

18/10/2018

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Determina l'equazione della circonferenza di centro $C(2; 0)$ e passante per $A(4; 0)$. Scrivi l'equazione della tangente nel suo punto di ascissa 3 di ordinata positiva e trova l'angolo che essa forma con la direzione positiva dell'asse x . [$(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4$; $x + \sqrt{3}y = 6$; 150°]

$$\overline{AC} = 2 \quad (x - \alpha)^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = r^2 \quad C(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$P(3, ?) \implies (3 - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad 1 + y^2 = 4 \quad y^2 = 3$$



$$P(3, \sqrt{3})$$

$$y = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$\swarrow \quad \searrow$$

$$y = -\sqrt{3} \quad y = \sqrt{3}$$

N.A.

$$s: y - \sqrt{3} = m(x - 3) \quad \text{retta per } P$$

$$d(s, C) = r \quad \hookrightarrow \quad y - \sqrt{3} = mx - 3m$$

$$mx - y + \sqrt{3} - 3m = 0$$

$$\frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = r$$

$$\frac{|2m + \sqrt{3} - 3m|}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1}} = 2$$

$$(\sqrt{3} - m)^2 = 4(m^2 + 1)$$

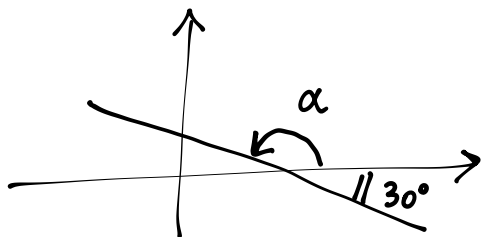
$$3 + m^2 - 2\sqrt{3}m = 4m^2 + 4$$

$$3m^2 + 2\sqrt{3}m + 1 = 0$$

$$(\sqrt{3}m + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\tan \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \implies \alpha = 150^\circ$$



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$$3y - x + 1 = 0;$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2.$$

[3/4]

Calcolare la tangente
ogni. dell'angolo formato
dalle 2 rette

$$3y = x - 1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\tan \beta = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{8}{9}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{8} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

154 $\cos(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3})$. $\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$, $\cos \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$

$$\left[\frac{3\sqrt{13} - 5}{16} \right]$$

$$\cos(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \cos 2\alpha \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin 2\alpha \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = (*)$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{16} - 1 = -\frac{5}{8}$$

$$\sin \alpha = +\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{4}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{13}}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{39}}{8}$$

$$(*) = -\frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{39}}{8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{-5 + 3\sqrt{13}}{16}$$