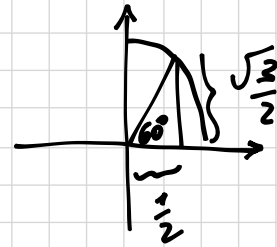
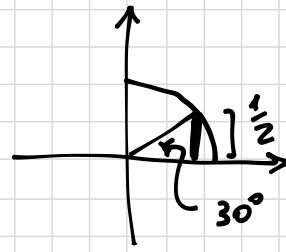


12/3/2022

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{317} \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{323} \quad \cos 0^\circ + \sin 90^\circ - 3\cos 180^\circ + 5\sin^2 270^\circ - \sin 180^\circ =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = 1 + 1 - 3(-1) + 5(-1)^2 - 0 = \\
 & = 1 + 1 + 3 + 5 - 0 = \\
 & = 10
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{325} \quad 4\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 3\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 2\sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \pi =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = 4 \cdot 1 - 3\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) - 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 = \\
 & = 4 - 3 - \sqrt{3} - 1 = \\
 & = -\sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\frac{1}{3} \cos 0^\circ + \sqrt{3} \sin 60^\circ + 4 \cos 90^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \cos 45^\circ - 2 \cos 60^\circ - \frac{3}{2} \sin 90^\circ =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 4 \cdot 0 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1 =$$

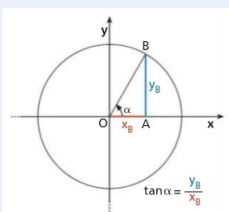
$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} + 0 - \frac{2}{6} - 1 - \frac{3}{2} =$$

$$= -1$$

**DEFINIZIONE**

Consideriamo un angolo orientato  $\alpha$  e chiamiamo  $B$  l'intersezione fra il lato termine e la circonferenza goniometrica di centro  $O$ . Definiamo **tangente** di  $\alpha$  la funzione che ad  $\alpha$  associa il rapporto, quando esiste, fra l'ordinata e l'ascissa del punto  $B$ :

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{y_B}{x_B}$$

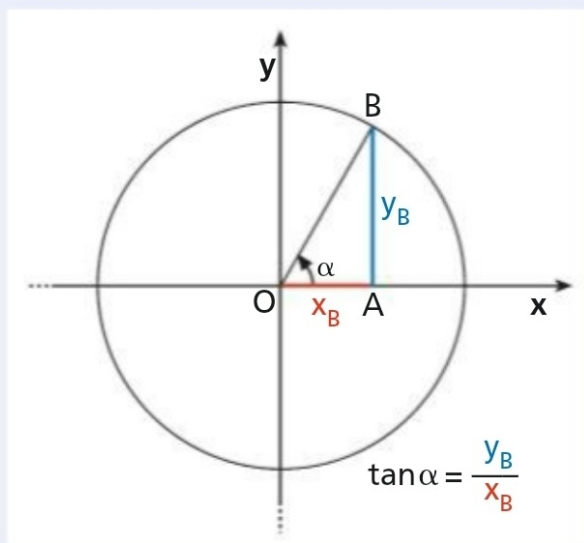


## TANGENTE DI UN ANGOLO

**DEFINIZIONE**

Consideriamo un angolo orientato  $\alpha$  e chiamiamo  $B$  l'intersezione fra il lato termine e la circonferenza goniometrica di centro  $O$ . Definiamo **tangente** di  $\alpha$  la funzione che ad  $\alpha$  associa il rapporto, quando esiste, fra l'ordinata e l'ascissa del punto  $B$ :

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{y_B}{x_B}$$



$$\text{TANGENTE DI } \alpha = \boxed{\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}} = \text{COEFFICIENTE ANGOLARE DELLA RETTA OB}$$

**ESEMPI**

$$1) \tan 0 = \frac{\sin 0}{\cos 0} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \quad 2) \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 1$$

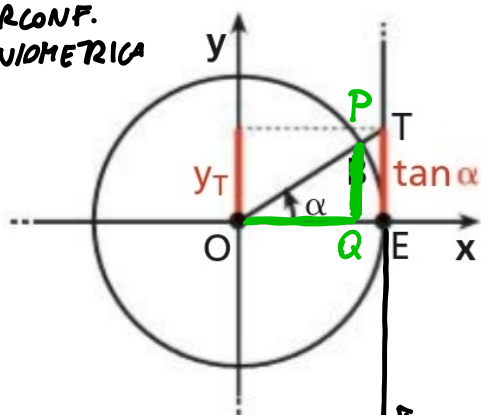
$$3) \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = \text{NON ESISTE !!}$$

$\tan \alpha$  NON ESISTE tutte le volte che  $\cos \alpha = 0$ , cioè se  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$

$\tan \alpha$  esiste se  $\alpha \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$  (in gradi  $\alpha \neq 90^\circ + k180^\circ$ )

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

CIRCONF.  
GONIOMETRICA



TANGENTE  
GEOMETRICA

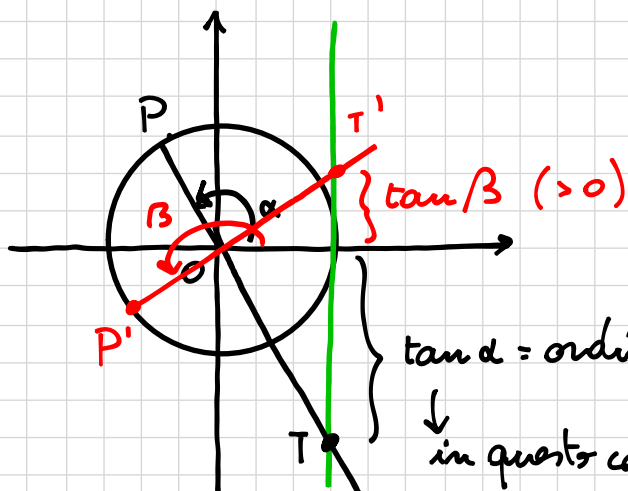
3 triangoli OQP e OET sono simili, per cui

$$\overline{OE} : \overline{OQ} = \overline{TE} : \overline{PQ}$$

$$1 : \cos \alpha = \overline{TE} : \sin \alpha$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\overline{TE} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha$$



$\tan \alpha =$  ordinata del punto T  
 $\downarrow$   
in questo caso  $\tan \alpha < 0$

$\alpha^\circ$	$\alpha$ (rad)	$\tan \alpha$
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$0^\circ$	0	0
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$45^\circ$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	1
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$30^\circ$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
------------	-----------------	---

$60^\circ$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$
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