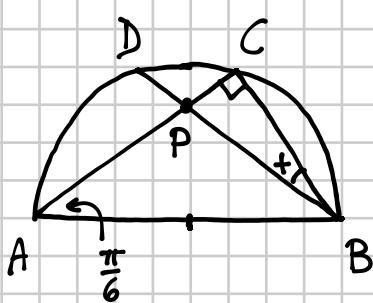


Date la semicirconferenza di diametro $\overline{AB} = 2r$ e la corda $\overline{AC} = r\sqrt{3}$, considera la corda BD che interseca AC in P . Posto $\widehat{PBC} = x$, determina la funzione $f(x) = \frac{\overline{PC} + \overline{CB}}{\overline{PB}}$ e rappresentala graficamente evidenziando il tratto che si riferisce al problema.

$$\left[y = \sin x + \cos x, \text{ con } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$$



$$\overline{AC} = r\sqrt{3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\overline{PC} + \overline{CB}}{\overline{PB}}$$

$$\text{Per il teorema della corda } \overline{AC} = 2r \cdot \sin \widehat{CBA} \Rightarrow r\sqrt{3} = 2r \sin \widehat{CBA}$$

$$\sin \widehat{CBA} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

↓

$$\text{Quindi } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\widehat{CBA} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\overline{CB} = 2r \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 2r \cdot \frac{1}{2} = r$$

$$\overline{CB} = \overline{PB} \cdot \cos x \Rightarrow \overline{PB} = \frac{r}{\cos x}$$

$$\overline{PC} = \overline{PB} \sin x = r \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = r \tan x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r \tan x + r}{\frac{r}{\cos x}} = \frac{r \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + r}{\frac{r}{\cos x}} = \frac{r \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 1 \right)}{\frac{r}{\cos x}} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} = \sin x + \cos x = a \sin(x + \varphi) \quad a > 0$$

USO IL METODO DELL'ANGOLI AGGIUNTO

PER TRASFORMARE LA FUNZIONE

IN MODO CHE SI POSSA RAPPRESENTARE

$$a \sin(x + \varphi) = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$a > 0$$

$$a [\sin x \cdot \cos \varphi + \cos x \cdot \sin \varphi] = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$a \cos \varphi \cdot \sin x + a \sin \varphi \cdot \cos x = \sin x + \cos x$$

per confronto

$$\begin{cases} a \cos \varphi = 1 \\ a \sin \varphi = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{a \sin \varphi}{a \cos \varphi} = \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \tan \varphi = 1$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

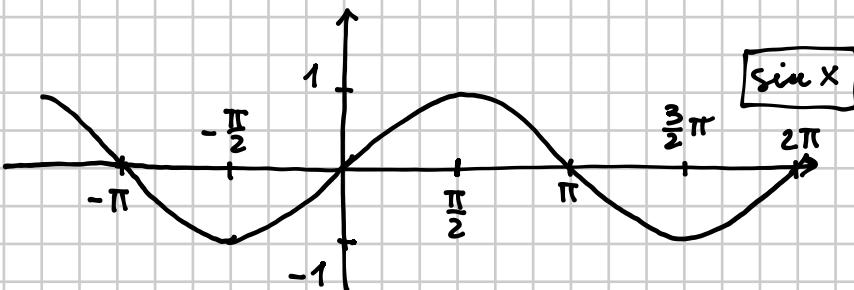
$\sin \varphi$ e $\cos \varphi$
deve essere positivi!

$(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi)$ non va bene
perché altrimenti $\sin \varphi$
e $\cos \varphi$ sarebbe < 0)

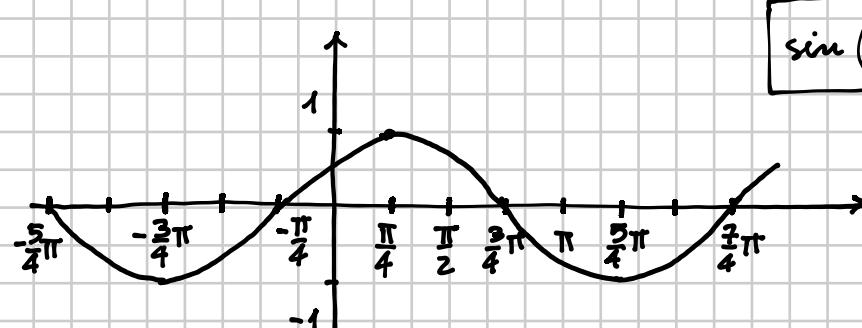
$$a = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

