

# Anotações sobre somatório 5

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# Capítulo 1

## Somatórios de funções trigonométricas e hiperbólicas

### 1.1 Soma e diferenças de funções trigonométricas.

#### 1.1.1 Soma e diferença de *seno* e *coseno*.

Vamos calcular os somatórios  $\sum_k \operatorname{sen} k\varphi$  e  $\sum_k \operatorname{cos} k\varphi$ , para isso vamos usar a identidade

$$e^{ix\varphi} = \operatorname{cos} x\varphi + i \operatorname{sen} x\varphi.$$

Aplicando  $\Delta$  temos

$$\Delta e^{ix\varphi} = e^{i(x+1)\varphi} - e^{ix\varphi} = e^{ix\varphi} \cdot e^{i\varphi} - e^{ix\varphi} = e^{ix\varphi} (e^{i\varphi} - 1)$$

como temos

$$e^{i\varphi} = \operatorname{cos} \varphi + i \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

$$e^{i\varphi} - 1 = \operatorname{cos} \varphi - 1 + i \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

Vou chamar  $\operatorname{cos} \varphi - 1 = A$ ,  $\operatorname{sen} \varphi = B$ . Então

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta e^{ix\varphi} &= e^{ix\varphi} (e^{i\varphi} - 1) = e^{ix\varphi} (A + Bi) = \\ &= (\operatorname{cos} x\varphi + i \operatorname{sen} x\varphi) (A + Bi) = A \operatorname{cos} x\varphi + i A \operatorname{sen} x\varphi + B i \operatorname{cos} x\varphi - B \operatorname{sen} x\varphi \\ &= A \operatorname{cos} x\varphi - B \operatorname{sen} x\varphi + i (A \operatorname{sen} x\varphi + B \operatorname{cos} x\varphi) = \Delta \operatorname{cos} x\varphi + i \Delta \operatorname{sen} x\varphi \end{aligned}$$

Igualando as parcelas reais e complexas da igualdade temos

$$\Delta \cos x\varphi = A \cos x\varphi - B \operatorname{sen} x\varphi$$

$$\Delta \operatorname{sen} x\varphi = (A \operatorname{sen} x\varphi + B \cos x\varphi)$$

Agora tomando o somatório

$$\sum_f^c \Delta e^{ix\varphi} = e^{ix\varphi} \Big|_f^{c+1}$$

$$\sum_f^c (A + Bi)e^{ix\varphi} = e^{ix\varphi} \Big|_f^{c+1}$$

$$\sum_f^c e^{ix\varphi} = \frac{e^{ix\varphi}}{(A + Bi)} \Big|_f^{c+1}$$

Multiplicando e dividindo pelo conjugado de  $A + Bi$ ,  $A - Bi$ ,  $(A + Bi)(A - Bi) = A^2 + B^2$

$$\sum_f^c e^{ix\varphi} = \frac{e^{ix\varphi}}{(A^2 + B^2)} \Big|_f^{c+1} (A - Bi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{ix\varphi}(A - Bi) &= (\cos x\varphi + i \operatorname{sen} x\varphi)(A - Bi) = A \cos x\varphi + B \operatorname{sen} x\varphi + i A \operatorname{sen} x\varphi - B i \cos x\varphi = \\ &= A \cos x\varphi + B \operatorname{sen} x\varphi + i(A \operatorname{sen} x\varphi - B \cos x\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_f^c \cos x\varphi + i \sum_f^c \operatorname{sen} x\varphi = \frac{A \cos x\varphi + B \operatorname{sen} x\varphi}{(A^2 + B^2)} \Big|_f^{c+1} + i \frac{A \operatorname{sen} x\varphi - B \cos x\varphi}{(A^2 + B^2)} \Big|_f^{c+1}$$

igualando as parcelas temos

$$\sum_f^c \cos x\varphi = \frac{A \cos x\varphi + B \operatorname{sen} x\varphi}{(A^2 + B^2)} \Big|_f^{c+1}$$

$$\sum_f^c \operatorname{sen} x\varphi = \frac{A \operatorname{sen} x\varphi - B \cos x\varphi}{(A^2 + B^2)} \Big|_f^{c+1}$$

**Propriedade 1.**

$$\Delta^n \operatorname{sen}(ax + b) = \left(2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}\right)^n \cdot \operatorname{sen} \left(ax + b + \frac{n(a + \pi)}{2}\right)$$

**Demonstração.** Vamos provar por indução sobre  $n$ , para  $n = 0$  temos

$$\Delta^0 \operatorname{sen}(ax + b) = \operatorname{sen}(ax + b) = \left(2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}\right)^0 \cdot \operatorname{sen} \left(ax + b + \frac{0(a + \pi)}{2}\right) = \operatorname{sen}(ax + b)$$

tomando a hipótese

$$\Delta^n \text{sen}(ax + b) = \left(2\text{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \cdot \text{sen}\left(ax + b + \frac{n(a + \pi)}{2}\right)$$

Vamos provar para  $n + 1$

$$\Delta^{n+1} \text{sen}(ax + b) = \left(2\text{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^{n+1} \cdot \text{sen}\left(ax + b + \frac{(n+1)(a + \pi)}{2}\right)$$

$$\Delta^{n+1} \text{sen}(ax + b) = \Delta[\Delta^n \text{sen}(ax + b)] = \Delta\left(2\text{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \cdot \text{sen}\left(ax + b + \frac{n(a + \pi)}{2}\right)$$

Vamos chamar

$$c = b + \frac{n(a + \pi)}{2}$$

então

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^{n+1} \text{sen}(ax + b) &= \Delta[\Delta^n \text{sen}(ax + b)] = \Delta\left(2\text{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \cdot \text{sen}(ax + c) = \\ &= \left(2\text{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \cdot \Delta \text{sen}(ax + c) \end{aligned}$$

Vamos analisar agora

$$\Delta \text{sen}(ax + c) = \text{sen}(ax + a + c) - \text{sen}(ax + c)$$

usando fórmula de Werner, tomando ( $p = ax + a + c$ ), ( $q = ax + c$ ), ( $p - q = ax + a + c - ax - c = a$ ) e ( $p + q = ax + a + c + ax + c = 2ax + a + 2c$ ) logo

$$\Delta \text{sen}(ax + c) = \text{sen}\frac{a}{2} \cdot \text{sen}\left(ax + \frac{a}{2} + c\right)$$

Então

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^{n+1} \text{sen}(ax + b) &= \left(2\text{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \cdot \text{sen}\frac{a}{2} \cdot \text{sen}\left(ax + \frac{a + \pi}{2} + c\right) = \\ &= \left(2\text{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^{n+1} \text{sen}\left(ax + \frac{a + \pi}{2} + c\right) = \left(2\text{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^{n+1} \text{sen}\left(ax + \frac{a + \pi}{2} + b + \frac{n(a + \pi)}{2}\right) = \\ &= \left(2\text{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^{n+1} \text{sen}\left(ax + b + \frac{(n+1)(a + \pi)}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Para a diferença do *cosse* não precisamos de todo esse trabalho, podemos aplicar a derivada em ambos os lados da diferença do *seno* e deduzir a fórmula do *cosse*

**Corolário 1.**

$$\Delta^n \cos(ax + b) = \left(2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \cdot \cos\left(ax + b + \frac{n(a + \pi)}{2}\right)$$

Tomando a Derivada em

$$\Delta^n \operatorname{sen}(ax + b) = \left(2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(ax + b + \frac{n(a + \pi)}{2}\right)$$

temos

$$\begin{aligned} D\Delta^n \operatorname{sen}(ax + b) &= D\left(2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(ax + b + \frac{n(a + \pi)}{2}\right) = \\ &= \Delta^n D\operatorname{sen}(ax + b) = \left(2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \cdot D\operatorname{sen}\left(ax + b + \frac{n(a + \pi)}{2}\right) \\ \Delta^n a\cos(ax + b) &= \left(2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \cdot a \cdot \cos\left(ax + b + \frac{n(a + \pi)}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Se  $a \neq 0$ , temos

$$\Delta^n \cos(ax + b) = \left(2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \cdot \cos\left(ax + b + \frac{n(a + \pi)}{2}\right)$$

