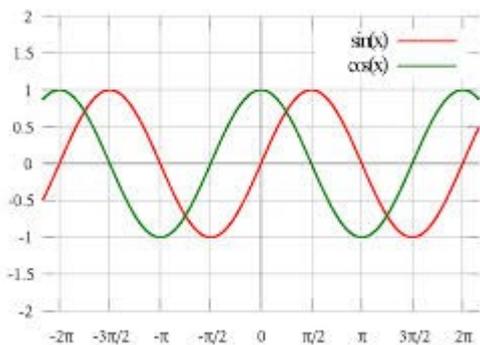
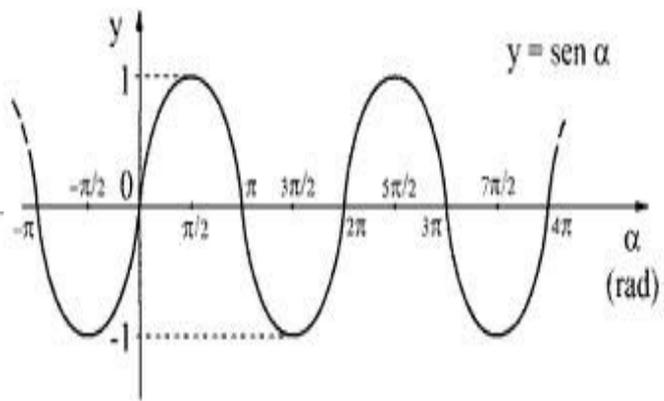
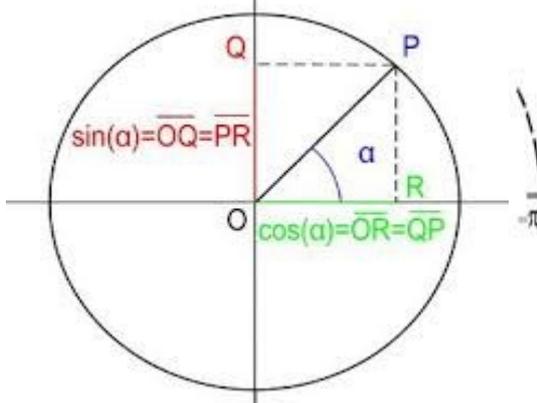
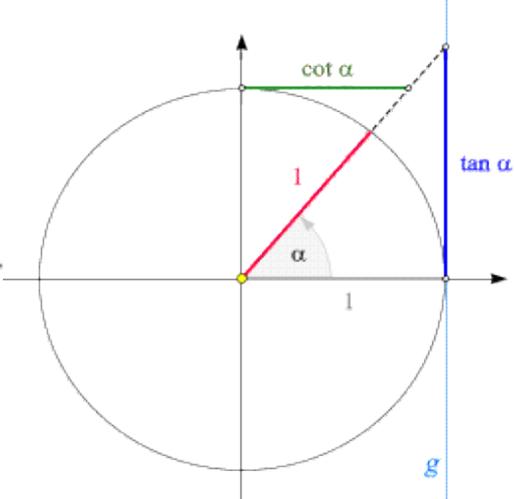
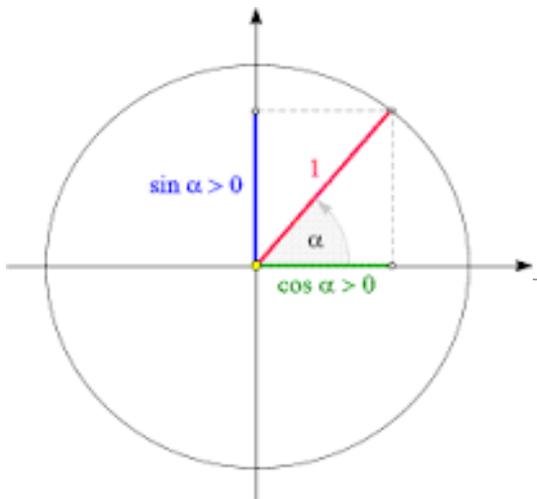
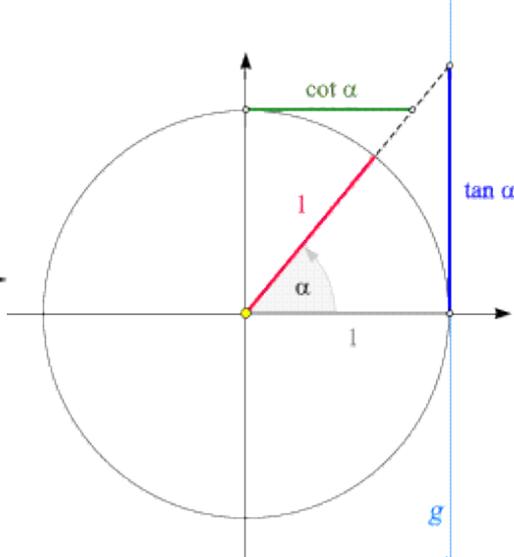
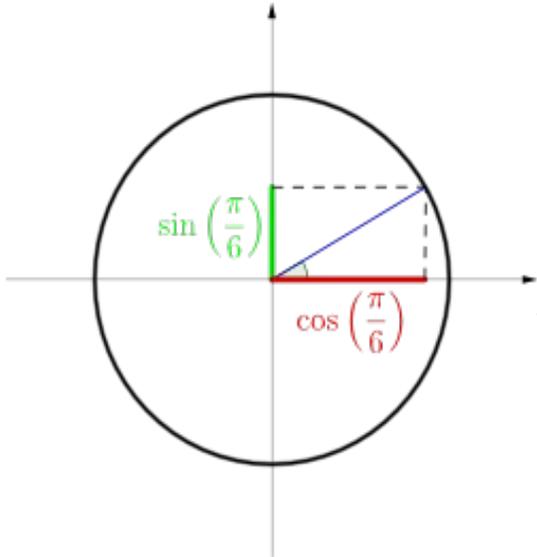
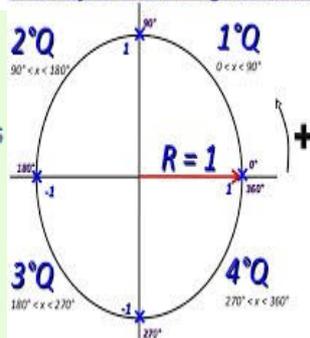
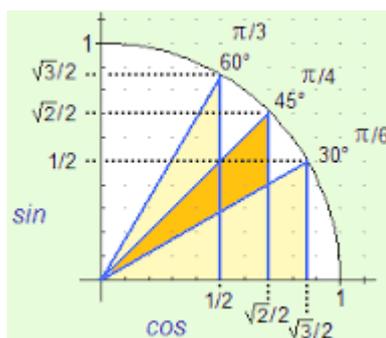


