

6. TRIGONOMETRIA

1.1.
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\overline{ML}}{\overline{MF}}$$
; $\sin \theta = \frac{\overline{EL}}{\overline{MF}}$; $\tan \theta = \frac{\overline{EL}}{\overline{MI}}$

1.2.
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\overline{MR}}{\overline{MA}}$$
; $\sin \theta = \frac{\overline{AR}}{\overline{MA}}$; $\tan \theta = \frac{\overline{AR}}{\overline{MR}}$

- 2. Seja x a medida do comprimento do lado em falta em cada um dos triângulos.

2.1.
$$5^2 = 3^2 + x^2 \Leftrightarrow 25 - 9 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 16 \Leftrightarrow_{(x>0)} x = 4.$$

$$Logo, \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5}; \cos \beta = \frac{4}{5} e \tan \beta = \frac{3}{4}$$

2.2.
$$x^2 = 9^2 + 12^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 81 + 144 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 225 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{225} \Leftrightarrow x = 15$$

Logo, $\sin \beta = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$; $\cos \beta = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$ e $\tan \beta = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$.

2.3.
$$2^2 = 1^2 + x^2 \Leftrightarrow 4 - 1 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow_{(x>0)} x = \sqrt{3}$$

Logo, $\sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} e \tan \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \sqrt{3}$.

2.4.
$$x^2 = 2^2 + \left(\sqrt{10}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 + 10 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{14}$$

Logo, $\sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{14}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{14}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{7}}{7} = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{7}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{14} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{7}$ e $\tan \beta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$

2.5.
$$13^2 = 12^2 + x^2 \Leftrightarrow 169 - 144 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 25 \Leftrightarrow_{(x>0)} x = 5$$

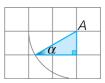
Logo, $\sin \beta = \frac{5}{13}$; $\cos \beta = \frac{12}{13}$ e $\tan \beta = \frac{5}{12}$.

2.6.
$$10^2 = 6^2 + x^2 \Leftrightarrow 100 - 36 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 64 \Leftrightarrow_{(x>0)} x = 8$$

Logo, $\sin \beta = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$; $\cos \beta = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5} \operatorname{etan} \beta = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$.

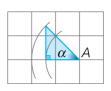


- 3. Opção correta: (D). $\tan \alpha = \frac{a}{b} \Leftrightarrow b \tan \alpha = a \Leftrightarrow b = \frac{a}{\tan \alpha}$
- **4.1.** Se $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, o triângulo retângulo pode ser tal que o cateto oposto a α tem 1 unidade de comprimento e a hipotenusa 2 unidades.



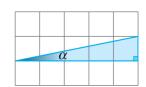
Na figura, o arco de circunferência traçado é centrado em *A* e tem 2 unidades de comprimento.

4.2. Se $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, o triângulo retângulo pode ser tal que o cateto adjacente a α tem $\sqrt{2}$ unidades de comprimento (o que corresponde à diagonal de uma quadrícula) e a hipotenusa tem 2 unidades.



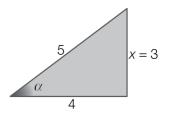
Na figura estão traçados dois arcos de circunferência, ambos centrados em A. Um deles tem 2 unidades de raio e o outro $\sqrt{2}$ unidades.

4.3. Se $\tan \alpha = 0.2 = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$, o triângulo retângulo pode ser tal que o cateto adjacente a α tem 5 unidades de comprimento e o oposto tem 1 unidade.



5. Se $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, o triângulo retângulo considerado pode ter um cateto com 4 unidades e a hipotenusa com 5 unidades. $5^2 = 4^2 + x^2 \Leftrightarrow 25 - 16 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 9 \underset{(x>0)}{\Leftrightarrow} x = 3.$

Assim,
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5} e (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)^2 = \left(\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{25}$$
.



- **6.1.** $\cos \alpha > 0$, pois $\cos \alpha$ é o quociente entre as medidas dos comprimentos de dois lados de um triângulo, ambos positivos. $\cos \alpha < 1$, pois num triângulo retângulo qualquer cateto tem um comprimento inferior ao da hipotenusa. Assim, o quociente entre a medida do comprimento do cateto adjacente a α e a medida do comprimento da hipotenusa será necessariamente inferior a 1.
- 6.2. Análogo ao anterior.
- **6.3.** $\tan \alpha > 0$, pois $\tan \alpha$ é o quociente entre as medidas dos comprimentos de dois lados de um triângulo, ambos positivos.

7.1.
$$3x-1>0 \land 3x-1<1 \Leftrightarrow 3x>1 \land 3x<1+1 \Leftrightarrow x>\frac{1}{3} \land x<\frac{2}{3}, \log x \in \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right[$$

7.2.
$$\frac{3-x}{2} > 0 \land \frac{3-x}{2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow 3-x > 0 \land 3-x < 2 \Leftrightarrow -x > -3 \land -x < 2 - 3 \Leftrightarrow x < 3 \land x > 1, logo x ∈]1, 3[...]$$



6. TRIGONOMETRIA

1.1.
$$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{c} e \sin \theta = \frac{b}{c}$$

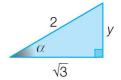
1.2.
$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{c^2} + \frac{b^2}{c^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2} = \frac{c^2}{c^2} = 1$$

Nota: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, pelo Teorema de Pitágoras.

