

Resolução de alguns exercícios da ficha n.º 2 – III parte

Exercício 11:

$$a) \operatorname{sen}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{note que a função seno é ímpar})$$

$$b) \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}\left(-\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) &= -\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) \quad \text{porque tg é uma função ímpar} \\ &= -\operatorname{tg}\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad \text{porque } \pi \text{ é o período da tg} \\ &= -\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$g) \operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

h)

$$\begin{aligned} \sec\left(\frac{219\pi}{4}\right) &= \sec\left(54\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \sec\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \quad \text{porque o período da sec é } 2\pi \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{\cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = -\frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = -\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

j)

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{arcsen}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = x &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \wedge \quad x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \\ &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(x) = -\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad \wedge \quad x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \\ &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(x) = \operatorname{sen}\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad \wedge \quad x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Logo } \operatorname{arcsen}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

k)

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = x &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tg}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \wedge x \in \left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[\\ &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tg}(x) = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \wedge x \in \left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[\\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Logo } \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$m) \operatorname{cosec}\left(\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}\left(\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\right)} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}(x)} = y$$

onde

$$\begin{aligned}\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = x &\Leftrightarrow \cos(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \wedge x \in [0, \pi] \\ &\Rightarrow x \in 2^\circ \text{ quadrante}\end{aligned}$$

Pela fórmula fundamental da trigonometria sabemos que:

$$\begin{aligned}\cos^2(x) + \operatorname{sen}^2(x) = 1 &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2(x) = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(x) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

Como $x \in 2^\circ$ quadrante e a função *seno* no 2° quadrante é positivo, temos que

$$\operatorname{sen}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$\text{Logo } \operatorname{cosec}\left(\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}\left(\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\right)} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}(x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{15}} = \frac{4\sqrt{15}}{15}$$

$$o) \operatorname{sen}\left(2\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}\right)\right) = \operatorname{sen}(2x) = 2\operatorname{sen}(x)\cos(x)$$

onde

$$\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}\right) = x \Leftrightarrow \cos(x) = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \wedge x \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in 1^\circ \text{ quadrante}$$

Pela fórmula fundamental da trigonometria sabemos que:

$$\cos^2(x) + \operatorname{sen}^2(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2(x) = 1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}\right)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(x) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$$

Como $x \in 1^\circ$ quadrante e a função *seno* no 1° quadrante é positivo, temos que

$$\operatorname{sen}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$$

$$\text{Logo } \operatorname{sen}\left(2 \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}\right)\right) = \operatorname{sen}(2x) = 2 \operatorname{sen}(x) \cos(x) = 2 \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

$$r) \operatorname{arctg}\left(-2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right) = \operatorname{arctg}(-\sqrt{3}) = x$$

onde

$$\operatorname{arctg}(-\sqrt{3}) = x \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tg}(x) = -\sqrt{3} \wedge x \in \left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tg}(x) = \operatorname{tg}\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \wedge x \in \left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{Logo } \operatorname{arctg}\left(-2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right) = \operatorname{arctg}(-\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\pi}{3}.$$

t)

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\arccos\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = \operatorname{tg}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x) + \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{1 - \operatorname{tg}(x) \cdot \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{tg}(x)}$$

onde

$$\arccos\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = x \Leftrightarrow \cos(x) = \frac{1}{3} \wedge x \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in 1^\circ \text{ quadrante}$$

Usando a fórmula fundamental da trigonometria e o facto de $x \in 1^\circ \text{ quadrante}$

$$\text{podemos concluir que } \operatorname{sen}(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ e portanto } \operatorname{tg}(x) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Logo } \operatorname{tg}\left(\arccos\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \operatorname{arcsen}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\operatorname{tg}(x)} = \frac{6\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{3 - 2\sqrt{6}} = -\frac{38\sqrt{2} + 9\sqrt{3}}{15}$$

Exercício 15

a)

