

## Atividade de diagnóstico

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1.1.  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

Seja  $P$  o período fundamental da função  $f$ .Se  $x \in D_f$ , então  $x + P \in D_f$ .

$$\forall x \in D_f, f(x + P) = f(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in D_f, 2 \sin\left(x + P - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in D_f, \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6} + P\right) = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

Como  $2\pi$  é o período fundamental da função seno,  $P = 2\pi$ . Logo, o período fundamental de  $f$  é igual a  $2\pi$ .

1.2.  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ . Seja  $P$  o período fundamental da função  $f$ .

Se  $x \in D_f$ , então  $x + P \in D_f$ .

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, 1 + \cos(\pi + 2(x + P)) = 1 + \cos(\pi + 2x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \cos(\pi + 2x + 2P) = \cos(\pi + 2x)$$

Como  $2\pi$  é o período fundamental da função cosseno,  $2P = 2\pi$ , pelo que  $P = \pi$ .Logo, o período fundamental de  $f$  é igual a  $\pi$ .

1.3.  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

Seja  $P$  o período fundamental da função  $f$ .Se  $x \in D_f$ , então  $x + P \in D_f$ .

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x + P) = f(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \sin(3x + 3P) = \sin(3x)$$

Como  $2\pi$  é o período fundamental da função seno,

$$3P = 2\pi, \text{ pelo que } P = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

Logo, o período fundamental de  $f$  é igual a  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ .

1.4.  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

Seja  $P$  o período fundamental da função  $f$ .Se  $x \in D_f$ , então  $x + P \in D_f$ .

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \cos\left(\frac{x + P}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \cos\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{P}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

Como  $2\pi$  é o período fundamental da função cosseno,

$$\frac{P}{2} = 2\pi, \text{ pelo que } P = 4\pi.$$

Logo, o período fundamental de  $f$  é igual a  $4\pi$ .

1.5.  $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{x : 4x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\} =$

$$= \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{x : x = \frac{5\pi}{24} + \frac{k\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$$

Seja  $P$  o período fundamental da função  $f$ .Se  $x \in D_f$ , então  $x + P \in D_f$ , sendo

$$\forall x \in D_f, \tan\left(4(x + P) - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\left(4x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

Como  $\pi$  é o período fundamental da função tangente,

$$4P = \pi, \text{ pelo que } P = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Logo, o período fundamental de  $f$  é igual a  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ .

1.6.  $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{x : x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 3k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$

Seja  $P$  o período fundamental da função  $f$ .Se  $x \in D_f$ , então  $x + P \in D_f$ , sendo

$$\forall x \in D_f, \tan\left(\frac{x + P}{3}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in D_f, \tan\left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{P}{3}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$$

Como  $\pi$  é o período fundamental da função tangente,

$$\frac{P}{3} = \pi, \text{ pelo que } P = 3\pi.$$

Logo, o período fundamental de  $f$  é igual a  $3\pi$ .

2.  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ . Seja  $P$  o período fundamental da função  $f$ .

Se  $x \in D_f$ , então  $x + P \in D_f$ .

$$\forall x \in D_f, \cos(a(x + P)) = \cos(ax) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in D_f, \cos(ax + aP) = \cos(ax)$$

Como  $2\pi$  é o período fundamental da função cosseno, $|a|P = 2\pi$ , pois o período de uma função é positivo.

$$|a|P = 2\pi \Leftrightarrow P = \frac{2\pi}{|a|}$$

Logo, o período da função  $f$  definida por  $f(x) = \cos(ax)$ ,

$$a \neq 0 \text{ é } P_0 = \frac{2\pi}{|a|}.$$

3.1.  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ . Se  $x \in D_f$ ,  $2x - \frac{\pi}{2} \in D_f$ . Assim, tem-se:

$$-1 \leq \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq -\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 - 1 \leq 1 - \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq 1 + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq 1 - \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq 2$$

Logo,  $D'_f = [0, 2]$ 

3.2. Seja  $P$  o período fundamental de  $f$ .

Se  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , então  $x + P \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$f(x + P) = f(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - \sin\left(2(x + P) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 - \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2P\right) = \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

Como o período fundamental da função seno é  $2\pi$ , $2P = 2\pi \Leftrightarrow P = \pi$ . Logo, o período fundamental de  $f$  é  $\pi$ .

3.3. a) Como o máximo de  $f$  é 2, tem-se:

$$f(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

A expressão geral dos maximizantes de  $f$  é  $x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

b) Como o mínimo de  $f$  é 0 tem-se:

$$f(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

A expressão geral dos minimizantes de  $f$  é

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

c)  $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{Equação resolvida em 3.3.b)}$$

A expressão geral dos zeros de  $f$  é  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

4.1.  $2\sin x + \sin^2 x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x(2 + \sin x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \vee \sin x = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

4.2.  $\sin^2 x - \frac{3}{2}\sin x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = 1 \vee \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sin x = 1 \vee \sin x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

5.1.  $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - 2\sin(x + \pi)}{2 + \sin x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2\sin(x + \pi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(x + \pi) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sin(x + \pi) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + \pi = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee x + \pi = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} - \pi + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6} - \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

5.2.  $D_f = \mathbb{R}. \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, -x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(-x) = \frac{1 - 2\sin(-x + \pi)}{2 + \sin(-x)} = \frac{1 - 2\sin x}{2 - \sin x}$$

$$-f(x) = -\frac{1 - 2\sin(x + \pi)}{2 + \sin x} = -\frac{1 + 2\sin x}{2 + \sin x} = \frac{-1 - 2\sin x}{2 + \sin x}$$

Logo,  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}: f(-x) \neq -f(x)$ , como, por exemplo:

$$f\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1 - 2\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)}{2 - \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1-1}{\frac{3}{2}} = 0$$

$$-f\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{-1 - 2\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)}{2 + \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{-1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{2 + \frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

Logo, a função  $f$  não é ímpar.

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6.1. Seja  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$-1 \leq \cos(3x) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq -\cos(3x) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - 1 \leq 1 - \cos(3x) \leq 1 + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq 1 - \cos(3x) \leq 2$$

Logo,  $D_f = [0, 2]$ .

6.2.  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ . Seja  $P$  o período fundamental de  $f$ .

$$\forall x \in D_f, x + P \in D_f$$

$$f(x + P) = f(x) \Leftrightarrow 1 - \cos(3(x + P)) = 1 - \cos(3x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(3x + 3P) = \cos(3x)$$

Como o período fundamental da função cosseno é  $2\pi$ ,

$$3P = 2\pi \Leftrightarrow P = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

Logo, o período fundamental de  $f$  é  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ .

6.3. a) Como o máximo de  $f$  é 2, tem-se:

$$f(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \cos(3x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\cos(3x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos(3x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

A expressão geral dos maximizantes de  $f$  é

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

b) Como o mínimo de  $f$  é 0, tem-se:

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \cos(3x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(3x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

A expressão geral dos zeros de  $f$  é  $x = \frac{2k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

c) A expressão geral dos zeros de  $f$  é igual à expressão geral dos minimizantes de  $f$ , pois é também o conjunto-solução da equação  $f(x) = 0$ .

A expressão geral dos zeros de  $f$  é  $x = \frac{2k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

7.1.  $\cos^2 x + \cos x = 0 \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x(\cos x + 1) = 0 \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\cos x = 0 \vee \cos x + 1 = 0) \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\cos x = 0 \vee \cos x = -1) \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \vee x = \pi$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

**7.2.**  $\sin x = \cos(2x) \Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos(2x) \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x = 2x + 2k\pi \vee \frac{\pi}{2} - x = -2x + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right) \wedge$   
 $\wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \left(-3x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right) \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi]$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \left(x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right) \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi]$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6} \vee x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$   
 $S = \left\{\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right\}$   
 $k=0: x = \frac{\pi}{6}; x = -\frac{\pi}{2} < 0$   
 $k=1: x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{6}; x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$   
 $k=2: x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{9\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{2}; x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 4\pi > 2\pi$   
 $k=3: x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi > 2\pi$   
 $k=-1: x = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\pi < 0$

**8.1.**  $D_f = \mathbb{R}. \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, -x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $f(-x) = 1 - \cos(-2 \times (-x) + 3\pi) = 1 - \cos(2x + 3\pi)$   
 $= 1 - \cos(-(2x + 3\pi)) = 1 - \cos(-2x - 3\pi) =$   
 $= 1 - \cos(-2x - 3\pi + 6\pi) = 1 - \cos(-2x + 3\pi) = f(x)$   
 Como  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, -x \in \mathbb{R} \wedge f(-x) = f(x)$ , então  $f$  é uma função par.

**8.2.**  $\sin(2x_0) = \frac{3}{5} \wedge x_0 \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$   
 $f(x_0) = 1 - \cos(-2x_0 + 3\pi) =$   
 $= 1 - \cos(-2x_0 + \pi) = 1 + \cos(2x_0)$   
 Como  $\sin(2x_0) = \frac{3}{5}$  e  $\sin^2(2x_0) + \cos^2(2x_0) = 1$ , tem-se:

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 + \cos^2(2x_0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2(2x_0) = 1 - \frac{9}{25} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos^2(2x_0) = \frac{16}{25}$$

Como  $x_0 \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] \Leftrightarrow 2x_0 \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ ,  $\cos(2x_0) = \frac{4}{5}$

Assim,  $f(x_0) = 1 + \cos(2x_0) = 1 + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{9}{5}$ .

**9.1.**  $D_f = \left\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x - \frac{\pi}{4} \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$   
 $= \left\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\} =$   
 $= \left\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$   
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{x : x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$

Se  $x \in D_f$ , então  $x - \frac{\pi}{4} \in D_f$ . Logo, como

$$D'_{\tan} = \mathbb{R}, D'_f = \mathbb{R}.$$

**9.2.** Se  $P_0$  o período fundamental de  $f$ . Tem-se:

$$\forall x \in D_f, x + P_0 \in D_f$$

$$f(x + P_0) = f(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan\left(x + P_0 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 = \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} + P_0\right) = \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

Como o período fundamental da função tangente é  $\pi$ ,  $P_0 = \pi$ .

Logo, o período fundamental de  $f$  é  $\pi$ .

**9.3.**  $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi \vee x = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

A expressão geral dos zeros de  $f$  é  $x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

**9.4.**  $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos x$

$$f(x - \pi) = 1 \wedge x \in \left] \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan\left(x - \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 = 1 \wedge x \in \left] \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0 \wedge x \in \left] \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in \left] \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in \left] \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right[ \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

Assim:

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos x = \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) =$$

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

$$k=0: x = \frac{\pi}{4} < \pi; k=1: x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi = \frac{5\pi}{4} \in 3^\circ\text{Q}$$

$$k=2: x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi > \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

**10.1.**  $\tan(3x) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) \Leftrightarrow 3x = \frac{\pi}{7} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{21} + \frac{k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**10.2.**  $\sqrt{3} + \tan\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**10.3.**  $\tan^2 x = \tan x \Leftrightarrow \tan^2 x - \tan x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

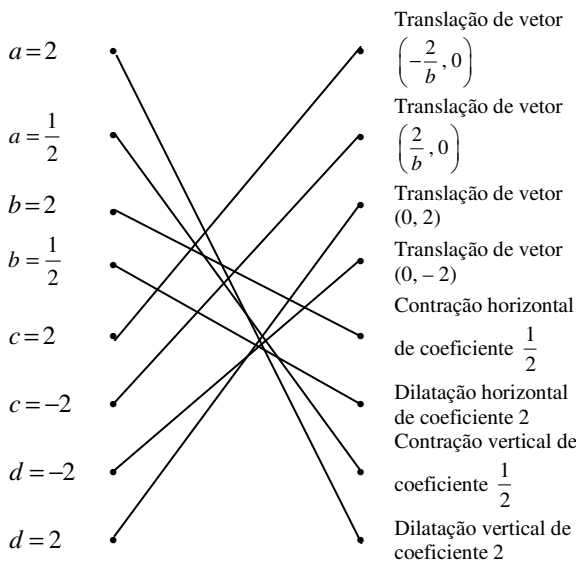
$$\Leftrightarrow \tan x(\tan x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan x = 0 \vee \tan x = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = k\pi \vee x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Atividade inicial

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1.  $a = 2: f(x) = 2\cos(bx + c) + d$   
 $a = \frac{1}{2}: f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\cos(bx + c) + d$   
 $b = 2: f(x) = a\cos(2x + c) + d$   
 $b = \frac{1}{2}: f(x) = a\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x + c\right) + d$   
 $c = 2: f(x) = a\cos(bx + 2) + d = a\cos\left[b\left(x + \frac{2}{b}\right)\right] + d$   
 $c = -2: f(x) = a\cos(bx - 2) + d = a\cos\left[b\left(x - \frac{2}{b}\right)\right] + d$   
 $d = -2: f(x) = a\cos(bx + c) - 2$   
 $d = 2: f(x) = a\cos(bx + c) + 2$



2.1.  $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}\cos\left(\frac{x+\pi}{2}\right) + 4 = \frac{2}{3}\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(x+\pi)\right] + 4$

O gráfico de  $f$  obtém-se do gráfico de  $g$  por uma contração vertical de coeficiente  $\frac{2}{3}$  seguida de uma dilatação horizontal de coeficiente 2 e de uma translação de vetor  $(-\pi, 4)$

2.2. Seja  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 &\Leftrightarrow -1 \leq \cos\left(\frac{x+\pi}{2}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3} \times (-1) \leq \frac{2}{3} \cos\left(\frac{x+\pi}{2}\right) \leq \frac{2}{3} \times 1 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow -\frac{2}{3} + 4 \leq \frac{2}{3} \cos\left(\frac{x+\pi}{2}\right) + 4 \leq \frac{2}{3} + 4 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{10}{3} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{14}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Logo,  $D'_f = \left[\frac{10}{3}, \frac{14}{3}\right]$ .

Como o período fundamental da função cosseno é  $2\pi$ ,  $P_0 = 2 \times 2\pi = 4\pi$ , pois obteve-se de  $g$  por uma dilatação horizontal de coeficiente 2.

Logo, o período fundamental de  $f$  é  $P_0 = 4\pi$ .

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- 1.1.  $f(x) = 2\cos x + 2\sqrt{3}\sin x = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x\right) = 4\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\cos x + \cos\frac{\pi}{6}\sin x\right) = 4\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$
- 1.2.  $f(x) = \sqrt{2}\cos x + \sqrt{2}\sin x = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin x\right) = 2\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\cos x + \cos\frac{\pi}{4}\sin x\right) = 2\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$
- 1.3.  $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\sin x}{3} = \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{3\cos x}{\sqrt{3}} - \sin x\right) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{3}$   
 $= \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x - \frac{1}{2}\sin x\right) = \frac{2}{3}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{6}\cos x - \sin\frac{\pi}{6}\sin x\right) = \frac{2}{3}\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$
- 1.4.  $f(x) = \sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos x\right) = \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos x\right) = \sqrt{2}\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\sin x - \cos\frac{\pi}{4}\sin x\right) = \sqrt{2}\left(-\cos\frac{\pi}{4}\cos x - \sin\frac{\pi}{4}\sin x\right) = \sqrt{2}\left(-\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \sqrt{2}\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi\right) = \sqrt{2}\cos\left(x + \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$  (Por exemplo)

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- 2.1.  $\sin\frac{\pi}{7}\cos x + \cos\frac{\pi}{7}\sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{7}\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{7} = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee x + \frac{\pi}{7} = \pi + \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{7} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{7\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{7} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{13\pi}{42} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{43\pi}{42} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$
- 2.2.  $\sqrt{2}\sin x + \sqrt{2}\cos x = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos x\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4}\sin x + \sin\frac{\pi}{4}\cos x\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{7\pi}{12} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.3. \quad \cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x = -\sqrt{2} &\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \cos \left( \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee x - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee x = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{13\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \vee x = -\frac{5\pi}{12} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.4. \quad \sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 3.1. \quad \cos(2x) + 3 \cos x = -2 &\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + 3 \cos x = -2 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{4} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos x = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{4} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = -1 \vee \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos x = -1 \vee \cos x = \cos \left( \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \pi + 2k\pi \vee x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee \\
 &\quad \vee x = -\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pi + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$k=0: x = \pi; x = \frac{2\pi}{3}; x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} < 0$$

$$k=1: x = \pi + 2\pi > 2\pi; x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi > 2\pi; x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{Em } [0, 2\pi]: S = \left\{ \frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{4\pi}{3} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.2. \quad \sin(4x) + \cos(2x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \sin(2 \times 2x) + \cos(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin(2x) \cos(2x) + \cos(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) (2 \sin(2x) + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = 0 \vee 2 \sin(2x) + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = 0 \vee \sin(2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = 0 \vee \sin(2x) = \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \vee 2x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee \\
 &\quad \vee 2x = \pi + \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi \vee x = \frac{7\pi}{12} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$k=0: x = \frac{\pi}{4}; x = \frac{7\pi}{12}; x = -\frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$k=1: x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4}; x = \frac{7\pi}{12} + \pi = \frac{19\pi}{12}$$

$$k=-1: x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{4}; x = \frac{7\pi}{12} - \pi = -\frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$k=-2: x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Em } \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]: S = \left\{ -\frac{5\pi}{12}, -\frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$$

$$3.3. \quad \cos(2x) = \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + x \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{4} + x + 2k\pi \vee 2x = -\frac{\pi}{4} - x + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee 3x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$k=0: x = \frac{\pi}{4}; x = -\frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$k=1: x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi; x = -\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{7\pi}{12}$$

$$k=2: x = -\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{15\pi}{12} = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$k=3: x = -\frac{\pi}{12} + 2\pi = \frac{23\pi}{12}$$

$$k=-1: x = \frac{\pi}{4} - 2\pi = -\frac{7\pi}{4}; x = -\frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{9\pi}{12} = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Em } [-\pi, 2\pi]: S = \left\{ -\frac{3\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{23\pi}{12} \right\}$$

$$4.1. \quad \cos x + 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left| \cos x = \cos \left( 2 \times \frac{x}{2} \right) \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+32}}{4} \Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 6}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{x}{2} = -2 \vee \cos \frac{x}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 4k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$4.2. \quad \sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = \sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

4.3.  $\cos(2x) = \sin x \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \sin x \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x - \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow -2\sin^2 x - \sin x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{-4} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1 \pm 3}{-4} \Leftrightarrow \sin x = -1 \vee \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \sin x = -1 \vee \sin x = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

4.4.  $\sin(4x)\cos x - \sin x\cos(4x) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \sin(4x - x) = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 3x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee 3x = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

4.5.  $\sin x + \sin(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x + 2\sin x\cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \sin x(1 + 2\cos x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \vee 1 + 2\cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \vee \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x = k\pi \vee x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee x = -\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x = k\pi \vee x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