2. Opção correta: (C)

Como
$$\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1$$
, então $\sin^2\theta = 1 - \cos^2\theta \underset{(\sin\theta>0)}{\Leftrightarrow} \sin\theta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\theta}$

3.1.
$$y^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 = 2^2 \Leftrightarrow y^2 + 3 = 4 \Leftrightarrow y^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow_{(y>0)} y = 1$$
, logo $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$.



3.2.
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4} + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

4. Opção correta: (C)

Se o triângulo retângulo for isósceles e se β for um dos seus ângulos agudos, $\sin \beta = \cos \beta$ pois o cateto adjacente a β tem o mesmo comprimento que o cateto oposto.





5.1.
$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \sin^2\beta = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{9} + \sin^2\beta = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2\beta = 1 - \frac{4}{9} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2\beta = \frac{5}{9} \Leftrightarrow \sin\beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

5.2.
$$\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{25} + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \frac{1}{25} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{24}{25} \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{4 \times 6}}{5} \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

5.3.
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{9} + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{2}{9} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{7}{9} \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha - \sqrt{7} \sin \alpha = \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}\right)^2 - \sqrt{7} \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} = \frac{7}{9} - \frac{7}{3} = \frac{7}{9} - \frac{21}{9} = -\frac{14}{9}$$

- **6.** $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{25} + \frac{4}{25} = \frac{7}{25} \neq 1$, logo os valores de $\sin \theta$ e $\cos \theta$ fornecidos não satisfazem a fórmula fundamental da Trigonometria, por isso a afirmação é falsa.
- 7. $\sin \alpha > 0 \land \sin \alpha < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{k-1}{3} > 0 \land \frac{k-1}{3} < 1 \Leftrightarrow k-1 > 0 \land k-1 < 3 \Leftrightarrow k > 1 \land k < 4$, logo $k \in]1,4[$.

8.
$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$
, logo

$$\left(\frac{k}{5}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{10k+1}}{5}\right)^{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{k^{2}}{25} + \frac{10k+1}{25} = 1 \Leftrightarrow k^{2} + 10k + 1 = 25 \Leftrightarrow k^{2} + 10k - 24 = 0 \Leftrightarrow k^{2} + 10k + 1 = 25 \Leftrightarrow k^{2} + 10k + 10k + 1 = 25 \Leftrightarrow k^{2} + 10k + 1 = 25 \Leftrightarrow k^$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{10^2 - 4 \times 1 \times \left(-24\right)}}{2 \times 1} \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100 + 96}}{2} \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{196}}{2} \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = \frac{-10 \pm 14}{2} \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{4}{2} \lor k = \frac{-24}{2} \Leftrightarrow k = 2 \lor k = -12$$

Se k = -12, $\cos \theta = -\frac{12}{5}$, mas $\cos \theta$ não pode assumir valores negativos, logo k = 2.

$$\left(\cos\theta = \frac{2}{5} \text{ e } \sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{10\times2+1}}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}\right)$$



6. TRIGONOMETRIA

1.
$$\tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{b}{c}}{\frac{a}{c}} = \frac{b \times c}{a \times c} = \frac{b}{a} = \tan \theta$$

- **2.1.** $\alpha + \theta + 90^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} \Leftrightarrow \alpha + \theta = 180^{\circ} 90^{\circ} \Leftrightarrow \alpha + \theta = 90^{\circ}$, logo α e θ são ângulos complementares, visto que a soma das suas amplitudes é 90° .
- **2.2.** $\sin \alpha = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{CB}} e \cos \theta = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{CB}}.$
- **2.3.** Pela alínea anterior, conclui-se que $\sin \alpha = \cos \theta$. Assim, fica provado que o seno de um ângulo agudo é o cosseno do seu ângulo complementar.
- 3. Opção correta: (D)

$$cos(40^{\circ}) = sin(90^{\circ}-40^{\circ}) = sin(50^{\circ})$$

4.1.
$$\cos(30^{\circ}) = \sin(90^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}) = \sin(60^{\circ})$$

4.2.
$$\sin(85^{\circ}) = \cos(90^{\circ} - 85^{\circ}) = \cos(5^{\circ})$$

4.3.
$$\sin(42^\circ) = \cos(90^\circ - 42^\circ) = \cos(48^\circ)$$

4.4.
$$\sin(38^\circ) = \cos(90^\circ - 38^\circ) = \cos(52^\circ)$$



6. TRIGONOMETRIA

- 5. $\left(\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha\right)^2 = \sin^2\alpha + 2\sin\alpha \times \cos\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = \sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha + 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha = 1 + 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$, pela fórmula fundamental da trigonometria
- **6.1.** $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}\right)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{25} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \frac{2}{25} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{23}{25} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{23}}{5}$

Logo,
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}}{\frac{\sqrt{23}}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times 5}{\sqrt{23} \times 5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{23}} = \frac{\sqrt{46}}{23}$$
.

- **6.2.** $\sin(90^{\circ} \alpha) = \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{23}}{5}$ e $\cos(90^{\circ} \alpha) = \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$
- 7. $\tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a} e \cos \alpha = \frac{a}{c}$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = 1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{a^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2} = \frac{c^2}{a^2} = \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

Nota: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, pelo Teorema de Pitágoras.

$$\textbf{8.1.} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \sin^2\alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \sin^2\alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2\alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2\alpha = \frac{3}{4} \underset{(\sin\alpha>0)}{\Leftrightarrow} \sin\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Assim,
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$
.

