

Resolução de equações trigonométricas:**Resolução de equações com *senos***

$$\boxed{\text{sen}(x) = \text{sen}(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow x = \alpha + 2k\pi \vee x = (\pi - \alpha) + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

Exercício 1:

Resolva as seguintes equações trigonométricas:

a) $\text{sen}(x) = \frac{1}{2}$

c) $\text{sen}(3x) = -\text{sen}(x)$

b) $\text{sen}(3x) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Resolução:

a)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen}(x) = \frac{1}{2} &\Leftrightarrow \text{sen}(x) = \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee x = \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen}(3x) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} &\Leftrightarrow \text{sen}(3x) = -\text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \text{sen}(3x) = \text{sen}\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ &\quad (\text{porque a função } \text{sen} \text{ é ímpar}) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 3x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee 3x = \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi \vee x = \frac{4\pi}{9} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{9} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi \vee x = \frac{4\pi}{9} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen}(3x) = -\text{sen}(x) &\Leftrightarrow \text{sen}(3x) = \text{sen}(-x) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 3x = -x + 2k\pi \vee 3x = (\pi + x) + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = k\frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = k\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

Resolução de equações com *co-senos*

$$\cos(x) = \cos(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm\alpha + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Exercício 2:

Resolva as seguintes equações:

$$a) \quad \cos(3x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$c) \quad \cos(x) = \operatorname{sen}(x)$$

$$b) \quad \cos(2x) = -\cos(x)$$

Resolução:

a)

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(3x) = \frac{1}{2} &\Leftrightarrow \cos(3x) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 3x = \pm\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \pm\frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2x) = -\cos(x) &\Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = \cos(\pi + x) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2x = \pm(\pi + x) + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2x = \pi + x + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad 2x = -\pi - x + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \pi + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad 3x = (2k - 1)\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \pi + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{2k - 1}{3}\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

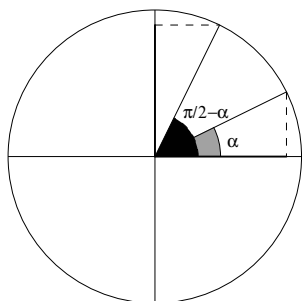
c)

$$\cos(x) = \operatorname{sen}(x)$$

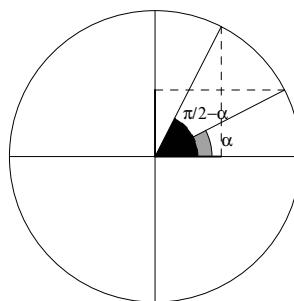
Para resolver esta equação é necessário começar por escrever $\operatorname{sen}(x) = \cos(\dots)$ e seguidamente aplicar a fórmula.

Relações entre *seno* e *co-seno*

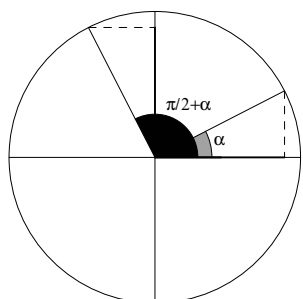
Recorrendo ao círculo trigonométrico, é fácil verificar as seguintes igualdades para um determinado ângulo α :



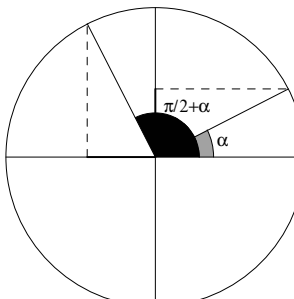
$$\cos(\alpha) = \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$$



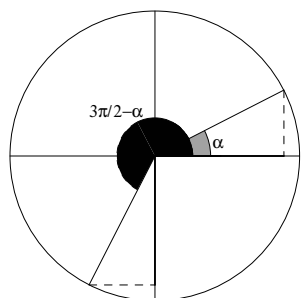
$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$$



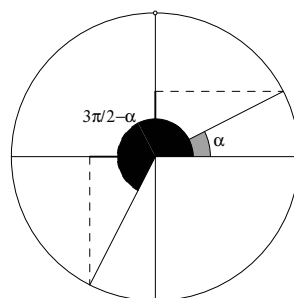
$$\cos(\alpha) = \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$



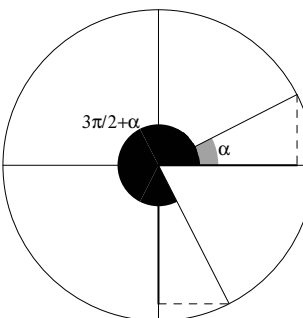
$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha) = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$