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5.1.  $\cos(3x) = \cos(2x+x) = \cos(2x)\cos x - \sin(2x)\sin x =$   
 $= (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)\cos x - 2\sin x\cos x\sin x =$   
 $= \cos^3 x - \sin^2 x\cos x - 2\sin^2 x\cos x =$   
 $= \cos^3 x - 3\sin^2 x\cos x =$   
 $= \cos^3 x - 3(1 - \cos^2 x)\cos x =$   
 $= \cos^3 x - 3\cos x + 3\cos^3 x = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$

5.2.  $\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y) =$   
 $= \cos x\cos y - \sin x\sin y + \cos x\cos y + \sin x\sin y =$   
 $= 2\cos x\cos y$

5.3.  $\frac{1 + \sin(2x)}{\cos(2x)} = \frac{1 + 2\sin x\cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} =$   
 $= \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2\sin x\cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} =$   
 $= \frac{(\cos x + \sin x)^2}{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)} = \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x}$

6.  $\cos x = \cos\left(2 \times \frac{x}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \left(1 - \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \Leftrightarrow 1 + \cos x = 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 + \cos x \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$

Logo,  $\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$

7.1.  $\tan(2x) = \frac{\sin(2x)}{\cos(2x)} = \frac{2\sin x\cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \frac{2\sin x\cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} =$   
 $= \frac{2 \times \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{1 - \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2} = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$

7.2.  $\tan(x-y) = \frac{\sin(x-y)}{\cos(x-y)} = \frac{\sin x\cos y - \sin y\cos x}{\cos x\cos y + \sin x\sin y} =$   
 $= \frac{\frac{\sin x\cos y - \sin y\cos x}{\cos x\cos y}}{\frac{\cos x\cos y + \sin x\sin y}{\cos x\cos y}} = \frac{\frac{\sin x\cos y}{\cos x\cos y} - \frac{\sin y\cos x}{\cos x\cos y}}{\frac{\cos x\cos y}{\cos x\cos y} + \frac{\sin x\sin y}{\cos x\cos y}} =$   
 $= \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x\tan y}$

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8.1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{x} = 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{5x} =$   $\left| \begin{array}{l} y = 5x \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right.$   
 $= 5 \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 5 \times 1 = 5$

8.2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(2x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin(2x)}{\cos(2x)}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x \times \cos(2x)} =$   
 $= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(2x)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} =$   $\left| \begin{array}{l} y = 2x \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right.$   
 $= 2 \times \frac{1}{\cos 0} \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 2 \times 1 \times 1 = 2$

8.3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(3x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin(3x)}{\cos(3x)}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\cos(3x)\sin x} =$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(3x)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sin x} =$   
 $= 1 \times 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin(3x)}{3x} \times \frac{x}{\sin x} \right) =$   
 $= 3 \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{3x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} =$   
 $= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{3x} \times \frac{1}{1} =$   $\left| \begin{array}{l} y = 3x \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right.$   
 $= 3 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} \times 1 = 3 \times 1 = 3$

8.4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\alpha x)}{\beta x} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\alpha x)}{\alpha x} =$   $\left| \begin{array}{l} y = \alpha x \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right.$   
 $= \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \times 1 = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$

8.5. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\alpha x)}{\beta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{0}}{\frac{0}{0}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\alpha x)}{\cos(\alpha x) \beta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\alpha x)}{\beta x \cos(\alpha x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(\alpha x)} \times \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\alpha x)}{\alpha x} =$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \times 1 = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

8.6. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi + x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

8.7. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2x\right)}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin(2x)}{3x} = -\frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = -\frac{2}{3} \times 1 = -\frac{2}{3}$$

8.8. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2x} \times \sin(4x) \right] = 2\pi \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(4x)}{4x} =$$

$$= 2\pi \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 2\pi \times 1 = 2\pi \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y = 4x \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right.$$

8.9. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{x} \times \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{x}}{\frac{\pi}{x}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{x}}{\frac{\pi}{x}} = \frac{\pi}{3} \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin y}{y} = \frac{\pi}{3} \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{\pi}{x} \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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8.10. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{2x - \pi} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + y\right)}{2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + y\right) - \pi} =$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} y = x - \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + y \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin y}{\pi + 2y - \pi} = -\frac{1}{2} \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = -\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

8.11. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x + \sin(2x)}{1 + \cos(2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x + 2 \sin x \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x (1 + 2 \sin x)}{1 + \cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x (1 + 2 \sin x)}{2 \cos^2 x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + 2 \sin x}{2 \cos x} = \frac{1 + 2 \times 1}{2 \times 0^+} = \frac{3}{0^+} = +\infty$$

8.12. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \tan x}{\cos(2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{0}{0}}{\frac{0}{0}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x (\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos x (\cos x + \sin x)} = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

9.1. Sabe-se que toda a função polinomial é contínua em  $\mathbb{R}$ , assim como a função cosseno. Assim, para  $x < 0$  e  $x > 0$ ,  $f$  é contínua por ser definida pela composta, soma e quociente de funções contínuas.

No ponto  $x=0$ , tem-se:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{x(1 + \cos x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x(1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x(1 + \cos x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = 1 \times \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x + \sin(\pi x)}{x + 1} = \frac{0 + 0}{1} = 0 = f(0)$$

Assim,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$ .

Como existe  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ,  $f$  é contínua no ponto 0.

Conclui-se que  $f$  é contínua em  $\mathbb{R}$ .

9.2. Já vimos que  $f$  é contínua em  $\mathbb{R}$  pelo que o seu gráfico não admite qualquer assíntota vertical.

Vamos averiguar a existência de assíntotas não verticais: ( $y = mx + b$ )

Quando  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ :

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin(\pi x)}{x(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin(\pi x)}{x(x+1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x(x+1)} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{x(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x+1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{x^2 + x} =$$

$$= 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \sin(\pi x) \times \frac{1}{x^2 + x} \right] = 0$$

atendendo a que  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, -1 \leq \sin(\pi x) \leq 1$  e  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x} = 0$  (produto de uma função limitada por uma função de limite nulo).

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin(\pi x)}{x + 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x+1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \sin(\pi x) \times \frac{1}{x+1} \right] = 1 + 0 = 1$$

atendendo, novamente, a que  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, -1 \leq \sin(\pi x) \leq 1$  e  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x+1} = 0$  (produto de uma função limitada por uma função de limite nulo).

A reta de equação  $y = 1$  é uma assíntota ao gráfico de  $f$  para  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ .

Para  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ :

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ (1 - \cos x) \frac{1}{x^2} \right] = 0$$

dado que  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, 0 \leq 1 - \cos x \leq 2$ , e  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{x^2} = 0$  (produto de uma função limitada por uma função de limite nulo).

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ (1 - \cos x) \frac{1}{x} \right] = 0$$

(produto de uma função limitada por uma função de limite nulo)

A reta de equação  $y = 0$  é uma assíntota ao gráfico de  $f$  para  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ .

Logo, o gráfico de  $f$  tem duas assíntotas.

9.3.  $f$  é contínua em  $\mathbb{R}$  e, portanto, é contínua em  $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right]$ .

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + 1}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}}{\frac{3}{2} + 1} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} - 1}{\frac{3}{2} + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Como  $f$  é contínua em  $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right]$  e  $f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) < \frac{1}{2} < f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ , pelo

Teorema de Bolzano-Cauchy a equação  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$  admite,

pelo menos, uma solução no intervalo  $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right]$ .

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10.1.  $f'(x) = (\sin(-2x+1))' = (-2x+1)' \cos(-2x+1) =$   
 $= -2 \cos(-2x+1)$

10.2.  $f'(x) = (x^2 - \sin(2x))' = (x^2)' - (2x)' \cos(2x) =$   
 $= 2x - 2 \cos(2x)$

10.3.  $f'(x) = (x^2 \sin x)' = (x^2)' \sin x + x^2 (\sin x)' =$   
 $= 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x$

10.4.  $f'(x) = (3 \sin^2(x+2))' = 3 \times 2 \sin(x+2) \times (\sin(x+2))' =$   
 $= 6 \sin(x+2) \times (x+2) \cos(x+2) =$   
 $= 6 \sin(x+2) \cos(x+2) =$   
 $= 3 \times 2 \sin(x+2) \cos(x+2) = 3 \sin(2x+4)$

10.5.  $f'(x) = (3 \sin(x+2)^2)' = 3((x+2)') \cos(x+2)^2 =$   
 $= 3 \times 2(x+2)(x+2)' \cos(x+2)^2 =$   
 $= 6(x+2) \cos(x+2)^2$

10.6.  $f'(x) = (x \sin x^2 + 2 \sin(2x))' =$   
 $= x' \sin x^2 + x (\sin x^2)' + 2(2x)' \cos(2x) =$   
 $= \sin x^2 + x \times (x^2)' \cos x^2 + 2 \times 2 \cos(2x) =$   
 $= \sin x^2 + 2x^2 \cos x^2 + 4 \cos(2x)$

10.7.  $f'(x) = (\cos^3 x)' = 3 \cos^2 x \times (\cos x)' = -3 \cos^2 x \sin x$

10.8.  $f'(x) = (-\cos^4 x)' = -4 \cos^3 x \times (\cos x)' = 4 \cos^3 x \sin x$

10.9.  $f'(x) = (-\cos^3 x^3)' = -3 \cos^2 x^3 \times (\cos x^3)' =$   
 $= -3(\cos^2 x^3) \times (x^3)' \times (-\sin x^3) =$   
 $= 3(\cos^2 x^3) \times 3x^2 \sin x^3 =$   
 $= 9x^2 \cos^2 x^3 \sin x^3$

10.10.  $f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{1+\cos x}\right)' =$   
 $= \frac{1' \times (1+\cos x) - 1 \times (1+\cos x)'}{(1+\cos x)^2} =$   
 $= \frac{0 - (-\sin x)}{(1+\cos x)^2} = \frac{\sin x}{(1+\cos x)^2}$

10.11.  $f'(x) = \left(\frac{2-\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' =$   
 $= \frac{(2-\sin x)' \cos x - (2-\sin x)(\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} =$   
 $= \frac{-\cos x \cos x - (2-\sin x)(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} =$   
 $= \frac{-\cos^2 x + 2 \sin x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} =$   
 $= \frac{2 \sin x - (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2 \sin x - 1}{\cos^2 x}$

10.12.  $f'(x) = \left(\frac{\cos x}{1-\sin x}\right)' =$   
 $= \frac{(\cos x)'(1-\sin x) - \cos x(1-\sin x)'}{(1-\sin x)^2} =$   
 $= \frac{-\sin x(1-\sin x) - \cos x(-\cos x)}{(1-\sin x)^2} =$   
 $= \frac{-\sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{(1-\sin x)^2} = \frac{1-\sin x}{(1-\sin x)^2} = \frac{1}{1-\sin x}$

10.13.  $f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\cos x - 1}\right)' = \frac{1'(\cos x - 1) - 1 \times (\cos x - 1)'}{(\cos x - 1)^2} =$   
 $= \frac{\sin x}{(\cos x - 1)^2}$

10.14.  $f'(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x}\right)' =$   
 $= \frac{(\sin x - \cos x)'(\sin x + \cos x) -$   
 $\quad -(\sin x - \cos x)(\sin x + \cos x)'}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} =$   
 $= \frac{(\cos x + \sin x)(\sin x + \cos x) -$   
 $\quad -(\sin x - \cos x)(\cos x - \sin x)}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} =$   
 $= \frac{+\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x +$   
 $\quad + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} =$   
 $= \frac{1+1}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = \frac{2}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10.15. \quad f'(x) &= \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-\cos x}} \right)' = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{1-\cos x} \right)'}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{1-\cos x}}} = \\
 &= \frac{1' \times (1-\cos x) - 1 \times (1-\cos x)'}{(1-\cos x)^2} = \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{1-\cos x}}}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{1-\cos x}}} = \\
 &= \frac{-\sin x}{(1-\cos x)^2} = \frac{-\sin x}{(1-\cos x)^2} = \frac{\sin x \sqrt{1-\cos x}}{2(1-\cos x)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$11.1. \quad f'(x) = \left( 2 \tan \frac{1}{x} \right)' = 2 \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)' \left( 1 + \tan^2 \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{2}{x^2} \left( 1 + \tan^2 \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11.2. \quad f'(x) &= \left( \tan^2(x^2+2) \right)' = 2 \tan(x^2+2) \times \left( \tan(x^2+2) \right)' = \\
 &= 2 \tan(x^2+2) \times \frac{(x^2+2)'}{\cos^2(x^2+2)} = \frac{2 \times 2x \tan(x^2+2)}{\cos^2(x^2+2)} = \\
 &= \frac{4x \sin(x^2+2)}{\cos^2(x^2+2)} = \frac{4x \sin(x^2+2)}{\cos^3(x^2+2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11.3. \quad f'(x) &= \left( \tan(x \sin^2 x) \right)' = \frac{(x \sin^2 x)'}{\cos^2(x \sin^2 x)} = \\
 &= \frac{x' \sin^2 x + x(\sin^2 x)'}{\cos^2(x \sin^2 x)} = \frac{\sin^2 x + 2x \sin x (\sin x)'}{\cos^2(x \sin^2 x)} = \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 x + x \times 2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^2(x \sin^2 x)} = \frac{\sin^2 x + x \sin(2x)}{\cos^2(x \sin^2 x)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11.4. \quad f'(x) &= \left( \tan x + \frac{1}{\tan x} \right)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1' \tan x - 1 \times (\tan x)'}{\tan^2 x} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = -\frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \frac{-\cos(2x)}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 12.1. \quad f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+h\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos\left(2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+h\right)\right) - \left(1 + \cos\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos(\pi + 2h) - 1 - \cos \pi}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\pi + 2h) + 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos(2h) + 1}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos(2h))(1 + \cos(2h))}{h(1 + \cos(2h))} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2(2h)}{h(1 + \cos(2h))} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(2h)}{h(1 + \cos(2h))} = \\
 &= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2h)}{2h} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2h)}{1 + \cos(2h)} = \begin{cases} y = 2h \\ \text{Se } h \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \\
 &= 2 \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} \times \frac{0}{1+1} = 2 \times 1 \times 0 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.2. \quad f'(0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h + \sin \frac{h}{2} - 0}{h} = \begin{matrix} f(0) = 0 + \sin 0 \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{h} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}} = \begin{matrix} y = \frac{h}{2} \\ \text{Se } h \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12.3. \quad f'(\pi) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\pi+h) - f(\pi)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \tan(2(\pi+h)) - 1}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(2\pi+2h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(2h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin(2h)}{\cos(2h)}}{h} = \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2h)}{h \cos(2h)} = 2 \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2h)}{2h} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(2h)} = \begin{matrix} y = 2h \\ \text{Se } h \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix} \\
 &= 2 \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} \times \frac{1}{1} = 2 \times 1 \times 1 = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13. \quad D_f &= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : kx \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + m\pi, m \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = \\
 &= \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x = \frac{\pi}{2k} + \frac{m\pi}{k}, m \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall x \in D_f, x + P_0 \in D_f$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x + P_0) &= f(x) \Leftrightarrow \tan[k(x + P_0)] = \tan(kx) \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \tan(kx + kP_0) = \tan(kx)
 \end{aligned}$$

Como a função tangente é periódica de período fundamental  $\pi$ ,  $kP_0 = \pi \Leftrightarrow P_0 = \frac{\pi}{k}$ .

Logo,  $f$  é uma função periódica de período fundamental

$$P_0 = \frac{\pi}{k}.$$

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14.1.  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ . As funções definidas por  $\cos(2x)$  e  $\cos x$  são periódicas de período fundamental  $P_1 = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$  e  $P_2 = 2\pi$ , respetivamente.

Dado que  $2P_1 = P_2$ , pode concluir-se que  $2\pi$  é período das funções. Logo, a função  $f$  tem período fundamental menor ou igual a  $2\pi$ .

Assim, vamos fazer o estudo pedido no intervalo  $[0, 2\pi[$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \left( \frac{\cos(2x)}{2} - \cos x \right)' = \frac{-2 \sin(2x)}{2} - (-\sin x) = \\
 &= -\sin(2x) + \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\sin(2x) + \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2\sin x \cos x + \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\sin x(2\cos x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \vee \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

No intervalo  $]0, 2\pi[$ :

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \frac{\pi}{6} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6} \vee x = \pi$$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{3}$		$\pi$		$\frac{5\pi}{3}$		$2\pi$
$f'$	0	-	0	+	0	-	0	+	
$f$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\searrow$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\nearrow$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\searrow$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\nearrow$	
	Máx.		Mín.		Máx.		Mín.		

No intervalo  $]0, 2\pi[$ :

$f$  é estritamente decrescente em  $\left]0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right[$  e em  $\left] \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right[$  e estritamente crescente em  $\left] \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi \right[$  e em  $\left] \frac{5\pi}{3}, 2\pi \right[$ .

$f$  tem um máximo relativo igual a  $-\frac{1}{2}$  para  $x = 0$ , um máximo relativo (e absoluto) igual a  $\frac{3}{2}$  para  $x = \pi$  e um mínimo relativo (e absoluto) igual a  $-\frac{3}{4}$  para  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$  e  $x = \frac{5\pi}{3}$ .

14.2.  $D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 1 - \cos x \neq 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \cos x \neq 1\} =$   
 $= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

As funções definidas por  $\sin x$  e  $\cos x$  são periódicas de período  $2\pi$ . Logo, a função  $f$  é periódica de período fundamental menor ou igual a  $2\pi$ .

Como  $f$  não está definida em  $x = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ , vamos fazer o seu estudo em  $]0, 2\pi[$ .

$$f'(x) = \left( \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \cos x} \right)' =$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \sin x)'(1 - \cos x) - (1 + \sin x)(1 - \cos x)'}{(1 - \cos x)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos x(1 - \cos x) - (1 + \sin x) \times \sin x}{(1 - \cos x)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos x - \cos^2 x - \sin x + \sin^2 x}{(1 - \cos x)^2} = \frac{\cos x - \sin x - 1}{(1 - \cos x)^2}$$

Em  $]0, 2\pi[$ :

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x - \sin x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x - \sin x = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + x \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} + x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee \frac{\pi}{4} + x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$(x \in ]0, 2\pi[)$

$x$	0		$\frac{3\pi}{2}$		$2\pi$
$f'$		-	0	+	
$f$		$\searrow$	0	$\nearrow$	
			Mín.		

