

Na tabela a seguir, temos alguns valores trigonométricos para ângulos específicos:

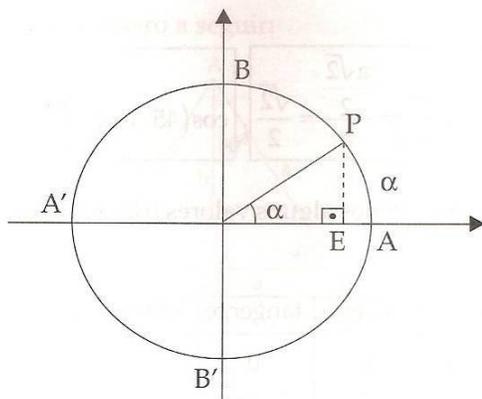
grau	radiano	seno	coseno	tangente	cotangente	secante	cossecante
0	0	0	1	0	\neq	1	\neq
30	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	2
45	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	1	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
60	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	2	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
90	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1	0	\neq	0	\neq	1
180	π	0	-1	0	\neq	-1	\neq
270	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	-1	0	\neq	0	\neq	-1
360	2π	0	1	0	\neq	1	\neq

Funções trigonométricas simétricas (funções arco)

Como as funções trigonométricas são periódicas, significa que não são bijetoras. Sendo assim, suas inversas são apenas relações e, conseqüentemente, suas simétricas também.

Como queremos determinar as funções simétricas (ou funções arco), teremos de restringir o domínio das funções trigonométricas para que tenhamos funções bijetoras e, daí, funções simétricas.

Seja o ciclo trigonométrico a seguir:



Observemos que $\text{sen}(\alpha) = \overline{EP} = y$.

Podemos dizer que α é um arco (ou um ângulo) cujo seno dele (de α) mede y .

Transcrevendo $\text{sen}(\alpha) \leftrightarrow \alpha = \text{arsen}(y)$.

Podemos fazer essa mesma transcrição para todas as outras funções trigonométricas.

Exemplos:

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

$$2) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$3) \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{arctg}(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$4) \operatorname{cotg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{arccotg}(0) = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

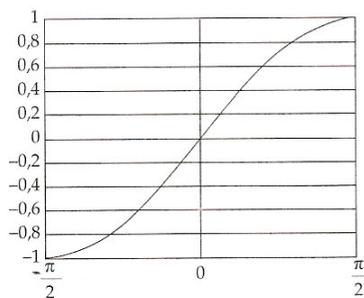
$$5) \sec(\pi) = -1 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{arcsec}(-1) = \pi$$

$$6) \operatorname{cossec}(0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{arccossec}(1) = 0$$

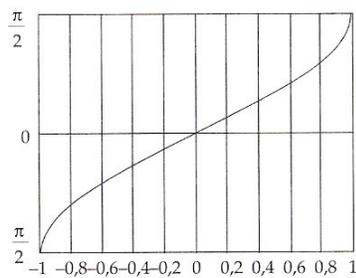
Analisando os gráficos das funções trigonométricas, podemos, restringindo seus domínios, determinar as seguintes funções arco:

$$1) \text{ Seja } f : \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow [-1; 1] .$$
$$x \mapsto f(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$\text{A função arco será definida por } g : [-1; 1] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right] .$$
$$x \mapsto g(x) = \arcsen(x)$$



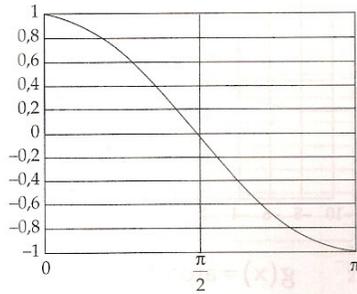
$f(x) = \sin(x)$



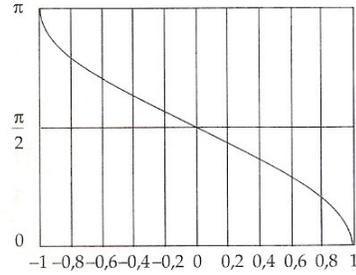
$g(x) = \arcsen(x)$

2) Seja $f : [0 ; \pi] \rightarrow [-1 ; 1]$.
 $x \mapsto f(x) = \cos(x)$

$g : [-1 ; 1] \rightarrow [0 ; \pi]$.
 $x \mapsto g(x) = \arccos(x)$



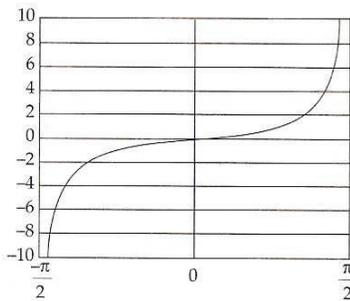
$f(x) = \cos(x)$



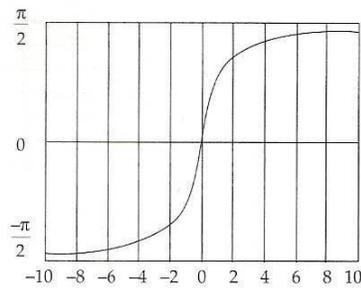
$g(x) = \arccos(x)$

3) Seja $f : \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} ; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.
 $x \mapsto f(x) = \text{tg}(x)$