Uma outra forma para o somatório das funções seno e cosseno podem ser obtidas assim

$$\sum \Delta \operatorname{sen}(ax + b) = \operatorname{sen}(ax + b)$$

como  $\Delta \operatorname{sen}(ax + b) = \left(2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right) \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(ax + b + \frac{(a + \pi)}{2}\right)$  temos

$$\sum \Delta \operatorname{sen}(ax + b) = \sum \left(2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a}{2}\right) \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(ax + b + \frac{(a + \pi)}{2}\right) = \operatorname{sen}(ax + b) \iff$$

desde que  $a \neq 2k\pi$ ,  $k$  inteiro,

$$\sum \operatorname{sen}\left(ax + b + \frac{(a + \pi)}{2}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(ax + b)}{2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a}{2}}$$

tomando  $c = b + \frac{(a + \pi)}{2}$  temos  $b = c - \frac{(a + \pi)}{2}$ , logo ficamos com

$$\sum \operatorname{sen}(ax + c) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(ax + c - \frac{(a + \pi)}{2})}{2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a}{2}}$$

aplicando limites ficamos com

$$\sum_t^d \operatorname{sen}(ax + c) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(ax + c - \frac{(a + \pi)}{2})}{2\operatorname{sen}\frac{a}{2}} \Big|_t^{d+1}$$

agora aplicando a derivada em ambos termos, temos

$$\begin{aligned} \sum D \operatorname{sen}(ax + c) &= D \frac{\operatorname{sen}(ax + c - \frac{(a+\pi)}{2})}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}} = \\ &= \sum a \operatorname{cos}(ax + c) = a \frac{\operatorname{cos}(ax + c - \frac{(a+\pi)}{2})}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}} \iff \\ \sum \operatorname{cos}(ax + c) &= \frac{\operatorname{cos}(ax + c - \frac{(a+\pi)}{2})}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}} \\ \sum_t^d \operatorname{cos}(ax + c) &= \frac{\operatorname{cos}(ax + c - \frac{(a+\pi)}{2})}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}} \Big|_t^{d+1} \end{aligned}$$

**Exemplo 1.** Calcular o somatório

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{x=1}^n \operatorname{cos}(ax)$$

em função de seno. Temos que

$$\sum \operatorname{cos}(ax) = \frac{\operatorname{cos}(ax - \frac{(a+\pi)}{2})}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}} = \frac{\operatorname{cos}(ax - \frac{a}{2} - \frac{(\pi)}{2})}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}} = \frac{\operatorname{cos}(a(\frac{2x-1}{2}) - \frac{(\pi)}{2})}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}} = \frac{\operatorname{sena}\left(\frac{2x-1}{2}\right)}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}}$$

aplicando os limites no somatório temos

$$\sum_{x=1}^n \operatorname{cos}(ax) = \frac{\operatorname{sena}\left(\frac{2x-1}{2}\right)}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}} \Big|_1^{n+1} = \frac{\operatorname{sena}\left(\frac{2n+2-1}{2}\right)}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{sena}\left(\frac{2-1}{2}\right)}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}} = \frac{\operatorname{sena}\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\right)}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}$$

assim

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{x=1}^n \operatorname{cos}(ax) = \frac{\operatorname{sena}\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\right)}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}}.$$

### 1.1.2 $\Delta$ de $\operatorname{tgf}(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \operatorname{tgf}(x) &= \operatorname{tgf}(x+1) - \operatorname{tgf}(x) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}f(x+1)}{\operatorname{cos}f(x+1)} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}f(x)}{\operatorname{cos}f(x)} = \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sen}f(x+1) \cdot \operatorname{cos}f(x) - \operatorname{cos}f(x+1) \operatorname{sen}f(x)}{\operatorname{cos}f(x+1) \operatorname{cos}f(x)} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}f(x+1) - f(x)}{\operatorname{cos}f(x+1) \operatorname{cos}f(x)} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}\Delta f(x)}{\operatorname{cos}f(x+1) \operatorname{cos}f(x)} \end{aligned}$$



### 1.1.3 $\Delta$ de $\cotgf(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \cotgf(x) &= \cotgf(x+1) - \cotgf(x) = \frac{\cos f(x+1)}{\sen f(x+1)} - \frac{\cos f(x)}{\sen f(x)} = \\ &= \frac{\cos f(x+1) \cdot \sen f(x) - \cos f(x) \cdot \sen f(x+1)}{\sen f(x+1) \cdot \cos f(x)} = \frac{\sen[f(x) - f(x+1)]}{\sen f(x+1) \sen f(x)} = \frac{\sen[-\Delta f(x)]}{\sen f(x+1) \cdot \sen f(x)} = \\ &= -\frac{\sen[\Delta f(x)]}{\sen f(x+1) \cdot \sen f(x)} \end{aligned}$$

### 1.1.4 $\Delta$ de $\arctgf(x)$

$$\Delta \arctgf(x) = \arctgf(x+1) - \arctgf(x)$$

faça  $\arctgf(x+1) = y$  e  $\arctgf(x) = z$  com isso temos  $tgy = f(x+1)$  e  $tgz = f(x)$  tomando agora

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{tgy - tgz}{1 + tgy \cdot tgz} &= \left( \frac{\sen y}{\cos y} - \frac{\sen z}{\cos z} \right) \left( \frac{\cos y \cdot \cos z}{\cos y \cdot \cos z + \sen y \cdot \sen z} \right) = \\ &= \left( \frac{\sen y \cdot \cos z - \sen z \cdot \cos y}{\cos y \cdot \cos z} \right) \left( \frac{\cos y \cdot \cos z}{\cos y \cdot \cos z + \sen y \cdot \sen z} \right) = \frac{\sen y \cdot \cos z - \sen z \cdot \cos y}{\cos y \cdot \cos z + \sen y \cdot \sen z} = \\ &= \frac{\sen(y - z)}{\cos(y - z)} = tg(y - z) \end{aligned}$$

temos

$$tg(y - z) = \frac{tgy - tgz}{1 + tgy \cdot tgz}$$

logo temos

$$y - z = \arctg \left( \frac{tgy - tgz}{1 + tgy \cdot tgz} \right)$$

como tomamos  $y = \arctgf(x+1)$  e  $z = \arctgf(x)$ , temos

$$\arctgf(x+1) - \arctgf(x) = \arctg \left( \frac{f(x+1) - f(x)}{1 + f(x) \cdot f(x+1)} \right)$$

$$\Delta \arctgf(x) = \arctg \left( \frac{\Delta f(x)}{1 + f(x) \cdot f(x+1)} \right)$$

### 1.1.5 Somatório de $\cos$

$$\sum \cos(ax + c) = \frac{\cos(ax + c - (a + \pi)/2)}{2\text{sen}a/2} = \frac{\cos(ax + c - a/2 - \pi/2)}{2\text{sen}a/2}$$

então

$$\sum \cos(ax + c) = \frac{\text{sen}(ax + c - a/2)}{2\text{sen}a/2} = \frac{\text{sen}(a(x - \frac{1}{2}) + c)}{2\text{sen}a/2} = \frac{\text{sen}(a(\frac{2x-1}{2}) + c)}{2\text{sen}a/2}$$

seja  $b = \frac{a(2x-1)}{2} + c$

$$\sum \cos(ax + c) = \frac{\text{sen}(b)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)}.$$