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

b)

$$\operatorname{tg}(4x) = \operatorname{cotg}(x)$$

Para resolver esta equação é necessário começar por escrever $\operatorname{cotg}(x) = \operatorname{tg}(\dots)$ e seguidamente aplicar a fórmula. (rever relações entre tangente e co-tangente – páginas 72 e 73)

$$\text{Podemos escrever } \operatorname{cotg}(x) = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

Logo,

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{tg}(4x) = \operatorname{cotg}(x) &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tg}(4x) = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \\
&\Leftrightarrow 4x = \frac{\pi}{2} - x + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\
&\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{k\pi}{5}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}
\end{aligned}$$

c) $\arccos(4x) = \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow 4x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$, note que a função $\arccos(4x)$ só está definida para valores de $x \in \left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right]$ e o valor encontrado para x pertence ao domínio, logo é solução da equação.

f)

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{sen}(2x) + \operatorname{sen}(x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(2x) = -\operatorname{sen}(x) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(2x) = \operatorname{sen}(-x) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \dots
\end{aligned}$$

outra resolução:

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{sen}(2x) + \operatorname{sen}(x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow 2\operatorname{sen}(x)\cos(x) + \operatorname{sen}(x) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(x)(2\cos(x) + 1) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(x) = 0 \vee \cos(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \dots
\end{aligned}$$

i)

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{tg}(\arccos(x)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tg}(\arccos(x)) = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg}(\arccos(x))) = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \arccos(x) = \frac{\pi}{6} \\
&\Leftrightarrow x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Exercício 17

a)

$$\text{sen}(2x) < \text{sen}(x), \text{ em } [0, 2\pi[$$

$$\text{sen}(2x) < \text{sen}(x) \Leftrightarrow \text{sen}(2x) - \text{sen}(x) < 0$$

Cálculo auxiliar:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen}(2x) - \text{sen}(x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \text{sen}(2x) = \text{sen}(x) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2x = x + 2k\pi \vee 2x = \pi - x + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{2k+1}{3}\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

Destes valores os que pertencem a $[0, 2\pi[$ são:

$$x = 0; \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad x = \pi \quad \text{e} \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

Vamos agora estudar o sinal da função $\text{sen}(2x) - \text{sen}(x)$ no intervalo $[0, 2\pi[$

x	0		$\frac{\pi}{3}$		π		$\frac{5\pi}{3}$		2π
$\text{sen}(2x) - \text{sen}(x)$	0	+	0	-	0	+	0	-	Não pertence ao domínio

$$\text{Logo } \text{sen}(2x) < \text{sen}(x) \Leftrightarrow x \in \left] \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi \right[\cup \left] \frac{5\pi}{3}, 2\pi \right[$$

c)

A função $\arccos\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)$ só está definida se $-1 \leq \frac{x+1}{2} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -3 \leq x \leq 1$.

Portanto só faz sentido avaliar $\arccos\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) < \frac{2\pi}{3}$ se $x \in [-3, 1]$

$$\arccos\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) < \frac{2\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow \arccos\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) - \frac{2\pi}{3} < 0$$

Cálculo auxiliar:

$$\begin{aligned} \arccos\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) - \frac{2\pi}{3} = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \arccos\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{2} = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = -2 \end{aligned}$$

Vamos agora estudar o sinal da função $\arccos\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) - \frac{2\pi}{3}$ no intervalo $[-3,1]$

	-3		-2		1
$\arccos\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) - \frac{2\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{5\pi}{3}$	-	0	+	$\frac{\pi}{3}$

Logo $\arccos\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) < \frac{2\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow x \in [-3, -2[$

Exercício 23

$$h(x) = 2\pi - 3\arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right)$$

a)

$$h(-x) = 2\pi - 3\arccos\left(\frac{1-(-x)^2}{2}\right) = 2\pi - 3\arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right) = h(x)$$

Logo h é uma função par.

b)

Começemos primeiro por calcular o domínio de h .