No intervalo  $]0, 2\pi[$ :  $f$  é estritamente decrescente no

intervalo  $\left]0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right[$  e estritamente crescente no intervalo

$\left] \frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi \right[$ .  $f$  tem um mínimo relativo (e absoluto) igual a 0 para  $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

14.3.  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ . As funções definidas por  $\cos x$  e  $\sin(2x)$  são periódicas de período fundamental  $P_1 = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$  e  $P_2 = 2\pi$ , respectivamente. Dado que  $P_2 = 2P_1$ , pode concluir-se que  $2\pi$  é período das duas funções. Logo, a função  $f$  tem período fundamental menor ou igual a  $2\pi$ . Vamos, por exemplo, fazer o estudo pedido no intervalo  $]0, 2\pi[$ .

$$f'(x) = (2\cos x + \sin(2x))' = -2\sin x + 2\cos(2x)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2\sin x + 2\cos(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x(2x) - \sin x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x - \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = -1 \vee \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

Em  $]0, 2\pi[$ :  $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6} \vee x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{6}$		$\frac{5\pi}{6}$		$\frac{3\pi}{2}$		$2\pi$
$f'$	2	+	0	-	0	+	0	+	
$f$	Mín.	$\nearrow$	Máx.	$\searrow$	Mín.	$\nearrow$	0	$\nearrow$	

$$f(0) = 2; f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}; f\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}; f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$f$  é estritamente crescente em  $\left]0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right[$  e em  $\left] \frac{5\pi}{6}, 2\pi \right[$  e

estritamente decrescente em  $\left] \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right[$ .  $f$  tem um máximo relativo (e absoluto) igual a  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$  para  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , um mínimo relativo (e absoluto) igual a  $-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$  para  $x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$  e um mínimo relativo igual a 2 para  $x = 0$ .

15.1.  $f'(x) = (x + \cos(2x))' = 1 - 2\sin(2x)$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2\sin(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee 2x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Como  $x \in [0, \pi]$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{12} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ .

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{12}$		$\frac{5\pi}{12}$		$\pi$
$f'$	1	+	0	-	0	+	1
$f$	1	$\nearrow$		$\searrow$		$\nearrow$	$\pi+1$
	Mín.		Máx.		Mín.		Máx.

$$f(0) = 1; f\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\pi}{12} + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi + 6\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

$$f\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{12} + \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{5\pi - 6\sqrt{3}}{12}; f(\pi) = \pi + 1$$

$f$  é estritamente crescente em  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{12}\right]$  e em  $\left[\frac{5\pi}{12}, \pi\right]$  e estritamente decrescente em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}\right]$ .  $f$  tem um mínimo relativo igual a 1 para  $x=0$ , um mínimo relativo (e absoluto) igual a  $\frac{5\pi - 6\sqrt{3}}{12}$  para  $x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ , um máximo relativo igual a  $\frac{\pi + 6\sqrt{3}}{12}$  para  $x = \frac{\pi}{12}$  e um máximo relativo (e absoluto) igual a  $\pi + 1$  para  $x = \pi$ .

$$f''(x) = (1 - 2\sin(2x))' = -4\cos(2x)$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -4\cos(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Como  $x \in [0, \pi]$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{4} \vee x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{4}$		$\frac{3\pi}{4}$		$\pi$
$f''$	-	-	0	+	0	-	-
$f$	1	$\cap$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\cup$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\cap$	$\pi+1$
		P.I.		P.I.			

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ e } f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \cos\frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

O gráfico de  $f$  tem a concavidade voltada para baixo em  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$  e em  $\left[\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi\right]$  e voltada para cima em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$ .

Os pontos de coordenadas  $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  e  $\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$  são pontos de inflexão do gráfico de  $f$ .

15.2.  $D_f = [0, \pi]$

$$f'(x) = (\sqrt{3}x - \sin(2x))' = \sqrt{3} - 2\cos(2x)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3} - 2\cos(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee 2x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Como  $x \in [0, \pi]$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{12} \vee x = \frac{11\pi}{12}$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{12}$		$\frac{11\pi}{12}$		$\pi$
$f'$	-	-	0	+	0	-	-
$f$	0	$\searrow$		$\nearrow$		$\searrow$	
		Mín.		Máx.			

$$f(0) = 0 - \sin 0 = 0$$

$$f(\pi) = \pi\sqrt{3} - 2\sin(2\pi) = \pi\sqrt{3}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{12} - \sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{12} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3} - 6}{12}$$

$$f\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{11\pi\sqrt{3}}{12} - \sin\frac{11\pi}{6} = \frac{11\pi\sqrt{3}}{12} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11\pi\sqrt{3} + 6}{12}$$

$f$  é estritamente decrescente em  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{12}\right]$  e em  $\left[\frac{11\pi}{12}, \pi\right]$  e

estritamente crescente em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12}\right]$ .  $f$  tem um máximo

relativo igual a 0 para  $x=0$ , um máximo relativo (e absoluto) igual a  $\frac{11\pi\sqrt{3} + 6}{12}$  para  $x = \frac{11\pi}{12}$ , um mínimo

relativo (e absoluto) igual a  $\frac{\pi\sqrt{3} - 6}{12}$  para  $x = \frac{\pi}{12}$  e um

mínimo relativo igual a  $\pi\sqrt{3}$  para  $x = \pi$ .

$$f''(x) = (\sqrt{3} - 2\cos(2x))' = 4\sin(2x)$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\sin(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Como  $x \in [0, \pi]$ ,  $x = 0 \vee x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \pi$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{2}$		$\pi$
$f''$	0	+	0	-	0
$f$	0	$\cup$	$\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\cap$	$\pi\sqrt{3}$
			P.I.		

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin\pi = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

No intervalo  $[0, \pi]$ : o gráfico de  $f$  tem a concavidade

voltada para cima em  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  e voltada para baixo em

$\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ . O ponto de coordenadas  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$  é um ponto de inflexão.

15.3.  $f'(x) = (\cos^4 x - \sin^4 x)' =$

$$= 4\cos^3 x \times (\cos x)' - 4\sin^3 x \times (\sin x)' =$$

$$= -4\sin x \cos^3 x - 4\cos x \sin^3 x =$$

$$= -4\sin x \cos x (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) = -2 \times 2\sin x \cos x =$$

$$= -2\sin(2x)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2\sin(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

No intervalo  $[0, \pi]$ :  $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \pi$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{2}$		$\pi$
$f'$	0	-	0	+	0
$f$	1	$\searrow$	-1	$\nearrow$	1

$$f(0) = \cos^2 - \sin^2 0 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$f(\pi) = \cos^2 \pi - \sin^2 \pi = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$f$  é estritamente decrescente em  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  e estritamente

crescente em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ .

$f$  tem um máximo relativo (e absoluto) igual a 1 para  $x=0$  e  $x=\pi$  e um mínimo relativo (e absoluto) igual a

$-1$  para  $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$f''(x) = (-2\sin(2x))' = -4\cos(2x)$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -4\cos(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

No intervalo  $[0, \pi]$ :  $f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \vee x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{4}$		$\frac{3\pi}{4}$		$\pi$
$f''$	-	-	0	+	0	-	-
$f$	1	$\cap$	0	$\cup$	0	$\cap$	1
			P.I.		P.I.		

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin^4 \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{4} - \sin^4 \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

O gráfico de  $f$  tem a concavidade voltada para baixo em  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$  e em  $\left[\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi\right]$  e voltada para cima em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$ .

Os pontos de coordenadas  $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right)$  e  $\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, 0\right)$  são pontos de inflexão.

**15.4.**  $f'(x) = (x + \tan x)' = 1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + 1}{\cos^2 x}$

$f'(x) > 0, \forall x \in \left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$ , pelo que  $f$  é estritamente

crescente em  $\left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$ , logo não tem extremos.

$$f''(x) = \left(\frac{\cos^2 x + 1}{\cos^2 x}\right)' =$$

$$= \frac{(\cos^2 x + 1)' \cos^2 x - (\cos^2 x + 1)(\cos^2 x)'}{\cos^4 x} =$$

$$= \frac{-2\cos x \sin x \cos^2 x + (\cos^2 x + 1) \times 2\cos x \sin x}{\cos^4 x} =$$

$$= \frac{-2\sin x \cos^3 x + 2\sin x \cos^3 x + 2\sin x \cos x}{\cos^4 x} = \frac{2\sin x}{\cos^3 x}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\sin x}{\cos^3 x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$x$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$		0		$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$f''$		-	0	+	
$f$		$\cap$	0	$\cup$	
			P.I.		

O gráfico de  $f$  tem a concavidade voltada para baixo em

$\left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right]$  e voltada para cima em  $\left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$ .

O ponto de coordenadas  $(0, 0)$  é um ponto de inflexão.

**16.1.**  $f'(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x - 2}{\cos x}\right)' = \frac{\cos x \cos x + (\sin x - 2)\sin x}{\cos^2 x} =$   
 $= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - 2\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1 - 2\sin x}{\cos^2 x}$

$$f'(x) = 0 \wedge x \in \left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[ \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2\sin x = 0 \wedge x \in \left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \wedge x \in \left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$x$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$		$\frac{\pi}{6}$		$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$f'$		+	0	-	
$f$		$\nearrow$	$-\sqrt{3}$	$\searrow$	
			Máx.		

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - 2}{\cos \frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 2}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{3}} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$f$  é estritamente crescente em  $\left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$  e estritamente

decrescente em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ .

$f$  tem um máximo (absoluto) igual a  $-\sqrt{3}$  para  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .

**16.2.** Como o domínio de  $f$  é limitado, então  $f$  não tem assíntotas não verticais.

$-\frac{\pi}{2}$  e  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  não pertencem ao domínio de  $f$ . No entanto, são pontos aderentes a este conjunto.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\sin x - 2}{\cos x} = \frac{1 - 2}{0^+} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{1 - 2}{0^+} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty$$

Logo, as retas de equações  $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$  e  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  são assíntotas ao gráfico de  $f$ .

**16.3.** Tendo em conta as conclusões das alíneas **16.1.** e **16.2.** e dado que  $f$  é contínua,  $D'_f = ]-\infty, -\sqrt{3}]$

**16.4.**  $f''(x) = \left(\frac{1 - 2\sin x}{\cos^2 x}\right)' =$   
 $= \frac{-2\cos x \times \cos^2 x - (1 - 2\sin x) \times 2\cos x (-\sin x)}{\cos^4 x} =$   
 $= \frac{-2\cos^3 x + 2\sin x \cos^3 x - 4\sin^2 x \cos x}{\cos^4 x} =$   
 $= \frac{\cos x (-2\cos^2 x + 2\sin x - 4\sin^2 x)}{\cos^4 x} =$   
 $= \frac{-2(1 - \sin^2 x) + 2\sin x - 4\sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x} =$   
 $= \frac{-2\sin^2 x + 2\sin x - 2}{\cos^3 x}$

$$f''(x) = 0 \wedge x \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2\sin^2 x + 2\sin x - 2 = 0 \wedge x \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-16}}{-4} \wedge x \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset \quad (\Delta < 0)$$

Conclui-se que  $\forall x \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$ ,  $f''(x) < 0$ .

Logo, o gráfico de  $f$  tem a concavidade voltada para baixo em todo o domínio.

**16.5.**  $r: y = mx + b$

$$b = f(0) = \frac{\sin 0 - 2}{\cos^2 0} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$$

$$m = f'(0) = \frac{1 - 2\sin 0}{\cos^2 0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

A equação da reta  $r$  é  $y = x - 2$ .

$$f''(x) < 0, \forall x \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ \Rightarrow f' \text{ é estritamente}$$

$$\text{decrecente em } \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ \Rightarrow f' \text{ é injetiva. Logo, não}$$

podem existir dois valores de  $x$  tais que  $f'(x) = 1$ , pelo que não existe qualquer outra reta tangente ao gráfico de  $f$  que seja paralela à reta  $r$ .

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**17.** As funções definidas por  $\sin \frac{x}{2}$  e  $\cos x$  são periódicas de período fundamental  $P_1 = 2 \times 2\pi = 4\pi$  e  $P_2 = 2\pi$ , respetivamente. Logo, a função  $f$  é periódica de período maior ou igual a  $4\pi$ .

Assim, vamos estudar esta função em  $[0, 4\pi]$ .

**Zeros:**

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\cos x - 3}{4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos x - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4\sin \frac{x}{2} + 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \\ = 1 - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \\ = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + 4\sin \frac{x}{2} - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16+6}}{-4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{x}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pi + 4k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[0, 4\pi]$ :  $x = \pi$  é o único zero de  $f$  em  $[0, 4\pi]$

**Monotonia e extremos:**

$$f'(x) = \left( \sin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\cos x - 3}{4} \right)' = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin x}{4}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin x}{4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{x}{2} \left( 1 - \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{x}{2} = 0 \vee \sin \frac{x}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \vee \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pi + 2k\pi \vee x = \pi + 4k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[0, 4\pi]$ :  $x = \pi \vee x = 3\pi$

$x$	0		$\pi$		$3\pi$		$4\pi$
$f'$	+	+	0	-	0	+	+
$f$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\nearrow$	0	$\searrow$	-2	$\nearrow$	$-\frac{1}{2}$

Máx. Min.

**Concavidade e pontos de inflexão:**

$$f''(x) = \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin x}{4} \right)' = \frac{1}{2} \times \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) - \frac{\cos x}{4} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left( \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos x \right)$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \left( \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos x \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = -\sin \frac{x}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + 2k\pi \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \vee \frac{3x}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

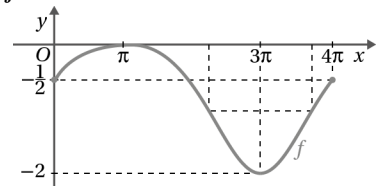
$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pi + 4k\pi \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{4k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[0, 4\pi]$ :  $x = \pi \vee x = \frac{7\pi}{3} \vee x = \frac{11\pi}{3}$

$x$	0		$\pi$		$\frac{7\pi}{3}$		$\frac{11\pi}{3}$		$4\pi$
$f''$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	-	0	-	0	+	0	-	$-\frac{1}{4}$
$f$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\cap$	0	$\cup$	$-\frac{9}{8}$	$\cup$	$-\frac{9}{8}$	$\cap$	$-\frac{1}{2}$

P.I. P.I.

**Gráfico de  $f$ :**



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**18. Zeros:**

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \tan^2 x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan x = -1 \vee \tan x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Em } \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ : x = -\frac{\pi}{4} \vee x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

**Assíntotas:**

O gráfico de  $f$  não tem assíntotas não verticais em

$$\left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[, \text{ pois o domínio é um conjunto limitado.}$$

Como a função  $f$  é contínua, vamos averiguar a existência de assíntotas não verticais apenas em  $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$  e  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  por se tratar de pontos aderentes a  $D_f$  mas que não pertence a  $D_f$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} (1 - \tan^2 x) = 1 - (+\infty) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (1 - \tan^2 x) = 1 - (+\infty) = -\infty$$

Logo, as retas de equações  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  e  $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$  são assíntotas verticais ao gráfico de  $f$ .

**Monotonia e extremos:**

$$f'(x) = (1 - \tan^2 x)' = -2 \tan x \times (\tan x)' = -2 \tan x \times (1 + \tan^2 x)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan x = 0$$

Em  $\left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ : x = 0$

$x$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$		0		$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$f'$		+	0	-	
$f$		$\nearrow$	1	$\searrow$	

Máx.

**Concavidades e pontos de inflexão:**

$$f''(x) = (-2 \tan x (1 + \tan^2 x))' = -2(\tan x + \tan^3 x) = -2(1 + \tan^2 x + 3 \tan^2 x \times (\tan x)') = -2(1 + \tan^2 x + 3 \tan^2 x (1 + \tan^2 x)) = -2(3 \tan^4 x + 3 \tan^2 x + \tan^2 x + 1) = -2(3 \tan^4 x + 4 \tan^2 x + 1)$$

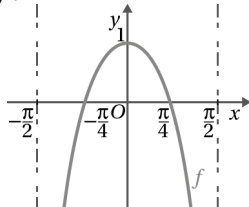
$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3 \tan^4 x + 4 \tan^2 x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan^2 x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{6} \Leftrightarrow \tan^2 x = \frac{-4 \pm 2}{6} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan^2 x = -1 \vee \tan^2 x = -\frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$\forall x \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ , f''(x) > 0$ . Logo, o gráfico de  $f$  tem a concavidade voltada para baixo em todo o seu domínio.

**Gráfico de  $f$ :**



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**19.1.** Para  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$-1 \leq \sin(2x) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq 2 \sin(2x) \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2 - 1 \leq 2 \sin(2x) - 1 \leq 2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow -3 \leq f(x) \leq 1$$

$$D'_f = [-3, 1]$$

Se o gráfico de  $g$  intersestar o gráfico de  $f$ , a ordenada do ponto de interseção tem de pertencer ao contradomínio de  $f$ , ou seja,  $g(x)$  tem de estar compreendido entre  $-3$  e  $1$ .

$$-3 \leq g(x) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -3 \leq 2x - 5 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 5 \geq -3 \\ 2x - 5 \leq 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x \geq 2 \\ 2x \leq 6 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ x \leq 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \in [1, 3]$$

Portanto, se  $x < 1$  ou  $x > 3$  a equação  $f(x) = g(x)$  é impossível.

**19.2.** Por **19.1.**,  $f(x) = g(x)$  só poderá ter soluções em  $[1, 3]$ .

$$\text{Seja } h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = 2 \sin(2x) - 1 - (2x - 5) = 2 \sin(2x) - 2x + 4$$

•  $h$  é contínua em  $\mathbb{R}$  por ser a soma de funções contínuas em  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Logo,  $h$  é contínua em  $[1, 3]$ .

•  $h(1) = 2 \sin(2) + 2 > 0$

$$h(3) = 2 \sin(6) - 2 < 0$$

Como  $h$  é contínua em  $[1, 3]$  e  $h(1) \times h(3) < 0$ , podemos concluir, pelo corolário do Teorema de Bolzano-Cauchy, que  $h$  admite pelo menos um zero em  $]1, 3[$ .

$$h'(x) = (2 \sin(2x) - 2x + 4)' = 2 \times 2 \cos(2x) - 2 = 4 \cos(2x) - 2$$

$$h'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4 \cos(2x) - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee 2x = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[1, 3] : x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$   $\left| \frac{\pi}{6} = 0,5; \frac{5\pi}{6} = 2,6 \right.$

$x$	1		$\frac{5\pi}{6}$		3
$h'$	-	-	0	+	+
$h$	$h(1) > 0$	$\searrow$	$h\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) < 0$	$\nearrow$	$h(3) < 0$

Mín.

$$h(1) \approx 0,81; \quad h\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) \approx -2,73; \quad h(3) \approx -1,58$$

No intervalo  $\left[1, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right]$   $h$  é estritamente decrescente e no

intervalo  $\left[\frac{5\pi}{6}, 3\right]$   $h$  é estritamente crescente.

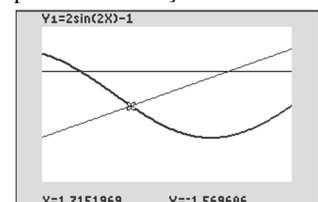
No entanto,  $\forall x \in \left[\frac{5\pi}{6}, 3\right]$ ,  $h(x) \neq 0$  dado que

$$h\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\sqrt{3} - \frac{5\pi}{3} + 4 < 0 \text{ e } h(3) = 2 \sin 6 - 2 < 0.$$

Logo,  $h$  admite um único zero em  $]1, 3[$ , pelo que a equação  $f(x) = g(x)$  tem uma e uma só solução.