Aplicando o somatório em  $[1, n]$

$$\sum_{x=1}^n \cos(ax + c) = \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{a(2x-1)}{2} + c)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)} \Big|_1^{n+1} = \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{a(2n+1)}{2} + c) - \text{sen}(\frac{a}{2} + c)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)} =$$

$$\sum_{x=1}^n \cos(ax + c) = \frac{\text{sen}(an + \frac{a}{2} + c) - \text{sen}(\frac{a}{2} + c)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)}$$

se  $c = 0$

$$\sum_{x=1}^n \cos(ax) = \frac{\text{sen}(an + \frac{a}{2}) - \text{sen}(\frac{a}{2})}{2\text{sen}(a/2)}$$

em  $[1, n-1]$

$$\sum_{x=1}^{n-1} \cos(ax) = \frac{\text{sen}(an - \frac{a}{2}) - \text{sen}(\frac{a}{2})}{2\text{sen}(a/2)}$$

Em  $[0, n]$

$$\sum_{x=0}^n \cos(ax + c) = \frac{\text{sen}(an + \frac{a}{2} + c) - \text{sen}(-\frac{a}{2} + c)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)} = \frac{\text{sen}(an + \frac{a}{2} + c) + \text{sen}(\frac{a}{2} - c)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)}.$$

**Exemplo 2.** Calcular

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n}.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} = \frac{\text{sen}(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{n}) - \text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{n})}{2\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{n})}$$

mas

$$\text{sen}(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{n}) = \text{sen}2\pi \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{n} - \text{sen} \frac{\pi}{n} \cdot \cos 2\pi = -\text{sen} \frac{\pi}{n}$$

logo a soma fica

$$= \frac{-2\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{n})}{2\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{n})} = -1.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} = -1.$$

**Corolário 2.** Como

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} = -1$$

logo

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} = 1 - 1 = 0.$$

**Exemplo 3.** Calcule

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} = \frac{\text{sen}(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2n}) - \text{sen} \frac{\pi}{2n}}{2\text{sen} \frac{\pi}{2n}} =$$

tem-se  $\text{sen}(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2n}) = \text{sen} \pi \cos \frac{\pi}{2n} - \text{sen} \frac{\pi}{2n} \cos \pi = \text{sen} \frac{\pi}{2n}$  daí

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} = 0.$$

### 1.1.6 Somatório de $\cosh x$

Da identidade

$$\sum \cos(bx + a) = \frac{\text{sen}(bx + a - b/2)}{2\text{sen} \frac{b}{2}}$$

substituindo  $b$  por  $ib$  e  $a$  por  $ai$  e usando as identidade  $\text{sen}ix = i\text{senhx}$  e  $\text{cos}ix = \cosh x$  temos

$$\sum \cos(i(bx + a)) = \sum \cosh(bx + a) = \frac{i\text{senh}(bx + a - b/2)}{2i\text{senh} \frac{b}{2}} = \frac{\text{senh}(bx + a - b/2)}{2\text{senh} \frac{b}{2}}.$$

**Exemplo 4.**

$$\sum \cos(2ax + 2c) = \sum \cos(2(ax + c)).$$

tomando  $a' = 2a$  e  $c' = 2c$ , escrevemos da forma

$$\sum \cos(2ax + 2c) = \sum \cos(a'x + c') = \frac{\text{sen}(a'(\frac{2x-1}{2}) + c')}{2\text{sen} a'/2} = \frac{\text{sen}(2a(\frac{2x-1}{2}) + 2c)}{2\text{sen} 2a/2} =$$

$$= \frac{\text{sen}(a(2x - 1) + 2c)}{2\text{sena}}$$

tomando  $b' = (a(2x - 1) + 2c) = 2b$

$$\sum \cos(2ax + 2c) = \frac{\text{sen}(2b)}{2\text{sena}}$$

**Exemplo 5.**

$$\sum \cos^2(ax + c).$$

Usamos a identidade

$$\cos^2(ax + c) = \frac{\cos(2(ax + c)) + 1}{2}$$

aplicando o somatório temos

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \cos^2(ax + c) &= \sum \frac{\cos(2(ax + c)) + 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum \cos(2(ax + c)) + \sum \frac{1}{2} = \\ &= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}(a(2x - 1) + 2c)}{2\text{sena}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum \cos^2(ax + c) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\text{sen}(2b)}{4\text{sena}}$$

### 1.1.7 Somatório de $\text{sen}$

$$\sum \text{sen}(ax + c) = \frac{\text{sen}(ax + c - (a + \pi)/2)}{2\text{sena}/2} = \frac{\text{sen}(ax + c - a/2 - \pi/2)}{2\text{sena}/2}$$

logo

$$\sum \text{sen}(ax + c) = -\frac{\cos(a(\frac{2x-1}{2}) + c)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)}$$

$$\sum \text{sen}(ax + c) = -\frac{\cos(b)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)}$$

em especial

$$\sum_x \text{sen}(ax) = -\frac{\cos(a(\frac{2x-1}{2}))}{2\text{sen}(a/2)}$$

Se aplicamos limites  $[1, n]$

$$\sum_{x=1}^n \text{sen}(ax + c) = -\frac{\cos(a(2x - 1)/2 + c)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)} \Big|_1^{n+1} = \frac{-\cos(a(2n + 1)/2 + c) + \cos(a/2 + c)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)} =$$

$$\sum_{x=1}^n \text{sen}(ax + c) = \frac{-\cos(an + a/2 + c) + \cos(a/2 + c)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)}$$

se  $c = 0$

$$\sum_{x=1}^n \text{sen}(ax) = \frac{-\cos(an + a/2) + \cos(a/2)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)}.$$

$$\sum_{x=1}^n \text{sen}(x) = \frac{-\cos(n + \frac{1}{2}) + \cos(\frac{1}{2})}{2\text{sen}(\frac{1}{2})}$$

A soma em  $[0, n]$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x=0}^n \text{sen}(ax + c) &= -\frac{\cos(a(2x - 1)/2 + c)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)} \Big|_0^{n+1} = \frac{-\cos(an + a/2 + c) + \cos(-a/2 + c)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)} = \\ &= \frac{-\cos(an + a/2 + c) + \cos(a/2 - c)}{2\text{sen}(a/2)}. \end{aligned}$$

**Exemplo 6.** Calcular a soma

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \text{sen} \frac{k\pi}{n}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \text{sen}\left(\frac{k\pi}{n}\right) &= \frac{-\cos\left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} + \frac{\pi}{2n}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)}{2\text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)} = \frac{-\cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{n} + \frac{\pi}{2n}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)}{2\text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)} = \\ &= \frac{-\cos\left(\pi - \frac{2\pi}{2n} + \frac{\pi}{2n}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)}{2\text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)} = \frac{-\cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2n}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)}{2\text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mas } -\cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2n}\right) &= -\cos\pi \cdot \cos\frac{\pi}{2n} + \text{sen}\pi \text{sen}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{2n} \\ &= \frac{2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)}{2\text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)} = \text{cotg} \frac{\pi}{2n} \end{aligned}$$

logo

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \text{sen} \frac{k\pi}{n} = \text{cotg} \frac{\pi}{2n}.$$

### 1.1.8 Somatório de $\text{sen}h$

Usando a identidade

$$\sum \text{sen}(bx + a) = -\frac{\cos\left(bx - \frac{b}{2} + a\right)}{2\text{sen}\frac{b}{2}}$$

substituindo  $b$  por  $bi$  e  $a$  por  $ai$  e usando as relações com números complexos

$$\sum \operatorname{seni}(bx + a) = i \sum \operatorname{senh}(bx + a) = -\frac{\operatorname{cosh}(bx - \frac{b}{2} + a)}{i2\operatorname{senh}\frac{b}{2}}$$

logo

$$\sum \operatorname{senh}(bx + a) = \frac{\operatorname{cosh}(bx - \frac{b}{2} + a)}{2\operatorname{senh}\frac{b}{2}}.$$

