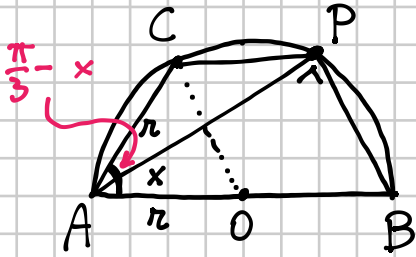


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Su una semicirconferenza di diametro $\overline{AB} = 2r$ considera la corda $\overline{AC} = r$ e sull'arco \widehat{CB} un punto P variabile, con $\widehat{PAB} = x$. Calcola x in modo che il perimetro di $ACPB$ sia $5r$. Trova poi l'area del quadrilatero corrispondente al valore di x determinato.

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{3}{4}r^2\sqrt{3} \right]$$



$$2P_{ACPB} = 5r$$

$$A_{ACPB} = ?$$

$\triangle AOC$ è un triangolo equilatero, quindi $\widehat{CAO} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{OA} &= r & \widehat{PAB} &= x \\ \overline{AC} &= r \end{aligned}$$

(P movimento da B a C) $\Rightarrow 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\overline{PB} = \overline{AB} \cdot \sin x = 2r \sin x \quad \overline{CP} = 2r \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) \text{ per il teorema della corda}$$

$$\overline{AB} = 2r \quad \overline{AC} = r$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2P_{ACPB} &= \overline{AB} + \overline{AC} + \overline{CP} + \overline{PB} = 2r + r + 2r \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) + 2r \sin x = \\ &= r \left(3 + 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) + 2 \sin x \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$2P_{ACPB} = 5r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r \left(3 + 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) + 2 \sin x \right) = 5r \\ 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$3 + 2 \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x \right) + 2 \sin x = 5$$

$$3 + 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \right) + 2 \sin x = 5$$

$$3 + \sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x + 2 \sin x = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{3} \cos x + \sin x = 2 \\ 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{3} \cos x + \sin x = 2 \\ 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{3} X + Y = 2 \\ X^2 + Y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} Y = 2 - \sqrt{3} X \\ X^2 + 4 + 3X^2 - 4\sqrt{3} X - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$4X^2 - 4\sqrt{3}X + 3 = 0$$

$$(2X - \sqrt{3})^2 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} X = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ Y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{ACPB} = \mathcal{A}_{ACP} + \mathcal{A}_{PBA} =$$

$$\overline{AP} = \overline{AB} \cos x = 2r \cos x = 2r \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\widehat{CAP} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \widehat{PAB} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{CA} \cdot \overline{AP} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{AP} \cdot \overline{AB} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} r \cdot 2r \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2r \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 2r \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} =$$

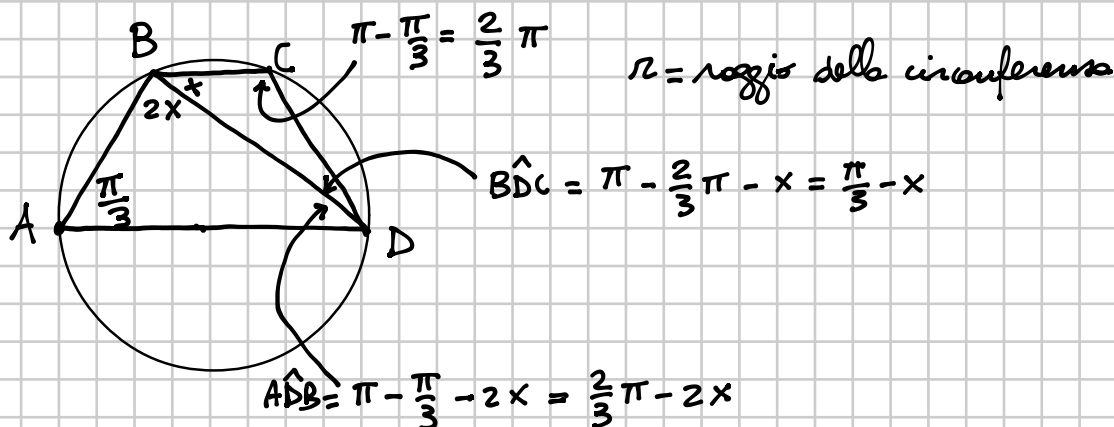
$$= r^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 2r^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = 3r^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \boxed{\frac{3}{4} r^2 \sqrt{3}}$$

È dato il quadrilatero $ABCD$ inscritto in una circonferenza di raggio r . L'angolo in A è di $\frac{\pi}{3}$, quello in B è tale che \widehat{ABD} è doppio di \widehat{DBC} . Poni $\widehat{DBC} = x$ e determina l'espressione analitica della funzione

$$f(x) = \frac{\overline{AD}}{\overline{DC}} - 3 \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{DB}}.$$

Trova per quali valori di x si ha $f(x) < \sqrt{3}$.

$$\left[f(x) = 2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \text{ con } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}; 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{6} \right]$$



Considera il triangolo ADB . $\widehat{B} + \widehat{D}$ non può superare $\frac{2}{3}\pi$

$$\Downarrow \\ 0 < 2x < \frac{2}{3}\pi \Rightarrow 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\overline{AD} = 2r \sin 2x \quad \overline{BC} = 2r \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)$$

$$\overline{DC} = 2r \sin x \quad \overline{DB} = 2r \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 2r \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = r\sqrt{3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2r \sin 2x}{2r \sin x} - 3 \frac{2r \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)}{r\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x} - 2\sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cancel{\sin x} \cos x}{\cancel{\sin x}} - 2\sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = 2 \cos x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) =$$

$$= 2 \cos x - 2\sqrt{3} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x \right) =$$

$$= 2 \cos x - 2\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \right) = 2 \cos x - 3 \cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x =$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{LIBRO } f(x) = 2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \left[\sin x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right] =$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x \right] = \sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x$$

$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$f(x) < \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x < \sqrt{3} \\ 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{3} Y - X < \sqrt{3} \\ X^2 + Y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \sqrt{3} Y < X + \sqrt{3} \\ X^2 + Y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Y < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} X + 1 \\ X^2 + Y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} X + 1$$

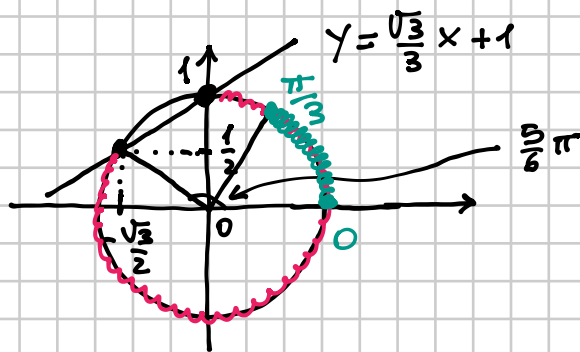
$$X^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} X + 1\right)^2 = 1$$

$$X^2 + \frac{1}{3} X^2 + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} X + 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{4}{3} X^2 + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} X = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3} X (2X + \sqrt{3}) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} X = 0 \\ X = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X = 0 \\ Y = 1 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} X = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ Y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



La soluzione della disuguaglianza

con $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \vee \frac{5\pi}{6} \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

ma interseca il dominio inside $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}$

quindi la soluzione finale è $\boxed{0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}}$