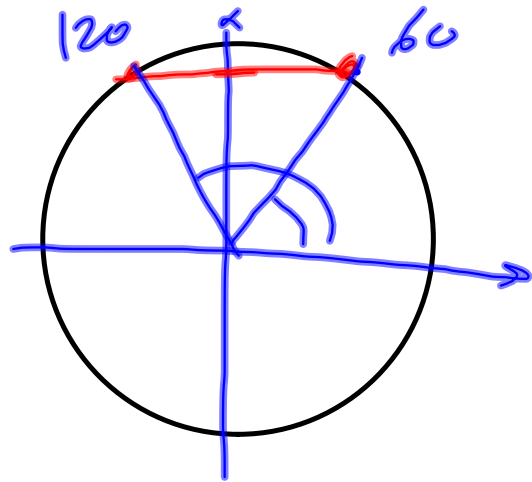


ES1) CORRETT. VERIF.

$$\sin 2X = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$2X = 60 + k360$$

$$X = 30 + k180$$

$$2X = 120 + k360$$

$$X = 60 + k180$$

ES2) $2\cos\left(X - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 1 = 0$

$$\cos\left(X - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bullet \quad X - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad X = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

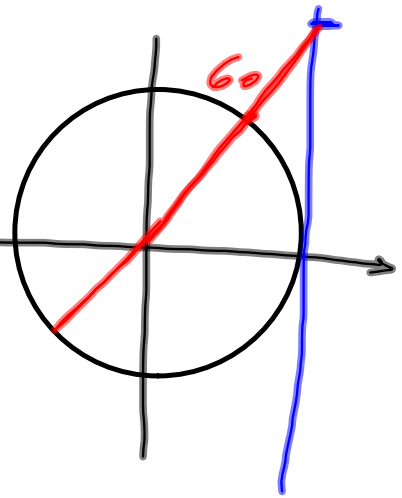
$$\bullet \quad X - \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad X = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

Es 3

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

$$2x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\frac{\pi}{2}$$



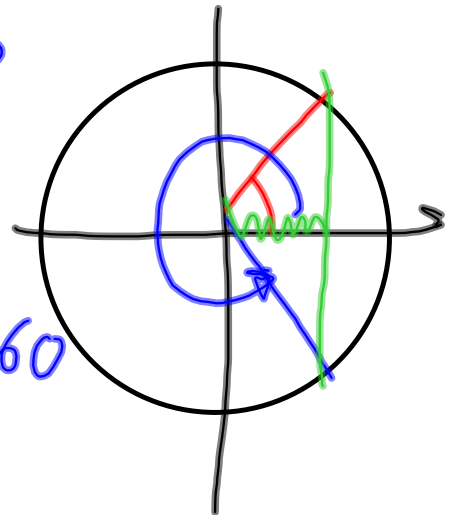
Es 4) $\cos 3x = \cos(x + 45)$

a) $3x = x + 45 + k360$

$$x = 22,5 + k180$$

$$3x = -(x + 45) + k360$$

$$x = -11,25 + k90$$

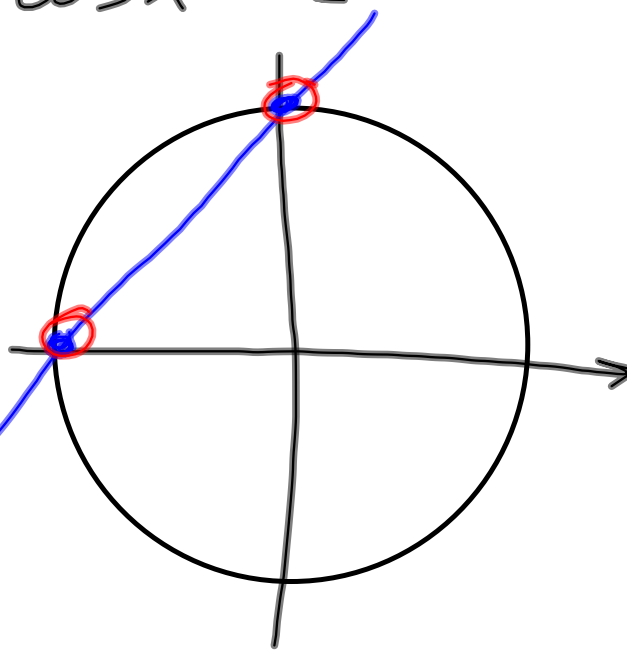


Es 5)

$$\sin x - \cos x = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} y - x = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \\ \sin x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 90 + k360$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \cos x = -1 \\ \sin x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 180 + k360$$

(Es6)

$$7 \sin^2 x = 9 \cos^2 x$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{9}{7}$$

$$\operatorname{Tg}^2 x = \frac{9}{7}$$

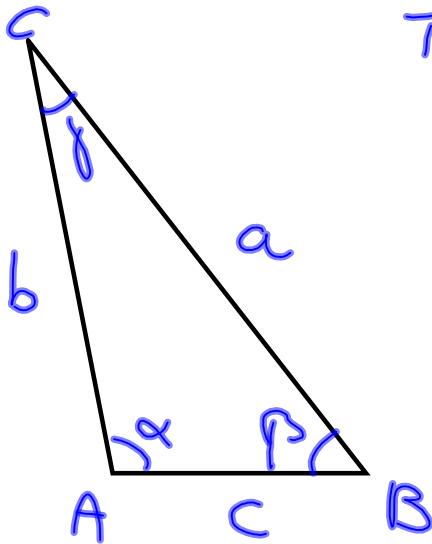
$$\operatorname{Tg} x = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= 4 \\ x &= \pm 2 \end{aligned}$$

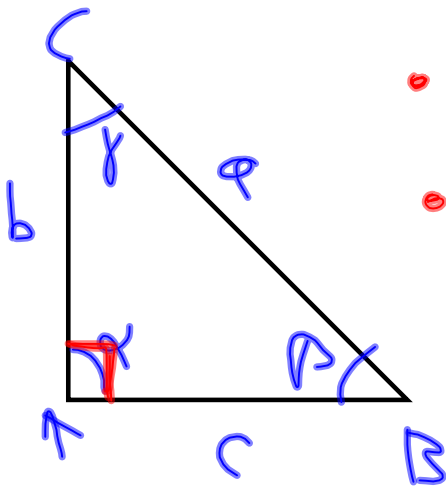
$$a) \operatorname{Tg} x = + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} \rightarrow x = 48,6 + k180$$

$$b) \operatorname{Tg} x = - \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} \Rightarrow x = 131,4 + k180$$

TRIGONOMETRIA.



T. RETT.



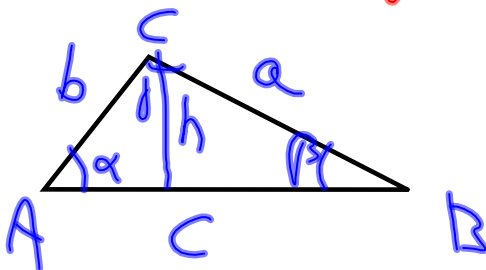
• $b = a \sin \beta$

• $b = a \cos \gamma$

$\text{Tg } \gamma = \frac{c}{b} \Rightarrow b = \frac{c}{\text{Tg } \gamma}$

$c^2 + b^2 = a^2$ $a^2 - b^2 = c^2$

Area di un triangolo qualsiasi:



$h = a \sin \beta$

$A = \frac{1}{2} c h = \frac{1}{2} c a \sin \beta$

$A = \frac{1}{2} b c \sin \alpha$

$A = \frac{1}{2} b a \sin \gamma$