8.2.
$$y^2 + 1^2 = 2^2 \Leftrightarrow y^2 = 4 - 1 \Leftrightarrow y^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow_{(y>0)} y = \sqrt{3}$$
. Assim, $\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \sqrt{3}$.



8.3.
$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \Leftrightarrow 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} \Leftrightarrow \tan^2 \theta = 4 - 1 \Leftrightarrow \tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$$

- **9.1. Afirmação falsa.** Se α for um ângulo agudo de um triângulo retângulo isósceles, $\sin \alpha = \cos \alpha$, pois nesse triângulo os catetos adjacente e oposto têm o mesmo comprimento.
- 9.2. Afirmação falsa. O seno de um ângulo é um valor inferior a 1, logo não pode ser 1,2.
- 9.3. Afirmação verdadeira
- **9.4.** Afirmação falsa. O cosseno não pode ser superior a 1, logo não pode ser 3. De facto, $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{3}$, mas isso não implica que $\sin \alpha = 1$ e $\cos \alpha = 3$; apenas que o quociente entre $\sin \alpha$ e $\cos \alpha$ é $\frac{1}{3}$.
- **9.5.** Afirmação verdadeira. $\left(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha\right)^{10} = 1^{10} = 1$.



1. 180°: 3 = 60°

$$1^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + h^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{4} + h^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{4} = h^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4} = h^2 \Leftrightarrow h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Como as razões trigonométricas de um ângulo não dependem das dimensões do triângulo considerado:

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

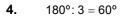
2.
$$\sin 30^{\circ} = \cos (90^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}) = \cos 60^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$$
; $\cos 30^{\circ} = \sin (90^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}) = \sin 60^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ e

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

3.
$$\frac{180^{\circ}-90^{\circ}}{2}=45^{\circ}$$

$$h^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 \Leftrightarrow h^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow_{(h>0)} h = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin 45^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
; $\cos 45^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ e $\tan 45^{\circ} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$.



$$\sin 60^{\circ} = \frac{h}{8} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{h}{8} \Leftrightarrow h = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow h = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$A_{\Delta} = \frac{8 \times 4\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4 \times 4\sqrt{3} = 16\sqrt{3}$$
 unidades quadradas



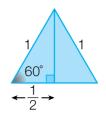
$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{h}{3} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{h}{3} \Leftrightarrow h = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$A_{\Delta} = \frac{6 \times 3\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3 \times 3\sqrt{3} = 9\sqrt{3}$$

A área do hexágono é, portanto, $9\sqrt{3} \times 6 = 54\sqrt{3} \text{ dm}^2$.

5.2.
$$V = \frac{1}{3} \times A_b \times h = \frac{1}{3} \times 54\sqrt{3} \times 7 = 18\sqrt{3} \times 7 = 126\sqrt{3} \text{ dm}^3$$

6. TRIGONOMETRIA





60°

60°



6. TRIGONOMETRIA

6. No triângulo [ACD]:
$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{\overline{AD}}{5} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\overline{AD}}{5} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AD} = \frac{5}{2} \text{ e } \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\overline{AC}}{5} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\overline{AC}}{5} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AC} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

No triângulo [ACB]:
$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{CB}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\overline{CB}} \Leftrightarrow \overline{CB} = \frac{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \overline{CB} = 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan 30^{\circ} = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{AB}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\overline{AB}} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{15}{2}$$

Assim, o perímetro do triângulo [CDB] é:

$$\overline{DB} + \overline{CB} + \overline{CD} = (\overline{AB} - \overline{AD}) + \overline{CB} + \overline{CD} = \frac{15}{2} - \frac{5}{2} + 5\sqrt{3} + 5 = \frac{10}{2} + 5\sqrt{3} + 5 = 10 + 5\sqrt{3}$$
 cm

7.1.
$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{4}{x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{x} \Leftrightarrow x = 2 \times 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 8 \text{ cm}$$

7.2.
$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{x}{6} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{x}{6} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = 3\sqrt{3}$$
 cm

7.3.
$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{2}{x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2}{x} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2}x = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

7.4.
$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{x}{7} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{x}{7} \Leftrightarrow x = 7\sqrt{3} \text{ dm}$$

7.5.
$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{x}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{x}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

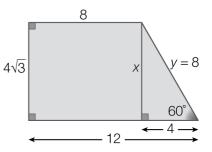
7.6.
$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{8}{x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{8}{x} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{24}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{24\sqrt{3}}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = 8\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

8.
$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{x}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{x}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = 4\sqrt{3}$$
; $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{4}{y} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{y} \Leftrightarrow y = 8$

A área do trapézio é

$$\frac{\left(8+12\right)\times 4\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{20\times 4\sqrt{3}}{2} = 10\times 4\sqrt{3} = 40\sqrt{3} \ m^2$$

O perímetro do trapézio é $8+4\sqrt{3}+12+8=28+4\sqrt{3}$ m .



