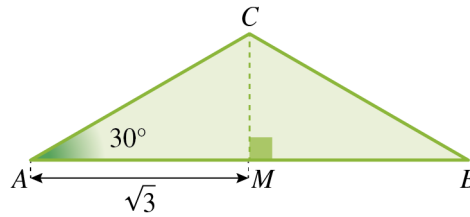


1. Seja  $M$  o ponto médio de  $[AB]$ .

$$\overline{AM} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$



$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{\overline{CM}}{\overline{AM}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\overline{CM}}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{3})^2}{3} = \overline{CM} \Leftrightarrow \overline{CM} = 1$$

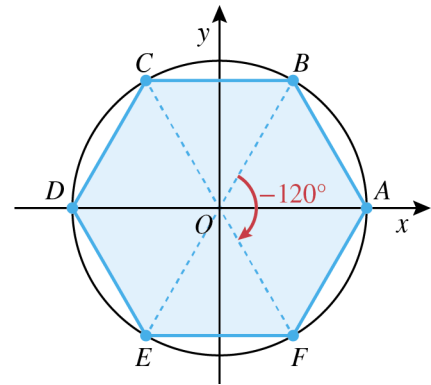
$$A_{[ABC]} = \frac{\overline{AB} \times \overline{MC}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \times 1}{2} = \sqrt{3}, \text{ ou seja, } \sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2.$$

2.  $1920^\circ = 5 \times 360^\circ + 120^\circ$   
 $-1920^\circ = -5 \times 360^\circ - 120^\circ$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1920 \quad | \quad 360 \\ -1800 \quad | \quad 5 \\ \hline 120 \end{array}$$

O ângulo de amplitude  $-1920^\circ$  corresponde ao ângulo generalizado  $(-5, -120^\circ)$ .

Assim, a imagem do ponto  $B$  pela rotação de centro  $O$  e amplitude  $-120^\circ$  é o ponto  $F$ .



**Opção (D)**

3.  $A(1,0)$

$$B(\cos 60^\circ, \sin 60^\circ), \text{ ou seja, } B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right).$$

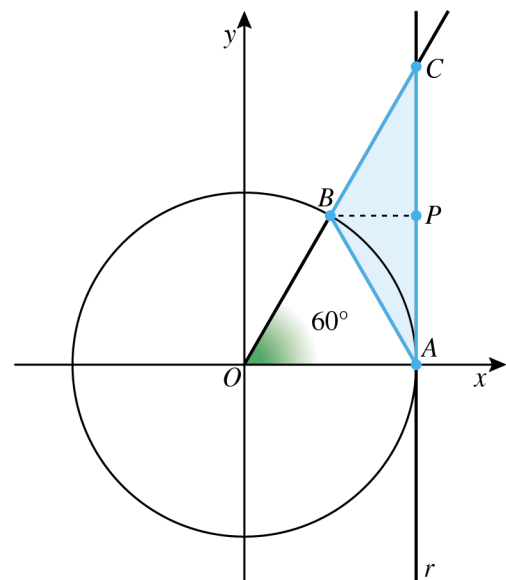
$$C(1, \tan 60^\circ), \text{ ou seja, } C(1, \sqrt{3}).$$

$$\overline{AC} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

Seja  $P$  a projeção ortogonal de  $B$  sobre a reta  $r$ .

$$\overline{BP} = 1 - \cos 60^\circ = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_{[ABC]} = \frac{\overline{AC} \times \overline{BP}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$



**Opção (C)**

4. Um radiano é a amplitude do ângulo ao centro que determina na circunferência um arco de comprimento igual ao raio.

$$\text{Assim, } r = \frac{7}{4,2} = \frac{5}{3}, \text{ ou seja, } \frac{5}{3} \text{ cm.}$$

**Opção (B)**

5. A **afirmação I** é falsa uma vez que  $-1 \leq \cos \alpha \leq 1, \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  pelo que,  $\cos \alpha$  não poderá tomar o valor 2.

A **afirmação II** é falsa uma vez que se  $\alpha$  e  $\beta$  são dois ângulos de amplitudes pertencentes ao intervalo  $\left] \frac{21\pi}{2}, 11\pi \right[$ , como  $\frac{21\pi}{2} = 5 \times \frac{4\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$  e  $11\pi = 5 \times 2\pi + \pi$ , conclui-se que  $\alpha$  e  $\beta$  são dois ângulos com lado extremidade no 2.º quadrante. Neste quadrante, o cosseno é decrescente. Logo, se  $\alpha < \beta$ , então  $\cos \alpha > \cos \beta$ .

