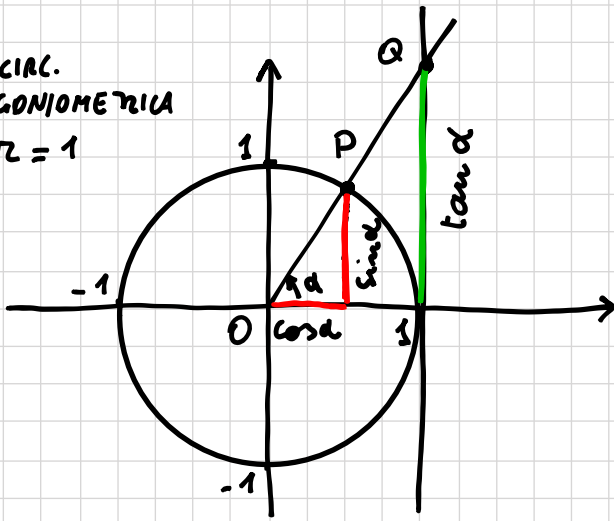


22/9/2022

CIRC.
GONIOMETRIA
 $r = 1$



$\cos \alpha = \text{ascissa di } P$

$\sin \alpha = \text{ordinata di } P$

$\tan \alpha = \text{ordinata di } Q$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

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

Per ogni angolo α $-1 \leq \cos \alpha \leq 1$

$$-1 \leq \sin \alpha \leq 1$$

la tangente esiste solo per

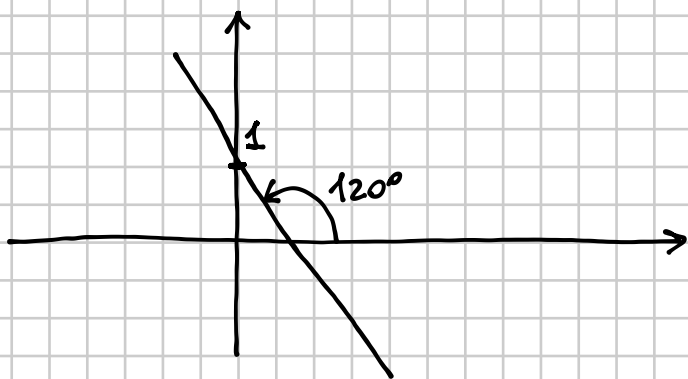
angoli

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

$\tan \alpha$

La retta di equazione $y = \frac{2m-1}{m}x + 1$ forma con la direzione positiva dell'asse x un angolo di 120° . Calcola m .

$[2 - \sqrt{3}]$



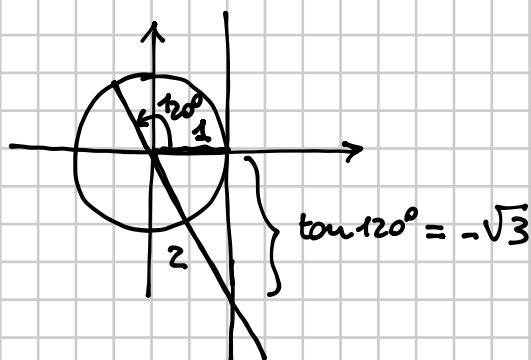
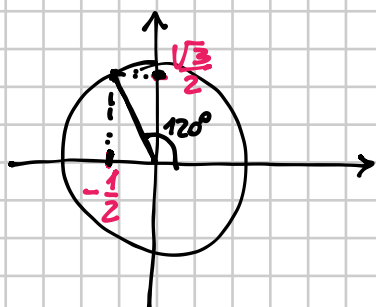
$\tan 120^\circ =$ coefficiente angolare della retta



$$\frac{2m-1}{m} = \tan 120^\circ$$

Calcola quindi $\tan 120^\circ$

$$\tan 120^\circ = \frac{\sin 120^\circ}{\cos 120^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{3}$$



