

Semana 01 – Trigonometria no triângulo retângulo

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1) RAZÕES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

Dado um triângulo retângulo, define-se:

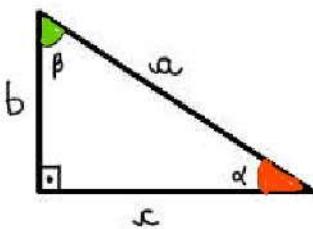
$$\text{seno} = \frac{\text{cateto oposto}}{\text{hipotenusa}}$$

$$\text{cosseno} = \frac{\text{cateto adjacente}}{\text{hipotenusa}}$$

$$\text{tangente} = \frac{\text{cateto oposto}}{\text{cateto adjacente}}$$

VIZINHO

Assim, temos:



$$\begin{aligned}\text{sen}(\alpha) &= \frac{b}{a} \\ \text{sen}(\beta) &= \frac{c}{a} \\ \cos(\alpha) &= \frac{c}{a} \\ \cos(\beta) &= \frac{b}{a}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{tg}(\alpha) &= \frac{b}{c} \\ \text{tg}(\beta) &= \frac{c}{b}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{tg} \alpha \cdot \text{tg} \beta = \frac{b}{c} \cdot \frac{c}{b} = 1$$

⇒ OBS 1:Se $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$, então α e β são chamados de ângulos complementares e, nesse caso, temos:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{sen} \alpha &= \cos \beta \\ \text{sen} \beta &= \cos \alpha \\ \text{tg} \alpha \cdot \text{tg} \beta &= 1\end{aligned}$$

⇒ OBS 2:É válida a relação: $\text{tg}(x) = \frac{\text{sen}(x)}{\cos(x)}$

$$\text{tg} \beta = \frac{\text{sen} \beta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{\frac{c}{a}}{\frac{b}{a}} = \frac{c}{b} = \frac{c}{\cancel{a}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{a}}{b} = \frac{c}{b}$$

Exemplo 1: Considere dois ângulos cujas medidas a e b , em graus, são tais que $a + b = 90^\circ$ e $4\text{sen}a - 10\text{sen}b = 0$

Nessas condições, é correto concluir que

- a) $\text{tga} = 1$ e $\text{tgb} = 1$ b) $\text{tga} = 4$ e $\text{tgb} = \frac{1}{4}$ c) $\text{tga} = \frac{1}{4}$ e $\text{tgb} = 4$ d) $\text{tga} = \frac{2}{5}$ e $\text{tgb} = \frac{5}{2}$ ✗ e) $\text{tga} = \frac{5}{2}$ e $\text{tgb} = \frac{2}{5}$

$$4\text{sen}a - 10\text{sen}b = 0$$

$$4\text{sen}a = 10\text{sen}b$$

$$4\text{sen}a = 10 \cdot \cos a$$

$$\frac{\text{sen}a}{\cos a} = \frac{10}{4} \Rightarrow \text{tg}a = \frac{5}{2}$$

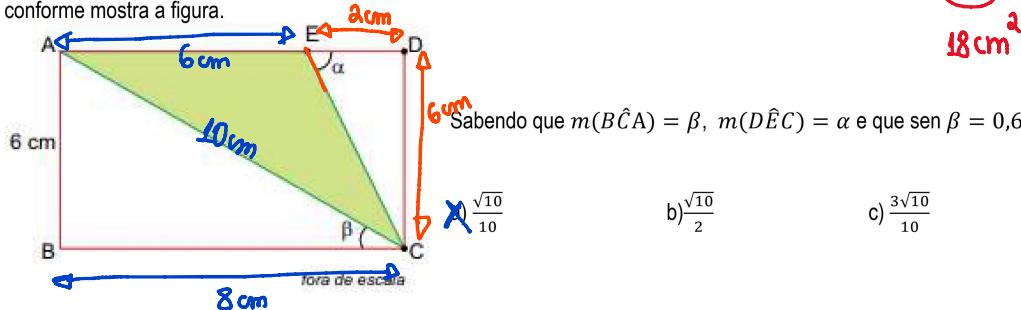
$$\text{tga} \cdot \text{tgb} = 1$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \cdot \text{tgb} = 1$$

$$\text{tgb} = \frac{2}{5}$$

E?

Exemplo 2: (Vunesp 2021) Considere o retângulo ABCD de diagonal AC, e o triângulo ACE, de área igual a 18 cm^2 , sendo E um ponto sobre o lado AD, conforme mostra a figura.



Sabendo que $m(B\hat{C}A) = \beta$, $m(D\hat{E}C) = \alpha$ e que $\sin \beta = 0,6$, o valor do $\cos \alpha$ é:

b) $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$

c) $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$

d) $\frac{1}{3}$

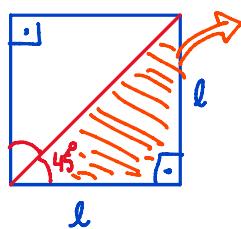
e) $\sqrt{10}$

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$ (TRIÂNGULO) | $\Delta ACE:$ $18 = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$ $b = 6 \text{ cm}$ $AE = 6 \text{ cm}$ | ΔABC $\sin \beta = \frac{6}{AC}$ $0,6 = \frac{6}{AC}$ $AC = \frac{6}{0,6}$ $AC = 10 \text{ cm}$ | ΔABC $10^2 = 6^2 + BC^2$ $100 = 36 + BC^2$ $BC = 8 \text{ cm}$ $AD = 8 \text{ cm}$ | $\Delta EDC:$ $ED = 2 \text{ cm}$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}$ $\Delta EDC:$ $EC^2 = 2^2 + 6^2$ $EC = \sqrt{40} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{10}$ $EC = 2\sqrt{10}$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{10}}$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ |
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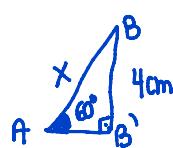
2) ÂNGULOS NOTÁVEIS

São os ângulos fundamentais para a geometria plana e para a trigonometria. Devido a importância deles, é necessário que se decore os seus resultados de seno, cosseno e tangente.

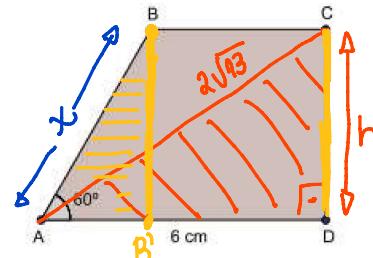
| | 30° | 45° | 60° |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| sen | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ |
| coss | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| tg | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ | 1 | $\sqrt{3}$ |



$$\operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = \frac{l}{l} = 1$$



Exemplo 3: (Vunesp 2021) Em um trapézio retângulo ABCD, o lado AD mede 6 cm e o ângulo $B\hat{A}D$ mede 60° , conforme a figura.



Sabendo-se que a diagonal AC mede $2\sqrt{13}$ cm, a medida do lado AB desse trapézio é:

* ΔACD :

$$(2\sqrt{13})^2 = h^2 + 6^2$$

$$4 \cdot 13 = h^2 + 36 \Rightarrow 52 = h^2 + 36 \Rightarrow h = 4 \text{ cm}$$

* $BB' = CD = 4 \text{ cm}$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen} 60^\circ &= \frac{4}{x} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} &= \frac{4}{x} \\ x &= \frac{8 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$