$$\begin{aligned} D_h &= \left\{x \in \mathbb{R} : -1 \leq \frac{1-x^2}{2} \leq 1\right\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -2 \leq 1-x^2 \leq 2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -3 \leq -x^2 \leq 1\} \\ &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -1 \leq x^2 \leq 3\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 \leq 3\} = [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}] \end{aligned}$$

Determinemos agora o contradomínio:

$$\begin{aligned} -\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq \sqrt{3} &\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x^2 \leq 3 \Leftrightarrow -3 \leq -x^2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq 1-x^2 \leq 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow -1 \leq \frac{1-x^2}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \arccos(-1) \geq \arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right) \geq \arccos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right) \leq \pi \\ &\Leftrightarrow -\pi \leq 2\pi - 3\arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right) \leq \pi \end{aligned}$$

Logo $\text{Im}(h) = CD_h = [-\pi, \pi]$.

c)

O subconjunto do D_h não negativo é $D_{h^+} = [0, \sqrt{3}]$. Neste intervalo, a imagem de h é $[-\pi, \pi]$ pois já vimos na alínea a) que a função é par.

Determinemos a expressão analítica da inversa de h em D_{h^+} note-se que neste domínio h é uma função injectiva (verifique!!!)

$$\begin{aligned}h(x) = y &\Leftrightarrow 2\pi - 3 \arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right) = y \Leftrightarrow \arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right) = \frac{2\pi - y}{3} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 - 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi - y}{3}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{1 - 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi - y}{3}\right)}\end{aligned}$$

Logo a inversa de h em D_{h^+} é:

$$\begin{aligned}h^{-1} : [-\pi, \pi] &\rightarrow [0, \sqrt{3}] \\ x &\mapsto \sqrt{1 - 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi - x}{3}\right)}\end{aligned}$$

Note-se que $h^{-1}(x) \in [0, \sqrt{3}]$ logo a inversa tem que ser definida à custa da raiz positiva.

d)

$$A = \left\{ x \in D_h : h(x) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}h(x) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} &\Leftrightarrow h(x) - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2} - 3 \arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right) \leq 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right) \leq 0\end{aligned}$$

Cálculo auxiliar:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{1-x^2}{2} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1\end{aligned}$$

Vamos agora estudar o sinal de $\frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right)$ em $D_h = [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$

x	$-\sqrt{3}$		-1		1		$\sqrt{3}$
$\frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2}\right)$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$-$	0	$+$	0	$-$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$

Logo $h(x) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow x \in [-\sqrt{3}, -1] \cup [1, \sqrt{3}]$

Exercício 24

$$f(x) = \pi - 2\arctg(2x+1)$$

a)

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 2x+1 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x+1 \in \mathbb{R} &\Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} < \arctg(2x+1) < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow -\pi < -2\arctg(2x+1) < \pi \\ &\Rightarrow 0 < \pi - 2\arctg(2x+1) < 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Logo } \text{Im}(f) =]0, 2\pi[$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} -1 \leq x \leq 0 &\Leftrightarrow -2 \leq 2x \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq 2x+1 \leq 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \arctg(-1) \leq \arctg(2x+1) \leq \arctg(1) \\ &\Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \arctg(2x+1) \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &\Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq -2\arctg(2x+1) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Isto prova que $\forall x \in [-1, 0]$ tem-se $f(x) \geq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) \neq 0$

c)

f é uma função injectiva pois é composta de funções injectivas e portanto podemos definir a sua inversa.

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) = y &\Leftrightarrow \pi - 2\operatorname{arctg}(2x+1) = y \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{arctg}(2x+1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{y}{2} \\
&\Leftrightarrow 2x+1 = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{y}{2}\right) \\
&\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 + \operatorname{cotg}\left(\frac{y}{2}\right)}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Logo,

$$\begin{aligned}
f^{-1}:]0, 2\pi[&\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
x &\mapsto \frac{1}{2}\left(-1 + \operatorname{cotg}\left(\frac{y}{2}\right)\right)
\end{aligned}$$