

Soluções da 1ª Lista de Trigonometria

- 1) Mostremos que existem dois números A e B tais que

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = A \cot \alpha + B \cot 2\alpha, \text{ para } \alpha \neq \frac{k\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

Seja $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = t$, então temos que:

$$t = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B(1-t^2)}{2t} \Rightarrow 2t^2 = A + B - Bt^2.$$

Fazendo identidade de polinômios, vem que:

$$\begin{cases} -B = 2 \\ 2A + B = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B = -2 \\ A = 1 \end{cases}.$$

Daí, $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \cot \alpha - 2 \cot 2\alpha$.

Se $\alpha = \frac{k\pi}{2}$, S não faz sentido.

Se $\alpha \neq \frac{k\pi}{2}$, então

$$\begin{aligned} S &= (\cot \alpha - 2 \cot 2\alpha) + \frac{1}{2}(\cot \frac{\alpha}{2} - 2 \cot \alpha) + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}(\cot \frac{\alpha}{2^n} - 2 \cot \frac{\alpha}{2^{n-1}}) \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2^n} \cot \frac{\alpha}{2^n} - 2 \cot 2\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} \quad (1).$$

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

$$\text{Mas } a+b+c = 2p, \text{ então } 1 - \cos x = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen}(p-b) \operatorname{sen}(p-c)}{\operatorname{sen} b \operatorname{sen} c} \quad (2).$$

$$1 + \cos x = \frac{\operatorname{sen} b \operatorname{sen} c - \cos b \cos c + \cos a}{\operatorname{sen} b \operatorname{sen} c} = \frac{\cos a - \cos(b+c)}{\operatorname{sen} b \operatorname{sen} c} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a+b+c}{2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{-a+b+c}{2}}{\operatorname{sen} b \operatorname{sen} c}, \text{ então}$$

$$1 + \cos x = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} p \operatorname{sen}(p-a)}{\operatorname{sen} b \operatorname{sen} c} \quad (3).$$

Substituindo (2) e (3) em (1), vem que:

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{sen}(p-b) \operatorname{sen}(p-c)}{\operatorname{sen} p \operatorname{sen}(p-a)}}.$$

- 3) Por hipótese,

$$\operatorname{sen} 2b - \operatorname{sen} 2a = \operatorname{sen} 2c - \operatorname{sen} 2b.$$

Daí, transformando diferença em produto, vem que:

$$2 \operatorname{sen}(b-a) \cos(b+a) = 2 \operatorname{sen}(c-b) \cos(c+b) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}[b+c-(a+c)] \cos(b+a) = \operatorname{sen}[c+a-(b+a)] \cos(c+b) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}(b+c) \cos(a+c) \cos(a+b) - \operatorname{sen}(a+c) \cos(b+c) \cos(a+b) =$$

$$= \operatorname{sen}(a+c) \cos(a+b) \cos(b+c) - \operatorname{sen}(a+b) \cos(a+c) \cos(b+c).$$

Dividindo ambos os membros da equação acima por $\cos(a+b) \cos(b+c) \cos(a+c)$, vem que:

$\operatorname{tg}(b+c) - \operatorname{tg}(a+c) = \operatorname{tg}(a+c) - \operatorname{tg}(a+b)$, ou seja, $\operatorname{tg}(b+c)$, $\operatorname{tg}(a+c)$ e $\operatorname{tg}(a+b)$ estão em progressão aritmética.