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

$$2m-1 = -\sqrt{3}m$$

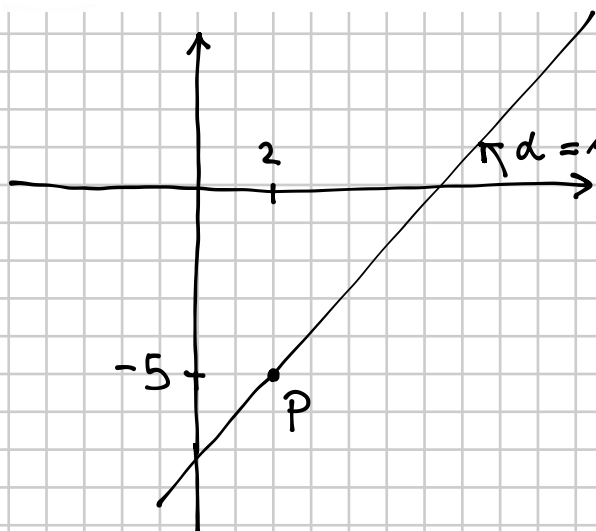
$$m \neq 0$$

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

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

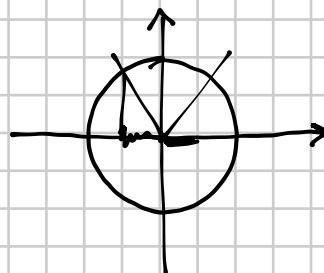
Trova l'equazione della retta che passa per $P(2; -5)$ e che forma con la semiretta di verso positivo dell'asse x un angolo il cui coseno è $\frac{4}{5}$.

$$\left[y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{13}{2} \right]$$



$\alpha = \alpha$ perché il coseno è positivo

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$



Devo trovare $\sin \alpha$ con la 1ª rel. fondamentale

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha$$



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

uso il + perché $0^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$

$$0 < \alpha < \pi$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

coeff. angolare della retta è $m = \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{3}{4}$

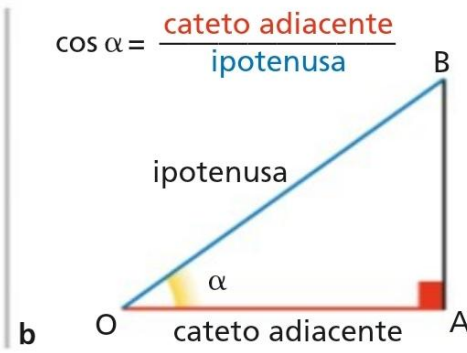
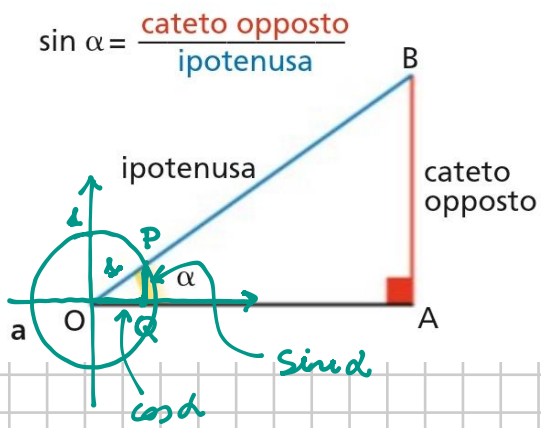
$P(2, -5)$

$$y + 5 = \frac{3}{4}(x - 2)$$

$$\left[y - y_P = m(x - x_P) \right]$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{2} - 5$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{13}{2}}$$



\hookrightarrow triangoli OQP e OAB sono simili

$$\overline{OQ} : \overline{OP} = \overline{OA} : \overline{OB}$$

$$\cos d : 1 = \overline{OA} : \overline{OB}$$

\Downarrow

$$\overline{OA} = \overline{OB} \cdot \cos d$$

$$\overline{PQ} : \overline{OP} = \overline{AB} : \overline{OB}$$

$$\sin d : 1 = \overline{AB} : \overline{OB}$$

\Downarrow

$$\overline{AB} = \overline{OB} \cdot \sin d$$