$g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} ; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
 $x \mapsto g(x) = \text{arctg}(x)$



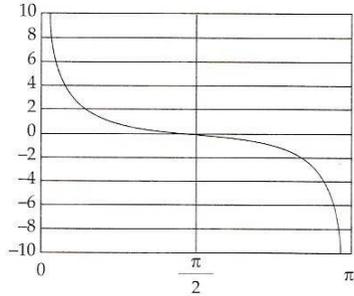
$f(x) = \text{tg}(x)$



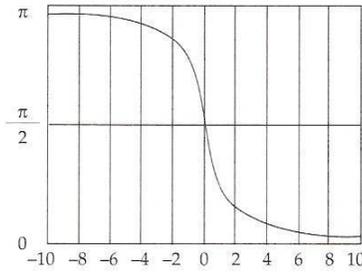
$g(x) = \text{arctg}(x)$

4) Seja $f : (0 ; \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto f(x) = \cotg(x)$

$g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0 ; \pi)$
 $x \mapsto g(x) = \operatorname{arccotg}(x)$



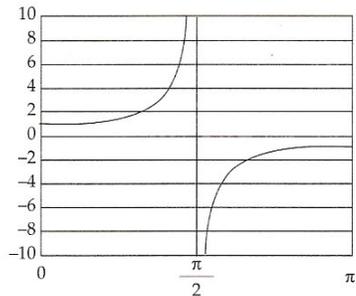
$f(x) = \cotg(x)$



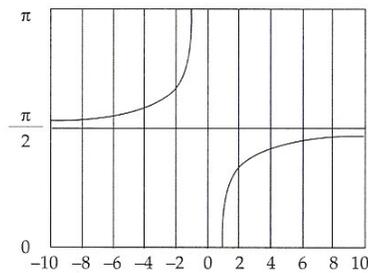
$g(x) = \operatorname{arccotg}(x)$

5) Seja $f : \left[0 ; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2} ; \pi\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - (-1 ; 1)$
 $x \mapsto f(x) = \sec(x)$

$g : \mathbb{R} - (-1 ; 1) \rightarrow \left[0 ; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2} ; \pi\right]$
 $x \mapsto g(x) = \operatorname{arcsec}(x)$



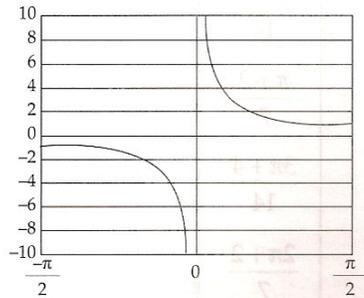
$f(x) = \sec(x)$



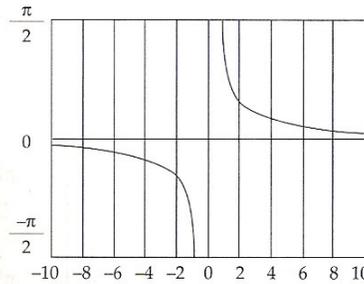
$g(x) = \operatorname{arcsec}(x)$

6) Seja $f : \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; 0\right) \cup \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - (-1; 1)$.
 $x \mapsto f(x) = \operatorname{cosec}(x)$

$g : \mathbb{R} - (-1; 1) \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; 0\right) \cup \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.
 $x \mapsto g(x) = \operatorname{arccosec}(x)$



$f(x) = \operatorname{cosec}(x)$



$g(x) = \operatorname{arccosec}(x)$

Exercícios

1) Calcule:

- o valor mínimo da função $y = 2 + 9\operatorname{sen}4x$.
- o valor máximo da função $y = 10 - \operatorname{cos}x$.
- o valor de $y = \operatorname{sen} 180^\circ - \operatorname{cos}270^\circ$
- o valor de $y = \operatorname{cos} 180^\circ - \operatorname{sen} 270^\circ$
- o valor de $y = \operatorname{cos}(360.k) + \operatorname{sen}(360.k)$, para k inteiro.

Respostas: a) - 7 b) 11 c) 0 d) 0 e) 1

2) Se $\operatorname{cos}(a)=3/5$ e $\operatorname{sen}(b)=1/3$, com a pertencente ao 3o. quadrante e b pertencente ao 2o. quadrante, calcule $\operatorname{csc}(a-b)$ (csc significa cosecante)

3) Dado o ângulo de medida $a=15$ graus, determinar: (a) $\operatorname{sen}(a)$ (b) $\operatorname{cos}(a)$ (c) $\operatorname{tan}(a)$

4) Verifique a igualdade:

$$\frac{1}{1+\operatorname{sen}^2 x} + \frac{1}{1+\operatorname{cos}^2 x} + \frac{1}{1+\operatorname{sec}^2 x} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{csc}^2 x} = 2$$

5) Qual o domínio e o conjunto imagem da função $y = \operatorname{arcsen} 4x$?

6) Calcule $y = \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arcsen} 2/3)$

7) Calcular o valor de $y = \operatorname{sen}(\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} 3/4)$.