4) Mostremos que existem dois números A e B tais que

$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} = A \cotg \frac{\alpha}{2} + B \cotg \alpha.$$

Seja $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = t$, então temos que:

$$\frac{1+t^2}{2t} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B(1-t^2)}{2t} \Rightarrow 1+t^2 = 2A + B - Bt^2.$$

Fazendo identidade de polinômios, vem que:

$$\begin{cases} 2A + B = 1 \\ -B = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -1 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{Daí, } \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} = \cotg \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cotg \alpha.$$

$$\text{Então, } S = (\cotg \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cotg \alpha) + (\cotg \alpha - \cotg 2\alpha) + \dots + (\cotg 2^{n-1}\alpha - \cotg 2^n \alpha) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \cotg \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cotg 2^n \alpha.$$

$$5) \operatorname{tg}(a+b+c) - \operatorname{tga} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a+b+c)}{\cos(a+b+c)} - \frac{\operatorname{sen} a}{\cos a} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a+b+c)\cos a - \operatorname{sen} a \cos(a+b+c)}{\cos a \cos(a+b+c)} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(b+c)}{\cos a \cos(a+b+c)}.$$

$$\operatorname{tgb} + \operatorname{tgc} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} b}{\cos b} + \frac{\operatorname{sen} c}{\cos c} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} b \cos c + \operatorname{sen} c \cos b}{\cos b \cos c} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(b+c)}{\cos b \cos c}.$$

$$\text{Daí, } y = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(b+c)}{\cos a \cos(a+b+c)} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}(b+c)}{\cos b \cos c} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(b+c)[\cos b \cos c - \cos a \cos(a+b+c)]}{\cos a \cos b \cos c \cos(a+b+c)}.$$

$$\text{Mas, } \cos b \cos c = \frac{\cos(b+c) + \cos(b-c)}{2} \text{ e } \cos a \cos(a+b+c) = \frac{\cos(2a+b+c) + \cos(b+c)}{2}.$$

$$\text{Então, } y = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(b+c)[\cos(b-c) - \cos(2a+b+c)]}{2 \cos a \cos b \cos c \cos(a+b+c)} \text{ e finalmente, } y = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a+b)\operatorname{sen}(b+c)\operatorname{sen}(a+c)}{\cos a \cos b \cos c \cos(a+b+c)}.$$

6) Multiplicando a primeira soma por $2\operatorname{sen} \frac{r}{2}$, vem que:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\operatorname{sen} \frac{r}{2} \cdot S &= 2\operatorname{sen} a \operatorname{sen} \frac{r}{2} + 2\operatorname{sen}(a+r)\operatorname{sen} \frac{r}{2} + \dots + 2\operatorname{sen}[a+(n-1)r]\operatorname{sen} \frac{r}{2} = \\ &= [\cos(a - \frac{r}{2}) - \cos(a + \frac{r}{2})] + [\cos(a + \frac{r}{2}) - \cos(a + \frac{3r}{2})] + \dots + \{\cos[a + (2n-3)\frac{r}{2}] - \\ &- \cos[a + (2n-1)\frac{r}{2}]\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Então, } 2\operatorname{sen} \frac{r}{2} \cdot S = \cos(a - \frac{r}{2}) - \cos[a + (2n-1)\frac{r}{2}] = 2\operatorname{sen} \frac{nr}{2} \operatorname{sen}[a + (n-1)\frac{r}{2}] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \frac{nr}{2} \operatorname{sen}[a + (n-1)\frac{r}{2}]}{\operatorname{sen} \frac{r}{2}}.$$

$$\text{Para } r=a, \text{ analogamente, } C = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \frac{na}{2} \cos \frac{(n+1)a}{2}}{\operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}}.$$

Para $r \neq a$, tomando S como uma função em a , ou seja, $S(a)$, e derivando, vem que:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Por um lado, } S'(a) &= \{\operatorname{sen} a + \operatorname{sen}(a+r) + \operatorname{sen}(a+2r) + \dots + \operatorname{sen}[a+(n-1)r]\}' = \\ &= \cos a + \cos(a+r) + \cos(a+2r) + \dots + \cos[a+(n-1)r] = C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Por outro lado, } S'(a) = \left\{ \frac{\operatorname{sen} \frac{nr}{2} \operatorname{sen}[a + (n-1)\frac{r}{2}]}{\operatorname{sen} \frac{r}{2}} \right\}' = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \frac{nr}{2} \cos[a + (n-1)\frac{r}{2}]}{\operatorname{sen} \frac{r}{2}}.$$