9.
$$(\cos 45^{\circ} - \sin 30^{\circ})^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

10. Se
$$A = 2\sin 30^{\circ} - \cos 45^{\circ} + \tan 30^{\circ} + \sin 45^{\circ} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
 e $B = \frac{\tan 45^{\circ}}{\cos^2 45^{\circ} + \sin^2 45^{\circ}}$, então:

$$A = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$
 e $B = \frac{1}{1} = 1$, logo $A = B$.



1.1.
$$\alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \approx 70,5^{\circ}$$

1.2.
$$\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{7}\right) \approx 16,6^{\circ}$$

1.3.
$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{7}{3} \right) \approx 66,8^{\circ}$$

1.4.
$$\alpha = \cos^{-1}(0.78) \approx 38.7^{\circ}$$

1.5.
$$\alpha = \sin^{-1}(0,51) \approx 30,7^{\circ}$$

1.6.
$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}(2,36) \approx 67,0^{\circ}$$

2.1.
$$\cos 25^{\circ} = \frac{x}{10} \iff 0.906 = \frac{x}{10} \iff x = 10 \times 0.906 \iff x \approx 9.1 \text{ cm}$$

2.2.
$$\tan 62^{\circ} = \frac{8,2}{x} \iff 1,881 = \frac{8,2}{x} \iff x = \frac{8,2}{1,881} \iff x \approx 4,4 \text{ dm}$$

2.3.
$$\sin x = \frac{5}{8} \Leftrightarrow x = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{5}{8}\right) \Leftrightarrow x \approx 38,7^{\circ}$$

2.4.
$$\sin x = \frac{5.8}{7.1} \Leftrightarrow \sin x \approx 0.817 \Leftrightarrow x = \sin^{-1}(0.817) \Leftrightarrow x \approx 54.8^{\circ}$$

2.5.
$$\tan 53^\circ = \frac{6.8}{x} \Leftrightarrow 1{,}327 = \frac{6.8}{x} \Leftrightarrow 1{,}327x = 6.8 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{6.8}{1{,}327} \Leftrightarrow x \approx 5.1 \text{ cm}$$

2.6.
$$\cos x = \frac{3.1}{5.4} \Leftrightarrow \cos x \approx 0.574 \Leftrightarrow x = \cos^{-1}(0.574) \Leftrightarrow x \approx 55.0^{\circ}$$

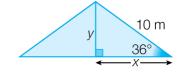
2.7.
$$\tan x = \frac{10}{4} \Leftrightarrow \tan x = 2.5 \Leftrightarrow x = \tan^{-1}(2.5) \Leftrightarrow x \approx 68.2^{\circ}$$

2.8.
$$\sin x = \frac{2.9}{3.8} \Leftrightarrow \sin x \approx 0.763 \Leftrightarrow x = \sin^{-1}(0.763) \Leftrightarrow x \approx 49.7^{\circ}$$

3.1.
$$\sin 36^\circ = \frac{y}{10} \Leftrightarrow 0.588 = \frac{y}{10} \Leftrightarrow y = 10 \times 0.588 \Leftrightarrow y = 5.88$$

 $\cos 36^\circ = \frac{x}{10} \Leftrightarrow 0.809 = \frac{x}{10} \Leftrightarrow x = 10 \times 0.809 \Leftrightarrow x = 8.09$

O perímetro do triângulo é $10 + 10 + 2 \times 8,09 \approx 36,2$ m



3.2. A área do triângulo é $\frac{2 \times 8,09 \times 5,88}{2} \approx 47,6 \text{ m}^2$.



4.
$$70^{\circ}$$
: $2 = 35^{\circ}$

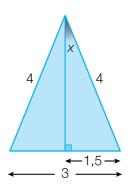
$$\tan \theta = \frac{35}{90} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{35}{90} \right) \Leftrightarrow \theta \approx 21,3^{\circ}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{30}{35} \Leftrightarrow \beta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{30}{35} \right) \Leftrightarrow \beta \approx 40,6^{\circ}$$

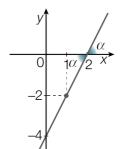
5.
$$\sin x = \frac{1,5}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1,5}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow x \approx 22,024^{\circ}$$

$$2 \times 22,024^{\circ} = 44,048^{\circ}; \ \frac{180^{\circ} - 44,048^{\circ}}{2} = 67,976^{\circ}$$

Dois ângulos do triângulo têm 68° e o outro tem 44°, aproximadamente.



6.
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{4}{2} \Leftrightarrow \tan \alpha = 2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \tan^{-1}(2) \Leftrightarrow \alpha \approx 63^{\circ}$$



$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
x & y = 2x - 4 \\
0 & -4 \\
1 & -2 \\
2 & 0
\end{array}$$

7.
$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{12}{r} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{12}{r} \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{3} \Leftrightarrow r = 4\sqrt{3}$$

O volume do cone é $\frac{1}{3} \times A_{\scriptscriptstyle D} \times h = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times \left(4\sqrt{3}\right)^2 \times 12 = \frac{16 \times 3 \times 12\pi}{3} = 192\pi \text{ cm}^3$.