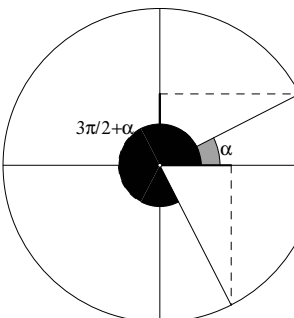
$$\cos(\alpha) = -\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$$



$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha) = -\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$$



$$\cos(\alpha) = -\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$



$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha) = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$

Continuação da resolução do exercício 2 c):

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(x) = \operatorname{sen}(x) &\Leftrightarrow \cos(x) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \dots\end{aligned}$$

Resolução de equações com *tangentes*

$$\boxed{tg(x) = tg(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow x = \alpha + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

Exercício 3:

Resolva as seguintes equações:

$$a) \quad tg(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$b) \quad tg(3x) = -tgx$$

Resolução:

a)

$$tg(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Leftrightarrow tg(x) = tg\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}tg(3x) = -tgx &\Leftrightarrow tg(3x) = tg(-x) \\ &\text{(porque a função } tg \text{ é ímpar)} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 3x = -x + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{4}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}\end{aligned}$$

Resolução de equações com *co-tangentes*

$$\boxed{cotg(x) = cotg(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow x = \alpha + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

Exercício 4:

Resolva as seguintes equação:

$$a) \quad cotg(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$c) \quad cotg(x) = tg(x)$$

$$b) \quad cotg(3x) = -cotg(x)$$

Resolução

a)

$$\begin{aligned} \cotg(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} &\Leftrightarrow \cotg(x) = \cotg\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

b)

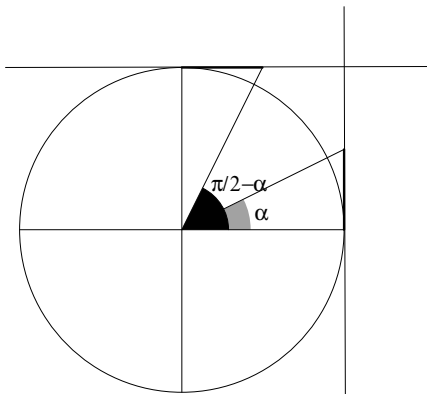
$$\begin{aligned} \cotg(3x) = -\cotg(x) &\Leftrightarrow \cotg(3x) = \cotg(-x) \\ &\text{(porque a função } \cotg \text{ é ímpar)} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 3x = -x + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{4}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

c) $\cotg(x) = \tg(x)$

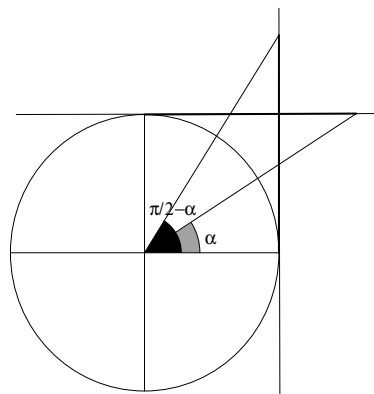
Para resolver esta equação é necessário começar por escrever $\tg(x) = \cotg(\dots)$ e seguidamente aplicar a fórmula.

Relação entre *tangente* e *co-tangente*

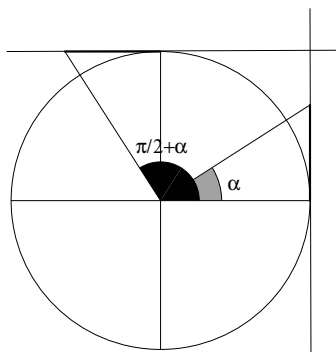
Recorrendo ao círculo trigonométrico é fácil verificar as seguintes igualdades para um determinado ângulo α .



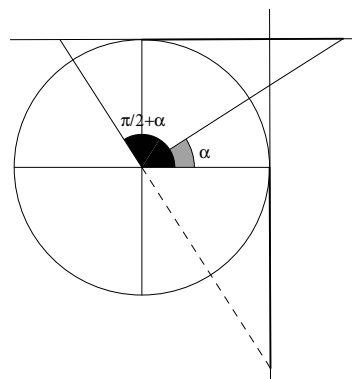
$$\boxed{\tg(\alpha) = \cotg\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)}$$



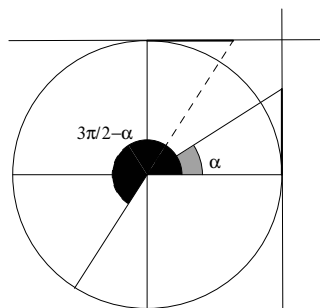
$$\boxed{\cotg(\alpha) = \tg\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)}$$



