

CM201 - Cálculo Diferencial e Integral I
Lista de Exercícios 6

1. Converta de graus para radianos:

- (a) 30° (b) 10° (c) 45° (d) 135° (e) 170° (f) 270° (g) 15° (h) 700°

2. Converta de radianos para graus:

- (a) $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) 3π (d) $\frac{\pi}{36}$ (e) 10π (f) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

3. Se você girar uma roda com raio de 1m por um percurso de 30cm sobre uma superfície plana, por qual ângulo (em radianos) a roda girará ?

4. Usando as identidades trigonométricas, encontre $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$ e $\operatorname{tg} \theta$.

- (a) $\theta = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$ (b) $\theta = \frac{11\pi}{2}$ (c) $\theta = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (d) $\theta = 3\pi$ (e) $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{4}$
(f) $\theta = \frac{17\pi}{4}$ (g) $\theta = \frac{8\pi}{3}$ (h) $\theta = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$ (i) $\theta = -\frac{11\pi}{6}$ (j) $\theta = -8\pi$

5. Suponha que uma flor gira sua face no intervalo de 24 horas de acordo com a função

$$\theta(t) = \pi \frac{24t - t^2}{(12)^2}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 24.$$

No caso, $\theta(t)$ representa o ângulo da face da flor (em radianos) após t horas. Assumindo que este movimento seja regido pelo ritmo circadiano (ou seja, esta função é periódica com período de 24 horas), desenhe o gráfico do ângulo da face da flor durante 3 dias (ou seja, $3 \cdot 24 = 72$ horas).

6. Para $f(x)$ na forma $f(x) = A \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{2\pi}{B}(x - C) \right) + D$ ou $f(x) = A \operatorname{cos} \left(\frac{2\pi}{B}(x - C) \right) + D$, identifique A, B, C e D , indique o período e esboce os gráficos das função nos seguintes casos:

- (a) $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ (b) $f(x) = \operatorname{cos} 2x$ (c) $f(x) = -\operatorname{sen} x + 1$
(d) $f(x) = 2 \operatorname{cos}(x + \pi)$ (e) $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} - 1$ (f) $f(x) = -3 \operatorname{cos} x + 2$

7. Faça o gráfico da função $f(x) = |\operatorname{cos}(x)|$ com x entre 0 e 2π . Qual é o período desta função?

Respostas:

1. (a) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{18}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ (e) $\frac{17\pi}{18}$ (f) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ (g) $\frac{\pi}{12}$ (h) $\frac{70\pi}{18}$

2. (a) 300° (b) 90° (c) 540° (d) 5° (e) 1800° (f) 270°

3. $\theta = 0,3 \text{ rad.}$

4. (a) $\text{sen } \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{cos } \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{tg} \theta = 1$ (b) $\text{sen } \theta = -1, \text{cos } \theta = 0, \text{tg} \theta \notin \mathbb{R}$

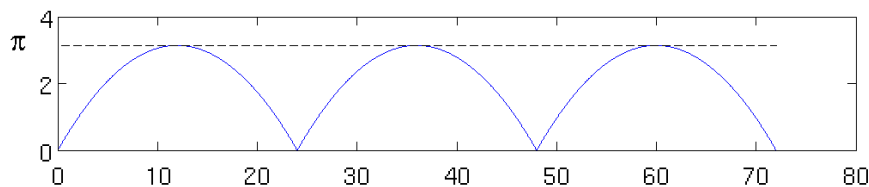
(c) $\text{sen } \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{cos } \theta = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{tg} \theta = \sqrt{3}$ (d) $\text{sen } \theta = 0, \text{cos } \theta = -1, \text{tg} \theta = 0$

(e) $\text{sen } \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{cos } \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{tg} \theta = -1$ (f) $\text{sen } \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{cos } \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{tg} \theta = 1$

(g) $\text{sen } \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{cos } \theta = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{tg} \theta = -\sqrt{3}$ (h) $\text{sen } \theta = 1, \text{cos } \theta = 0, \text{tg} \theta \notin \mathbb{R}$

(i) $\text{sen } \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \text{cos } \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{tg} \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (j) $\text{sen } \theta = 0, \text{cos } \theta = 1, \text{tg} \theta = 0$

5.