**Exemplo 7.**

$$\sum \operatorname{sen}^2(ax + c).$$

Usamos a identidade

$$\operatorname{sen}^2(ax + c) = \frac{1 - \cos 2(ax + c)}{2}$$

aplicando o somatório em ambos lados temos

$$\sum \operatorname{sen}^2(ax + c) = \sum \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum \cos 2(ax + c) = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a(2x - 1) + 2c)}{4\operatorname{sen}a}.$$

No caso da soma aplicada em  $[1, n]$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x=1}^n \operatorname{sen}^2(ax+c) &= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a(2x-1)+2c)}{4\operatorname{sen}a} \Big|_1^{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a(2n+1)+2c)}{4\operatorname{sen}a} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a+2c)}{4\operatorname{sen}a} = \\ &= \frac{n}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a+2c) - \operatorname{sen}(a(2n+1)+2c)}{4\operatorname{sen}a}. \end{aligned}$$

**Exemplo 8.** Calcular

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2009} \operatorname{sen}\left(k \frac{\pi}{2009}\right).$$

Usaremos a expressão

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{sen}(ak) = \frac{-\cos(an + a/2) + \cos(a/2)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)}.$$

com  $a = \frac{\pi}{2009}$  e  $n = 2009$  temos  $an = \pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{2009} \operatorname{sen}\left(k \frac{\pi}{2009}\right) &= \frac{-\cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4018}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4018}\right)}{2\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{4018}\right)} = \\ &= \frac{-\cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4018}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4018}\right)}{2\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{4018}\right)} = \frac{2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4018}\right)}{2\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{4018}\right)} = \operatorname{cotg}\left[\frac{\pi}{4018}\right] \end{aligned}$$

**Exemplo 9.** Calcular

$$\sum x \operatorname{sen}(ax + c).$$

Por partes, tomamos  $g(x) = x$  logo  $\Delta g(x) = 1$  e  $\Delta f(x) = \operatorname{sen}(ax + c)$  temos

$$f(x) = -\frac{\cos(a(\frac{2x-1}{2}) + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)}$$

e

$$f(x+1) = -\frac{\cos(a(\frac{2x+1}{2}) + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} = -\frac{\cos(ax + \frac{a}{2} + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} = -\frac{\cos(ax + c')}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum x \operatorname{sen}(ax + c) &= -\frac{x \cos(a(\frac{2x-1}{2}) + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} + \frac{1}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} \sum \cos(ax + c') = \\ &= -\frac{x \cos(a(\frac{2x-1}{2}) + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(ax + c' - a/2)}{(2\operatorname{sen}(a/2))^2} = -\frac{x \cos(a(\frac{2x-1}{2}) + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(ax + a/2 + c - a/2)}{(2\operatorname{sen}(a/2))^2} = \\ &= -\frac{x \cos(a(\frac{2x-1}{2}) + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(ax + c)}{(2\operatorname{sen}(a/2))^2}. \\ \sum x \operatorname{sen}(ax + c) &= -\frac{x \cos(a(\frac{2x-1}{2}) + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(ax + c)}{(2\operatorname{sen}(a/2))^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Aplicando limites  $[1, n]$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n x \operatorname{sen}(ax + c) &= -\frac{x \cos(a(\frac{2x-1}{2}) + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(ax + c)}{(2\operatorname{sen}(a/2))^2} \Big|_1^{n+1} = \\ &= -\frac{(n+1) \cos(a(\frac{2n+1}{2}) + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(an + a + c)}{(2\operatorname{sen}(a/2))^2} + \frac{\cos(\frac{a}{2} + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a + c)}{(2\operatorname{sen}(a/2))^2} = \\ &= \frac{\cos(\frac{a}{2} + c) - (n+1) \cos(a(\frac{2n+1}{2}) + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(an + a + c) - \operatorname{sen}(a + c)}{(2\operatorname{sen}(a/2))^2}. \\ \sum_{x=1}^n x \operatorname{sen}(ax + c) &= \frac{\cos(\frac{a}{2} + c) - (n+1) \cos(a(\frac{2n+1}{2}) + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(an + a + c) - \operatorname{sen}(a + c)}{(2\operatorname{sen}(a/2))^2} = \\ &= \frac{\cos(\frac{a}{2} + c) - (n+1) \cos(a(\frac{2n+1}{2}) + c)}{2\operatorname{sen}(a/2)} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a(n+1) + c) - \operatorname{sen}(a + c)}{(2\operatorname{sen}(a/2))^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Exemplo 10.** Calcular

$$\sum_{k=1}^{89} 2x \operatorname{sen}(2x)$$

Onde o coeficiente de  $x = k$ , 2 está em graus.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{89} 2x \operatorname{sen}(2x) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{89} x \operatorname{sen}(2x)$$

calculando

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{89} x \operatorname{sen}(2x) &= \frac{\cos(\frac{2}{2}) - (90)\cos(2(\frac{179}{2}))}{2\operatorname{sen}(2/2)} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(2(90)) - \operatorname{sen}(2)}{(2\operatorname{sen}(2/2))^2} = \\ &= \frac{\cos(1) - (90)\cos(179)}{2\operatorname{sen}(1)} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}(2)}{(2\operatorname{sen}(1))^2} \end{aligned}$$

multiplicando por 2

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{89} 2x \operatorname{sen}(2x) &= \frac{\cos(1) - (90)\cos(179)}{\operatorname{sen}(1)} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}(2)}{2(\operatorname{sen}(1))^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}(1)} (\cos(1) - 90\cos(179) - \frac{\operatorname{sen}(2)}{2\operatorname{sen}(1)}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}(1)(2\operatorname{sen}(1))} (2\operatorname{sen}(1)\cos(1) - 90\cos(179)2\operatorname{sen}(1) - \operatorname{sen}(2)) = \\ &= \frac{-90\cos(179)2\operatorname{sen}(1)}{\operatorname{sen}(1)2\operatorname{sen}(1)} = \frac{-90\cos(179)}{\operatorname{sen}(1)} = \frac{-90\cos(180-1)}{\operatorname{sen}(1)} = \\ &= \frac{-90(\cos(180)\cos(-1) - \operatorname{sen}(180)\operatorname{sen}(-1))}{\operatorname{sen}(1)} = \frac{90\cos(1)}{\operatorname{sen}(1)} = 90\cotg(1). \end{aligned}$$

**Exemplo 11.** Mostrar que

$$\sum_x \left( 2^x \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{a}{2^x} \right)^2 = \left( 2^{x-1} \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^{x-1}} \right)^2.$$

Partimos da identidade  $\operatorname{sen}2a = 2\operatorname{sen}a \operatorname{cos}a$ , multiplicando por  $2^{x-1}$

$$\operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^{x-1}} = 2\operatorname{cos} \frac{a}{2^x} \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^x}, \quad 2^{x-1} \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^{x-1}} = 2^x \operatorname{cos} \frac{a}{2^x} \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^x}$$

elevando ao quadrado

$$\left( 2^{x-1} \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^{x-1}} \right)^2 = \left( 2^x \operatorname{cos} \frac{a}{2^x} \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^x} \right)^2 = \left( 2^x \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^x} \right)^2 (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{a}{2^x}) = \left( 2^x \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^x} \right)^2 - \left( 2^x \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{a}{2^x} \right)^2$$



então

$$(2^x \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{a}{2^x})^2 = (2^x \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^x})^2 - (2^{x-1} \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^{x-1}})^2 = \Delta(2^{x-1} \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^{x-1}})^2$$

de onde segue

$$\sum_x \left(2^x \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{a}{2^x}\right)^2 = \left(2^{x-1} \operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2^{x-1}}\right)^2.$$

**Exemplo 12.** Calcular o somatório

$$\sum_{x=0}^{88} \frac{1}{\cos(x)\cos(x+1)}.$$

Da identidade

$$\Delta \operatorname{tg} f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \Delta f(x)}{\cos f(x+1)\cos f(x)}$$

com  $f(x) = x$  segue

$$\frac{\Delta \operatorname{tg} f(x)}{\operatorname{sen} 1} = \frac{1}{\cos f(x+1)\cos f(x)}$$

aplicando o somatório temos

$$\sum_{x=0}^{88} \frac{1}{\cos(x)\cos(x+1)} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} 1} \operatorname{tg} x \Big|_0^{89} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 89}{\operatorname{sen} 1}.$$