Confrontando, temos que:

$$C = S'(a) = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \frac{nr}{2} \cos[a + (n-1)\frac{r}{2}]}{\operatorname{sen} \frac{r}{2}}.$$

$$\text{Logo, } C = \frac{\text{sen} \frac{nr}{2} \cos [a + (n-1) \frac{r}{2}]}{\text{sen} \frac{r}{2}}.$$

7) Primeiro, vamos mostrar que

$$\sec(na) \cdot \sec(n+1)a = \cosseca \cdot [\text{tg}(n+1)a - \text{tg}(na)].$$

Desenvolvendo o lado direito da identidade,

$$\begin{aligned} \cosseca \cdot [\text{tg}(n+1)a - \text{tg}(na)] &= \frac{1}{\text{sena}} \left[\frac{\text{sen}(n+1)a}{\cos(n+1)a} - \frac{\text{sen}(na)}{\cos(na)} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\text{sena}} \left[\frac{\text{sen}(n+1)\text{acos}(na) - \text{sen}(na)\cos(n+1)a}{\cos n \text{acos}(n+1)a} \right] = \frac{1}{\text{sena}} \cdot \frac{\text{sena}}{\cos n \text{acos}(n+1)a} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \cosseca \cdot [\text{tg}(n+1)a - \text{tg}(na)] = \sec(na) \cdot \sec(n+1)a. \end{aligned}$$

Utilizando a identidade acima para calcular **S**, vem que:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \cosseca \cdot [\text{tg}2a - \text{tga}] + \cosseca \cdot [\text{tg}3a - \text{tg}2a] + \dots + \cosseca \cdot [\text{tg}(n+1)a - \text{tg}(na)] = \\ &= \cosseca \cdot [\text{tg}(n+1)a - \text{tga}] = \cosseca \cdot \left[\frac{\text{sen}(n+1)a}{\cos(n+1)a} - \frac{\text{sena}}{\text{cosa}} \right] = \\ &= \frac{\text{sen}(n+1)\text{acosa} - \text{senacos}(n+1)a}{\text{sena} \cdot \text{cosa} \cdot \cos(n+1)a} \Rightarrow S = \frac{\text{sen}(na)}{\text{sena} \cdot \text{cosa} \cdot \cos(n+1)a}. \end{aligned}$$

8) Façamos uma função f , tal que $f(\theta) = \cos(p\theta) - \cos^p \theta$.

$$\text{Para } p = 0, f(\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(p\theta) = \cos^p \theta.$$

$$\text{Para } p = 1, f(\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(p\theta) = \cos^p \theta.$$

Derivando f , vem que:

$$f'(\theta) = -p \sin(p\theta) + p \cos^{p-1} \theta \sin \theta = p [\cos^{p-1} \theta \sin \theta - \sin(p\theta)].$$

$$\text{Se } 0 < p < 1, \sin \theta > \sin(p\theta) \Rightarrow \sin \theta - \sin(p\theta) > 0.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 < \cos \theta \leq 1 \\ p < 1 \Rightarrow p-1 < 0 \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \cos^{p-1} \theta \geq 1 \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos^{p-1} \theta \geq \sin \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^{p-1} \theta \sin \theta - \sin(p\theta) \geq \sin \theta - \sin(p\theta) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \cos^{p-1} \theta \sin \theta - \sin(p\theta) \geq 0.$$

$$P > 0 \Rightarrow p [\cos^{p-1} \theta \sin \theta - \sin(p\theta)] \geq 0.$$

$$\text{Então, } f'(\theta) \geq 0.$$

Como para $\theta = 0$, temos que $f(0) = 0$, e que $f'(\theta) \geq 0$, então $f(\theta) \geq 0$, sendo que f se anula para $\theta = 0$, ou seja:

$$\begin{cases} \text{se } \theta = 0, \cos(p\theta) = \cos^p \theta \\ \text{se } \theta \neq 0, \cos(p\theta) > \cos^p \theta \end{cases}$$

Portanto, $\cos(p\theta)$ é maior ou igual a $\cos^p \theta$.