6. (a) $A = 1, B = 2\pi, C = -\pi/2, D = 0$; período: 2π ;

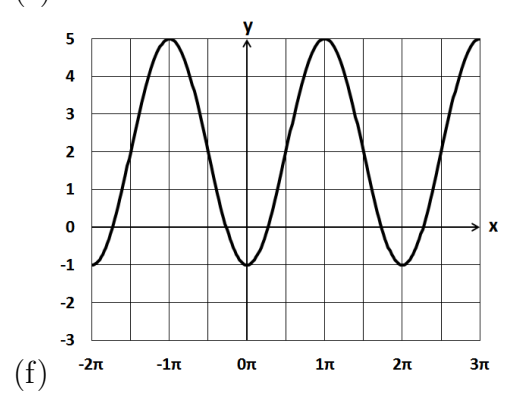
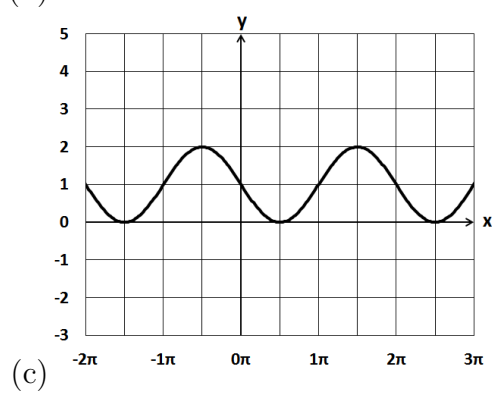
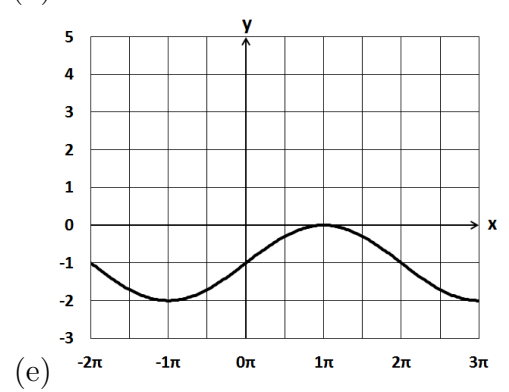
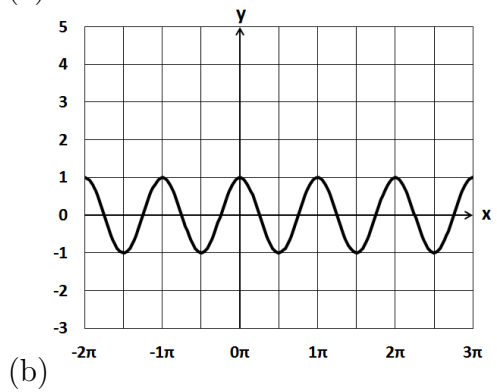
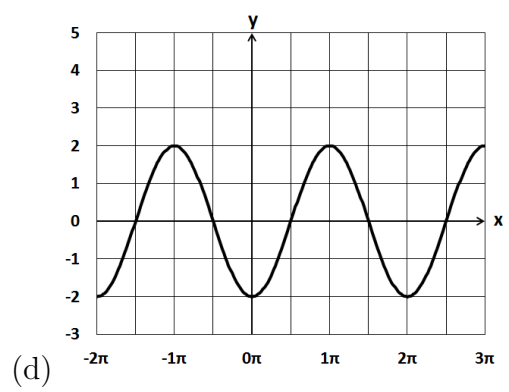
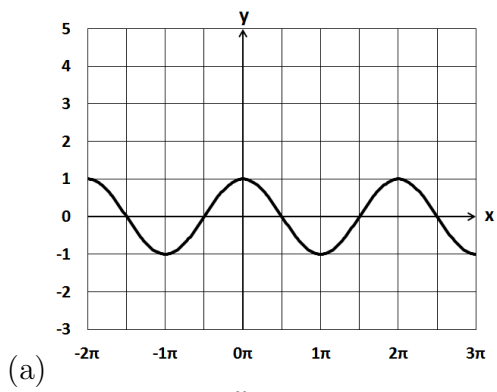
(b) $A = 1, B = \pi, C = 0, D = 0$; período: π ;

(c) $A = -1, B = 2\pi, C = 0, D = 1$; período: 2π ;

(d) $A = 2, B = 2\pi, C = -\pi, D = 0$; período: 2π ;

(e) $A = 1, B = 4\pi, C = 0, D = -1$; período: 4π ;

(f) $A = -3, B = 2\pi, C = 0, D = 2$; período: 2π ;



7. Período: π .