**19.3.** Recorrendo à calculadora gráfica e considerando as funções  $y_1 = f(x)$  e  $y_2 = g(x)$ , determinou-se, no intervalo  $[1, 3]$ , abscissa do ponto de interseção dos dois gráficos.

Assim, a solução da equação  $f(x) = g(x)$ ,



com aproximação às décimas, é 1,7.

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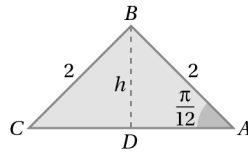
20.1.  $A_{[ABC]} = \frac{\overline{AC} \times \overline{DB}}{2}$

$\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\overline{DB}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \overline{DB} = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12}$

$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\overline{DA}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \overline{DA} = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{12}$

$\overline{AC} = 2 \times \overline{DA} = 2 \times 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = 4 \cos \frac{\pi}{12}$

$A_{[ABC]} = \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi}{12} \times 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12}}{2} = 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \cos \frac{\pi}{12} =$   
 $= 2 \times 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 2 \times 1 = 1$



A medida da área do triângulo [ABC] é igual a 1 u.a..

20.2. Tendo em conta a figura ao lado:

$A_{[ABC]} = \frac{\overline{CA} \times \overline{DB}}{2}$

$\overline{DA} = 2 \cos \alpha$ ;  $\overline{DB} = 2 \sin \alpha$

Logo, a área do triângulo [ABC], em função de  $\theta$  é dada por:

$A(\theta) = \frac{2 \times 2 \cos \alpha \times 2 \sin \alpha}{2} = 2 \times 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \sin(2\alpha)$

$A'(\theta) = (2 \sin(2\alpha))' = 2 \times 2 \cos(2\alpha) = 4 \cos(2\alpha)$

$A'(\theta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4 \cos(2\alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(2\alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow 2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Como  $\alpha$  é a medida da amplitude de um ângulo agudo

$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

x	0		$\frac{\pi}{4}$		$\frac{\pi}{2}$
A'		+	0	-	
A		↗	2	↘	

Máx.

$A\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 \sin\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 2 \times 1 = 2$

Logo, a medida da área máxima do triângulo [ABC] é 2 u.a.

se  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

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21. O caudal que o canal pode suportar é máximo se a secção do canal, com a forma de um trapézio isósceles, tiver a área máxima.

$\frac{h}{2} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$

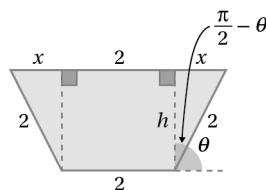
$h = 2 \sin \theta$

$\frac{x}{2} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$

$x = 2 \cos \theta$

A área do trapézio em função de  $\theta$ , é dada por:

$A = \frac{2 + 2x + 2}{2} \times h = (2 + x) \times h$



$A(\theta) = (2 + 2 \cos \theta) \times 2 \sin \theta = 4 \sin \theta + 2 \times 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta =$   
 $= 4 \sin \theta + 2 \sin(2\theta)$

$A'(\theta) = 4 \cos \theta + 2 \cos 2\theta$

$A'(\theta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \cos(2\theta) + 2 \cos \theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \cos(2\theta) = -\cos(\theta) \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \cos(2\theta) = \cos(\pi - \theta) \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow 2\theta = \pi - \theta + 2k\pi \vee 2\theta = -\pi + \theta + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\Leftrightarrow 3\theta = \pi + 2k\pi \vee \theta = -\pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \vee \theta = -\pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Como  $\theta \in \left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ :  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

x	0		$\frac{\pi}{2}$		$\frac{\pi}{2}$
A'		+	0	-	
A		↗		↘	

Máx.

O caudal que o canal pode suportar é máximo se

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$  rad.

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22.1.  $f(x) = -1 + 2 \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $D_f = [0, \pi]$

Período positivo mínimo:  $P_0 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

Contradomínio:

Tem-se que  $0 \leq x \leq \pi \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq 3x \leq 3\pi \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 3x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{19\pi}{6}$

Assim:

$-1 \leq \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$3\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{19\pi}{6}$

$\Leftrightarrow -1 + 2 \times (-1) \leq -1 + 2 \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq -1 + 2 \times 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow -3 \leq f(x) \leq 1$

Logo,  $D_f' = [-3, 1]$

Zeros:

$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -1 + 2 \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow 3x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee 3x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} \vee 3x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} \vee x = \frac{2\pi}{9} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Em  $[0, \pi]$ :  $x = 0 \vee x = \frac{2\pi}{9} \vee x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \vee x = \frac{8\pi}{9}$

Para facilitar o esboço vamos determinar os maximizantes, os minimizantes de  $f$  bem como os pontos de inflexão, além de  $f(0)$  e  $f(\pi)$ .

**Maximizantes e minimizantes:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) = -3 &\Leftrightarrow -1 + 2\sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -3 \wedge x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -1 \wedge x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 3x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 3x = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4\pi}{9} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{9} \vee x = \frac{7\pi}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) = -1 &\Leftrightarrow -1 + 2\sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 \wedge x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 \wedge x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 3x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4\pi}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

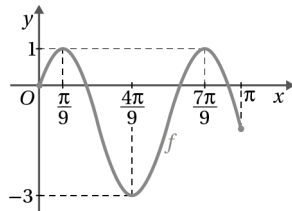
**Pontos de inflexão:**

Os pontos de inflexão pertencem à reta:  $y = d \Leftrightarrow y = -1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) = -1 &\Leftrightarrow -1 + 2\sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 3x + \frac{\pi}{6} = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow 3x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

Em  $[0, \pi]$ :  $x = \frac{5\pi}{18} \vee x = \frac{11\pi}{18} \vee x = \frac{17\pi}{18}$

**Esboço do gráfico:**



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22.2.  $f(x) = 1 - 2\sin\left(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $D_f = [0, 1]$

**Período positivo mínimo:**  $P_0 = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$

**Contradomínio:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 \leq x \leq 1 &\Leftrightarrow 2\pi \times 0 - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\pi \times 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Assim:  $-1 \leq \sin\left(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - 2 \times 1 \leq 1 - 2\sin\left(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq 1 - 2 \times (-1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 \leq f(x) \leq 3$$

Logo,  $D'_f = [-1, 3]$ .

**Zeros:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow 1 - 2\sin\left(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee 2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2\pi x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee 2\pi x = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{3} + k \vee x = \frac{2}{3} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

Em  $[0, 1]$ :  $x = \frac{1}{3} \vee x = \frac{2}{3}$

**Maximizantes e minimizantes:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) = -1 &\Leftrightarrow 1 - 2\sin\left(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \wedge x \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \wedge x \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2x = 1 + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = 3 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2\sin\left(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 3 \wedge x \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \wedge x \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = 2 + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 + k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 1$$

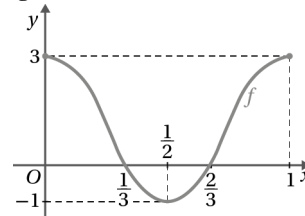
**Pontos de inflexão:**

Os pontos de inflexão pertencem à reta  $y = d \Leftrightarrow y = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) = 1 &\Leftrightarrow 1 - 2\sin\left(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2} = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow 2\pi x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{k}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

Em  $[0, 1]$ :  $x = \frac{1}{4} \vee x = \frac{3}{4}$

**Esboço do gráfico:**



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23.1.  $f(x) = 3 - 3\cos\left(-2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ ;  $D_f = [0, 2\pi]$

**Período positivo mínimo:**  $P_0 = \frac{2\pi}{|-2|} = \pi$

**Contradomínio:**

Para  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ , tem-se:

$$-1 \leq \cos\left(-2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 - 3 \times 1 \leq -1 - 2\cos\left(-2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 3 - 3 \times (-1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq f(x) \leq 6$$

Logo,  $D'_f = [0, 6]$ .

**Zeros:**

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3 - 3\cos\left(-2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(-2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow -2x - \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[0, 2\pi]$ :  $x = \frac{5\pi}{6} \vee x = \frac{11\pi}{6}$

**Maximizantes e minimizantes:**

Os minimizantes coincidem com os zeros de  $f$ .

Maximizantes:

$$f(x) = 6 \Leftrightarrow 3 - 3\cos\left(-2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 6 \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(-2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -1 \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} \vee x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

**Pontos de inflexão:**

Os pontos pertencem à reta de equação:  $y = d \Leftrightarrow y = 3$

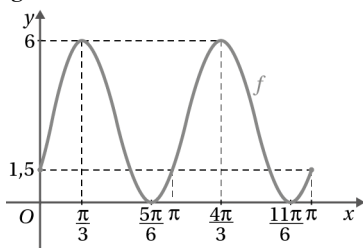
$$f(x) = 3 \Leftrightarrow 3 - 3\cos\left(-2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 3 \Leftrightarrow \cos\left(-2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[0, 2\pi]$ :  $x = \frac{\pi}{12} \vee x = \frac{7\pi}{12} \vee x = \frac{13\pi}{12} \vee x = \frac{19\pi}{12}$

**Esboço do gráfico:**



23.2.  $f(x) = 3 - 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ ;  $D_f = [0, 4]$

**Período positivo mínimo:**  $P_0 = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi = 4$

**Contradomínio:**

Se  $0 \leq x \leq 4$  então:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \times 0 - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \times 4 - \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$1 \leq \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 - 2 \times 1 \leq 3 - 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 3 - 2 \times (-1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \leq f(x) \leq 5$$

$D'_f = [1, 5]$

**Zeros:** Como  $0 \notin D'_f$ ,  $f$  não tem zeros.

**Maximizantes e minimizantes:**

$$f(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 3 - 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \wedge x \in [0, 4] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \wedge x \in [0, 4] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 4] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 4] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{4} + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 4] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} + 4k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 4] \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = 5 \Leftrightarrow 3 - 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 5 \wedge x \in [0, 4] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1 \wedge x \in [0, 4] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 4] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = 1 + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 4] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \frac{5}{4} + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 4] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{2} + 4k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in [0, 4] \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{2}$$

**Pontos de inflexão:**

Pertencem à reta de equação:  $y = d \Leftrightarrow y = 3$

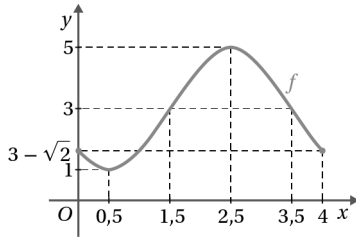
$$f(x) = 3 \Leftrightarrow 3 - 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 3 \Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi x}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[0, 4]$ :  $x = \frac{3}{2} \vee x = \frac{7}{2}$

Esboço do gráfico:



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24.1.  $f(x) = 2 + 2 \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $D_f = ]0, \pi[ \setminus \left\{\frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$

**Período fundamental:**  $P_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

**Contradomínio:**  $D'_f = \mathbb{R}$

**Zeros:**

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 + 2 \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x + \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $]0, \pi[ \setminus \left\{\frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$ :  $x = \frac{\pi}{8} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{8}$

**Assíntotas:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(2 + 2 \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = 2 + 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^+ = 2 + 2 \times (-\infty) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \left(2 + 2 \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = 2 + 2 \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)^- = 2 + 2 \times (+\infty) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \left(2 + 2 \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = 2 + 2 \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)^+ = 2 + 2 \times (-\infty) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \left(2 + 2 \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = 2 + 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^- = 2 + 2 \times (+\infty) = +\infty$$

As retas de equações  $x = 0$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  e  $x = \pi$  são assíntotas

ao gráfico de  $f$ .

**Pontos de inflexão:**

Os pontos de inflexão pertencem à reta  $y = d \Leftrightarrow y = 2$ .

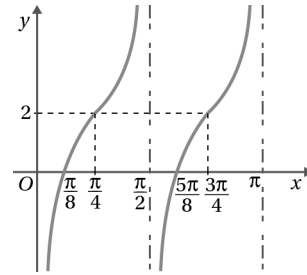
$$f(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 + 2 \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x + \frac{\pi}{2} = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $]0, \pi[ \setminus \left\{\frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$ :  $x = \frac{\pi}{4} \vee x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

Esboço do gráfico:



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24.2.  $f(x) = 2\sqrt{3} - 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ;  $D_f = ]0, 4[ \setminus \{2\}$

**Período fundamental:**  $P_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} = 2$

**Contradomínio:**  $D'_f = \mathbb{R}$

**Zeros:**

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{3} - 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi x}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{3} + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $]0, 4[ \setminus \{2\}$ :  $x = \frac{5}{3} \vee x = \frac{11}{3}$

**Assíntotas:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(2\sqrt{3} - 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = 2\sqrt{3} - 2 \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^+ = 2\sqrt{3} - 2 \times (-\infty) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left(2\sqrt{3} - 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = 2\sqrt{3} - 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^- = 2\sqrt{3} - 2 \times (+\infty) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(2\sqrt{3} - 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = 2\sqrt{3} - 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^+ = 2\sqrt{3} - 2 \times (-\infty) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \left(2\sqrt{3} - 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = 2\sqrt{3} - 2 \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)^- = 2\sqrt{3} - 2 \times (+\infty) = -\infty$$

As retas de equações  $x = 0$ ,  $x = 2$  e  $x = 4$  são assíntotas ao gráfico de  $f$ .

**Pontos de inflexão:** os pontos de inflexão pertencem à reta de equação  $y = d \Leftrightarrow y = 2\sqrt{3}$ .

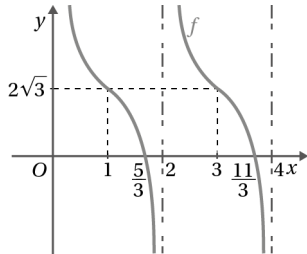
$$f(x) = 2\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{3} - 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \pi x = \pi + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = 1 + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $]0, 4[ \setminus \{2\}$ :  $x = 1 \vee x = 3$

Esboço do gráfico:



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25. Determinação de a e d:

Como  $D_f = [1, 5]$ , temos que  $a = \frac{5-1}{2}$  e  $d = \frac{5+1}{2} = 3$

Determinação de b:

O período da função é  $2\pi$ .

$$2\pi = \frac{2\pi}{|b|} \Leftrightarrow |b| = 1 \Leftrightarrow b = \pm 1$$

Seja  $b = -1$ .

Determinação de c:

$a = 2$ ,  $b = -1$  e  $d = 3$ , pelo que:

$$f(x) = 2 \sin(-x + c) + 3$$

Como  $f(\pi) = 1$ :

$$2 \sin(-\pi + c) + 3 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin(-\pi + c) = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\sin c = -1 \Leftrightarrow \sin c = 1$$

Logo,  $c = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Temos  $f(x) = 2 \sin\left(-x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 3$  ou

$f(x) = -2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 3$ , por exemplo.

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26.1. a) A amplitude é 2 m.

b) A pulsação é  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  rad/s.

c) A fase é  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  rad.

d) O período é  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 8$  s.

e) A frequência é  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

26.2. a)  $V(t) = x'(t) = \left(2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)' = -2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$V(0) = x'(0) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

No instante  $t = 9$  s a velocidade foi de  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  m/s.

b)  $V(6) = x'(6) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin(2\pi) = 0$

No instante  $t = 6$  s a velocidade foi de 0 m/s.

26.3. a)  $a(t) = v'(t) = x''(t) = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)' =$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi^2}{8} \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$a(2) = -\frac{\pi^2}{8} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi^2}{8} \cos \pi = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

No instante  $t = 2$  s a aceleração foi de  $-\frac{\pi^2}{8}$  m/s<sup>2</sup>.

b)  $a(6) = x''(6) = -\frac{\pi^2}{8} \cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi^2}{8} \cos(2\pi)$

$$= -\frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

No instante  $t = 6$  s a aceleração foi de  $-\frac{\pi^2}{8}$  m/s<sup>2</sup>.

26.4. Atendendo a que o período fundamental de  $f$  é igual a 8, vamos esboçar o gráfico de  $f$  no intervalo  $[0, 8]$ .

Zeros:

$$x(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi t}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow t = 4k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[0, 8]$ :  $t = 0 \vee t = 4 \vee t = 8$

Contradomínio:

Como  $t \in [0, 8]$ :

$$\frac{\pi \times 0}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{\pi \times 8}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Assim:

$$-1 \leq \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq 2$$

Logo,  $D_x = [-2, 2]$

Maximizantes e minimizantes:

$$x(t) = -2 \Leftrightarrow 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -2 \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{t}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = 2 + 8k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow t = 2$$

$$x(t) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2 \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow$$

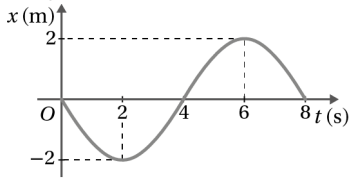
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{t}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = -2 + 8k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow t = 6$$

**Pontos de inflexão:**

Os pontos de inflexão pertencem à reta de equação  $y = 0$ , ou seja, coincidem com os pontos de abscissa 0 já determinados.

**Gráfico da função:**



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27.1.  $D'_f = [-5, 5]$

$$A = \frac{5 - (-5)}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

A amplitude é 5 m.

$$T = 8 \rightarrow \text{O período é 8 s.}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{w} \Leftrightarrow 8 = \frac{2\pi}{w} \Leftrightarrow w = \frac{2\pi}{8} \Leftrightarrow w = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

A pulsação é  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Temos que  $f(t) = 5\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \varphi\right)$

$$f(6) = 5 \Leftrightarrow 5\cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{4} + \varphi\right) = 5 \Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \varphi\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2} + \varphi = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \varphi = -\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[0, 2\pi]$ :  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Logo, a fase é  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

27.2.  $f(t) = A\cos(wt + \varphi)$

$$A = 5; w = \frac{\pi}{4}; \varphi = \frac{\pi}{25}$$

Logo,  $f(t) = 5\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ .

27.3.  $f(t) = 2,5 \Leftrightarrow 5\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2,5 \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee \frac{\pi t}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi,$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi t}{4} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \vee \frac{\pi t}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi,$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi t}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee \frac{\pi t}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi,$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 8] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = -\frac{2}{3} + 8k \vee t = -\frac{10}{3} + 8k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 8]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \frac{22}{3} \vee t = \frac{14}{3}$$

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28.1.  $D(t) = 2\cos\left(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 3, t \in [0, 3]$

$$0 \leq t \leq 3 \Leftrightarrow 2\pi \times 0 + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2\pi \times 3 + \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 6\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

Assim, para  $t \in [0, 3]$ :

$$-1 \leq \cos\left(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \times (-1) + 3 \leq 2\cos\left(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 3 \leq 2 \times 1 + 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \leq D(t) \leq 5$$

Logo, a distância mínima do corpo C ao solo é 1 m e a máxima é 5 m.