**Corolário 3.** Seja  $f(x) = ax$  temos

$$\Delta \operatorname{tg} ax = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \Delta ax}{\operatorname{cosa}(x+1)\operatorname{cosa}(x)}, \quad \frac{\Delta \operatorname{tg} ax}{\operatorname{sena}} = \operatorname{seca}(x+1) \cdot \operatorname{seca} x$$

aplicando a soma em  $x$  temos

$$\sum_x \operatorname{seca}(x+1) \cdot \operatorname{seca} x = \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{\operatorname{sena}}, \quad \sum_{x=1}^n \operatorname{seca}(x+1) \cdot \operatorname{seca} x = \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{\operatorname{sena}} \Big|_1^{n+1} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} a(n+1)}{\operatorname{sena}} - \frac{\operatorname{tg} a}{\operatorname{sena}}$$

**Exemplo 13.** Achar expressão fechada para a razão de somatórios

$$\frac{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \operatorname{sen}(2kx + x)}{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \cos(2kx + x)}.$$

Vamos calcular através do somatório indefinido

$$\sum \operatorname{sen}(ak + c) = -\frac{\cos(\frac{a(2k-1)}{2} + c)}{2\operatorname{sen} \frac{a}{2}}$$

sendo  $c = x$  e  $a = 2x$  temos

$$\sum \operatorname{sen}(2xk + x) = -\frac{\operatorname{cos}x(2k)}{2\operatorname{sen}x}$$

da mesma maneira

$$\sum \operatorname{cos}(2xk + x) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}x(2k)}{2\operatorname{sen}x}$$

aplicando limites  $[1, n - 1]$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \operatorname{sen}(2xk + x) = -\frac{\operatorname{cos}x(2k)}{2\operatorname{sen}x} = \frac{-\operatorname{cos}x(2n) + 1}{2\operatorname{sen}x}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \operatorname{cos}(2xk + x) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}x(2n)}{2\operatorname{sen}x}$$

tomando a razão

$$\frac{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \operatorname{sen}(2kx + x)}{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \operatorname{cos}(2kx + x)} = \frac{-\operatorname{cos}x(2n) + 1}{\operatorname{sen}x(2n)}$$

que podemos simplificar

$$\frac{-\operatorname{cos}x(2n) + 1}{\operatorname{sen}x(2n)} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{cos}^2nx + \operatorname{sen}^2nx}{2\operatorname{sen}nx \cdot \operatorname{cos}nx}$$

usando  $\operatorname{cos}^2nx = 1 - \operatorname{sen}^2nx$

$$\frac{1 - 1 + \operatorname{sen}^2nx + \operatorname{sen}^2nx}{2\operatorname{sen}nx \cdot \operatorname{cos}nx} = \frac{2\operatorname{sen}^2nx}{2\operatorname{sen}nx \cdot \operatorname{cos}nx} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}nx}{\operatorname{cos}nx} = \operatorname{tg}nx$$

assim

$$\frac{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \operatorname{sen}(2kx + x)}{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \operatorname{cos}(2kx + x)} = \operatorname{tg}nx.$$

**Exemplo 14.** Calcular o somatório indefinido

$$\sum_k \operatorname{tg}(kx) \operatorname{tg}(xk + x).$$

Temos que

$$\operatorname{tg}(x) = \operatorname{tg}(xk + x - xk) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(xk + x) - \operatorname{tg}(xk)}{1 + \operatorname{tg}(xk) \cdot \operatorname{tg}(xk + x)}$$

logo

$$tg(xk).tg(xk+x) = \frac{tg(xk+x) - tg(xk)}{tg(x)} - 1 = \frac{\Delta tg(kx)}{tg(x)} - 1$$

$$\sum_k tg(xk).tg(xk+x) = \frac{tg(kx)}{tgx} - k.$$

O mesmo podemos fazer com a função cotangente

$$\sum_k cotg(xk+x)cotg(xk)$$

$$cotg(x) = cotg(kx+x-kx) = \frac{-cotg(kx+x)cotg(kx) - 1}{cotg(kx+x) - cotg(kx)}$$

$$-cotg(x)\Delta cotg(kx) = cotg(kx+x)cotg(kx) + 1$$

logo

$$cotg(kx+x)cotg(kx) = -cotg(x)\Delta cotg(kx) - 1$$

de onde segue

$$\sum_k cotg(kx+x)cotg(kx) = -cotg(x)cotg(kx) - k.$$

**Exemplo 15.** Calcular

$$\sum_x arctg \frac{1}{1+x+x^2}.$$

da identidade

$$\Delta arctg f(x) = arctg \frac{\Delta f(x)}{1+f(x)f(x+1)}$$

tomando  $f(x) = x$  segue

$$\Delta arctg x = arctg \frac{1}{1+x(x+1)} = arctg \frac{1}{1+x+x^2}$$

logo

$$\sum_x arctg \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} = arctg x$$

tomando com limites  $[1, n]$

$$\sum_{x=1}^n arctg \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} = arctg x \Big|_1^{n+1} = arctg(n+1) - arctg(1) = arctg(n+1) - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

**Exemplo 16.** Vamos agora calcular os somatório indefinidos

$$\sum_k x^k \cos(ak + b) \text{ e } \sum_k x^k \operatorname{sen}(ak + b)$$

usando números complexos. Temos

$$e^{i(ak+b)} = \cos(ak + b) + i \operatorname{sen}(ak + b) = e^{i(ak)} e^{ib}$$

multiplicando por  $x^k$  e somando

$$e^{ib} \sum_k e^{i(ak)} x^k = \sum_k x^k \cos(ak + b) + i \sum_k x^k \operatorname{sen}(ak + b)$$

a parte real sendo a soma com  $\cos$  e a parte imaginária com  $\operatorname{sen}$ ,

$$\sum_k e^{i(ak)} x^k = \sum_k (e^{i(a)} x)^k = \frac{(e^{i(a)} x)^k}{e^{ia} x - 1}$$

$e^{ia} x - 1 = x \cos a + i x \operatorname{sen} a - 1$  logo seu conjugado é  $x \cos a - i x \operatorname{sen} a - 1 = x e^{-ia} - 1$  sendo o resultado do produto  $a^2 + b^2 = d$  onde  $a = x \cos a - 1$  e  $b = x \operatorname{sen} a$

$$\sum_k (e^{i(a)} x)^k = \frac{1}{d} x^k e^{iak} (e^{-ia} x - 1) = \frac{1}{d} x^k (x e^{ia(k-1)} - e^{iak})$$

multiplicando agora por  $e^{ib}$

$$\begin{aligned} x e^{i[a(k-1)+b]} - e^{i[ak+b]} &= x \cos[a(k-1) + b] + i x \operatorname{sen}[a(k-1) + b] - \cos[ak + b] - i \operatorname{sen}[ak + b] = \\ &= x \cos[a(k-1) + b] - \cos[ak + b] + i \left\{ x \operatorname{sen}[a(k-1) + b] - \operatorname{sen}[ak + b] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

a parte real multiplicada por  $\frac{x^k}{d}$  é

$$\sum_k x^k \cos(ak + b) = \frac{x^{k+1} \cos[a(k-1) + b] - x^k \cos[ak + b]}{d}$$

e a parte imaginária

$$\sum_k x^k \operatorname{sen}(ak + b) = \frac{x^{k+1} \operatorname{sen}[a(k-1) + b] - x^k \operatorname{sen}[ak + b]}{d}$$

porém  $d = a^2 + b^2 = x^2 \cos^2 a - 2x \cos a + 1 + x^2 \sin^2 a = x^2 - 2x \cos a + 1$  então temos

$$\sum_k x^k \cos(ak + b) = \frac{x^{k+1} \cos[a(k-1) + b] - x^k \cos[ak + b]}{x^2 - 2x \cos a + 1}$$

e

$$\sum_k x^k \sin(ak + b) = \frac{x^{k+1} \sin[a(k-1) + b] - x^k \sin[ak + b]}{x^2 - 2x \cos a + 1}$$

como corolário, se  $|x| < 1$  temos as séries

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k \cos(ak + b) = \frac{\cos(b) - x \cos(b-a)}{x^2 - 2x \cos a + 1}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k \sin(ak + b) = \frac{\sin(b) - x \sin(b-a)}{x^2 - 2x \cos a + 1}$$

