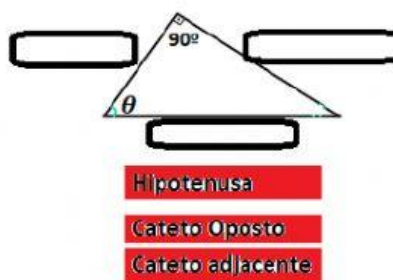
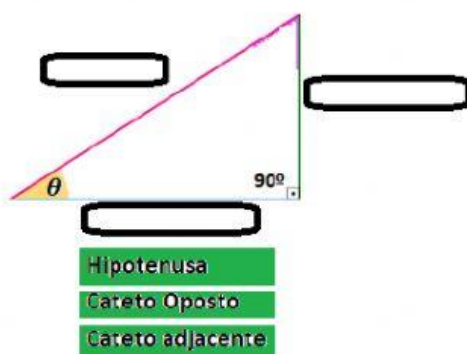
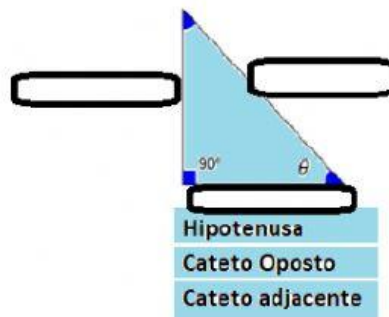
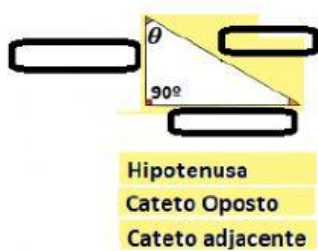


1. Faz corresponder a cada lado dos seguintes triângulos o respetivo nome relativamente ao ângulo θ .



2. Completa as seguintes razões trigonométricas com os dados dos triângulos rectângulos das imagens.

$$\sin(\beta) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

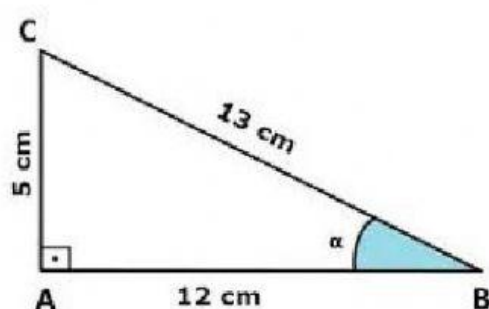
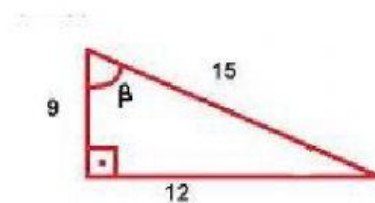
$$\cos(\beta) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\tan(\beta) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$



3. Recorrendo à calculadora ou a uma tabela, indica o valor, arredondado às centésimas das seguintes razões trigonométricas:

I. $\sin(35^\circ)$

(A) 0,82

(B) 0,57

(C) 0,58

(D) 0,70

II. $\cos(23^\circ)$

(A) 0,92

(B) 0,39

(C) 0,42

(D) 0,93

III. $\tan(80^\circ)$

(A) 0,97

(B) 0,98

(C) 5,67

(D) 0,17

4. Recorrendo à calculadora ou a uma tabela, indica a medida da amplitude arredondada às unidades, de cada ângulo sabendo que

I. $\sin(a) = 0,9397$

(A) $a = 65^\circ$

(B) $a = 93^\circ$

(C) $a = 20^\circ$

(D) $a = 70^\circ$

II. $\cos(b) = 0,9659$

(A) $b = 10^\circ$

(B) $b = 15^\circ$

(C) $b = 96^\circ$

(D) $b = 80^\circ$

III. $\tan(c) = 1$

(A) $c = 10^\circ$

(B) $c = 0^\circ$

(C) $c = 45^\circ$

(D) $c = 90^\circ$