8.
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{7} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{7}\right) \Leftrightarrow \alpha \approx 23,2^{\circ}$$

Seja d a diagonal da face inferior do paralelepípedo.

$$d^2 = 7^2 + 3^2 \Leftrightarrow d^2 = 49 + 9 \Leftrightarrow d^2 = 58 \Leftrightarrow_{(g>0)} d = \sqrt{58}$$

$$\tan\beta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{58}} \Leftrightarrow \tan\beta \approx 0,657 \Leftrightarrow \beta = \tan^{-1}(0,657) \Leftrightarrow \beta \approx 33,3^{\circ}$$



6. TRIGONOMETRIA

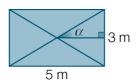
1. Opção correta: (A)

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\overline{DC}}{4} \Leftrightarrow \overline{DC} = 4 \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin 60^{\circ} = \frac{\overline{CD}}{\overline{AC}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{4 \sin \alpha}{\overline{AC}} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AC} \times \sqrt{3} = 8 \sin \alpha \Leftrightarrow \overline{AC} = \frac{8 \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AC} = \frac{8\sqrt{3} \sin \alpha}{3}$$

2.
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1.5}{2.5} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1.5}{2.5} \right) \Leftrightarrow \alpha \approx 31^{\circ}$$

O ângulo pedido é $2\alpha = 62^{\circ}$.



3. No triângulo [ADE]:

$$\sin 30^{\circ} = \frac{\overline{DE}}{5} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\overline{DE}}{5} \Leftrightarrow \overline{DE} = \frac{5}{2} \; ; \; \cos 30^{\circ} = \frac{\overline{AD}}{5} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\overline{AD}}{5} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AD} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{$$

A área do triângulo [ADE] é
$$\frac{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{8} \text{ cm}^2$$

No triângulo [ABC]:
$$\tan 30^{\circ} = \frac{8}{\overline{AB}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{8}{\overline{AB}} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{8 \times 3}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{24\sqrt{3}}{3} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AB} = 8\sqrt{3}$$

A área do triângulo [ABC] é
$$\frac{8\sqrt{3} \times 8}{2} = 4\sqrt{3} \times 8 = 32\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

A área de [*EBCD*] é
$$32\sqrt{3} - \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{256\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{251\sqrt{3}}{8} \text{ cm}^2$$

4. Seja *x* a medida do comprimento do lado da base.

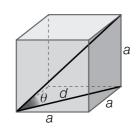
$$x^2 = 46.24 \Leftrightarrow_{(x>0)} x = \sqrt{46.24} \Leftrightarrow x = 6.8 ; \frac{x}{2} = 3.4$$

$$\tan 72^{\circ} = \frac{h}{3,4} \Leftrightarrow 3,078 = \frac{h}{3,4} \Leftrightarrow 3,078 \times 3,4 = h \Leftrightarrow h \approx 10,465$$
, sendo h a altura da pirâmide.

O volume da pirâmide é, portanto, $\frac{1}{3} \times A_b \times h = \frac{1}{3} \times 46,24 \times 10,465 \approx 161,3 \text{ cm}^3$

5.
$$d^2 = a^2 + a^2 \Leftrightarrow d^2 = 2a^2 \Leftrightarrow_{(d>0)} d = \sqrt{2a^2} \Leftrightarrow d = \sqrt{2}a$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
, $\log \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \approx 35,3^{\circ}$.





6.1.
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\overline{AP}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AP} = 2 \tan \alpha = A(\Delta[CPB]) = A(\Delta[ABC]) - A(\Delta[ACP]) = \frac{4 \times 2}{2} - \frac{2 \tan \alpha \times 2}{2} = 4 - 2 \tan \alpha$$

6.2. Pela alínea anterior, se $\alpha = 45^{\circ}$, $A(\Delta[CPB]) = 4 - 2 \tan 45^{\circ} = 4 - 2 \times 1 = 2$ unidades quadradas.

Se $\alpha=45^{\circ}$, então $\triangle APC=180^{\circ}-(90^{\circ}+45^{\circ})=45^{\circ}$, logo o triângulo $\triangle ACP$ é isósceles e, por isso, $\triangle AC=\overline{AP}=2$. Assim, o triângulo $\triangle ACP$ e o triângulo $\triangle ACP$ têm ambos 2 unidades de base e 2 de altura. São, portanto, triângulos equivalentes, daí que a sua área seja metade da área do triângulo $\triangle ABC$, que é 4 unidades quadradas, ou seja, 2 unidades quadradas.

6.3.
$$4-2\tan 60^{\circ}=4-2\sqrt{3}$$

6.4. a)
$$\sin^2 \alpha + \left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{4 \times 5}{25} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{20}{25} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{5}{25} \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

 $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}}{\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{2\times5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ logo a área do triângulo } [CPB] \text{ \'e } 4-2\times\frac{1}{2} = 4-1=3 \text{ unidades}$

quadradas.

b.)
$$A(\triangle[CPB]) = 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\overline{PB} \times 2}{2} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \overline{PB} = 3$$
. Assim, a distância de P a $A \in A = 1$ unidade.