**Exemplo 17.** Da identidade

$$tgx = cotgx - 2cotg2x$$

fazendo  $x = \frac{a}{2^k}$  temos

$$tg \frac{a}{2^k} = cotg \frac{a}{2^k} - 2cotg 2 \frac{a}{2^k} = cotg \frac{a}{2^k} - 2cotg \frac{a}{2^{k-1}}$$

dividindo ambos membros por  $\frac{1}{2^k}$  segue

$$\frac{1}{2^k} tg \frac{a}{2^k} = \frac{1}{2^k} cotg \frac{a}{2^k} - \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} cotg \frac{a}{2^{k-1}} = \Delta \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} cotg \frac{a}{2^{k-1}}$$

aplicando a soma

$$\sum_k \frac{1}{2^k} tg \frac{a}{2^k} = \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} cotg \frac{a}{2^{k-1}}, \quad \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{2^k} tg \frac{a}{2^k} = \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} cotg \frac{a}{2^{k-1}} \Big|_0^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2^n} cotg \frac{a}{2^n} - 2cotg 2a.$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{2^k} tg \frac{a}{2^k} = \frac{1}{2^n} cotg \frac{a}{2^n} - 2cotg 2a.$$

Como  $\lim \frac{1}{2^n} cotg \frac{a}{2^n} = \frac{1}{a}$  então

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} tg \frac{a}{2^k} = \frac{1}{a} - 2cotg 2a.$$

Tomando  $a = \pi$ ,  $n = \infty$  e começando a soma de  $k = 2$ , temos

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2^k} = \frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cotg} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

mas  $\operatorname{cotg} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{\operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$  logo

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2^k} = \frac{1}{\pi}.$$

**Exemplo 18.** Da identidade

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \operatorname{cotg} x - 2 \operatorname{cotg} 2x$$

podemos tomar agora  $x = a \cdot 2^k$ , depois multiplicar por  $2^k$

$$\operatorname{tga} \cdot 2^k = \operatorname{cotga} \cdot 2^k - 2 \operatorname{cotga} \cdot 2^{k+1}, \quad 2^k \operatorname{tga} \cdot 2^k = 2^k \operatorname{cotga} \cdot 2^k - 2^{k+1} \operatorname{cotga} \cdot 2^{k+1} = -\Delta 2^k \operatorname{cotga} \cdot 2^k$$

logo

$$\sum_k 2^k \operatorname{tga} \cdot 2^k = -2^k \operatorname{cotga} \cdot 2^k, \quad \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k \operatorname{tga} \cdot 2^k = -2^k \operatorname{cotga} \cdot 2^k \Big|_0^{n+1} = -2^{n+1} \operatorname{cotga} \cdot 2^{n+1} + \operatorname{cotga}.$$

**Exemplo 19.** Da identidade

$$\operatorname{cossec} x = \operatorname{cotg} \frac{x}{2} - \operatorname{cotg} x$$

tomando  $x = \frac{a}{2^k}$  temos

$$\operatorname{cossec} \frac{a}{2^k} = \operatorname{cotg} \frac{a}{2^{k+1}} - \operatorname{cotg} \frac{a}{2^k} = \Delta \operatorname{cotg} \frac{a}{2^k}$$

logo

$$\sum_k \operatorname{cossec} \frac{a}{2^k} = \operatorname{cotg} \frac{a}{2^k}, \quad \sum_{k=0}^n \operatorname{cossec} \frac{a}{2^k} = \operatorname{cotg} \frac{a}{2^k} \Big|_0^{n+1} = \operatorname{cotg} \frac{a}{2^{n+1}} - \operatorname{cotg} a.$$

**Exemplo 20.** Da identidade

$$\operatorname{cossec} x = \operatorname{cotg} \frac{x}{2} - \operatorname{cotg} x$$

tomando  $x = a 2^k$  temos

$$\operatorname{cossec} a 2^k = \operatorname{cotg} a 2^{k-1} - \operatorname{cotg} a 2^k = -\Delta \operatorname{cotg} a 2^{k-1}$$

logo

$$\sum_k \operatorname{cosec} a2^k = -\cotg a2^{k-1}, \quad \sum_{k=0}^n \operatorname{cosec} a2^k = -\cotg a2^{k-1} \Big|_0^{n+1} = -\cotg a2^n + \cotg \frac{a}{2}.$$

**Exemplo 21.** Calcular a soma

$$\sum_x \frac{1}{2^x} \log \operatorname{tg}(2^x a).$$

Partimos da identidade trigonométrica  $\operatorname{sen}2b = 2\operatorname{sen}b \operatorname{cos}b$  fazendo  $b = 2^x a$  temos

$$\operatorname{sen}2^{x+1}a = 2\operatorname{sen}2^x a \operatorname{cos}2^x a, \quad \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos}2^x a} = \frac{2\operatorname{sen}2^x a}{\operatorname{sen}2^{x+1}a}$$

multiplicando por  $\operatorname{sen}2^x a$  em ambos lados

$$\frac{\operatorname{sen}2^x a}{\operatorname{cos}2^x a} = \operatorname{tg}2^x a = \frac{2\operatorname{sen}^2 2^x a}{\operatorname{sen}2^{x+1}a}$$

tomando o logaritmo em ambos lados

$$\begin{aligned} \log \operatorname{tg}2^x a &= \log\left(\frac{2\operatorname{sen}^2 2^x a}{\operatorname{sen}2^{x+1}a}\right) = \log\left(\frac{4\operatorname{sen}^2 2^x a}{2\operatorname{sen}2^{x+1}a}\right) = \log 4\operatorname{sen}^2 2^x a - \log 2\operatorname{sen}2^{x+1}a = \\ &= 2\log 2\operatorname{sen}2^x a - \log 2\operatorname{sen}2^{x+1}a = \log \operatorname{tg}2^x a \end{aligned}$$

dividindo por  $2^x$  em ambos lados

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2^x} \log 2\operatorname{sen}2^{x+1}a + \frac{1}{2^{x-1}} \log 2\operatorname{sen}2^x a &= -\left(\frac{1}{2^x} \log 2\operatorname{sen}2^{x+1}a - \frac{1}{2^{x-1}} \log 2\operatorname{sen}2^x a\right) = \\ &= \Delta - \frac{1}{2^{x-1}} \log 2\operatorname{sen}2^x a = \frac{1}{2^x} \log \operatorname{tg}2^x a \end{aligned}$$

daí segue

$$\sum_x \frac{1}{2^x} \log \operatorname{tg}2^x a = -\frac{1}{2^{x-1}} \log 2\operatorname{sen}2^x a.$$

**Exemplo 22.** Calcular a soma

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (2^{k+1} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2y}{2^k}\right) - 2^k \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2y}{2^{k-1}}\right)).$$

Tomando  $f(k) = 2^k \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2y}{2^{k-1}}\right)$  temos  $\Delta f(k) = 2^{k+1} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2y}{2^k}\right) - 2^k \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2y}{2^{k-1}}\right)$  logo