9) Sabemos que

$$\sin x = 2 \text{sen} \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = 2 \text{sen} \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} = 2 \text{tg} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}, \text{ ou } \sin x = 2 \text{tg} \frac{x}{2} (1 - \text{sen}^2 \frac{x}{2}).$$

$$\text{Como } x \rightarrow 0, \text{tg} \frac{x}{2} > \frac{x}{2} \text{ e } \text{sen} \frac{x}{2} < \frac{x}{2}, \text{ então } \sin x > 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} [1 - (\frac{x}{2})^2] = x(1 - \frac{x^2}{4}) \Rightarrow \sin x > x - \frac{x^3}{4}.$$

$$\text{Sabemos que } \cos x = 1 - 2 \text{sen}^2 \frac{x}{2}.$$

$$\text{Então, como } \text{sen} \frac{x}{2} < \frac{x}{2}, \text{ quando } x \rightarrow 0, \text{ vem que:}$$

$$\cos x > 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{4} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} > 1 - x^2.$$

$$\text{Como } \text{sen} \frac{x}{2} > x - \frac{x^3}{4}, \text{ temos que } \text{sen} \frac{x}{2} > \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \text{sen} \frac{x}{2} > \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^3}{32}.$$

Mas $\cos x = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$, então $\cos x < 1 - 2\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^3}{32}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{16} - \frac{x^6}{512} < 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{16}$.
 Logo, $\cos x < 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{16}$.

10) Calculemos, primeiramente, **C + S** e **C - S**.

$$\mathbf{C + S} = (\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a) + [\sin^2(a+r) + \cos^2(a+r)] + \dots + \{\sin^2[a + (n-1)r] + \cos^2[a + (n-1)r]\} = n \Rightarrow \mathbf{C + S} = n \quad (1).$$

$$\mathbf{C - S} = (\cos^2 a - \sin^2 a) + [\cos^2(a+r) - \sin^2(a+r)] + \dots + \{\cos^2[a + (n-1)r] - \sin^2[a + (n-1)r]\} = \cos 2a + \cos(2a + 2r) + \dots + \cos[2a + 2(n-1)r].$$

Utilizando o resultado da 6ª questão, temos que:

$$\mathbf{C - S} = \frac{\sin(nr) \cdot \cos[2a + (n-1)r]}{\sin r} \quad (2).$$

Somando (1) e (2):

$$2\mathbf{C} = n + \frac{\sin(nr)\cos[2a + (n-1)r]}{\sin r} = \frac{n \cdot \sin r + \sin(nr)\cos[2a + (n-1)r]}{\sin r}.$$

$$\text{Então, } \mathbf{C} = \frac{n \cdot \sin r + \sin(nr)\cos[2a + (n-1)r]}{2\sin r}.$$

Substituindo **C** em (1), vem que:

$$\mathbf{S} = n - \frac{n \cdot \sin r + \sin(nr)\cos[2a + (n-1)r]}{2\sin r} = \frac{n \cdot \sin r - \sin(nr)\cos[2a + (n-1)r]}{2\sin r}.$$

$$\text{Então, } \mathbf{S} = \frac{n \cdot \sin r - \sin(nr)\cos[2a + (n-1)r]}{2\sin r}.$$

11) $\sin(a+b+c) = \sin a \cdot \cos(b+c) + \sin(b+c) \cdot \cos a = \sin a \cdot \cos b \cdot \cos c + \sin b \cdot \cos a \cdot \cos c + \sin c \cdot \cos a \cdot \cos b - \sin a \cdot \sin b \cdot \sin c$.