7.1. O lado da base mede $\frac{16}{4}$ = 4 cm.

a)
$$\tan \theta = \frac{h}{2} \Leftrightarrow h = 2 \tan \theta$$

b)
$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{ap} \Leftrightarrow ap = \frac{2}{\cos \theta}$$

c)
$$4 \times A_{\Delta} = 4 \times \frac{4 \times \frac{2}{\cos \theta}}{2} = 2 \times 4 \times \frac{2}{\cos \theta} = \frac{16}{\cos \theta}$$

d)
$$\frac{16}{\cos \theta} + 4 \times 4 = \frac{16}{\cos \theta} + 16$$

$$e) \frac{16 \times 2 \tan \theta}{3} = \frac{32 \tan \theta}{3}$$

7.2. d)
$$\frac{16}{\cos 45^{\circ}} + 16 = \frac{16}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} + 16 = \frac{32}{\sqrt{2}} + 16 = \frac{32\sqrt{2}}{2} + 16 = 16\sqrt{2} + 16$$

e)
$$\frac{32 \tan 45^{\circ}}{3} = \frac{32 \times 1}{3} = \frac{32}{3}$$



6. TRIGONOMETRIA

8.1. Opção correta: (C)

8.2.
$$\tan i = \frac{35}{100} = 0.35$$

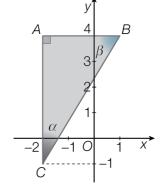
8.3.
$$i = \tan^{-1}(0.35) \approx 19.29^{\circ}$$

9.
$$\tan 45^{\circ} = \frac{\overline{CB}}{6} \Leftrightarrow 1 \times 6 = \overline{CB} \Leftrightarrow \overline{CB} = 6$$

$$\tan 30^{\circ} = \frac{\overline{CB}}{\overline{AB}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{6}{\overline{AB}} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{6 \times 3}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{3} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AB} = 6\sqrt{3}$$
Assim, $\overline{AM} = \overline{AB} - \overline{MB} = \left(6\sqrt{3} - 6\right)$ m.

10.
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) \Leftrightarrow \alpha \approx 31^{\circ}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{5}{3} \Leftrightarrow \beta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{5}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow \beta \approx 59^{\circ}$$



Os ângulos externos do triângulo têm as seguintes amplitudes: $180^{\circ}-90^{\circ}=90^{\circ}$, $180^{\circ}-31^{\circ}=149^{\circ}$ e $180^{\circ}-59^{\circ}=121^{\circ}$.

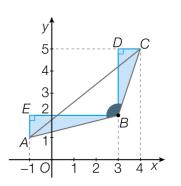


11. Sejam $D \in E$ os pontos de coordenadas $(3, 5) \in (-1, 2)$, respetivamente.

$$\tan\left(\hat{DBC}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow \hat{DBC} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow \hat{DBC} \approx 18,435^{\circ}$$

$$\tan\left(\hat{EBA}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow \hat{EBA} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow \hat{EBA} \approx 14,036^{\circ}$$

Assim, $\hat{CBA} = 90^{\circ} + 18,435^{\circ} + 14,036^{\circ} \approx 122,5^{\circ}$.



12.
$$1 + \frac{\sin\alpha\tan\alpha}{\cos\alpha} = 1 + \frac{\sin\alpha \times \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha}}{\cos\alpha} = 1 + \frac{\sin^2\alpha}{\cos\alpha} = 1 + \frac{\sin^2\alpha}{\cos^2\alpha} = \frac{\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha}{\cos^2\alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos^2\alpha}$$

13.1. Seja E a projeção ortogonal de Q sobre [BC].

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\overline{\overline{EQ}}}{\overline{QO}} \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\overline{\overline{EQ}}}{\text{raio}} \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\overline{\overline{EQ}}}{1} \Leftrightarrow \overline{\overline{EQ}} = \sin \alpha$$

$$A(\Delta[BQO]) = \frac{1 \times \sin \alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{2}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\overline{PC}}{\overline{OC}} \Leftrightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{\overline{PC}}{1} \Leftrightarrow \overline{PC} = \tan \alpha$$

$$A\big(\big[ABOPD\big]\big) = A\big(\big[ABCD\big]\big) - A\big(\big[OCP\big]\big) = 2 \times 1 - \frac{1 \times \tan\alpha}{2} = 2 - \frac{\tan\alpha}{2}$$

$$A([ABQPD]) = 2 - \frac{\tan \alpha}{2} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{2}$$

13.2.
$$2 - \frac{\tan 30^{\circ}}{2} + \frac{\sin 30^{\circ}}{2} = 2 - \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} = 2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{8}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$
 unidades quadradas

13.3.
$$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{16}{25} + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{16}{25} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{9}{25} \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

A área do polígono sombreado é, então:

$$2 - \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{2}{2}} + \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{5}{2}} = 2 - \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{80 - 15 + 12}{40} = \frac{77}{40}$$
 unidades quadradas.



Teste n.º 1 – Página 102

6. TRIGONOMETRIA

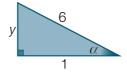
1. Opção correta: (A)

Se o triângulo é retângulo isósceles, os seus dois ângulos internos agudos são iguais e têm 45° de amplitude, pois $\frac{180^{\circ}-90^{\circ}}{2}=45^{\circ}$. Assim, como as razões trigonométricas de um ângulo agudo não dependem das dimensões do triângulo considerado, a afirmação (A) é falsa.