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (2^k \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2y}{2^k}\right) - 2^{k-1} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2y}{2^{k-1}}\right)) = 2^k \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2y}{2^{k-1}}\right) \Big|_0^{n+1} = 2^{n+1} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2y}{2^n}\right) - 2^0 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2y}{2^{-1}}\right) =$$

$$= 2^{n+1} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2y}{2^n}\right) - \operatorname{sen}(4y).$$

Se  $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$  então  $4y = \pi$  e  $\operatorname{sen}\pi = 0$  daí

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (2^{k+1} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2^{k+1}}\right) - 2^k \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2^k}\right)) = 2^{n+1} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}\right)$$

agora tomando o limite  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $2^{n+1}$  também tende ao infinito e  $\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$  tende a zero, tomamos então  $x = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$ , logo  $2^{n+1} = \frac{1}{x}$ , com  $x$  tendendo a zero pela direita,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}\pi x}{x} = \pi \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}\pi x}{\pi x} = \pi$$

logo

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^{k+1} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2^{k+1}}\right) - 2^k \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2^k}\right)) = \pi.$$

**Propriedade 2.** Valem as identidades

$$\operatorname{sen} nx = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor} \binom{n}{2k+1} (-1)^k (\operatorname{sen} x)^{2k+1} (\operatorname{cos} x)^{n-2k-1}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} nx = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \binom{n}{2k} (-1)^k (\operatorname{sen} x)^{2k} (\operatorname{cos} x)^{n-2k}$$

**Demonstração.** Temos a identidade

$$\operatorname{cos} nx + i \operatorname{sen} nx = (\operatorname{cos} x + i \operatorname{sen} x)^n$$

expandindo por binômio segue

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (i \operatorname{sen} x)^k (\operatorname{cos} x)^{n-k} = \operatorname{cos} nx + i \operatorname{sen} nx$$

o conjunto  $A = [0, n]_{\mathbb{N}}$  admite a partição  $B \cup C = A$  onde  $B$  é o conjunto dos ímpares e  $C$  o conjunto dos pares de  $k = 0$  até  $n$ , igualando a parte complexa segue

$$i \operatorname{sen} x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{2k+1} (i)^{2k+1} (\operatorname{sen} x)^{2k+1} \cdot (\operatorname{cos} x)^{n-2k-1}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} nx = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{2k+1} (-1)^k (\operatorname{sen} x)^{2k+1} \cdot (\operatorname{cos} x)^{n-2k-1}$$



$2k + 1 = n$  implica  $2k = n - 1$ ,  $k = \frac{n - 1}{2}$ , então vale

$$\operatorname{sen} nx = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor} \binom{n}{2k+1} (-1)^k (\operatorname{sen} x)^{2k+1} \cdot (\operatorname{cos} x)^{n-2k-1}.$$

Agora tomando a parte par, temos

$$\operatorname{cos} nx = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{2k} i^{2k} (\operatorname{sen} x)^{2k} (\operatorname{cos} x)^{n-2k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{2k} (-1)^k (\operatorname{sen} x)^{2k} (\operatorname{cos} x)^{n-2k}$$

se  $n = 2k$ ,  $k = \frac{n}{2}$ , então vale

$$\operatorname{cos} nx = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \binom{n}{2k} (-1)^k (\operatorname{sen} x)^{2k} (\operatorname{cos} x)^{n-2k}$$

**1.1.9** 
$$\sum_{k=1}^m \cot^2 \frac{k\pi}{2m+1} = \frac{2m(2m-1)}{6}.$$

**Propriedade 3.**

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \cot^2 \frac{k\pi}{2m+1} = \frac{2m(2m-1)}{6}$$

**Demonstração.** Temos a identidade

$$\operatorname{cos} nx + i \operatorname{sen} nx = (\operatorname{cos} x + i \operatorname{sen} x)^n$$

expandindo por binômio segue

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (i \operatorname{sen} x)^k (\operatorname{cos} x)^{n-k} = \operatorname{cos} nx + i \operatorname{sen} nx$$

o conjunto  $A = [0, n]_{\mathbb{N}}$  admite a partição  $B \cup C = A$  onde  $B$  é o conjunto dos ímpares e  $C$  o conjunto dos pares de  $k = 0$  até  $n$ , igualando a parte complexa segue

$$\begin{aligned} i \operatorname{sen} nx &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{2k+1} (i)^{2k+1} (\operatorname{sen} x)^{2k+1} \cdot (\operatorname{cos} x)^{n-2k-1} \\ \operatorname{sen} nx &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{2k+1} (-1)^k (\operatorname{sen} x)^{2k+1} \cdot (\operatorname{cos} x)^{n-2k-1} \end{aligned}$$

tomamos  $n = 2m + 1$  e o limite superior trunca em  $m$  logo

$$\operatorname{sen}(2m+1)x = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k (\operatorname{sen} x)^{2k+1} \cdot (\operatorname{cos} x)^{2m-2k}$$

tomamos  $x = \frac{r\pi}{2m+1}$  com  $r$  natural no intervalo  $[1, m]$  o máximo valor de  $r$  é  $m$ , nesse caso temos  $\frac{m\pi}{2m+1} < \frac{\pi}{2}$  pois,  $2m < 2m+1$  além disso  $0 < x$  assim nenhum desses valores são zeros de  $\text{sen}x$  e podemos dividir por  $\text{sen}x$ , esses valores ainda implicam

$$\text{sen}(2m+1)x = 0$$

dividimos então por  $(\text{sen}x)^{2m+1}$ , segue

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k \frac{(\text{sen}x)^{2k+1}}{(\text{sen}x)^{2m+1}} \cdot (\text{cos}x)^{2m-2k} = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k \frac{(\text{cos}x)^{2m-2k}}{(\text{sen}x)^{2m-2k}} = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k (\text{cot}g x)^{2m-2k} = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k (\text{cot}g x)^{2(m-k)} \end{aligned}$$

fazendo  $y = (\text{cot}g x)^2$

$$p(y) := \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k (y)^{(m-k)}$$

temos um polinômio de grau  $m$  cujas raízes conhecemos os valores de  $r$  nos fornecem as raízes

$$x_r = \text{cot}g^2 \left( \frac{r\pi}{2m+1} \right)$$

com  $r$  de 1 até  $m$  o polinômio se fatora como

$$c \prod_{k=1}^m (y - x_k) = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k (y)^{(m-k)}$$

o coeficiente  $c$  podemos deduzir da seguinte maneira, vemos que o coeficiente de  $t^m$  na direita acontece com  $k = 0$ , então ele é  $\binom{2m+1}{1} (-1)^0 = \binom{2m+1}{1}$  esse é o mesmo coeficiente  $c$  na esquerda daí  $c = \binom{2m+1}{1}$ , agora usamos que que o coeficiente de  $y^{n-1}$

em  $c \prod_{k=1}^m (y - x_k)$  é dado por  $-c \sum_{k=1}^m x_k$  comparando com o coeficiente de  $y^{n-1}$  na outra expressão que é  $\binom{2m+1}{3} (-1)^1 = -\binom{2m+1}{3}$ , que acontece para  $k = 1$  segue

$$\begin{aligned} -\binom{2m+1}{1} \sum_{k=1}^m x_k &= -\binom{2m+1}{3} \\ \sum_{k=1}^m x_k &= \frac{\binom{2m+1}{3}}{\binom{2m+1}{1}} = \frac{(2m+1)(2m)(2m-1)}{6(2m+1)} = \frac{2m(2m-1)}{6} \end{aligned}$$

logo

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \text{cot}g^2 \left( \frac{k\pi}{2m+1} \right) = \frac{2m(2m-1)}{6}.$$

**Corolário 4.** Comparando os termos constantes em

$$\binom{2m+1}{1} \prod_{k=1}^m (y - x_k) = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k (y)^{(m-k)}$$

$$(2m+1)(-1)^m \prod_{k=1}^m x_k = (-1)^m$$

daí

$$\prod_{k=1}^m \cot g^2 \left( \frac{k\pi}{2m+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2m+1}$$

$$\prod_{k=1}^m \cot g \left( \frac{k\pi}{2m+1} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m+1}}$$

