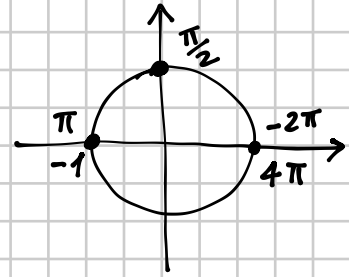


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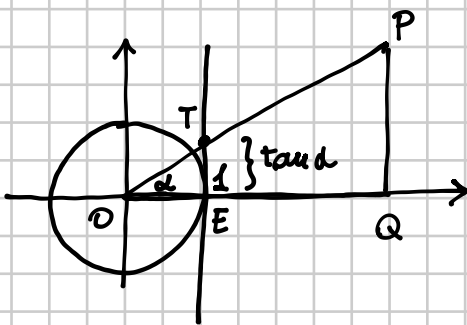
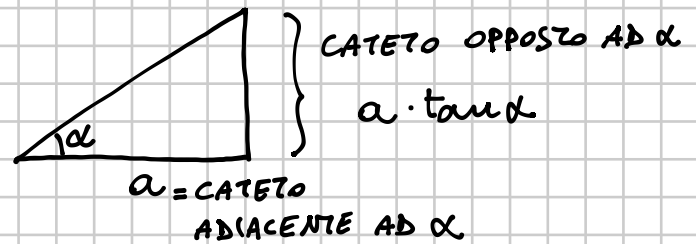
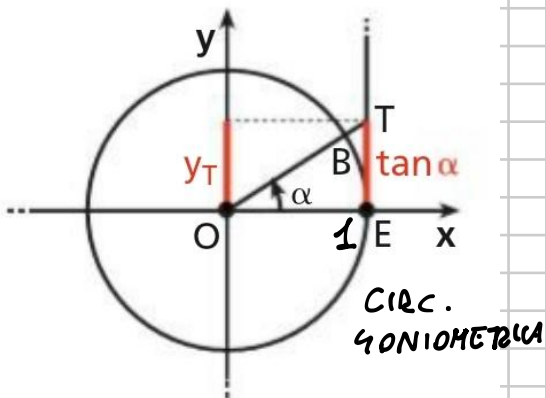
$$\frac{a \sin \alpha + b \cos 2\alpha}{\sin(-4\alpha) - a \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - b \cos\left(\frac{7}{2}\pi + \alpha\right)}, \quad \text{con } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$= \frac{a \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + b \cos \pi}{\sin(-2\pi) - a \cos(\pi) - b \cos(4\pi)} =$$

$$= \frac{a \cdot 1 + b \cdot (-1)}{0 - a(-1) - b \cdot 1} = \frac{a - b}{a - b} = 1$$



### APPLICAZIONE DELLA TANGENTE AI TRIANGOLI



$OET$  è simile a  $OQP$

$$\overline{OE} : \overline{ET} = \overline{OQ} : \overline{QP}$$

$$1 : \tan \alpha = \overline{OQ} : \overline{QP}$$

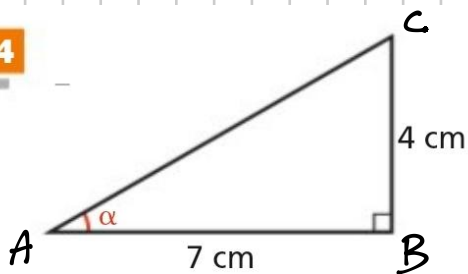
$$\overline{QP} = \overline{OQ} \cdot \tan \alpha$$

CATETO  
OPPOSTO AD  
 $\alpha$

CATETO  
ADIACENTE  
AD  $\alpha$

Calcolare la tangente di  $\alpha$

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$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{4 \text{ cm}}{7 \text{ cm}} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\overline{AB} \cdot \tan \alpha = \overline{BC}$$

### DEFINIZIONE

Dato un angolo  $\alpha$ , chiamiamo:

- **secante** di  $\alpha$  la funzione che associa ad  $\alpha$  il reciproco del valore di  $\cos \alpha$ , purché  $\cos \alpha$  sia diverso da 0. Si indica con  $\sec \alpha$ :

$$\sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}, \quad \text{con } \alpha \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \text{ e } k \in \mathbb{Z};$$

- **cosecante** di  $\alpha$  la funzione che associa ad  $\alpha$  il reciproco del valore di  $\sin \alpha$ , purché  $\sin \alpha$  sia diverso da 0. Si indica con  $\csc \alpha$ :

$$\csc \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}, \quad \text{con } \alpha \neq k\pi \text{ e } k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

### COTANGENTE

Dato un angolo  $\alpha$

$$\alpha \neq k\pi \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \quad \text{COTANGENTE DI } \alpha$$

osserviamo che  $\cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}$  se  $\begin{cases} \alpha \neq k\pi \\ \alpha \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \end{cases}$  cioè  $\alpha \neq k\frac{\pi}{2}$

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$$\cot \frac{\pi}{2} - 3 \sec \frac{\pi}{4} + \csc \frac{\pi}{6} \sec \frac{\pi}{6} - 8 \cot \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{\overbrace{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}^0}{\underbrace{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}_1} - 3 \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} + \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{6}} - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= 0 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

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