2.1.
$$\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{36} + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{36} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{35}{36} \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{6}$$

2.2.
$$6^2 = 1^2 + y^2 \Leftrightarrow y^2 = 36 - 1 \Leftrightarrow_{(y>0)} y = \sqrt{35}$$

$$Logo, \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{6}.$$

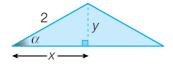


3.
$$\cos \beta = \frac{3}{5}$$
, $\log \alpha \beta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) \approx 53{,}13^{\circ}$

4. Opção correta: (D)

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = 2\cos \alpha$$
; $\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{2} \Leftrightarrow y = 2\sin \alpha$

$$A_{\Delta} = \frac{4\cos\alpha \times 2\sin\alpha}{2} = 4\cos\alpha\sin\alpha$$





5.
$$\sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha = \left(\sin^2 \alpha\right)^2 - \left(\cos^2 \alpha\right)^2 = \left(\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha\right) \left(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha\right) =$$
$$= \left(\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha\right) \times 1 = \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - 2\cos^2 \alpha$$

$$6. \qquad \cos^2\phi + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2\phi = 1 - \frac{2}{4} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2\phi = \frac{2}{4} \underset{(\cos\phi>0)}{\Leftrightarrow} \cos\phi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\tan\phi = \frac{\sin\phi}{\cos\phi} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 1$$

$$\left(\cos\phi + \tan\phi\right)^2 - \frac{1}{\cos\phi} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1\right)^2 - \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{2}{4} + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 1 + 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2} + 1 - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \phi$$
 (2) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 4 2 $\sqrt{2}$

$$=\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{2}+\frac{2}{2}-\sqrt{2}=\frac{3}{2}$$

7. Opção correta: (D)

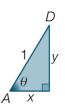
$$\frac{4-k}{3} > 0 \land \frac{4-k}{3} < 1 \Leftrightarrow 4-k > 0 \land 4-k < 3 \Leftrightarrow -k > -4 \land -k < 3-4 \Leftrightarrow k < 4 \land -k < -1 \Leftrightarrow k < 4 \land k > 1$$

$$k \in]1, 4[$$

8.1.
$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{1} \Leftrightarrow y = \sin \theta$$
; $\cos \theta = \frac{x}{1} \Leftrightarrow x = \cos \theta$

A área do trapézio é:

$$\frac{\left(\overline{AB} + \overline{DC}\right) \times h}{2} = \frac{\left(\cos\theta + 1 + \cos\theta + 1\right) \times \sin\theta}{2} = \frac{\left(2\cos\theta + 2\right) \times \sin\theta}{2} =$$
$$= \left(\cos\theta + 1\right) \times \sin\theta = \sin\theta \times \left(\cos\theta + 1\right)$$



8.2.
$$\sin 45^{\circ} (1 + \cos 45^{\circ}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2}$$
 unidades quadradas

8.3. Se
$$\cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
, então $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \sin^2\theta = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2\theta = 1 - \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$. Assim, a área do trapézio é $\frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}$ unidades quadradas.



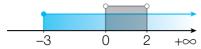
6. TRIGONOMETRIA

1. Opção correta: (A)

Se $A \subset B$, então $A \cap B = A$.

2.1. a)
$$A \cap B = [0, 2[$$

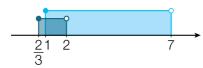




c)
$$B \cap C = \left[\frac{2}{3}, 2 \right]$$



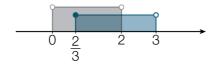
Logo
$$(B \cap C) \cup [1, 7] = \left[\frac{2}{3}, 7\right]$$
.



d)
$$A \cap C = \left[\frac{2}{3}, 3\right]$$



Logo
$$(A \cap C) \cup B = \left[\frac{2}{3}, 3\right] \cup \left]0, 2\right[= \left]0, 3\right[$$



2.2.
$$B \cap \mathbb{N} = \{1\}$$
, logo $x = 1$.

$$(x-y) \notin A \Leftrightarrow (1-y) \notin]-3,+\infty[$$

O menor número natural tal que $(1-y) \notin]-3$, $+\infty[$ é o 4, pois $1-4=-3 \notin]-3$, $+\infty[$, mas $1-3=-2\in\left]-3,+\infty\right[$.

3. Aresta =
$$\sqrt[3]{30}$$
 e 1 décima = $\frac{1}{10}$

$$30 \times 10^3 = 30 \times 1000 = 30000$$

$$31^3 = 29791$$
; $32^3 = 32768$, $\log 29791 < 30000 < 32768$

$$31^3 < 30 \times 10^3 < 32^3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{31^3}{10^3} < 30 < \frac{32^3}{10^3} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{31}{10}\right)^3 < 30 < \left(\frac{32}{10}\right)^3$$
, logo conclui-se que:

$$\frac{31}{10} < \sqrt[3]{30} < \frac{32}{10} \Leftrightarrow 3,1 < \sqrt[3]{30} < 3,2 \ .$$

4.
$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} - x}{3} - 4x \ge \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2x - 24x \ge 3 \Leftrightarrow -26x \ge 3 - 1 \Leftrightarrow -26x \ge 2 \Leftrightarrow x \le -\frac{2}{26} \Leftrightarrow x \le -\frac{1}{13}$$

$$C.S. = \left[-\infty, -\frac{1}{13} \right]$$

5. Opção correta: (C)



6.1. Opção correta: (A)

$$y = ax^2$$

Como o gráfico contém o ponto de coordenadas (-2,-2), então

$$-2 = a \times (-2)^2 \Leftrightarrow -2 = 4a \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{2}{4} \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$
, $\log f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$.

6.2.
$$f(4) = -\frac{1}{2} \times 4^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \times 16 = -8$$

$$g(x) = kx$$

O gráfico de g contém o ponto de coordenadas (4,-8), logo $-8 = k \times 4 \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{-8}{4} \Leftrightarrow k = -2$

A expressão algébrica de g é, portanto, g(x) = -2x.