**Corolário 5.**

$$\operatorname{sen}(2m+1)x = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k (\operatorname{sen}x)^{2k+1} \cdot (\operatorname{cos}x)^{2m-2k}$$

tomamos  $x = \frac{r\pi}{2m+1}$  com  $r$  natural no intervalo  $[1, m]$  o máximo valor de  $r$  é  $m$ , nesse caso temos  $\frac{m\pi}{2m+1} < \frac{\pi}{2}$  pois,  $2m < 2m+1$  além disso  $0 < x$  assim nenhum desses valores são zeros de  $\operatorname{cos}x$  e podemos dividir por  $\operatorname{cos}x$ , esses valores ainda implicam

$$\operatorname{sen}(2m+1)x = 0$$

dividimos então por  $(\operatorname{cos}x)^{2m+1}$ , segue

$$0 = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k \frac{(\operatorname{sen}x)^{2k+1}}{(\operatorname{cos}x)^{2m+1}} \cdot (\operatorname{cos}x)^{2m-2k} = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k \frac{(\operatorname{sen}x)^{2k+1}}{(\operatorname{cos}x)^{2k+1}} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k (\operatorname{tg}x)^{2k+1} = (\operatorname{tg}x) \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k (\operatorname{tg}^2x)^{(k)}$$

fazendo  $y = (\operatorname{tg}x)^2$

$$p(y) := y \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k (y)^{(k)}$$

temos um polinômio de grau  $m$  (excluindo o fator  $y$ ) cujas raízes conhecemos os valores de  $r$  nos fornecem as raízes

$$x_r = \operatorname{tg}^2 \left( \frac{r\pi}{2m+1} \right)$$

com  $r$  de 1 até  $m$  o polinômio se fatora como

$$c \prod_{k=1}^m (y - x_k) = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k (y)^{(k)}$$

o coeficiente  $c$  podemos deduzir da seguinte maneira, vemos que o coeficiente de  $y^m$  na direita acontece com  $k = m$ , então ele é  $\binom{2m+1}{2m+1} (-1)^m = (-1)^m$  esse é o mesmo coeficiente  $c$  na esquerda daí  $c = (-1)^m$ , agora usamos que o coeficiente de  $y^{m-1}$  em  $c \prod_{k=1}^m (y - x_k)$  é dado por  $-c \sum_{k=1}^m x_k$  comparando com o coeficiente de  $y^{m-1}$  na outra expressão que é  $\binom{2m+1}{2m-1} (-1)^{m-1} = (2m+1)(m)(-1)^{m-1}$ , que acontece para  $k = 1$  segue

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^{m+1} \sum_{k=1}^m x_k &= (2m+1)(m)(-1)^{m-1} \\ \sum_{k=1}^m x_k &= (2m+1)(m) \end{aligned}$$

logo

$$\sum_{k=1}^m tg^2 \left( \frac{k\pi}{2m+1} \right) = (2m+1)(m).$$

**Corolário 6.** Da identidade

$$(-1)^m \prod_{k=1}^m (y - x_k) = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2k+1} (-1)^k (y)^{(k)}$$

igualando os termos constante em cada uma tem-se

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^{2m} \prod_{k=1}^m (x_k) &= (2m+1) \\ \prod_{k=1}^m tg^2 \left( \frac{k\pi}{2m+1} \right) &= (2m+1). \end{aligned}$$

**Corolário 7.**

$$sen n x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{2k+1} (-1)^k (sen x)^{2k+1} \cdot (cos x)^{n-2k-1}$$

dividindo por  $(cos x)^n$  segue

$$sen n x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{2k+1} (-1)^k (tg x)^{2k+1}$$

fazendo  $tgx = y$

$$sen nx = y \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{2k+1} (-1)^k (y)^{2k}$$

com  $n$  ímpar o limite do superior do somatório trunca em  $\frac{n-1}{2}$  que é natural pois  $n$  ímpar implica  $n-1$  par, logo divisível por 2

$$sen nx = y \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \binom{n}{2k+1} (-1)^k (y)^{2k}$$

Tomando  $x = \frac{k\pi}{n}$  com  $k = 0$  até  $n-1$  tem-se  $sen(nx) = 0$  logo temos  $n$  raízes do polinômio, ignorando a raiz 0 podemos fatorar com as  $n-1$  raízes  $x_k = tg \frac{k\pi}{n}$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \binom{n}{2k+1} (-1)^k (y)^{2k} = c \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (y - x_k)$$

descobrimos  $c$  usando o coeficiente de  $y^{n-1}$  que no polinômio é  $(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$  usando o termo constante do polinômio deduzimos que

$$(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (-1)^{n-1} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (x_k) = n$$

$$\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (x_k) = n (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (-1)^{\frac{2n-2}{2}} = n (-1)^{\frac{3n-3}{2}}$$

logo

$$\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( tg \frac{k\pi}{n} \right) = n (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}.$$

**1.1.10**  $\sum_{k=1}^m \operatorname{cossec}^2 \left( \frac{k\pi}{2m+1} \right) = \frac{2m(2m+2)}{6}$

**Corolário 8.** Usando as identidades

$$\cot g^2 x + 1 = \operatorname{cossec}^2 x$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \cot g^2 \left( \frac{k\pi}{2m+1} \right) = \frac{2m(2m-1)}{6}$$

aplicando  $\sum_{k=1}^m$  em ambos lados na primeira identidade (com argumento alterado do modo da segunda) segue

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \cot^2\left(\frac{k\pi}{2m+1}\right) + m = \sum_{k=1}^m \operatorname{cosec}^2\left(\frac{k\pi}{2m+1}\right) = \frac{2m(2m+2)}{6}.$$

**Propriedade 4.** Vale

$$\Delta \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x-1)\theta \cdot \cos^x(\theta)}{\operatorname{sen}(\theta)} = \cos^x(\theta) \cdot \cos(x\theta).$$

**Demonstração.**

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x-1)\theta \cdot \cos^x(\theta)}{\operatorname{sen}(\theta)} &= \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)\theta \cdot \cos^{(x+1)}(\theta) - \operatorname{sen}(x-1)\theta \cdot \cos^x(\theta)}{\operatorname{sen}(\theta)} = \\ &= \frac{[\operatorname{sen}(x\theta) \cdot \cos(\theta) - \operatorname{sen}(x-1)\theta] \cos^x(\theta)}{\operatorname{sen}(\theta)} = \end{aligned}$$

porém temos que

$$\operatorname{sen}(x\theta) \cdot \cos(\theta) - \operatorname{sen}(x-1)\theta = \operatorname{sen}(x\theta) \cdot \cos(\theta) - \operatorname{sen}(x\theta) \cdot \cos\theta + \operatorname{sen}(\theta) \cdot \cos(x\theta)$$

logo

$$\Delta \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x-1)\theta \cdot \cos^x(\theta)}{\operatorname{sen}(\theta)} = \cos^x(\theta) \cdot \cos(x\theta).$$

**Corolário 9.** Aplicando a soma  $\sum_{x=1}^n$  em  $\Delta \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x-1)\theta \cdot \cos^x(\theta)}{\operatorname{sen}(\theta)} = \cos^x(\theta) \cdot \cos(x\theta)$  tem-se

$$\sum_{x=1}^n \cos^x(\theta) \cdot \cos(x\theta) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x-1)\theta \cdot \cos^x(\theta)}{\operatorname{sen}(\theta)} \Big|_1^{n+1} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(n)\theta \cdot \cos^{n+1}(\theta)}{\operatorname{sen}(\theta)}$$

$$\sum_{x=1}^n \cos^x(\theta) \cdot \cos(x\theta) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(n\theta) \cdot \cos^{n+1}(\theta)}{\operatorname{sen}(\theta)}.$$