28.2.  $A = 2$ . A amplitude do movimento do corpo C é 2 m.

28.3.  $T = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$ . O período do movimento de C é 1 s.

$$f = \frac{1}{1} = 1. \text{ A frequência do movimento C é 1.}$$

28.4. A fase é  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ .

28.5.  $D(t) = 4 \Leftrightarrow 2\cos\left(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 3 = 4 \wedge t \in [0, 3] \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \wedge t \in [0, 3] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee 2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi,$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 3] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\pi t = 2k\pi \vee 2\pi t = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi,$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 3] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = k \vee t = -\frac{1}{3} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge t \in [0, 3]$$

Em  $[0, 3]$ :

$$t = 0 \vee t = 1 \vee t = 2 \vee t = 3 \vee t = \frac{2}{3} \vee t = \frac{5}{3} \vee t = \frac{8}{3}$$

O corpo C está a 4 m do solo nos instantes  $t = 0$  s,

$$t = \frac{2}{3}$$
 s,  $t = 1$  s,  $t = \frac{5}{3}$  s,  $t = 2$  s,  $t = \frac{8}{3}$  s e  $t = 3$  s.

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29.1.  $x(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t\right) = \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}t\right) = \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi\right)$

Trata-se de um oscilador harmônico porque é definido por uma expressão do tipo  $x(t) = A\cos(wt + \varphi)$ , com

$$A > 0, w > 0 \text{ e } \varphi \in [0, 2\pi].$$

29.2.  $v(t) = x'(t) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi\right)\right)' = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi\right) = -\frac{3\pi}{4} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi\right)$

$$v(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x'(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3\pi}{4} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}t = -\pi + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow t = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $\left[0, \frac{4}{3}\right]$ ,  $v(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 0 \vee t = \frac{2}{3} \vee t = \frac{4}{3}$ .

Em  $\left[0, \frac{4}{3}\right]$ , a velocidade é nula nos instantes

$$t = 0 \text{ s}, t = \frac{2}{3} \text{ s} \text{ e } t = \frac{4}{3} \text{ s}.$$

29.3.  $x''(t) = (x'(t))' = \left(-\frac{3\pi}{4} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi\right)\right)' =$

$$= -\frac{3\pi}{4} \times \frac{3\pi}{2} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi\right) = -\frac{9\pi^2}{8} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi\right)$$

Por outro lado,  $x''(t) = -k \times x(t) = -k \times \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi\right)$ .

Assim tem-se  $x''(t) = -k \times x(t) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{9\pi^2}{8} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi\right) = -k \times \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \pi\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -k \times \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{9\pi^2}{8} \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{9\pi^2}{4}$$

Logo,  $k = \frac{9\pi^2}{4}$ .

Atividades complementares

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30.1.  $\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{12} = \frac{2\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{12}$

$$\frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\frac{\pi}{4} \cos\frac{\pi}{6} - \sin\frac{\pi}{6} \cos\frac{\pi}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

30.2.  $\sin\frac{7\pi}{30} \cos\frac{\pi}{15} - \cos\frac{7\pi}{30} \sin\frac{\pi}{15} = \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{30} - \frac{\pi}{15}\right) = \sin\frac{5\pi}{30} =$

$$= \sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

31.1.  $\cos\frac{\pi}{3} \cos\frac{\pi}{12} + \sin\frac{\pi}{3} \sin\frac{\pi}{12} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) =$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{12}\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

31.2.  $\cos\frac{3\pi}{16} \cos\frac{\pi}{16} - \sin\frac{3\pi}{16} \sin\frac{\pi}{16} = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{16} + \frac{\pi}{16}\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{4} =$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

32.  $x, y \in 2^\circ\text{Q}, \sin x = \frac{5}{13}, \cos y = -\frac{3}{5}$

- $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow$
- $\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{144}{169} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = -\frac{12}{13} \quad (x \in 2^\circ\text{Q} \Rightarrow \cos x < 0)$

- $\sin^2 y = 1 - \cos^2 y \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 y = 1 - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow$
- $\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 y = \frac{16}{25} \Leftrightarrow \sin y = \frac{4}{5} \quad (y \in 2^\circ\text{Q} \Rightarrow \sin y > 0)$

32.1.  $\sin(x + y) = \sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x =$

$$= \frac{5}{13} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) + \frac{4}{5} \times \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right) = -\frac{15}{65} - \frac{48}{65} = -\frac{63}{65}$$

32.2.  $\cos(x + y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y =$

$$= -\frac{12}{13} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) - \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{36}{65} - \frac{20}{65} = \frac{16}{65}$$

32.3.  $\sin(x - y) = \sin x \cos y - \sin y \cos x =$

$$= \frac{5}{13} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) - \frac{4}{5} \times \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right) = -\frac{15}{65} + \frac{48}{65} = \frac{33}{65}$$

32.4.  $\cos(x - y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y =$

$$= -\frac{12}{13} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) + \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{36}{65} + \frac{20}{65} = \frac{56}{65}$$

32.5.  $\sin(2y) = 2 \sin y \cos y = 2 \times \frac{4}{5} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = -\frac{24}{25}$

32.6.  $\cos 2y = \cos^2 y - \sin^2 y =$

$$= \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{25} - \frac{16}{25} = -\frac{7}{25}$$

33.  $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$  e  $\alpha \in \left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Leftrightarrow 1 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 + \frac{9}{16} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{25}{16} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{16}{25}$$

Como  $\alpha \in 1^\circ\text{Q}$ , vem  $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$ .

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

$$\sin(2\alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{25} - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\tan(2\alpha) = \frac{\sin(2\alpha)}{\cos(2\alpha)} = \frac{\frac{24}{25}}{\frac{7}{25}} = \frac{24}{7}$$

34.1.  $\sqrt{2} \sin x - \sqrt{2} \cos x = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x\right) =$

$$= 2 \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x\right) =$$

$$= -2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x\right) = -2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) =$$

$$= 2 \cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) =$$

$$\left| \cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha \right.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 34.2. \quad \cos x + \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= \cos x + \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos x \\
 &= \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \\
 &= \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x = \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 35.2. \quad \sin x - \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{4} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{7\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{11\pi}{12} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 36.1. \quad \sin(2x) - \cos x = 0 &\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin x \cos x - \cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos x(2 \sin x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0 \vee \sin x = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Em  $[0, 2\pi]$ :

$$\cos x = 0 \vee \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \vee x = \frac{\pi}{6} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 36.2. \quad \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= -1 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x + \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \\
 &\quad - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x = -1 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -1 \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin x \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \sin x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow \sin x = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee x = \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

Como  $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ , temos:

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi \vee x = \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{7\pi}{4} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 36.3. \quad \sin \frac{x}{2} - \sqrt{3} \cos \frac{x}{2} &= 2 \sin x \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \sin x \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{x}{2} = \sin x \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin x \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} = x + 2k\pi \vee \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi - x + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee \frac{3x}{2} = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 4k\pi \vee x = \frac{8\pi}{9} + \frac{4k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

Em  $[0, 4\pi]$ , temos:

$$x = \frac{10\pi}{3} \vee x = \frac{8\pi}{9} \vee x = \frac{20\pi}{9} \vee x = \frac{32\pi}{9}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{8\pi}{9}, \frac{20\pi}{9}, \frac{10\pi}{3}, \frac{32\pi}{9} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 37.1. \quad 1 - (\sin x + \cos x)^2 &= 1 - (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x) = \\
 &= 1 - (1 + \sin(2x)) = -\sin(2x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 37.2. \quad \frac{\sin(2x)}{1 + \cos(2x)} &= \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x} = \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \cos^2 x} = \tan x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$38.1. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x}{\pi x} = \frac{3}{\pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{3}{\pi} \times 1 = \frac{3}{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.2. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^2 = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^2 = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 = \\
 &= \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x} \right)^2 = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \right)^2 \\
 &= (1 \times 1)^2 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.3. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{x \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(1 - \cos^2 x)}{x \sin x} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \sin x} = \\
 &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.4. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{2x - \sin x}{x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( 2 - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \\
 &= 2 - 0 = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^-$$

$$-\frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^-$$

Pelo teorema das funções encaixadas  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.5. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + \tan x}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\sin x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\sin x} = \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = 2 \times \frac{1}{1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x \times \cos x} = \\
 &= 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 2 + \frac{1}{1} = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x \sin x}{\cos x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x \sin x (1 + \cos x)}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)} = \\
 &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x \sin x}{1 - \cos^2 x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \cos x) = \\
 &= -5 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x}{\sin^2 x} \times (1 + 1) = 5 \times \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} \times 2 = \\
 &= -5 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{1} = -10
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{\sin^2 x (1 + \cos x)} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x (1 + \cos x)} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \cos x)(\sin^2 x)}{3x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x}{3} \times \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 = \\
 &= \frac{1 + 1}{3} \times 1^2 = \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\tan(2x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sin(2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x) \cos x (2x)}{\sin(2x)} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sin(2x)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos(2x) = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x \times \frac{\sin(3x)}{3x}}{2x \times \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x}} \times 1 = \begin{cases} y = 3x \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y}}{\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z}} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.10. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{4x - \pi} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 1}{4\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{4 \cos x \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4 \cos x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \sin x \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x \right)}{x - \frac{\pi}{4}} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{4 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x}{x - \frac{\pi}{4}} = \\
 &= \frac{2}{2 \times 2} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{x - \frac{\pi}{4}} = \begin{cases} y = x - \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}, y \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x-1)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} \times (-1) = \frac{1}{1} \times (-1) = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.12. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\pi \sin(ax - a)}{x^2 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\pi \sin(a(x-1))}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\pi}{x+1} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{a \sin[a(x-1)]}{a(x-1)} = \begin{cases} y = a(x-1) \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow 1, y \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \times a \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = \frac{\pi \times a}{2} \times 1 = \frac{\pi \times a}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.13. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ (2n+1) \sin \frac{2}{n} \right] &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{4}{y} + 1 \right) \sin y \right] = \begin{cases} y = \frac{2}{n} \Leftrightarrow n = \frac{2}{y} \\ \text{Se } n \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \\
 &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( 4 \frac{\sin y}{y} + \sin y \right) = 4 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} + \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \sin y = \\
 &= 4 \times 1 + 0 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.14. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\tan(\pi x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\cos(\pi x)}} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos(\pi x)}{\sin(\pi x)} = \\
 &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos(\pi x) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi x}{\pi \sin(\pi x)} = \begin{cases} y = \pi x \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \\
 &= 2 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{\pi} \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{\sin y} = 2 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y}} = \frac{2}{\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.15. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x}{3x - \pi} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \right)}{3 \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)} = \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x - \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{3}}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - x \right)}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} = \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = -\frac{2}{3} \times 1 = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \begin{cases} y = x - \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}, y \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.16. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x) \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x} \sqrt{1 + \cos x}} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{1 + \cos x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}} = \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}} = \sqrt{2} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{|\sin x|} = \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \sqrt{2} \times 0 = 0 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} &= \frac{1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{1 - 1}{1} = 0 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} &= \frac{1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x}}{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{1 - 1}{-1} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.17. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin^2(2x) - \cos x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x) - \sin^2(2x)}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{x^2(1 + \cos x)} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(2x)}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2} - \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x} \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} - \left( 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 - \left( 2 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} \right)^2 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y = 2x \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right. \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1^2 - (2 \times 1)^2 = \frac{1}{2} - 4 = -\frac{7}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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39.1. Se  $f$  é contínua em  $\mathbb{R}$ , então é contínua em 1. Logo, existe

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x), \text{ pelo que } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left( \frac{\sin(x-1)}{1-\sqrt{x}} + k \right) \\
 &= k + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{[\sin(x-1)](1+\sqrt{x})}{(1-\sqrt{x})(1+\sqrt{x})} \\
 &= k + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (1+\sqrt{x}) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{1-x} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y = x-1 \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow 1^+, y \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array} \right. \\
 &= k - 2 \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin y}{y} = k - 2 \times 1 = k - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(1) = 0$$

$$k - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = 2$$

39.2.  $f$  é contínua em  $\mathbb{R}$ . Logo, o gráfico de  $f$  não tem assíntotas verticais.

Assíntotas não verticais:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{\sin(x-1)}{1-\sqrt{x}} + 2 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{1-\sqrt{x}} + 2 \\
 &= 0 + 2 = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dado que:

$$-1 \leq \sin(x-1) \leq 1, \forall x \in ]1, +\infty[$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{\sin(x-1)}{1-\sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{-1}{1-\sqrt{x}}, \forall x \in ]1, +\infty[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{x}} = \frac{+1}{-\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{1-\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-1}{-\infty} = 0$$

Pelo teorema das funções encaixadas:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{1-\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 + \cos(\pi x)}{x-1} = 0, \text{ dado que:}$$

$$-1 \leq \cos(\pi x) \leq 1, \forall x \in ]-\infty, 1[$$

$$\frac{1+1}{x-1} \leq \frac{1+\cos(\pi x)}{x-1} \leq \frac{1-1}{x-1}, \forall x \in ]-\infty, 1[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1-1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1+1}{x-1} = \frac{2}{-\infty} = 0$$

Logo, pelo teorema das funções encaixadas:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 + \cos(\pi x)}{x-1} = 0$$

As retas de equações  $y = 0$  e  $y = 2$  são assíntotas ao gráfico de  $f$  quando  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  e quando  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ , respetivamente.

39.3. Trata-se de provar que a equação:

$$f(x) = -x \Leftrightarrow f(x) + x = 0$$

tem pelo menos uma solução em  $]0, 1[$ .

Seja  $h$  a função definida em  $\mathbb{R}$  por  $h(x) = f(x) + x$ ,  $h$  é contínua em  $\mathbb{R}$  por ser a diferença de funções contínuas em  $\mathbb{R}$ . Logo,  $h$  é contínua em  $[0, 1]$ .

$$h(0) = f(0) + 0 = \frac{1 + \cos 0}{-1} = \frac{1+1}{-1} = -2$$

$$h(1) = f(1) + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$h(0) \times h(1) < 0$$

Portanto, pelo corolário do Teorema de Bolzano-Cauchy, a função  $h$  tem pelo menos um zero em  $]0, 1[$ .

Logo, como a equação  $f(x) = -x$  é possível em  $]0, 1[$  podemos concluir que o gráfico de  $f$  intersesta a reta de equação  $y = -x$  num ponto de abscissa no intervalo  $]0, 1[$ .

$$40. \quad f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \cos x}, g(x) = \cos x; \quad D_f = D_g = ]0, 2\pi[$$

40.1.  $f$  é contínua em  $]0, 2\pi[$ .

Assíntotas verticais:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2\pi^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2\pi^-} \frac{\cos x}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

As retas de equações  $x = 0$  e  $x = 2\pi$  são assíntotas ao gráfico de  $f$ .

Como  $D_f$  é limitado, o seu gráfico não tem assíntotas não verticais.

$$\begin{aligned}
 40.2. \quad f(x) = g(x) &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos x}{1 - \cos x} = \cos x \Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos x}{1 - \cos x} - \cos x = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos x - \cos x + \cos^2 x}{1 - \cos x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 - \cos x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0 \wedge 1 - \cos x \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Como } x \in ]0, 2\pi[, \cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$40.3. \quad xy = 1 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{x}$$

Trata-se de provar que  $\exists x \in \left] \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ : f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

Seja  $h$  a função definida em  $]0, 2\pi[$  por  $h(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{x}$ .

$h$  é contínua em  $]0, 2\pi[$  por ser a diferença de funções

contínuas neste intervalo. Logo,  $h$  é contínua em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ .

$$\begin{aligned} h\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{4}{\pi} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} - \frac{4}{\pi} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2}} - \frac{4}{\pi} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2 - \sqrt{2}} - \frac{4}{\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(2 + \sqrt{2})}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 2}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \\ &= \sqrt{2} + 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{0}{1 - 0} - \frac{2}{\pi} = -\frac{2}{\pi} < 0$$

$$h\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) < 0$$

Logo, pelo corolário do Teorema de Bolzano-Cauchy,

$$\exists x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] : h(x) = 0, \text{ ou seja, } \exists x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] : f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

pelo que existe um ponto  $P(x, y)$  do gráfico de  $f$  tal que

$$\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ e } x \times y = 1.$$

**41.1.**  $f(x) = \sin x + 2\cos x$ ;  $f'(x) = \cos x - 2\sin x$

**41.2.**  $f(x) = \sin x \cos x$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (\sin x)' \cos x + \sin x (\cos x)' = \\ &= \cos x \cos x - \sin x \sin x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos(2x) \end{aligned}$$

**41.3.**  $f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)' \cos\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) = \frac{x - (x-1)}{x^2} \cos\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2} \cos\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \end{aligned}$$

**41.4.**  $f(x) = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)'}{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$

**41.5.**  $f(x) = \cos^2(3x)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2\cos(3x) \times [\cos(3x)]' = 2\cos(3x)(-3\sin(3x)) = \\ &= -6\sin(3x)\cos(3x) = -3\sin(6x) \end{aligned}$$

**41.6.**  $f(x) = \cos^3 x - \sin^3 x$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3\cos^2 x(-\sin x) - 3\sin^3 x \times \cos x = \\ &= -3\cos^2 x \sin x - 3\sin^2 x \cos x \end{aligned}$$

**41.7.**  $f(x) = \tan^3 x$

$$f'(x) = 3\tan^2 x \times (\tan x)' = 3\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{3\sin^2 x}{\cos^4 x}$$

**41.8.**  $f(x) = \frac{\tan(3x)}{2x}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{[\tan(3x)]' \times 2x - \tan(3x) \times 2}{(2x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{3 \times 2x}{\cos^2(3x)} - \frac{2\sin(3x)}{\cos(3x)} = \frac{6x - 2\sin(3x)\cos(3x)}{\cos^2(3x)} = \\ &= \frac{6x - \sin 6x}{4x^2 \cos^2(3x)} \end{aligned}$$

**41.9.**  $f(x) = \tan x \cos x \sin x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \times \cos x \times \sin x = \sin^2 x$

$$f'(x) = 2 \times \sin x \cos x = \sin(2x)$$

**41.10.**  $f(x) = \sqrt{\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{[\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)]'}{2\sqrt{\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}}{2\sqrt{\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\sqrt{\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}} \end{aligned}$$

**41.11.**  $f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{1 + 3\sin x}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(\tan x)'(1 + 3\sin x) - \tan x(1 + 3\sin x)'}{(1 + 3\sin x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}(1 + 3\sin x) - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \times 3\cos x}{(1 + 3\sin x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1 + 3\sin x - \frac{3\sin x \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}{(1 + 3\sin x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1 + 3\sin x - 3\sin x \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x(1 + 3\sin x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1 + 3\sin x(1 - \cos^2 x)}{\cos^2 x(1 + 3\sin^2 x)} = \\ &= \frac{1 + 3\sin x \times \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x(1 + 3\sin^2 x)} = \frac{1 + 3\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x(1 + 3\sin^2 x)} \end{aligned}$$