- **6.3.** Retas paralelas têm o mesmo declive, logo a equação pedida é do tipo y = -2x + b. Por substituição de x e y pelas coordenadas de $\left(-\frac{1}{2},5\right)$, obtém-se $5 = -2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + b \Leftrightarrow 5 = 1 + b \Leftrightarrow b = 4$. A equação pedida é, portanto, y = -2x + 4.
- **7.** Por exemplo:

$$\left(x - \frac{3}{4}\right)(x - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{6}{4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 8x - 3x + 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 11x + 6 = 0$$

8.
$$x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x = 5 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x + 2^2 = 5 + 2^2 \Leftrightarrow (x+2)^2 = 9 \Leftrightarrow x+2 = \sqrt{9} \lor x+2 = -\sqrt{9} \Leftrightarrow x=3-2 \lor x=-3-2 \Leftrightarrow x=1 \lor x=-5$$

C.S. = $\{-5,1\}$

9. Opção correta: (B)

$$x^{2} + 2x + c = 0$$
; $\Delta = 2^{2} - 4 \times 1 \times c = 4 - 4c$

Tem uma só solução se $\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4 - 4c = 0 \Leftrightarrow c = \frac{4}{4} \Leftrightarrow c = 1$.

 $\text{\'e impossível se } \Delta < 0 \Leftrightarrow 4-4c < 0 \Leftrightarrow -4c < -4 \Leftrightarrow c > \frac{-4}{-4} \Leftrightarrow c > 1 \, .$



6. TRIGONOMETRIA

10.

X	а	2a	a - 3	3 10	a ²
Y	b	<u>b</u> 2	3 <i>b</i>	$\frac{10}{3}b$	<u>b</u> а

11. Opção correta: (C)

12.1. a) Paralelas

- b) ABC
- c) Não complanares
- d) Médio de [AC]
- e) FGH
- f) ABC

12.2. Um. Infinitos

12.3. Infinitas. Uma

12.4. 16-10=6 representa a altura da pirâmide.

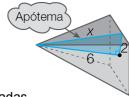
O volume pedido corresponde à soma do volume da pirâmide com o do prisma. Assim:

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \times 4^{2} \times 6 + 10 \times 4 \times 4 = \frac{16 \times 6}{3} + 160 = 32 + 160 = 192 \text{ unidades de volume}$$

$$x^{2} = 6^{2} + 2^{2} \Leftrightarrow x^{2} = 36 + 4 \Leftrightarrow x^{2} = 40 \Leftrightarrow_{(x>0)} x = \sqrt{4 \times 10} \Leftrightarrow x = 2\sqrt{10}$$

A área da superfície do sólido é:

$$4 \times \frac{4 \times 2\sqrt{10}}{2} + 4 \times (10 \times 4) + 4 \times 4 = 4 \times 4\sqrt{10} + 160 + 16 = 16\sqrt{10} + 176$$
 unidades quadradas





13.1. a)
$$\sin 30^{\circ} = \frac{r}{12} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{r}{12} \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{12}{2} \Leftrightarrow r = 6$$
; $\cos 30^{\circ} = \frac{h}{12} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{h}{12} \Leftrightarrow h = \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow h = 6\sqrt{3}$
Volume $= \frac{1}{3}\pi \times 6^2 \times 6\sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi \times 36 \times 6\sqrt{3}}{3} = \pi \times 36 \times 2\sqrt{3} = 72\pi\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^3$

b A área pedida é $\pi \times 6 \times 12 + \pi \times 6^2 = 72\pi + 36\pi = 108\pi$ cm²

13.2.
$$V = 72\pi\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = 72\pi\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow r^3 = \frac{72\pi\sqrt{3}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi} \Leftrightarrow r^3 = \frac{72\times3\sqrt{3}}{4} \Leftrightarrow r^3 = 54\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{54\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow r \approx 4.5 \text{ cm}$$

14. Seja
$$\overline{CB} = x$$
 e $\overline{AB} = 3x$.
 $\overline{AC}^2 = x^2 + (3x)^2 \Leftrightarrow \overline{AC}^2 = x^2 + 9x^2 \Leftrightarrow \overline{AC}^2 = 10x^2 \Leftrightarrow \overline{AC} = \sqrt{10x^2} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AC} = \sqrt{10}x$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{x}{\sqrt{10}x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}; \cos \alpha = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{10}x} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} = \tan \alpha = \frac{x}{3x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

15. Opção correta: (D). $\sin \alpha = \sin(90^{\circ} - \beta) = \cos \beta$

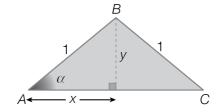
16.
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{1} \Leftrightarrow y = \sin \alpha \ \ \text{e} \ \cos \alpha = \frac{x}{1} \Leftrightarrow x = \cos \alpha$$

O perímetro do triângulo é dado por:

 $1+1+2\cos\alpha=2+2\cos\alpha$ unidades de comprimento

A área do triângulo é dada por:

$$\frac{2\cos\alpha\sin\alpha}{2} = \cos\alpha\sin\alpha \text{ unidades quadradas.}$$



17.
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{9} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{5}{9} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{9} \Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$