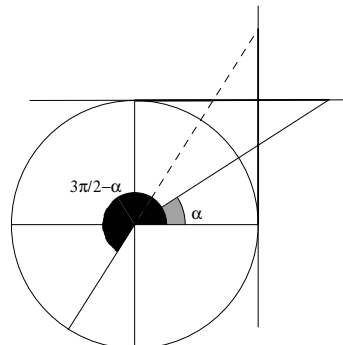
$$tg(\alpha) = -cotg\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$



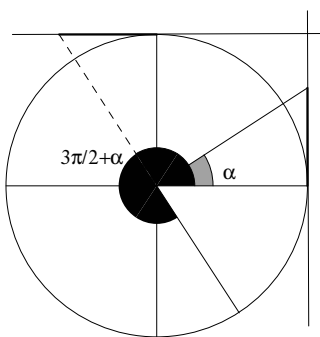
$$cotg(\alpha) = -tg\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$



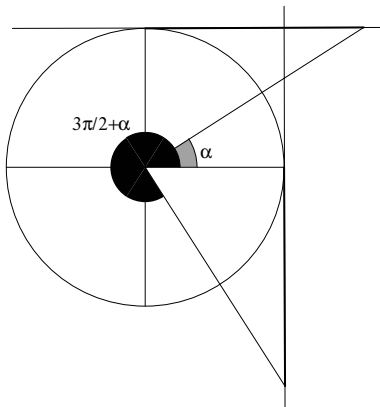
$$tg(\alpha) = cotg\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$$



$$cotg(\alpha) = tg\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$$



$$tg(\alpha) = -cotg\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$



$$cotg(\alpha) = -tg\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$

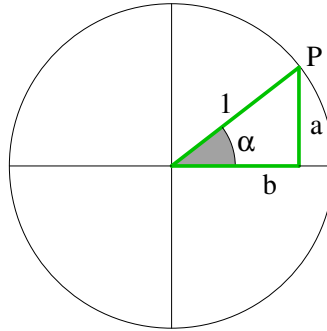
Continuação da resolução do exercício 4 c):

$$cotg(x) = tg(x) \Leftrightarrow cotg(x) = cotg\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \Leftrightarrow \dots$$

Identidades trigonométricas:

- $tg(\alpha) = \frac{sen(\alpha)}{cos(\alpha)}$
- $ctg(\alpha) = \frac{cos(\alpha)}{sen(\alpha)} = \frac{1}{tg(\alpha)}$
- $sec(\alpha) = \frac{1}{cos(\alpha)}$
- $cosec(\alpha) = \frac{1}{sen(\alpha)}$
- $sen(-\alpha) = -sen(\alpha)$
- $cos(-\alpha) = cos(\alpha)$
- $tg(-\alpha) = -tg(\alpha)$
- $ctg(-\alpha) = -ctg(\alpha)$

Vamos ver mais algumas identidades trigonométricas, mas em primeiro lugar vamos deduzir a *fórmula fundamental da trigonometria*. De acordo com a definição de seno e co-seno de um ângulo α , dado um ponto P da circunferência unitária (com raio igual a 1 – ver figura)



temos que $sen(\alpha) = \frac{a}{1}$ e $cos(\alpha) = \frac{b}{1}$ pelo que as coordenadas do ponto P são $P = (sen(\alpha), cos(\alpha))$. Como P é um ponto da circunferência temos que a distância do ponto P à origem é $d(0, P) = \sqrt{sen^2(\alpha) + cos^2(\alpha)} = 1$, ou seja, $sen^2(\alpha) + cos^2(\alpha) = 1$.

$$sen^2(\alpha) + cos^2(\alpha) = 1$$

Fórmula fundamental da trigonometria

Outras identidades trigonométricas:

- $1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(\alpha) = \sec^2(\alpha)$
- $1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2(\alpha) = \operatorname{cosec}^2(\alpha)$

- $\operatorname{sen}(a \pm b) = \operatorname{sen}(a)\cos(b) \pm \cos(a)\operatorname{sen}(b)$
- $\cos(a \pm b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) \mp \operatorname{sen}(a)\operatorname{sen}(b)$
- $\operatorname{tg}(a \pm b) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(a) \pm \operatorname{tg}(b)}{1 \mp \operatorname{tg}(a)\operatorname{tg}(b)}$

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

- $\operatorname{sen}^2(a) = \frac{1 - \cos(2a)}{2}$
- $\cos^2(a) = \frac{1 + \cos(2a)}{2}$

- $\operatorname{sen}(a)\operatorname{sen}(b) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b))$
- $\operatorname{sen}(a)\cos(b) = \frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{sen}(a+b) + \operatorname{sen}(a-b))$
- $\cos(a)\cos(b) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b))$