**41.12.**  $f(x) = \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x} + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(\sin^3 x)' \cos x - \sin^3 x \times (\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} + 0 = \\ &= \frac{3\sin^2 x \cos x \cos x + \sin^3 x \sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 x(3\cos^2 x + \sin x^2)}{\cos^2 x} = \\ &= \tan^2 x(3\cos^2 x + 1 - \cos^2 x) = \\ &= \tan^2 x(2\cos^2 x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

41.13.  $f(x) = x - \sin x \cos x = x - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \sin x \cos x =$   
 $= x - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x)$

$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \cos(2x) = 1 - \cos(2x)$

41.14.  $f(x) = \frac{x \sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - x \cos x} =$   
 $= \frac{(x \sin x + \cos x)' (\sin x - x \cos x) -$

$-(x \sin x + \cos x) (\sin x - x \cos x)'}{(\sin x - x \cos x)^2} =$   
 $= \frac{(\sin x + x \cos x - \sin x) (\sin x - x \cos x) -$   
 $-(x \sin x + \cos x) (\cos x - \cos x + x \sin x)}{(\sin x - x \cos x)^2} =$   
 $= \frac{x \cos x (\sin x - x \cos x) - (x \sin x + \cos x) x \sin x}{(\sin x - x \cos x)^2} =$   
 $= \frac{x \cos x \sin x - x^2 \cos^2 x - x^2 \sin^2 x - x \sin x \cos x}{(\sin x - x \cos x)^2} =$   
 $= \frac{-x^2 (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)}{(\sin x - x \cos x)^2} = \frac{-x^2}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2}$

41.15.  $f(x) = 2 \cos x - \cos(2x)$

$f'(x) = -2 \sin x + 2 \sin(2x) = 2 \sin(2x) - 2 \sin x$

42.1.  $f'(\pi) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\pi+h) - f(\pi)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi+h}{2}\right) - 0}{h} =$   
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{h}{2}\right)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \frac{h}{2}}{h} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}} =$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = -\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$  |  $y = \frac{h}{2}$   
Se  $h \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0$

$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}+h\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{h} =$   
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{h}{2}\right) - \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{h} =$   
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \frac{h}{2} - \sin \frac{h}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{h} =$   
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \frac{h}{2} - \sin \frac{h}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{h} =$   
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{h}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(1 - \cos \frac{h}{2}\right)}{h} =$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \frac{h}{2}}{h \left(1 + \cos \frac{h}{2}\right)} =$

$= -\frac{1}{4} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{h}{2}}{h \left(1 + \cos \frac{h}{2}\right)} =$   
 $= -\frac{1}{4} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 y}{y(1 + \cos y)} =$  |  $y = \frac{h}{2}$   
Se  $h \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0$

$= -\frac{1}{4} \times 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{1 + \cos y} =$   
 $= -\frac{1}{4} \times 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 1 \times 0 = -\frac{1}{4}$

42.2.  $f(x) = x + \sin(2x)$

$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \sin(2x)}{x} =$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} = 1 + 2 \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} =$  |  $y = 2x$   
Se  $x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0$   
 $= 1 + 2 \times 1 = 3$

$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+h\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{h} =$   
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\pi}{6} + h + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2h\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}{h} =$   
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos(2h) + \sin(2h) \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{h} =$   
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos(2h) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2h) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{h} =$   
 $= 1 + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin(2h) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} [1 - \cos(2h)]}{h} =$   
 $= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2h)}{2h} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos(2h))(1 + \cos(2h))}{h(1 + \cos(2h))} =$   
 $= 1 + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2h)}{2h} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(2h)}{2h(1 + \cos(2h))} =$   
 $= 1 + \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} - \sqrt{3} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{1 + \cos y} =$  |  $y = 2h$   
Se  $h \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0$   
 $= 1 + 1 - \sqrt{3} \times 1 \times 0 = 2$

42.3.  $f(x) = 2 \tan(2x)$

$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan(2x)}{x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{\cos(2x)} =$   
 $= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x \cos(2x)} = 2 \times 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(2x)} =$   
 $= 4 \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} \times \frac{1}{1} = 4 \times 1 \times 1 = 4$  |  $y = 2x$   
Se  $x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0$

$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}+h\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)}{h} =$   
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right) - 2}{h} =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right)} - 1 \\ &= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right)}{h} = \\ &= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right)} = \\ &= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right)}{h \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right)} = \end{aligned}$$

Cálculos auxiliares

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right) &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(2h) + \sin(2h) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right) &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(2h) - \sin(2h) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right) &= 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(2h) = \sqrt{2} \sin(2h) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin(2h)}{h \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right)} = \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2h)}{h} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2h\right)} = \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \times 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2h)}{2h} \times \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \times 2 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = \begin{cases} y = 2h \\ \text{Se } h \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \times 2 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times 1 = 8 \end{aligned}$$

43.  $f(x) = x + \sin(4x)$ ;  $f'(x) = 1 + 4 \cos(4x)$

$t: y = mx + b$ ;  $P\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin\left(4 \times \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$m = f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 + 4 \cos\left(4 \times \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -3$

$y = -3x + b$

$\frac{\pi}{4} = -3 \times \frac{\pi}{4} + b \Leftrightarrow b = \pi$ , logo  $t: y = -3x + \pi$

44.  $f(x) = 4x + 4 \cos \frac{x}{2}$   $f'(x) = 4 - 2 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

$t: y = mx + b$   $m = 2$

$f'(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 4 - 2 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \pi + 4k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Em  $[0, 2\pi]$ ,  $f'(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \pi$

$P(\pi, 4\pi)$ ;  $f(\pi) = 4\pi + 4 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 4\pi$

$y = 2x + b$

$4\pi = 2\pi + b \Leftrightarrow b = 2\pi$ , logo

$t: y = 2x + 2\pi$

45.1.  $f(x) = 2 \cos x - \cos(2x)$ ;  $f'(x) = -2 \sin x + 2 \sin(2x)$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 \sin x + \sin(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) = \sin x \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x = x + 2k\pi \vee 2x = \pi - x + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Em  $[0, 2\pi]$ :

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \frac{\pi}{3} \vee x = \pi \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{3} \vee x = 2\pi$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{3}$		$\pi$		$\frac{5\pi}{3}$		$2\pi$
$f'$	0	+	0	-	0	+	0	-	0
$f$	1	$\nearrow$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\searrow$	-3	$\nearrow$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\searrow$	1
	Mín.		Máx.		Mín.		Máx.		Mín.

$f$  é estritamente crescente em  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$  e em  $\left[\pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right]$  e

estritamente decrescente em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi\right]$  e em  $\left[\frac{5\pi}{3}, 2\pi\right]$ .

$f$  tem um mínimo relativo igual a 1 para  $x = 0$  e  $x = 2\pi$ , um mínimo relativo (e absoluto) igual a -3 para  $x = \pi$  e um máximo relativo (e absoluto) igual a  $\frac{3}{2}$  para  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$  e  $x = \frac{5\pi}{3}$ .

$D'_f = \left[-3, \frac{3}{2}\right]$

45.2.  $f(x) = \cos(2x) - 6 \sin x$ ;  $f'(x) = -2 \sin(2x) - 6 \cos x$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 \sin(2x) - 6 \cos(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin x \cos x + 3 \cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \cos x(2 \sin x + 3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0 \vee \sin x = -\frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0$

Em  $[0, 2\pi]$ :  $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{2}$		$\frac{3\pi}{2}$		$2\pi$
$f'$	-	-	0	+	0	-	-
$f$	1	$\searrow$	-7	$\nearrow$	5	$\searrow$	1
	Máx.		Mín.		Máx.		Mín.

$f$  estritamente decrescente em  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  e em  $\left[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right]$  e

estritamente crescente em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ .

$f$  tem um máximo relativo igual a 1 para  $x = 0$ , um máximo relativo (e absoluto) igual a 5 para  $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , um

mínimo relativo (e absoluto) igual a -7 para  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  e um

mínimo relativo igual a 1 para  $x = 2\pi$ .

$D'_f = [-7, 5]$

45.3.  $f(x) = \sin(3x) - 3\sin x$ ;  $f'(x) = 3\cos(3x) - 3\cos x$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(3x) = \cos x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x = x + 2k\pi \vee 3x = -x + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = 2k\pi \vee 4x = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = k\pi \vee x = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[0, 2\pi]$ :

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \pi \vee x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \vee x = 2\pi$$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{2}$		$\pi$		$\frac{3\pi}{2}$		$2\pi$
$f'$	0	-	0	+	0	+	0	-	0
$f$	0	$\searrow$	-4	$\nearrow$	0	$\nearrow$	4	$\searrow$	0
	Máx.		Mín.				Máx.		Mín.

$f$  é estritamente decrescente em  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  e em  $\left[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right]$  e estritamente crescente em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ .

$f$  tem um máximo relativo igual a 0 para  $x=0$ , máximo absoluto igual a 4 para  $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , mínimo absoluto igual a -4 para  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  e um mínimo relativo igual a 0 para  $x = 2\pi$ .

$$D'_f = [-4, 4]$$

45.4.  $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x(2 + \cos x) - \sin x(-\sin x)}{(2 + \cos x)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2\cos x + \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{(2 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{2\cos x + 1}{(2 + \cos x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\cos x + 1 = 0 \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \wedge x \in [0, 2\pi] \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \vee x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$x$	0		$\frac{2\pi}{3}$		$\frac{4\pi}{3}$		$2\pi$
$f'$	+	+	0	-	0	+	+
$f$	0	$\nearrow$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\searrow$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\nearrow$	0
	Mín		Máx		Mín		Máx

$f$  é estritamente crescente em  $\left[0, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]$  e em  $\left[\frac{4\pi}{3}, 2\pi\right]$  e estritamente decrescente em  $\left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}\right]$ .

$f$  tem um mínimo relativo igual a 0 para  $x=0$ , um mínimo relativo (e absoluto) igual a  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  para  $x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ , um máximo relativo (e absoluto) igual a  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  para  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  e um máximo relativo igual a 0 para  $x = 2\pi$ .

$$D'_f = \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right]$$

46.1.  $f(x) = x^2 + \cos(2x)$   $f'(x) = 2x - 2\sin(2x)$

$$f''(x) = 2 - 4\cos(2x)$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 - 4\cos(2x) = 0 \wedge x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = \frac{1}{2} \wedge 2x \in [0, \pi] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{3} \vee 2x = \frac{5\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{6}$		$\frac{5\pi}{6}$		$\pi$
$f''$	-	-	0	+	0	-	-
$f$		$\cap$		$\cup$		$\cap$	
			P.I.		P.I.		

O gráfico de  $f$  tem a concavidade voltada para baixo em  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$  e em  $\left[\frac{5\pi}{6}, \pi\right]$  e voltada para cima em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right]$ .

Os pontos de abscissas  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  e  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$  são pontos de inflexão.

46.2.  $f(x) = 2\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(4x)$

$$f'(x) = -4\sin(2x) - 2\sin(4x)$$

$$f''(x) = -8\cos(2x) - 8\cos(4x)$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -8\cos(2x) - 8\cos(4x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(4x) = -\cos(2x) \Leftrightarrow \cos(4x) = \cos(\pi - 2x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x = \pi - 2x + 2k\pi \vee 4x = -\pi + 2x + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x = \pi + 2k\pi \vee 2x = -\pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{6} \vee x = \frac{-\pi + 2k\pi}{2}$$

No intervalo  $[0, \pi]$ , temos:

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} \vee x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{6}$		$\frac{\pi}{2}$		$\frac{5\pi}{6}$		$\pi$
$f''$	-	-	0	+	0	+	0	-	-
$f$		$\cap$		$\cup$		$\cup$		$\cap$	
			P.I.				P.I.		

O gráfico de  $f$  tem a concavidade voltada para baixo em  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$  e em  $\left[\frac{5\pi}{6}, \pi\right]$  e voltada para cima em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right]$ .

Os pontos de abscissas  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  e  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$  são pontos de inflexão do gráfico de  $f$ .

47.1.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \cos x}$ ,  $D_f = ]-\pi, \pi[$

**Zeros:**  $f(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in D_f$

**Monotonia e extremos:**

$$f'(x) = \frac{-(1 + \cos x)'}{(1 + \cos)^2} = \frac{\sin x}{(1 + \cos x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \wedge x \in ]-\pi, \pi[ \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$x$	$-\pi$		0		$\pi$
$f'$		+	0	-	
$f$	0	$\searrow$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\nearrow$	
			Mín.		

$f$  é estritamente decrescente em  $]-\pi, 0]$  e estritamente crescente em  $[0, \pi[$

$f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$  é o mínimo absoluto de  $f$ .

**Concavidades:**

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{(\sin x)'(1+\cos x)^2 - \sin x[(1+\cos x)^2]'}{(1+\cos x)^4} = \\ &= \frac{\cos x(1+\cos x)^2 - \sin x \times 2(1+\cos x)(-\sin x)}{(1-\cos x)^4} = \\ &= \frac{(1+\cos x)(\cos x + \cos^2 x + 2\sin^2 x)}{(1+\cos x)^4} = \\ &= \frac{\cos x + \cos^2 x + 2(1-\cos^2 x)}{(1+\cos x)^3} = \frac{\cos x - \cos^2 x + 2}{(1+\cos x)^3} \end{aligned}$$

Como  $\forall x \in ]-\pi, \pi[, -1 < \cos x \leq 1, 0 \leq -\cos^2 x \leq 1$  vem que  $\cos x - \cos^2 x + 2 \geq 0$ .

Logo,  $f''(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in ]-\pi, \pi[$ .

A concavidade do gráfico de  $f$  é voltada para cima pelo que não tem pontos de inflexão.

**Assíntotas não verticais:**

O gráfico de  $f$  não tem assíntotas não verticais porque  $D_f$  é limitado

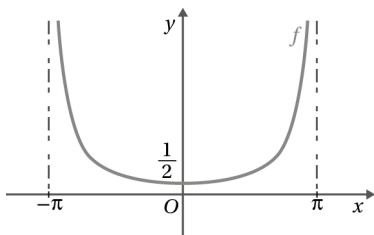
**Assíntotas verticais:**  $f$  é contínua em  $]-\pi, \pi[$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} \frac{1}{1+\cos x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{1}{1+\cos x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

As retas de equações  $x = -\pi$  e  $x = \pi$  são assíntotas do gráfico de  $f$ .

**Gráfico:**



47.2.  $f(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x}; D_f = ]-\pi, \pi[ \setminus \{0\}$

**Zeros:**

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x = 0 \wedge \sin x \neq 0 \wedge x \in D_f \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0 \wedge x \in D_f \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

**Monotonia extremos:**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{2\cos x(-\sin x) \times \sin x - \cos^2 x \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \\ &= \frac{\cos x(-2\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos x[-2\sin^2 x - 1 + \sin^2 x]}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\cos x(-\sin^2 x - 1)}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{\cos x(1 + \sin^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0 \wedge \sin^2 x \neq 0 \wedge x \in D_f \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$x$	$-\pi$		$-\frac{\pi}{2}$		$0$		$\frac{\pi}{2}$		$\pi$
$f'$		+	0	-		-	0	+	
$f$		$\nearrow$	0	$\searrow$		$\searrow$	0	$\nearrow$	
			Máx				Mín		

$f$  é estritamente crescente em  $]-\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  e em  $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi[$  e

estritamente decrescente em  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0[$  e em  $]0, \frac{\pi}{2}[$ .

$f$  tem um máximo relativo igual a 0 para  $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$  e um mínimo relativo igual a 0 para  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

**Concavidades e inflexões:**

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \\ &= \frac{[\cos x(1+\sin^2 x)]' \sin^2 x - \cos x(1+\sin^2 x)(\sin^2 x)'}{\sin^4 x} = \\ &= \frac{[-\sin x(1+\sin^2 x) + \cos x \times 2\sin x \cos x] \sin^2 x -}{\sin^4 x} \\ &\quad - \frac{\cos x(1+\sin^2 x) 2\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x} = \\ &= \frac{-\sin^2 x(1+\sin^2 x) + 2\cos^2 x \sin^2 x -}{\sin^3 x} \\ &\quad - \frac{-2\cos^2 x - 2\cos^2 x \sin^2 x}{\sin^3 x} = \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 x(1+\sin^2 x) + 2\cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x} \end{aligned}$$

O sinal de  $f''$  depende do sinal de  $\sin^3 x$  dado que  $\sin^2 x(1+\sin^2 x) + 2\cos^2 x > 0, \forall x \in D_f$ .

$x$	$-\pi$		$0$		$\pi$
$f''$		-		+	
$f$		$\cap$		$\cup$	

O gráfico de  $f$  tem a concavidade voltada para baixo em  $]-\pi, 0[$  e voltada para cima em  $]0, \pi[$ . Não tem pontos de inflexão.

**Assíntotas não verticais:**

O gráfico de  $f$  não tem assíntotas não verticais dado que  $D_f$  é um conjunto limitado.

**Assíntotas verticais:**

$f$  é contínua.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

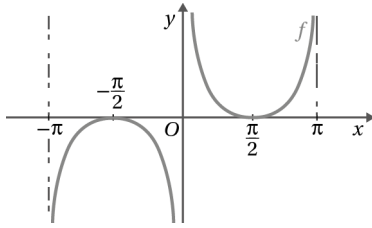
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

As retas de equações  $x = -\pi, x = 0$  e  $x = \pi$  são assíntotas ao gráfico de  $f$ .

• Gráfico:



47.3.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} - \tan \frac{x}{2}$  em  $]-\pi, \pi[$

**Monotonia:**

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$f'(x) \leq 0, \forall x \in ]-\pi, \pi[$ . Logo,  $f$  é estritamente decrescente em  $]-\pi, \pi[$  pelo que não tem extremos.

**Concavidades:**

$$f''(x) = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)' = -\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \times \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)' = -\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = -\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^3 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{x}{2} = 0 \wedge 2 \cos^3 \frac{x}{2} \neq 0 \wedge x \in ]-\pi, \pi[ \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{x}{2} = 0 \wedge \frac{x}{2} \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$x$	$-\pi$		$0$		$\pi$
$f''$		$+$	$0$	$-$	
$f$		$\cup$	$0$	$\cap$	

P.I.

O gráfico de  $f$  tem a concavidade voltada para cima em  $]-\pi; 0[$  e voltada para baixo em  $]0; \pi[$ . O ponto de coordenadas  $(0, 0)$  é um ponto de inflexão.

**Assíntotas não verticais:**

O gráfico de  $f$  não tem assíntotas não verticais porque  $D_f$  é limitado.