A **afirmação III** é falsa pois  $\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos \alpha$ , pelo que:

$$\sin^2 \alpha + (-\cos \alpha)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \text{ (fórmula fundamental da trigonometria)}$$

6.  $P(k, -\sqrt{3}k)$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{R}^+$  de onde se pode concluir que  $\cos \alpha = k$  e  $\sin \alpha = -\sqrt{3}k$ .

$$\text{Assim, } \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}k}{k} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos \alpha \times \sin \alpha - \tan \alpha = k \times (-\sqrt{3}k) - (-\sqrt{3}) = -\sqrt{3}k^2 + \sqrt{3} = -\sqrt{3}(k^2 - 1)$$

**Opção (A)**

$$7. \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) = a \text{ e } \sin\left(\frac{15\pi}{7}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{14\pi}{7} + \frac{\pi}{7}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right)$$

$$\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) + \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) + a^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) = 1 - a^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) = \pm\sqrt{1 - a^2}, \quad \frac{\pi}{7} \in \left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) = \sqrt{1 - a^2}$$

$$\text{Logo, } \sin\left(\frac{15\pi}{7}\right) = \sqrt{1 - a^2}.$$

8.

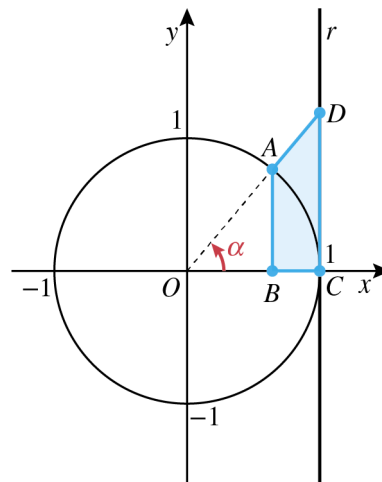
8.1. A medida da área do trapézio  $[ABCD]$  é dada por:

$$A(\alpha) = \frac{(\overline{AB} + \overline{CD}) \times \overline{BC}}{2}$$

$$A(\alpha) = \frac{\sin \alpha + \tan \alpha}{2} \times (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha + \tan \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{2}$$



8.2.  $\tan \alpha = 2$

$$\tan \alpha = 2 \wedge \tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$2^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5} \Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}, \quad \alpha \in \left] 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$$

$$\text{Assim, } \cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$\text{Como } \sin \alpha = \tan \alpha \times \cos \alpha, \text{ então } \sin \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$A(\alpha) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{2}$$

$$A(\alpha) = \frac{2 - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}}{2} = \frac{2 - \frac{2}{5}}{2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{Neste caso, a medida da área é } \frac{4}{5}.$$

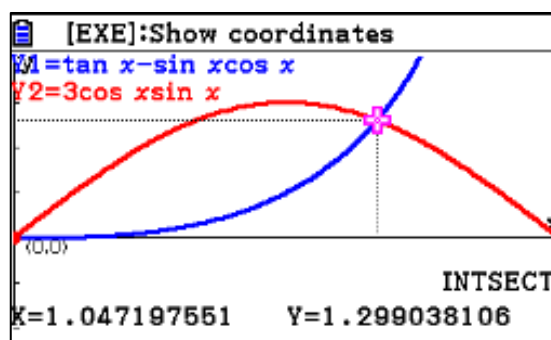
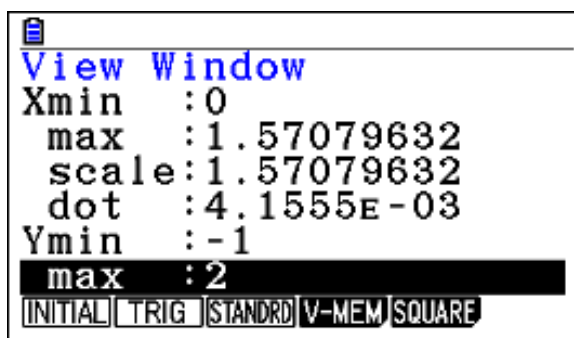
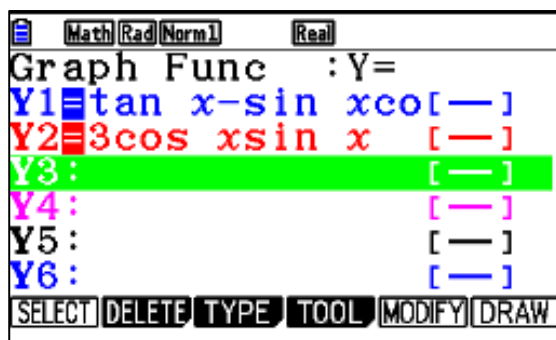
8.3. Pretendemos determinar o valor de  $\alpha$  para o qual a medida da área do quadrilátero  $[ABCD]$  é igual ao triplo da medida da área do triângulo  $[ABC]$ .

A solução do problema é o valor de  $\alpha \in \left] 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$  que é solução da equação:

$$A(\alpha) = 3 \times \frac{\cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{2} = \frac{3 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 3 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha$$



$$\alpha \approx 1,05 \text{ rad}$$

$$9. \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow -\sin(\alpha) = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow \sin(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{9}}, \alpha \in \left] \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right[$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Leftrightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}} \Leftrightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(-\frac{13\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) - 4 \tan(3\pi - \alpha) &= \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) + 4 \tan(\alpha) = -\cos(\alpha) + 4 \tan(\alpha) = \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

10.

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