

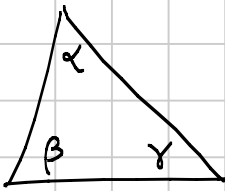
G - TRIGONOMETRIA 3

Titolo nota

23/02/2019

Applicazioni alla geometria

Om 1:

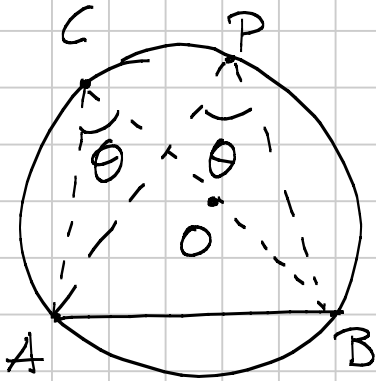


$$0 \leq \alpha, \beta, \gamma \leq \pi$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi$$

$\rightarrow \cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$
 possono essere qualunque
 numero tra -1 e 1
 $\rightarrow \sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \sin \gamma$
 sono compresi tra 0 e 1 .

Sapendo $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ posso ricavare $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \sin \gamma$ univocamente da $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$ e quindi posso determinare α, β, γ .



Fatto 1: per ogni punto P sull'arco maggiore \widehat{AB}
 $\widehat{APB} = \theta$ è costante e acuto orretto.

\Rightarrow se scelgo C diametralmente opposto a B

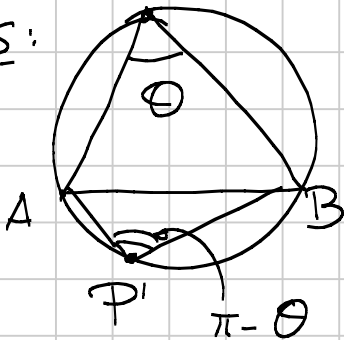
$$\widehat{ACB} = \theta, \widehat{CAB} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (perché CB è diametro)}$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{CB} = \sin \theta$ ovvero, se R è il raggio della circonferenza

$$2R \cdot \sin \theta = AB$$

Teo della corda

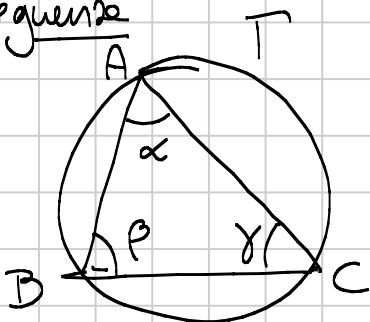
Oss:



$$\widehat{APB} = \theta \rightarrow \widehat{AP'B} = \pi - \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\widehat{AP'B}) = \sin(\pi - \theta) = \sin \theta$$

Conseguenze



$R =$ raggio di T

$$BC = a, AC = b, AB = c$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2R \sin \alpha \quad b = 2R \sin \beta \quad c = 2R \sin \gamma$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma} [= 2R] \quad \underline{\text{Teorema DEI SENI}}$$

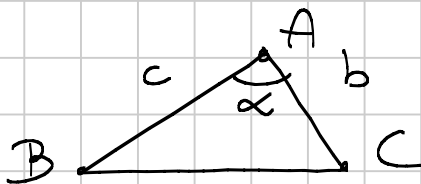
- Se in un triangolo conosco gli angoli α, β, γ e un lato, ad es. a posso calcolare gli altri lati

$$b = \frac{a}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \sin \beta \quad c = \frac{a}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \sin \gamma$$

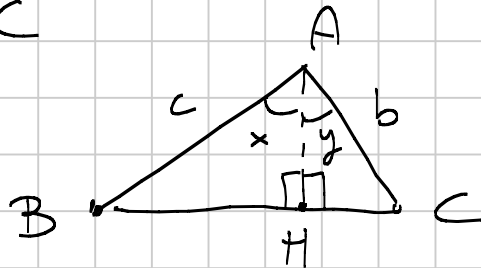
- Se in un triangolo conosco i lati e un angolo, ad es. α , posso ricavare i seni degli altri angoli

$$\sin \beta = \frac{b}{a} \sin \alpha \quad \sin \gamma = \frac{c}{a} \sin \alpha$$

Teorema di: CARNOT (o del COSENO)



Posso trovare a in funzione di c, b, alpha?



$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= a \\ c \cdot \sin x &= BH \\ b \cdot \sin y &= CH \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c \cdot \cos x &= AH \\ b \cdot \cos y &= AH \end{aligned}$$

$$a = BH + CH = c \cdot \sin x + b \cdot \sin y$$

$$c^2 \cos^2 x = b^2 \cos^2 y = cb \cdot \cos x \cdot \cos y$$

$$a^2 = c^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 y + 2cb \sin x \sin y =$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= c^2 + b^2 - c^2 \cos^2 x - b^2 \cos^2 y + 2cb \sin x \sin y =$$

$$= b^2 + c^2 - 2bc (\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y) =$$

$$= b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos \alpha}$$

Om 1: $\cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$

Om 2: $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow$ PITAGORA

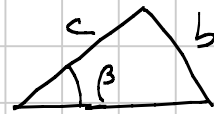
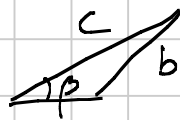
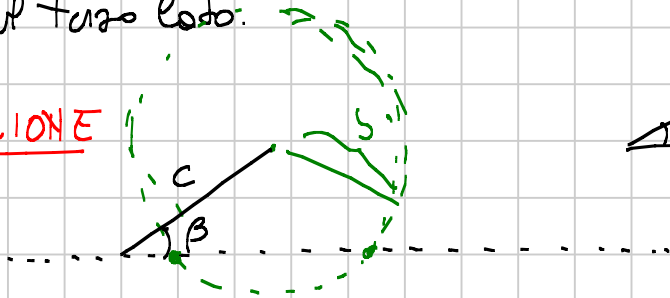
$$0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow a^2 < b^2 + c^2$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi \Rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 > b^2 + c^2$$

- Se conosciamo i tre lati, possiamo calcolare $\cos \alpha$ (e \sin) dei tre angoli

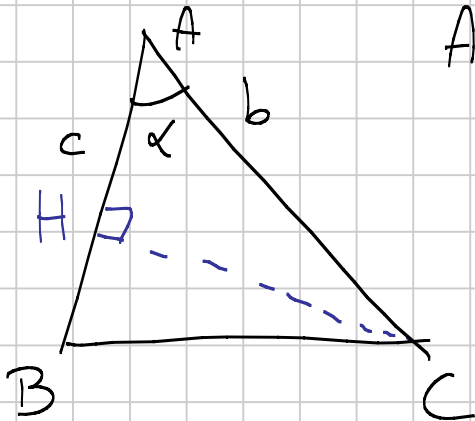
- Se conosciamo due lati e l'angolo compreso, possiamo calcolare il terzo lato:

ATTENZIONE



Es: trovare i due valori possibili di a in funzione di b, c, β .

Area del triangolo



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Ch. } AB = \frac{1}{2} b \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot c = \frac{1}{2} \underline{bc \sin \alpha} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \underline{ob \sin \gamma} = \frac{1}{2} \underline{ac \sin \beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \frac{1}{2} ob \sin \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{4R^2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma}_{2R^2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma} \\ &\parallel \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{obc}{2R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Area} = \frac{obc}{4R} \quad R = \frac{obc}{4 \cdot \text{Area}}}$$