}} = rac{ ext{cateto oposto}}{ ext{cateto adjacente}} = an lpha$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha}$$

Fórmula Fundamental da Trigonometria

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

cos em evidência

$$\frac{\sin^2\alpha}{\cos^2\alpha} + \frac{\cos^2\alpha}{\cos^2\alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos^2\alpha} \Leftrightarrow$$

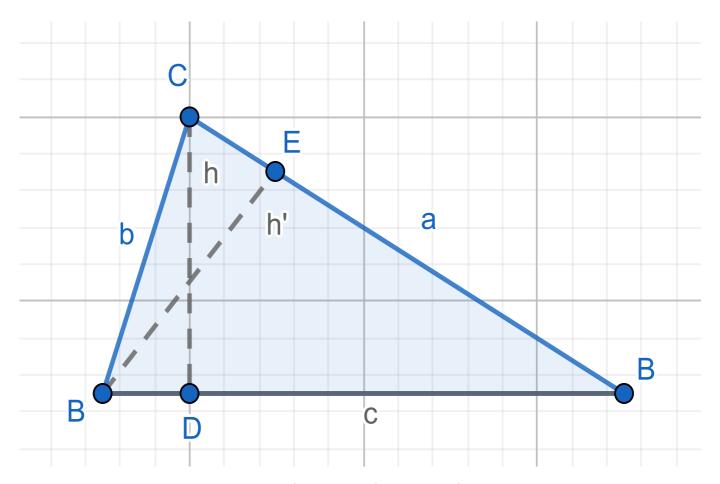
$$\Leftrightarrow \tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

Tabela(s) Trigonométrica

	30°	45°	60°
$\sin lpha$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\cos lpha$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
an lpha	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

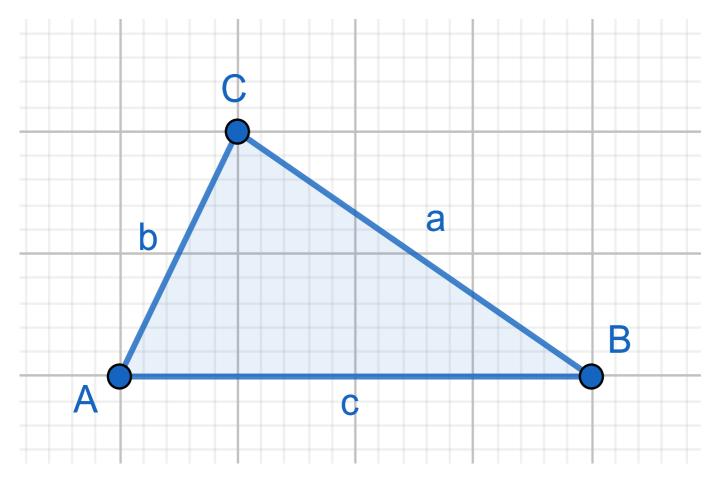
	0°	90°	180°	270°	360°
$\sin lpha$	0	1	0	-1	0
$\cos \alpha$	1	0	-1	0	1
an lpha	0	N.D.	0	N.D.	0

Lei dos Senos



$$\frac{\sin \hat{A}}{a} = \frac{\sin \hat{B}}{b} = \frac{\sin \hat{C}}{c}$$

Lei dos Cossenos



$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \times \cos \hat{A}$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \times \cos \hat{B}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \times \cos \hat{C}$$