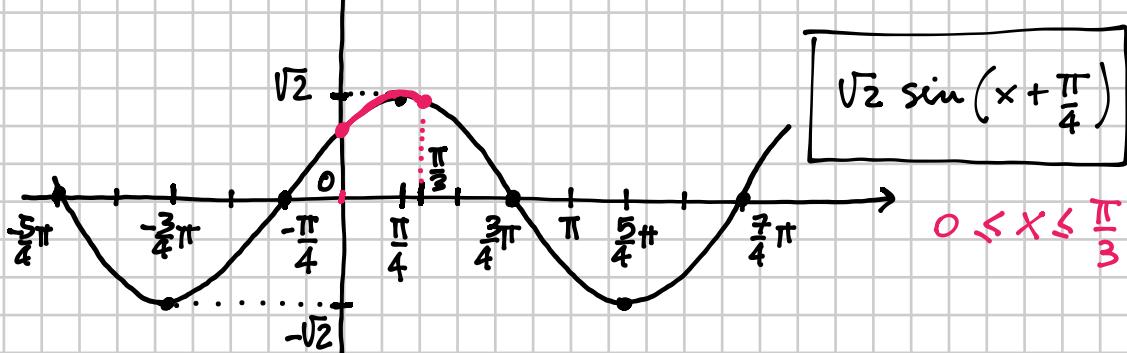
$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$



$\sin x$



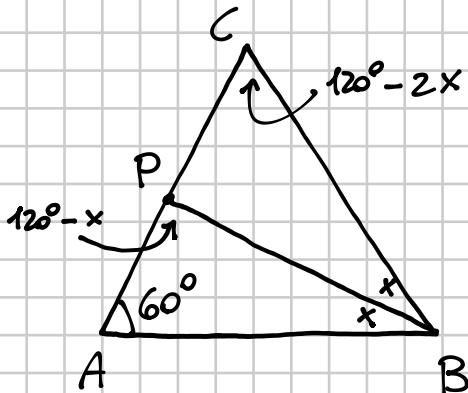
$\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$



$\sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$

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

È dato il triangolo ABC tale che $\overline{AB} = 3$, $\widehat{CAB} = 60^\circ$, $\widehat{ABC} = 2x$. Traccia la bisettrice dell'angolo \widehat{ABC} che incontra il lato AC nel punto P, considera la funzione $f(x) = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{AP}}$ e, nei limiti imposti dal problema, risovi la disequazione $f(x) \leq 1 + \sqrt{3}$. $[0^\circ < x \leq 45^\circ]$



$$\overline{AB} = 3$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{AP}}$$

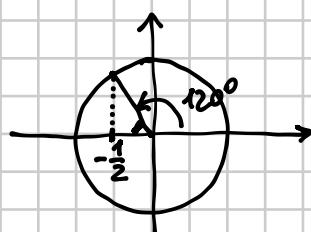
$$0^\circ < 2x < 120^\circ$$

↓

$$0^\circ < x < 60^\circ$$

TH. DEI SENI

$$\frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin(120^\circ - x)} = \frac{\overline{AP}}{\sin x} \Rightarrow \overline{AP} = \frac{3 \sin x}{\sin(120^\circ - x)}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3 \sin x}{\sin 120^\circ \cos x - \cos 120^\circ \sin x} = \\ &= \frac{3 \sin x}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x} = \\ &= \frac{6 \sin x}{\sqrt{3} \cos x + \sin x} \end{aligned}$$

TH. DEI SENI

$$\frac{\overline{AC}}{\sin 2x} = \frac{3}{\sin(120^\circ - 2x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AC} = \frac{3 \sin 2x}{\sin 120^\circ \cos 2x - \cos 120^\circ \sin 2x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3 \sin 2x}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x} = \\ &= \frac{6 \sin 2x}{\sqrt{3} \cos 2x + \sin 2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{AP}} \leq 1 + \sqrt{3} \\ 0^\circ < x < 60^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{6 \sin 2x}{\sqrt{3} \cos 2x + \sin 2x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x + \sin x}{6 \sin x} \leq 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{6 \sin 2x}{\sqrt{3} \cos 2x + \sin 2x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x + \sin x}{6 \sin x} \leq 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\sqrt{3} \cos 2x + \sin 2x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x + \sin x}{\sin x} \leq 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3} \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{3}(2 \cos^2 x - 1) + 2 \sin x \cos x} \leq 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3} \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}{2\sqrt{3} \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3} + 2 \sin x \cos x} \leq 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

↑ questo denominatore è sempre positivo nell'intervallo $(0, \frac{\pi}{3})$
 (perché è il seno di un angolo interno di un triangolo)

$$\cancel{2\sqrt{3} \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x} \leq \cancel{2\sqrt{3} \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3}} + \cancel{2 \sin x \cos x} + 6 \cos^2 x - 3 + 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x$$

$$0 \leq 6 \cos^2 x + 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x - \sqrt{3} - 3$$

$$6 \cos^2 x + 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x - \sqrt{3} - 3 \geq 0$$

$$6 \cos^2 x + 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x - (\sqrt{3} + 3)(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) \geq 0$$

$$6 \cos^2 x + 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x - (\sqrt{3} + 3) \sin^2 x - (\sqrt{3} + 3) \cos^2 x \geq 0$$