**Assíntotas verticais:**

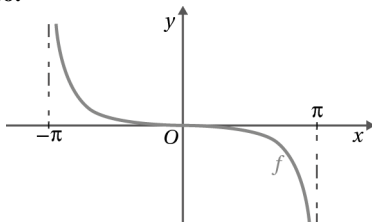
$f$  é contínua.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} \left( \frac{x}{2} - \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{-\pi}{4} - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{-\pi}{4} - (-\infty) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \left( \frac{x}{2} - \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - (+\infty) = -\infty$$

As retas de equações  $x = -\pi$  e  $x = \pi$  são assíntotas do gráfico de  $f$ .

**Gráfico:**



48.1. Seja  $T_{AC}$  o tempo gasto de A a C.

$$T_{AC} = \frac{\overline{AP}}{20} + \frac{\overline{PC}}{10}$$

$$\frac{12}{\overline{PB}} = \tan \theta \Leftrightarrow \overline{PB} = \frac{12}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\overline{AP} = 20 - \overline{PB} = 20 - \frac{12}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\frac{12}{\overline{PC}} = \sin \theta \Leftrightarrow \overline{PC} = \frac{12}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{\overline{AP}}{20} = \frac{1}{20} \left( 20 - \frac{12}{\tan \theta} \right) = 1 - \frac{3}{5 \tan \theta}$$

$$\frac{\overline{PC}}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{12}{\sin \theta} = \frac{6}{5 \sin \theta}$$

$$T(\theta) = 1 - \frac{3}{5 \tan \theta} + \frac{6}{5 \sin \theta}$$

$$T(\theta) = 1 - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{6}{5 \sin \theta}$$

$$T(\theta) = 1 - \frac{3 \cos \theta - 6}{5 \sin \theta}$$

48.2.  $T'(\theta) = -\frac{3}{5} \left( \frac{\cos \theta - 2}{\sin \theta} \right)' = -\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{-\sin \theta \times \sin \theta - (\cos \theta - 2) \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = -\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{-\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1 - 2 \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{3(1 - 2 \cos \theta)}{5 \sin^2 \theta}$

$$T'(\theta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2 \cos \theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$\theta$	$0$		$\frac{\pi}{3}$		$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$T'$		$-$	$0$	$+$	
$T$		$\searrow$		$\nearrow$	

O tempo gasto é mínimo para  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

$$\text{Para } \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \overline{AP} = 20 - \frac{12}{\tan \frac{\pi}{3}} = 20 - \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\left( 20 - \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \text{ km} \approx 13,1 \text{ km}$$

49.  $d(\alpha) = \frac{v_0^2 \sin(2\alpha)}{9,8}$

$$d'(\alpha) = \frac{v_0^2}{9,8} \times 2 \cos(2\alpha) \wedge \alpha \in \left] 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$$

$$d'(\alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(2\alpha) = 0 \wedge 2\alpha \in ]0, \pi[ \Leftrightarrow 2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$\alpha$	$0$		$\frac{\pi}{4}$		$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$d'$		$+$	$0$	$-$	
$d$		$\nearrow$		$\searrow$	

Máx.

A distância  $d$  é máxima para  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$  rad.

50.1.  $f(x) = 1 + 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right), x \in [0, \pi]$

**Período fundamental:**  $P_0 = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

**Contradomínio:**

Para  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 \leq 1 + 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq 3$$

$$D'_f = [-1, 3]$$

**Zeros:**

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 + 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee 2x = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \vee x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[0, \pi]$ , temos  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ .

**Minimizantes de  $f$ :**

$$f(x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow 1 + 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[0, \pi]$ , temos  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

**Maximizantes de  $f$ :**

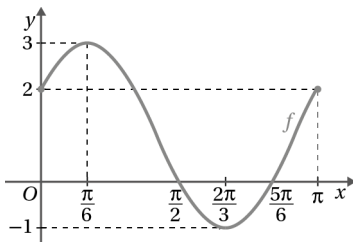
$$f(x) = 3 \Leftrightarrow 1 + 2\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 3 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[0, \pi]$ ,  $f(x) = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}$

**Gráfico:**



50.2.  $f(x) = \cos(2x) + \sqrt{2}$  em  $[-\pi, \pi]$

**Período fundamental:**  $P_0 = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

**Contradomínio:**

Para  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$

$$-2\pi \leq 2x \leq 2\pi \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq \cos(2x) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2} - 1 \leq \cos(2x) + \sqrt{2} \leq \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$D'_f = [\sqrt{2} - 1, \sqrt{2} + 1]$$

**Zeros:**

$f$  não tem zeros, pois  $0 \notin D'_f$

$$f(0) = f(\pi) = 2$$

**Minimizantes de  $f$ :**

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2} - 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) + \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} - 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow 2x = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[\pi, \pi]$   $f(x) = \sqrt{2} - 1 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

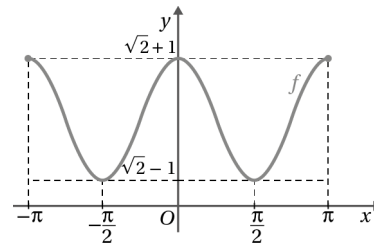
**Maximizantes de  $f$ :**

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2} + 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) + \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[-\pi, \pi]$ ,  $f(x) = \sqrt{2} + 1 \Leftrightarrow x = -\pi \vee x = 0 \vee x = \pi$

**Gráfico:**



50.3.  $f(x) = 2 - 4\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  em  $[-\pi, \pi]$

**Período fundamental:**  $P_0 = \frac{2\pi}{1} = 2\pi$

**Contradomínio:**

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

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 \leq \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 - 2 \leq 2 - 4\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 4 + 2$$

$$D'_f = [-2, 6]$$

$$f(-\pi) = f(\pi) = 4$$

**Zeros:**

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 - 4\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee x - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee x = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[-\pi, \pi]$ ,  $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

**Minimizantes:**

$$f(x) = -2 \Leftrightarrow 2 - 4\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[-\pi, \pi]$ ,  $f(x) = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3}$

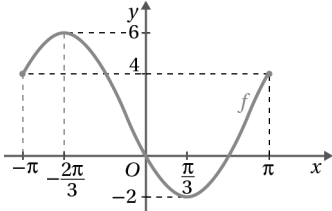
**Maximizantes:**

$$f(x) = 6 \Leftrightarrow 2 - 4\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 6 \Leftrightarrow \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[-\pi, \pi]$ ,  $f(x) = 6 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$

**Gráfico:**



50.4.  $f(x) = 1 - \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  em  $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$

**Período fundamental:**  $P_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4\pi$

**Contradomínio:**

$$-2\pi < x < 2\pi \Leftrightarrow -\pi \leq \frac{x}{2} < \pi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} < \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 \leq \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq 1 - \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 2$$

$$D'_f = [0, 2]$$

**Zeros:**

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{3\pi}{2} + 4k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Em  $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$ ,  $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

**Minimizantes:**  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

**Maximizantes:**

$$f(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

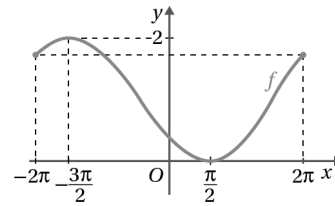
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{3\pi}{2} + 4k\pi$$

Em  $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$ ,  $f(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$

$$f(-2\pi) = f(2\pi) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 \approx 1,7$$

**Gráfico:**



50.5.  $f(x) = 1 + \tan(2x)$  em  $\left]-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right[$

**Período fundamental:**  $P_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

**Contradomínio:**  $\mathbb{R}$

**Zeros:**

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 + \tan(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan(2x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

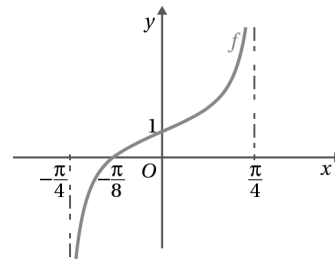
Em  $\left]-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right[$ ,  $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{8}$

**Assíntotas:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4}^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4}^+} [1 + \tan(2x)] = 1 + (-\infty) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} [1 + \tan(2x)] = 1 + (+\infty) = +\infty$$

**Gráfico:**



51.  $x(t) = \sqrt{3} \sin(\pi t) - \cos(\pi t)$

51.1.  $x(t) = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin(\pi t) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(\pi t)\right) =$

$$= 2\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{3} \sin(\pi t) - \cos\frac{\pi}{3} \cos(\pi t)\right) =$$

$$= -2\left(\cos(\pi t) \cos\frac{\pi}{3} - \sin(\pi t) \sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right) =$$

$$= -2 \cos\left(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2 \cos\left(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi\right) = 2 \cos\left(\pi t + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$$

51.2.  $D'_x = [-2, 2]$

A distância máxima a que o ponto está da origem é 2 m.

51.3. Velocidade:  $v(t) = x'(t) = -2\pi \sin\left(\pi t + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$

$$a(t) = x''(t) = -2\pi^2 \cos\left(\pi t + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$|v(t)| \text{ é máximo quando } \sin\left(\pi t + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \pm 1$$

$$\sin\left(\pi t + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow \pi t + \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow t = -\frac{5}{6} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

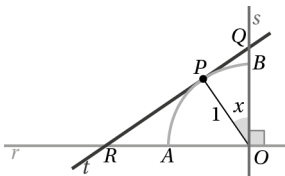
$$a\left(-\frac{5}{6} + k\right) = -2\pi^2 \cos\left[\left(-\frac{5}{6} + k\right)\pi + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right] =$$

$$= -2\pi^2 \cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{4\pi}{3} + k\pi\right), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$= -2\pi^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right), k \in \mathbb{Z} = -2\pi^2 \times 0 = 0$$

A aceleração é de 0 m/s<sup>2</sup>.

52.



$$\frac{\overline{PQ}}{\overline{PO}} = \tan x \Leftrightarrow \overline{PQ} = \overline{PO} \tan(x)$$

$$\frac{\overline{PR}}{\overline{PO}} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \Leftrightarrow \overline{PR} = \overline{PO} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\overline{QR} = \overline{PO} \left[ \tan x + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \right], 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$d(x) = \overline{PO} \left[ \tan x + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \right]$$

$$d'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{-1}{\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{\sin^2(x)} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = -\frac{\cos(2x)}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} =$$

$$d'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = 0 \wedge \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ pois } 2x \in ]0, \pi[$$

$x$	0		$\frac{\pi}{4}$		$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$d'$		-	0	+	
$d$		$\searrow$	2	$\nearrow$	

Mín.

A distância  $\overline{QR}$  é mínima para  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  rad.

53.1.  $V_c = \pi r^2 \times h$

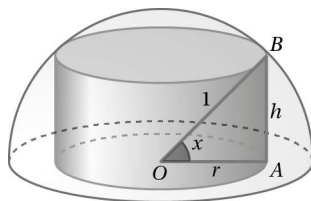
$$\frac{r}{1} = \cos x \Leftrightarrow r = \cos x$$

$$\frac{h}{1} = \sin x \Leftrightarrow h = \sin x$$

$$V(x) = \pi \times \cos^2 x \times \sin x$$

$$V(x) = \pi(1 - \sin^2 x) \sin x$$

$$V(x) = \pi(\sin x - \sin^3 x)$$



53.2.  $V'(x) = \pi(\cos x - 3\sin^2 x \cos x) = \pi[\cos x(1 - 3\sin^2 x)]$

$$V'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\cos x = 0 \vee 1 - 3\sin^2 x = 0) \wedge x \in \left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{3} \wedge x \in \left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \wedge x \in \left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \wedge x \in \left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = a$$

$x$	0		$a$		$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$V'$		+	0	-	
$V$		$\nearrow$		$\searrow$	

Máx.

O volume é máximo para  $x = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .

$$h = \sin\left(\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

54.1.  $f(x) = 4x^2 + \cos(2x)$ ;  $f'(x) = 8x - 2\sin(2x)$

$$f'(0) = 8 \times 0 - 2 \times \sin(0) = 0$$

Logo, a reta tangente ao gráfico de  $f$  no ponto de abscissa nula tem declive nulo, ou seja, é paralela ao eixo  $Ox$ .

54.2.  $f''(x) = 8 - 4\cos(2x)$ . Para  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ :

$$\cos(2x) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -4\cos(2x) \geq -4 \Leftrightarrow 8 - 4\cos(2x) \geq 4$$

Logo,  $f''(x) > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

O gráfico de  $f$  tem a concavidade voltada para cima em todo o domínio.

Como  $f''(x) > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , então  $f'$  é estritamente crescente em  $\mathbb{R}$ .

54.3. Sabemos que  $f'(0) = 0$  e  $f'$  é estritamente crescente em  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Então,  $f'(x) < 0, \forall x \in ]-\infty, 0[$  e  $f'(x) > 0, \forall x \in ]0, +\infty[$  pelo que  $f$  é estritamente decrescente em  $]-\infty, 0[$  e estritamente crescente em  $]0, +\infty[$ .

Logo,  $f(0) = 4 \times 0^2 + \cos 0 = 1$  é o único mínimo de  $f$ .

55.  $f(x) = 6x + 6\sin(2x), x \in [0, \pi]$

55.1. As abscissas de  $A$  e  $B$  são zeros de  $f'$ .

$$f'(x) = 6 + 12\cos(2x)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 6 + 12\cos(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \vee 2x = \frac{4\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow (0 \leq 2x \leq 2\pi)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} \vee x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$\frac{\pi}{3}$  é a abscissa de  $A$ .

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 6 \times \frac{\pi}{3} + 6 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = 2\pi + 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\pi + 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$A\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 2\pi + 3\sqrt{3}\right)$$

$\frac{2\pi}{3}$  é a abscissa de B.

$$f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = 6 \times \frac{2\pi}{3} + 6 \sin\left(2 \times \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = 4\pi + 6 \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 4\pi - 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$B\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, 4\pi - 3\sqrt{3}\right)$$

55.2.  $f''(x) = -12 \times 2 \sin(2x) = -24 \sin(2x)$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = 0 \vee 2x = \pi \vee 2x = 2\pi \Leftrightarrow (0 \leq 2x \leq 2\pi)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \pi$$

x	0		$\frac{\pi}{2}$		$\pi$
f''	0	-	0	+	0
f		∩	$3\pi$	∪	

P.I.

O gráfico de f tem a concavidade voltada para baixo em

$\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  e voltada para cima em  $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ . O ponto de

coordenadas  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 3\pi\right)$  é o único ponto de inflexão do

gráfico de f.

Seja t:  $y = mx + b$  a reta tangente neste ponto.

$$m = f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 6 + 12 \cos\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 6 - 12 = -6$$

$$3\pi = -6 \times \frac{\pi}{2} + b \Leftrightarrow b = 3\pi + 3\pi \Leftrightarrow b = 6\pi$$

$$t: y = -6x + 6\pi$$

56.  $\frac{a}{r} = \sin x \Leftrightarrow a = r \sin x$

$$\frac{b}{r} = \cos x \Leftrightarrow b = r \cos x$$

$$A_{[PQR]} = \frac{2b \times (a+r)}{2} = r \cos x (r \sin x + r)$$

$$f(x) = r^2 (\cos x \sin x + \cos x)$$

$$f'(x) = r^2 (-\sin x \sin x + \cos x \cos x - \sin x) =$$

$$= r^2 (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - \sin x) =$$

$$= r^2 (1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x - \sin x) =$$

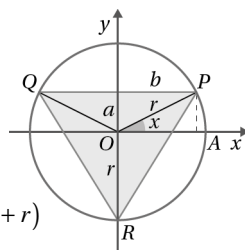
$$= r^2 (-2\sin^2 x - \sin x + 1)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2\sin^2 x - \sin x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{-4} \Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1 \pm 3}{-4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \vee \sin x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$\left| x \in \left] 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ \right.$



x	0		$\frac{\pi}{6}$		$\frac{\pi}{2}$
f'		+	0	-	
f		↗		↘	

A área é máxima para  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .

Para este valor de x,  $\angle QOR = \angle ROP = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ .

Logo, o triângulo [PQR] é equilátero para  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .

**Avaliação**

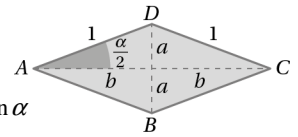
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1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x} = \frac{\sin(2\pi)}{\pi} = \frac{0}{\pi} = 0$

Resposta: (A)

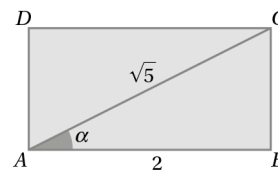
2.  $a = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}; b = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$$A = \frac{2a \times 2b}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sin \alpha$$



Resposta: (B)

3.  $\overline{AB} = 2; \overline{BC} = 1; \overline{AC} = \sqrt{2^2 + 1} = \sqrt{5}$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}; \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

- $\sin(2\alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{5}$

- $\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

- $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$

$$\sin(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha$$

Resposta: (B)

4.  $P_0 = 5\pi - \pi = 4\pi$

$$\frac{2\pi}{b} = 4\pi \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{b} = 4 \Leftrightarrow 4b = 2 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2} \quad ((C) \text{ ou } (D))$$

$$d - a \leq f(x) \leq d + a$$

O valor mínimo de f,  $d - a$ , é positivo.

Em (C),  $d - a = 3 - 4 = -1 < 0$ .

Em (D),  $d - a = 4 - 3 = 1 > 0$ .

Resposta: (D)

5.  $f''(x) = 2 + \cos x > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Logo, f' é estritamente crescente em  $\mathbb{R}$

Como  $f'(0) = 0, f'(x) < 0$  para  $x < 0$  e  $f'(x) > 0$  para  $x > 0$ .

x		0	
f'	-	0	+
f	↘		↗

Mín.

Resposta: (D)

6.  $f'(x) = 1 + \cos x$

Se  $f$  é ímpar e  $0 \in D_f$ , então  $f(0) = 0$ .

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$

$$1 + \cos 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 0}{x} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2$$

Resposta: (B)

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7.  $f(x) = \cos(ax + b)$ ,  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  e  $b \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

Se a reta  $y = -x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  é tangente ao gráfico de  $f$  no ponto

$x = 0$  temos:

$$\begin{cases} f'(0) = -1 \\ f(0) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = -a \sin(ax + b)$$

$$\begin{cases} f'(0) = -1 \\ f(0) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -a \sin b = -1 \\ \cos b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -a \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = -1 \\ b = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -a \times \frac{1}{2} = -1 \\ b = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$a = 2 \text{ e } b = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

8.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ -x^2 + ax + b & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$

8.1. Se  $f$  é contínua e diferenciável em  $\mathbb{R}$ , então é contínua e diferenciável em 0.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \sin 0 = f(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x^2 + ax + b) = b$$

Logo,  $b = 0$  e  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ -x^2 + ax & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$

$$f'(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0^+) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x^2 + ax - 0}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(-x + a)}{x} = a \end{aligned}$$

Logo,  $a = 1$ .

Portanto,  $a = 1$  e  $b = 0$ .

