

16/10/2018

$$\sin 15^\circ = \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) =$$

$$= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ =$$

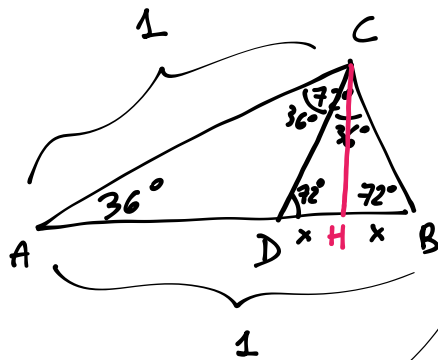
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos 75^\circ = \cos(30^\circ + 45^\circ) =$$

$$= \cos 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$36^\circ \rightsquigarrow \frac{\pi}{5}$$



$$\overline{AD} = \overline{CD} = \overline{CB}$$

$$\overline{CB}^2 = \overline{DB} = 2x$$

$$\overline{CB} = \sqrt{2x}$$

ABC simile CBD

$$\overline{CB} : 1 = \overline{DB} : \overline{CB}$$

$$\overline{HB} = x$$

$$x^2 + \overline{CH}^2 = \overline{CB}^2$$

$$\overline{AH}^2 + \overline{CH}^2 = 1$$

$$(\overline{AD} + x)^2 + \overline{CH}^2 = 1$$

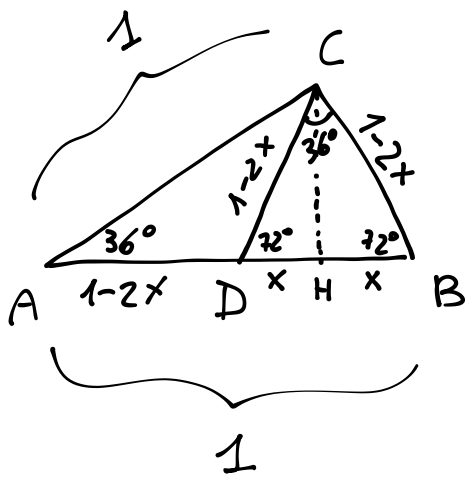
$$(\overline{CB} + x)^2 + \overline{CH}^2 = 1$$

$$\overline{CH}^2 = \overline{CB}^2 - x^2 = 2x - x^2$$

$$(\sqrt{2x} + x)^2 + 2x - x^2 = 1$$

$$4x + 2\sqrt{2}x\sqrt{x} - 1 = 0$$

~~2x + x^2 + 2\sqrt{2}x\sqrt{x} + 2x - x^2 = 1~~
GIUSTO! MA COSÌ È DIFFICILE
DA RISOLVERE



$$\overline{AD} = \overline{DC} = \overline{CB}$$

$$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CBD$$

SIMILE



$$\overline{AC} : \overline{CB} = \overline{CB} : \overline{DB}$$

$$1 : (1-2x) = (1-2x) : (2x)$$



$$(1-2x)^2 = 2x$$

$$1 + 4x^2 - 4x - 2x = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-4}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{4} > 1 \text{ Non Acc.} \\ \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} < 1 \text{ OK} \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{AH} = \cos 36^\circ = 1 - 2x + x = 1 - x = 1 - \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{4-3+\sqrt{5}}{4} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}}$$

$$\sin 36^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{5+1+2\sqrt{5}}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{10-2\sqrt{5}}{16}} =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2\alpha &= \sin(\alpha + \alpha) = \sin\alpha \cos\alpha + \sin\alpha \cos\alpha = \\ &= 2 \sin\alpha \cos\alpha\end{aligned}$$

⇓

$$\boxed{\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin\alpha \cos\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 2\alpha &= \cos(\alpha + \alpha) = \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha - \sin\alpha \cdot \sin\alpha = \\ &= \boxed{\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha} = \\ &= 1 - \sin^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha = \boxed{1 - 2\sin^2\alpha} = \\ &= 1 - 2(1 - \cos^2\alpha) = 1 - 2 + 2\cos^2\alpha = \\ &= \boxed{2\cos^2\alpha - 1}\end{aligned}$$

FORMULE DI DUPLICAZIONE

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin\alpha \cos\alpha$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha$$

$$= 2\cos^2\alpha - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan\alpha}{1 - \tan^2\alpha}$$

$$\alpha \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + k\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \alpha \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

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$$\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha} - \tan \alpha =$$

[0]

$$= \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cancel{1} + 2 \cos^2 \alpha - \cancel{1}} - \tan \alpha =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}}{\cancel{2 \cos^2 \alpha}} - \tan \alpha = 0$$

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$$2 \cos \alpha \cdot (1 + \cos 2\alpha) - \sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha =$$

$$= 2 \cos \alpha (\cancel{1} + 2 \cos^2 \alpha - \cancel{1}) - \sin \alpha \cdot 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha =$$

$$= 4 \cos^3 \alpha - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \cos \alpha (2 \cos^2 \alpha - \overset{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}) =$$

$$= 2 \cos \alpha (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 + \cos^2 \alpha) = 2 \cos \alpha (3 \cos^2 \alpha - 1)$$

$$\frac{\tan 2\alpha}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{\cos 2\alpha + 1}{\cos 2\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{2} \tan \alpha}{1 - \cancel{\tan^2 \alpha}} = \frac{\cancel{2} \cos^2 \alpha - 1 + 1}{\cos 2\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{2}}{1 - \cancel{\tan^2 \alpha}} = \frac{\cancel{2} \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}}$$

Verificare questa
identità (mostrando
che le funzioni
coincide abbiano senso
per α)