$$-(\sqrt{3} + 3) \sin^2 x + 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x + (3 - \sqrt{3}) \cos^2 x \geq 0$$

$$(\sqrt{3} + 3) \sin^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x + (\sqrt{3} - 3) \cos^2 x \leq 0 \quad \downarrow \text{DIVISO PER } \cos^2 x$$

$$(\sqrt{3} + 3) \tan^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \tan x + (\sqrt{3} - 3) \leq 0$$

$$(\sqrt{3}+3) \tan^2 x - 2\sqrt{3} \tan x + (\sqrt{3}-3) \leq 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 3 - (\sqrt{3}+3)(\sqrt{3}-3) = 3 - (3-9) = 9$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm 3}{\sqrt{3}+3} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{3}-3}{\sqrt{3}+3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}-3}{\sqrt{3}-3} = \frac{3+9-6\sqrt{3}}{3-9} = \\ \frac{12-6\sqrt{3}}{-6} = \sqrt{3}-2 \end{cases}$$

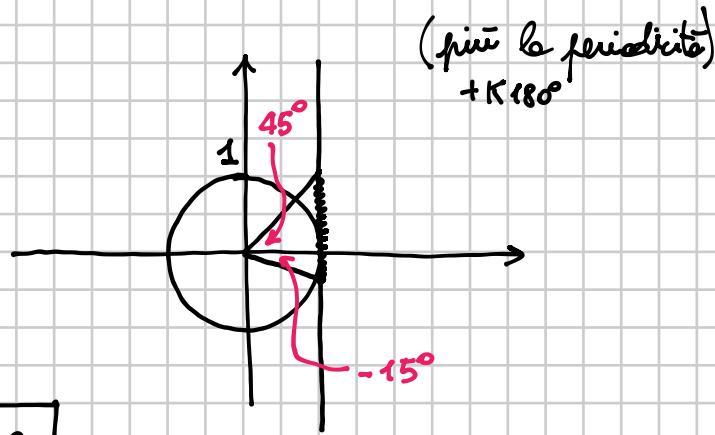
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}+3}{\sqrt{3}+3} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{3}-2 \leq \tan x \leq 1 \Rightarrow -15^\circ \leq x \leq 45^\circ$$

$$\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3} \quad \tan(-\alpha) = -\tan \alpha$$

$$\tan(-15^\circ) = -(2-\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3}-2$$

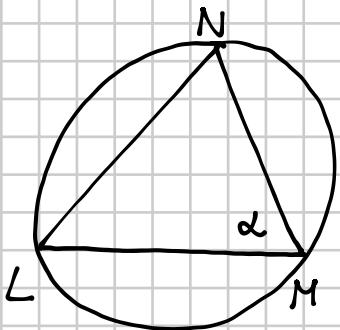
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^\circ < x < 60^\circ \\ -15^\circ \leq x \leq 45^\circ \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \boxed{0^\circ < x \leq 45^\circ}$$



239

Nel triangolo LMN la lunghezza del lato LM è $6\sqrt{21}$ cm, quella del lato MN è 50 cm e il seno dell'angolo compreso fra essi è $\frac{2}{5}$. Determina l'area del triangolo e il raggio della circonferenza circoscritta.

$$[S_1 = S_2 = 60\sqrt{21} \text{ cm}^2; r_1 = 95 \text{ cm}, r_2 = 5\sqrt{46} \text{ cm}]$$



$$\overline{LM} = 6\sqrt{21}$$

$$\overline{MN} = 50$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \overline{LM} \cdot \overline{MN} \cdot \sin \alpha =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6\sqrt{21} \cdot 50 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 60\sqrt{21}$$

$$\text{Per il teorema delle corde } \overline{LN} = 2r \sin \alpha \Rightarrow r = \frac{\overline{LN}}{2 \sin \alpha}$$

$$\overline{LN}^2 = \overline{LM}^2 + \overline{NM}^2 - 2 \overline{LM} \cdot \overline{NM} \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{25}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5} \text{ se } \alpha \text{ acuto}$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5} \text{ se } \alpha \text{ ottuso}$$

$$1) \overline{LN} = \sqrt{756 + 2500 - 2 \cdot 6\sqrt{21} \cdot 50 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}} = \sqrt{756 + 2500 - 2520} = \sqrt{736} = 4\sqrt{46}$$

$$r = \frac{\overline{LN}}{2 \sin \alpha} = \frac{4\sqrt{46}}{2 \cdot \frac{2}{5}} = \boxed{5\sqrt{46}}$$

$$2) \overline{LN} = \sqrt{756 + 2500 - 2 \cdot 6\sqrt{21} \cdot 50 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}\right)} = \sqrt{756 + 2500 + 2520} = \sqrt{5776} = 76$$

$$r = \frac{\overline{LN}}{2 \sin \alpha} = \frac{76}{2 \cdot \frac{2}{5}} = \boxed{95}$$