8.2.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ -x^2 + x & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x & \text{se } x < 0 \\ -2x + 1 & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} -\sin x & \text{se } x < 0 \\ -2 & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Se  $x \in ]-\pi, 0[$ ,  $-\sin x > 0$ .

Se  $x \in ]-\pi, 0[$ ,  $f''(x) > 0$ .

Se  $x > 0$ ,  $f''(x) = -2 < 0$ .

Como  $f$  é contínua em  $x = 0$  e a segunda derivada muda de sinal neste ponto, o ponto do gráfico com abscissa 0 é um ponto de inflexão.

9.  $f(x) = \sin(2x) + \cos(2x)$

$$\begin{aligned} 9.1. \quad f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + h\right) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2h\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2h\right) - \left(\sin\frac{\pi}{2} + \cos\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(2h) - \sin(2h) - 1}{h} = \\ &= -\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2h)}{h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(2h)}{h} = \\ &= -2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2h)}{2h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos(2h))(1 + \cos(2h))}{h(1 + \cos(2h))} = \\ &= -2 \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2h)}{2h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(2h)}{h(1 + \cos(2h))} = \\ &= -2 \times 1 - 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2h)}{2h} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(2h)}{h(1 + \cos(2h))} = \begin{matrix} | y = 2h \\ \text{Se } h \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix} \\ &= -2 - 2 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 y}{y(1 + \cos y)} = \\ &= -2 - 2 \times 1 \times 0 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

9.2.  $f'(x) = 2 \cos(2x) - 2 \sin(2x) =$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(2x) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(2x) \right) = \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( \cos(2x) \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin(2x) \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

9.3.  $r: y = mx + b$ ;  $m = f'(0) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2$

$$f(0) = \sin 0 + \cos 0 = 1$$

Como o ponto de tangência é (0, 1), temos  $b = 1$ , logo

$$r: y = 2x + 1.$$

9.4.  $f'(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{2} \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = 2k\pi \vee 2x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

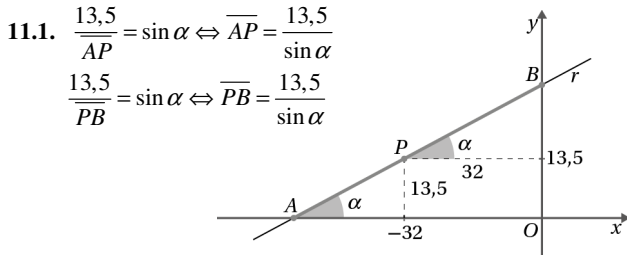
$$\Leftrightarrow x = k\pi \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Em } \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], f'(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Logo, o ponto de abscissa  $-\frac{\pi}{4}$  é o único em que a reta

tangente ao gráfico é paralela à reta  $r$ .

10.  $2\sin(2x)\cos x = 1 - 2\cos(2x)\sin x \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 2\sin(2x)\cos x + 2\cos(2x)\sin x = 1 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 2[\sin(2x)\cos x + \cos(2x)\sin x] = 1 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 2\sin(3x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin(3x) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 3x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee 3x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{18} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$



$$\overline{AB} = \overline{AP} + \overline{PB} = \frac{13,5}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{32}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$d(\alpha) = \frac{13,5}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{32}{\cos \alpha}$$

11.2.  $d'(\alpha) = -\frac{13,5 \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} + \frac{32 \sin \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} =$   
 $= \frac{32 \sin^3 \alpha - 13,5 \cos^3 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}, \alpha \in \left] 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$

$$d'(\alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 32 \sin^3 \alpha - 13,5 \cos^3 \alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 32 \sin^3 \alpha = 13,5 \cos^3 \alpha \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin^3 \alpha}{\cos^3 \alpha} = \frac{13,5}{32} \Leftrightarrow |\cos \alpha \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan^3 \alpha = \frac{27}{64} \Leftrightarrow \tan \alpha = \sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{64}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \arctan \frac{3}{4}$$

$d$  é uma função diferenciável.

Como  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} d(\alpha) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} d(\alpha) = +\infty$ , no único ponto onde

$d'(\alpha) = 0$ ,  $d(\alpha)$  é mínima. Sendo  $a = \arctan \frac{3}{4}$ :

$\alpha$	0	$a$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$d'$		-	+
$d$	$+\infty$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$ $+\infty$

Mín.

$d$  é mínima para  $\alpha = \arctan \frac{3}{4}$ .

11.3.  $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}; 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$   
 $1 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \stackrel{\cos \alpha > 0}{\Leftrightarrow} \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{16}{25} \Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$   
 $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\frac{4}{5}} \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$

Para  $\alpha = \arctan \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $d(\alpha) = \frac{13,5}{\frac{3}{5}} + \frac{32}{\frac{4}{5}} = 22,5 + 40 = 62,5$

A distância mínima entre A e B é igual a 62,5 u.c..

12.  $S = \text{Área do setor circular} - A_{[OBA]}$

$$\text{Área do setor circular} = \frac{\theta \times r^2}{2} = \frac{\theta \times 1^2}{2} = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$a = \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

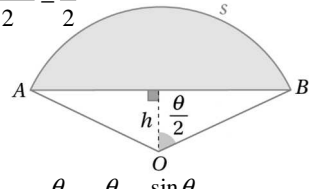
$$h = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$A_{[OBA]} = \frac{20 \times h}{2} = \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \times \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \theta}{2}$$

$$S(\theta) = \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\sin \theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \sin \theta)$$

$$S'(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \theta) \rightarrow S'(\theta) > 0, \forall \theta \in ]0, \pi]$$

Logo,  $S$  é estritamente crescente em  $]0, \pi]$  pelo que  $S$  é máxima quando  $\theta = \pi$ .



Avaliação global

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1.  $f(x) = \cos x; f'(x) = -\sin x; f'(x) \in [-1, 1], \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 Logo, qualquer reta tangente ao gráfico de  $f$  tem declive  $m$  tal que  $-1 \leq m \leq 1$ .

Resposta: (D)

2.  $g(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \sin x; g'(x) = x - \cos x; g''(x) = 1 + \sin x$

Como  $g''(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , o gráfico de  $g$  não tem pontos de inflexão.

Resposta: (A)

3.  $\frac{b}{2} = \cos \alpha \Leftrightarrow b = 2 \cos \alpha$

$$\frac{h}{2} = \sin \alpha \Leftrightarrow h = 2 \sin \alpha$$

$$A_{[ABC]} = \frac{2b \times h}{2} = b \times h = 2 \cos \alpha \times 2 \sin \alpha =$$

$$= 2(2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) = 2 \sin(2\alpha)$$

Resposta: (A)

4.  $f(x) = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = -\cos(2x)$

$$P_0 = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

Resposta: (A)

5.  $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$-\frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$

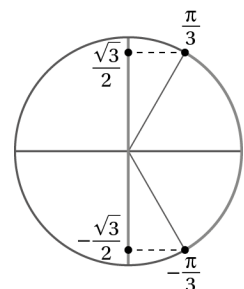
$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq \sin(2x) \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$-\sqrt{3} \leq 2 \sin(2x) \leq \sqrt{3}$$

$$0 \leq \sqrt{3} + 2 \sin(2x) \leq 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$D_f = [0, 2\sqrt{3}]$$

Resposta: (A)



$$6. f(x) = \begin{cases} (k+1)\cos x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x + \tan \frac{x}{2}}{x} & \text{se } 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [(k+1)\cos x] = (k+1) = f(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x + \tan \frac{x}{2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} =$$

$$= 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \times \frac{1}{1} = \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{x}{2} \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow 0^+, y \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array} \right.$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} \times 1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$k+1 = \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{1}{2}$$

Resposta: (B)

$$7. f(x) = a \tan(bx + c) + d$$

$$\text{Período: } \frac{\pi}{b} = 3\pi - \pi \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{b} = 2\pi \Leftrightarrow b = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ((C) ou (D))}$$

As ordenadas dos pontos de inflexão são negativas. Logo,  $d < 0$ .

Resposta: (D)

$$8. f'(0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$$

Seja  $y = mx + b$  a reta tangente ao gráfico de  $f$  no ponto de abscissa 0.

$$m = f'(0) = 1; \quad b = f(0) = 0$$

Logo, a reta de equação  $y = x$ , ou seja, a bissetriz dos quadrantes ímpares é tangente ao gráfico de  $f$ .

Resposta: (C)

$$9. f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} & \text{se } -\pi < x < 0 \\ k & \text{se } x = 0 \\ x \sin \frac{1}{x} & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

9.1. Se  $f$  é contínua, então é contínua em  $x=0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{0}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) = k$$

Se  $f$  é contínua, então  $k=0$ .

9.2.  $f$  é contínua em  $D_f = ]-\pi, +\infty[$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{2}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{y} \sin y \right) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{y} \\ \text{Se } x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right. \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

As retas de equações  $x = -\pi$  e  $y = 1$  são as únicas assíntotas ao gráfico de  $f$ .

9.3.  $f(x) = -1 \wedge x \in ]-\pi, 0[ \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = -1 \wedge x \in ]-\pi, 0[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - \cos x = -\sin x \wedge x \in ]-\pi, 0[ \Leftrightarrow \quad (\sin x \neq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x - \sin x = 1 \wedge x \in ]-\pi, 0[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \wedge x \in ]-\pi, 0[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \wedge x \in ]-\pi, 0[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \wedge x \in ]-\pi, 0[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee x + \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in ]-\pi, 0[$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi \vee x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \in ]-\pi, 0[ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$S = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

9.4. Para  $x < 0$ :

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(1 - \cos x)' \sin x - (1 - \cos x)(\sin x)'}{(\sin x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{\sin x \sin x - (1 - \cos x) \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$t: y = mx + b$$

$$P \left( -\frac{\pi}{2}, -1 \right)$$

$$f \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{1 - \cos \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \frac{1 - 0}{-1} = -1$$

$$m = f' \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{1 - \cos \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{\sin^2 \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$y = x + b$$

$$-1 = -\frac{\pi}{2} + b \Leftrightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

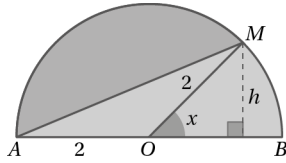
$$t: y = x + \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

10.1.  $f(x) = A_{[AOM]} + \text{Área do setor } BOM$

$$A_{[AOM]} = \frac{AO \times h}{2} = \frac{2 \times h}{2} = h$$

$$\frac{h}{2} = \sin x \Leftrightarrow h = 2 \sin x$$

$$A_{[AOM]} = 2 \sin x$$



$$\text{Área do setor } BOM = \frac{x \times 2^2}{2} = 2x$$

$$f(x) = 2x + 2 \sin x$$

10.2. Área do semicírculo =  $\frac{\pi r^2}{2} = \frac{\pi \times 2^2}{2} = 2\pi$

Trata-se de provar que existe um e um só valor de  $x$  tal

$$\text{que } f(x) = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

- $f$  é contínua em  $[0, \pi]$  por ser a soma de funções contínuas neste intervalo.

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sqrt{2} < \pi$$

porque  $\sqrt{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{3} + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3} > \pi$$

porque  $\sqrt{3} > \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f \text{ é contínua em } \left[ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right] \\ f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) < \pi < f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \end{array} \right.$$

Pelo Teorema de Bolzano-Cauchy:

$$\exists x \in \left[ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right] : f(x) = \pi$$

- $f'(x) = 2 + 2 \cos x > 0, \forall x \in [0, \pi] \Rightarrow f$  é estritamente crescente em  $[0, \pi]$ .

Logo,  $f$  é injetiva pelo que o valor de  $x$  tal que  $f(x) = \pi$ , cuja existência se provou, é único.

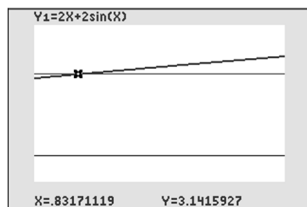
10.3. Utilizando a calculadora gráfica determinou-se, no

intervalo  $\left[ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$ , a

abscissa do ponto de interseção dos gráficos das funções  $y_1 = f(x)$

e  $y_2 = \pi$ .

$$x \approx 0,83$$



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11.  $f(x) = 4 \cos x - \cos(2x), D_f = [0, 2\pi]$

11.1.  $f'(x) = -4 \sin x + 2 \sin(2x)$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -4 \sin x + 2 \sin(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 \sin x - 4 \sin x \cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4 \sin x (1 - \cos x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \vee \cos x = 1$$

No intervalo  $[0, 2\pi]$ , temos:

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \pi \vee x = 2\pi$$

$x$	0		$\pi$		$2\pi$
$f'$	0	-	0	+	0
$f$	3	$\searrow$	-5	$\nearrow$	3
	Máx.		Mín.		Máx.

$f$  é estritamente decrescente em  $[0, \pi]$  e estritamente crescente em  $[\pi, 2\pi]$ .

$f$  tem um máximo relativo (e absoluto) igual a 3 para  $x=0$  e  $x=2\pi$  e um mínimo relativo (e absoluto) igual a -5 para  $x=\pi$ .

11.2.  $f''(x) = -4 \cos x + 4 \cos(2x)$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4 \cos(2x) = 4 \cos x \Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = \cos x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = x + 2k\pi \vee 2x = -x + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{2k\pi}{3}$$

Em  $[0, 2\pi]$ :

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \vee x = \frac{4\pi}{3} \vee x = 2\pi$$

$x$	0		$\frac{2\pi}{3}$		$\frac{4\pi}{3}$		$2\pi$
$f''$	0	-	0	+	0	-	0
$f$		$\cap$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\cup$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\cap$	
			P.I.		P.I.		

O gráfico de  $f$  tem a concavidade voltada para baixo em

$\left[ 0, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right[$  e em  $\left] \frac{4\pi}{3}, 2\pi \right]$  e voltada para cima em

$\left] \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3} \right[$ .

Os pontos de coordenadas  $\left( \frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{3}{2} \right)$  e  $\left( \frac{4\pi}{3}, -\frac{3}{2} \right)$  são pontos de inflexão.

11.3.

$x$	0		$\frac{2\pi}{3}$		$\frac{4\pi}{3}$		$2\pi$
$f''$	0	-	0	+	0	-	0
$f'$	0	$\searrow$	$-3\sqrt{3}$	$\nearrow$	$3\sqrt{3}$	$\searrow$	0
			Mín.		Máx.		

O mínimo absoluto de  $f'$  é  $-3\sqrt{3}$  para  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ .

O máximo absoluto de  $f'$  é  $3\sqrt{3}$  para  $x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ .

Portanto:

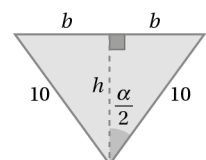
Reta  $r$ : ponto de tangência:  $\left( \frac{4\pi}{3}, -\frac{3}{2} \right)$ ; declive:  $3\sqrt{3}$

Reta  $s$ : ponto de tangência:  $\left( \frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{3}{2} \right)$ ; declive:  $-3\sqrt{3}$

12. Pretende-se determinar  $\alpha$  de modo a maximizar a quantidade de água que a caleira pode comportar. Assim, determina-se o volume da caleira:

$$\frac{b}{10} = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \Leftrightarrow b = 10 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\frac{h}{10} = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \Leftrightarrow h = 10 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Área da base} &= \frac{2 \times b \times h}{2} = b \times h = 10 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \times 10 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \\ &= 50 \times 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = 50 \sin \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$V(\alpha) = 50 \sin(\alpha) \times 60, \text{ com } 0 < \alpha < \pi$$

$$V(\alpha) = 3000 \sin(\alpha)$$

$$V'(\alpha) = 3000 \cos \alpha$$

$$V'(\alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha = 0 \wedge \alpha \in ]0, \pi[ \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\alpha$	0		$\frac{\pi}{2}$		$\pi$
$V'$		+	0	-	
$V$		↗		↘	

Máx.

O volume é máximo para  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

13.  $x(t) = 10 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + 4$

13.1. Amplitude: 10 cm

13.2.  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{5}} = 2\pi \times \frac{5}{\pi} = 10$

$$T = 10 \text{ s}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{10}$$

13.3.  $x(t) = 9 \Leftrightarrow 10 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + 4 = 9 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee \frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5} = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{t}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{3} + 2k \vee \frac{t}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = -\frac{1}{3} + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{t}{5} = -\frac{1}{15} + 2k \vee \frac{t}{5} = -\frac{11}{15} + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = -\frac{1}{3} + 10k \vee t = -\frac{11}{3} + 10k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Como  $t \in [0, 10]$ , temos  $t = \frac{19}{3}$  s  $\vee t = \frac{29}{3}$  s.

13.4.  $4 - 10 \leq x(t) \leq 4 + 10 \rightarrow D'_x = [6, 14]$

$$x(t) = 14 \Leftrightarrow 10 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + 4 = 14 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5} = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t + 2 = 10k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow t = -2 + 10k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Como  $t \in [0, 10]$ , temos:  $x(t) = 14 \Leftrightarrow t = 8$  s

13.5.  $x(t) = 10 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + 4$

$$x'(t) = -10 \frac{\pi}{5} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = -2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$x''(t) = -2\pi \times \frac{\pi}{5} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = -\frac{2\pi^2}{5} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right)$$

a)  $0 \leq t \leq 10 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{5} \leq \frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5} \leq 2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{5}$

$$-1 \leq \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2\pi \leq 2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) \leq 2\pi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \left| -2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) \right| \leq 2\pi \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq |x'(t)| \leq 2\pi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|x'(t)| = 2\pi \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = -1 \vee \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \vee \frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{t}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = -\frac{1}{2} + 2k \vee \frac{t}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{2} + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2t + 4 = -5 + 20k \vee 2t + 4 = 5 + 20k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = -\frac{9}{2} + 10k \vee t = \frac{1}{2} + 10k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Como  $t \in [0, 10]$ ,  $t = 5,5 \vee t = 0,5$

b)  $0 \leq t \leq 10 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{5} \leq \frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5} \leq 2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{5}$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 \leq \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{2\pi^2}{5} \leq -\frac{2\pi^2}{5} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) \leq \frac{2\pi^2}{5} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \left| -\frac{2\pi^2}{5} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) \right| \leq \frac{2\pi^2}{5} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq |x''(t)| \leq \frac{2\pi^2}{5} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|x''(t)| = \frac{2\pi^2}{5} \Leftrightarrow \left| -\frac{2\pi^2}{5} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) \right| = \frac{2\pi^2}{5} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{2\pi^2}{5} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = -\frac{2\pi^2}{5} \vee$$

$$\vee -\frac{2\pi^2}{5} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = \frac{2\pi^2}{5} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = 1 \vee \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5} = 2k\pi \vee \frac{\pi}{5}t + \frac{2\pi}{5} = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{t}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = 2k \vee \frac{t}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = 1 + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t + 2 = 10k \vee t + 2 = 5 + 10k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = -2 + 10k \vee t = 3 + 10k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Como  $t \in [0, 10]$ ,  $t = 8 \vee t = 3$