Como a, b, c são agudos, $\cos a, \cos b, \cos c$ estão compreendidos entre 0 e 1, então,

$$\sin a \cdot \cos b \cdot \cos c < \sin a$$

$$\sin b \cdot \cos a \cdot \cos c < \sin b$$

$$\sin c \cdot \cos a \cdot \cos b < \sin c$$

$$-\sin a \cdot \sin b \cdot \sin c < 0.$$

Somando as quatro inequações acima, temos que:

$$\sin a \cdot \cos b \cdot \cos c + \sin b \cdot \cos a \cdot \cos c + \sin c \cdot \cos a \cdot \cos b - \sin a \cdot \sin b \cdot \sin c <$$

$$\sin a + \sin b + \sin c.$$

$$\text{Logo, } \sin(a+b+c) < \sin a + \sin b + \sin c.$$

12) Seja **T(a)** = $\sin a + \sin 2a + \dots + \sin(na)$.

Derivando a expressão acima, temos que:

$$\text{Por um lado, } \mathbf{T'(a)} = \cos a + 2\cos 2a + \dots + n\cos(na) = \mathbf{S}.$$

$$\text{E por outro lado, } \mathbf{T(a)} = \frac{\sin \frac{na}{2} \sin \frac{(n+1)a}{2}}{\sin \frac{a}{2}}.$$

$$\text{Então, } \mathbf{T'(a)} = \frac{\left[\frac{n}{2} \cos \frac{na}{2} \sin \frac{(n+1)a}{2} + \frac{(n+1)}{2} \cos \frac{(n+1)a}{2} \sin \frac{na}{2}\right] \sin \frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{na}{2} \sin \frac{(n+1)a}{2} \cos \frac{a}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{a}{2}}.$$

$$\mathbf{T'(a)} = \frac{\frac{n}{2} \left[\sin \frac{(n+1)a}{2} \cos \frac{na}{2} + \sin \frac{na}{2} \cos \frac{(n+1)a}{2} \right] \sin \frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin \frac{(n+1)a}{2} \cos \frac{a}{2} - \sin \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{(n+1)a}{2} \right] \sin \frac{na}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{a}{2}}.$$

$$\mathbf{T'(a)} = \frac{\frac{n}{2} \sin \frac{a}{2} \sin \frac{(2n+1)a}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{na}{2} \sin \frac{na}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{a}{2}}.$$

$$\text{Então, } T'(a) = \frac{\frac{n}{2} \frac{\sin a}{2} \frac{\sin \frac{(2n+1)a}{2}}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{na}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{a}{2}}. \text{ Portanto, } S = T'(a) = \frac{\frac{n}{2} \frac{\sin a}{2} \frac{\sin \frac{(2n+1)a}{2}}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{na}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{a}{2}}.$$

13) Primeiramente, calculemos $\cos a \cdot \cos 2a \cdot \cos 4a$.

$$\cos a \cdot \cos 2a \cdot \cos 4a = \frac{1}{2 \sin a} (\sin 2a \cdot \cos 2a \cdot \cos 4a) = \frac{1}{4 \sin a} (\sin 4a \cdot \cos 4a) = \frac{\sin 8a}{8 \sin a}.$$

$$\text{Então, } \sin a \cdot \cos a \cdot \cos 2a \cdot \cos 4a = \frac{\sin 8a}{8} \quad (1).$$

Derivando a identidade acima, temos que:

$$\cos a \cdot \cos a \cdot \cos 2a \cdot \cos 4a - \sin a \cdot \sin a \cdot \cos 2a \cdot \cos 4a - 2 \sin a \cdot \cos a \cdot \sin 2a \cdot \cos 4a - 4 \sin a \cdot \cos a \cdot \cos 2a \cdot \sin 4a = \cos 8a \quad (2).$$

Dividindo (2) por (1), vem que:

$$\cotg a - \tg a - 2 \tg 2a - 4 \tg 4a = 8 \cotg 8a, \text{ ou}$$

$$\tg a + 2 \tg 2a + 4 \tg 4a = \cotg a - 8 \cotg 8a.$$