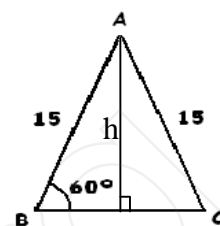


11ªA Versão 1

1. O triângulo é equilátero logo a sua base é 15. $A_{[ABC]} = \frac{15 \times h}{2}$

$$\text{sen}60^\circ = \frac{h}{15} \Leftrightarrow h = 15 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow h = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{Então } A_{[ABC]} = \frac{15 \times \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow A_{[ABC]} = \frac{225\sqrt{3}}{4} \Leftrightarrow A_{[ABC]} = \frac{225\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad \text{Resposta: (A)}$$



2. Numa volta a roda percorre um comprimento igual ao seu perímetro logo, neste caso, percorre 72π cm. O n.º de voltas que dá, quando percorre 900000 cm é dado por $\frac{900000}{72\pi} \approx 3978,87$

Resposta: (B)

3. A resposta é $\frac{\pi}{4} e - \frac{7\pi}{4}$ (C) porque $-\frac{7\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{8\pi}{4} = -2\pi$

4. Por análise da figura concluímos que $\text{tg}\alpha = 2 \wedge \alpha \in 3^\circ Q$

Recorrendo à calculadora obtemos $\text{tg}^{-1}(2) \approx 1,107$ mas este n.º corresponde a um ângulo do primeiro quadrante logo $\alpha = \text{tg}^{-1}(2) + \pi$ Portanto $\alpha \approx 4,25$ Resposta: (B)

5. $\text{sen}\alpha + \text{sen}\beta + \text{sen}\theta = \text{sen}\alpha + \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) + \text{sen}(2\pi - \alpha) =$
 $= \text{sen}\alpha + \cos\alpha - \text{sen}\alpha = \cos\alpha$ Resposta: (D)

Grupo II

1. $\cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{3}\right) - \text{sen}\left(-\frac{9\pi}{4}\right) - 2\text{tg}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos(35\pi) =$
 $= \cos\left(2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - \text{sen}\left(-2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2\text{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos(\pi) =$
 $= \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \text{sen}\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2\text{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos(\pi) =$
 $= -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2\text{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos(\pi) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - (-1) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

2. $\cos(3\pi - \alpha) \cdot \text{tg}(\pi + \alpha) - \text{sen}(\pi - \alpha) = \cos(\pi - \alpha) \cdot \text{tg}\alpha - \text{sen}\alpha =$
 $= -\cos\alpha \cdot \text{tg}\alpha - \text{sen}\alpha = -\cos\alpha \cdot \frac{\text{sen}\alpha}{\cos\alpha} - \text{sen}\alpha = -2\text{sen}\alpha$. Como $\cos\alpha = -\frac{3}{10}$ e

$\alpha \in]-\pi; 0[$, concluímos que $\alpha \in 3^\circ Q$.

Para determinar $\text{sen}\alpha$, aplicamos a fórmula fundamental da trigonometria:

$$\text{sen}^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{sen}^2\alpha + \left(-\frac{3}{10}\right)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{sen}^2\alpha = 1 - \frac{9}{100} \Leftrightarrow \text{sen}^2\alpha = \frac{91}{100} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{sen}\alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{91}{100}} \Leftrightarrow \text{sen}\alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{91}}{10}$$

Como $\alpha \in 3^\circ Q$, $\text{sen}\alpha < 0$ logo $\text{sen}\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{91}}{10}$

$$\text{Então } -2\text{sen}\alpha = -2 \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{91}}{10} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{91}}{5}$$

3. 3.1 3.1.1

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) - 2f\left(\frac{23\pi}{6}\right) &= \sqrt{3} - 2\text{sen}\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) - 2\left(\sqrt{3} - 2\text{sen}\left(\frac{23\pi}{6}\right)\right) = \\ &= \sqrt{3} - 2\text{sen}\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 2\left(\sqrt{3} - 2\text{sen}\left(4\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right) = \\ &= \sqrt{3} + 2\text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 2\left(\sqrt{3} - 2\text{sen}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right) = \sqrt{3} + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2\left(\sqrt{3} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2}\right) = \\ &= \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} - 2 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$3.1.2 \quad -1 \leq \text{sen}x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq 2\text{sen}x \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq -2\text{sen}x \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow -2 + \sqrt{3} \leq -2\text{sen}x + \sqrt{3} \leq 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$D'_f = [-2 + \sqrt{3}; 2 + \sqrt{3}]$$

$$3.1.3 \quad f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3} - 2\text{sen}(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2\text{sen}x = -\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \text{sen}x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{No intervalo considerado } x = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \vee \quad x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

$$3.1.4 \quad f(0) = \sqrt{3} - 2\text{sen}(0) = \sqrt{3} \text{ logo as coordenadas são } (0; \sqrt{3})$$

$$3.2 \quad f(b) = \sqrt{3} + 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3} - 2\text{sen}b = \sqrt{3} + 1 \Leftrightarrow -2\text{sen}b = 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{sen}b = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$f(3\pi + b) = \sqrt{3} - 2\text{sen}(3\pi + b) = \sqrt{3} - 2\text{sen}(\pi + b) = \sqrt{3} + 2\text{sen}b = \sqrt{3} + 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{3} - 1$$

$$4.1 \quad A_{[ABEG]} = A_{[ACEG]} - A_{[BCE]} = \frac{\overline{AG} + \overline{CE}}{2} \times \overline{AC} - \frac{\overline{BC} \times \overline{CE}}{2} =$$

$$\overline{AG} = 2$$

$$\text{sen}x = \frac{\overline{CE}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \overline{CE} = 2\text{sen}x$$

$$\text{cos}x = \frac{\overline{BC}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \overline{BC} = 2\text{cos}x \text{ logo } \overline{AC} = 2 + 2\text{cos}x$$

Então

$$A(x) = \frac{2 + 2\text{sen}x}{2} \times (2 + 2\text{cos}x) - \frac{2\text{cos}x \times 2\text{sen}x}{2} =$$

$$= (1 + \text{sen}x) \times (2 + 2\text{cos}x) - 2\text{cos}x \times \text{sen}x =$$

$$= 2 + 2\text{cos}x + 2\text{sen}x + 2\text{sen}x \cdot \text{cos}x - 2\text{sen}x \cdot \text{cos}x =$$

$$= 2 + 2\text{cos}x + 2\text{sen}x = 2(1 + \text{cos}x + \text{sen}x) \text{ c.q.d.}$$

$$4.2 \quad A(0) = 2(1 + \text{cos}0 + \text{sen}0) = 2(1 + 1 + 0) = 4$$

Quando $x = 0$ o polígono é um triângulo retângulo, cujos catetos têm de comprimento 4 e 2, logo tem de área 4.