COLLAGE BASI DI TRIGONOMETRIA BY FABRIZIOMAX



α° (ampiezza dell'angolo)	α_r (lunghezza dell'arco in radianti)	sen α	cos α
0	0	0	1
45°	$\pi/4$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
90°	$\pi/2$	1	0
180°	π	0	-1
270°	$3/2\pi$	-1	0
360°	2π	0	1

Circunferência Trigonométrica



α	0^0	30^0	45^0	60^0	90^0
Senô	0	1/2	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
Cosseno	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1/2	0
Tangente	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	∞

$$\text{sen } 15^\circ = \text{sen}(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \text{sen}45^\circ \text{cos}30^\circ - \text{cos}45^\circ \text{sen}30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{4}$$

$$\text{sen } \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \text{cos}^2 \alpha}$$

$$\text{sen } 75^\circ = \text{sen}(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \text{sen}45^\circ \text{cos}30^\circ + \text{cos}45^\circ \text{sen}30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{4}$$

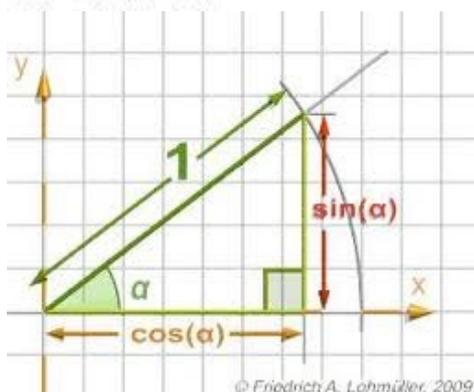
$$\text{cos } \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \text{sen}^2 \alpha}$$

$$\text{cos } 15^\circ = \text{cos}(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \text{cos}45^\circ \text{cos}30^\circ + \text{sen}45^\circ \text{sen}30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{4}$$

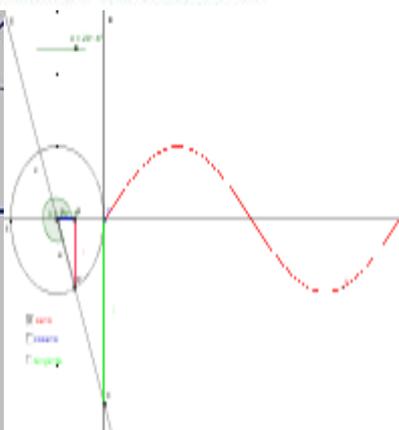
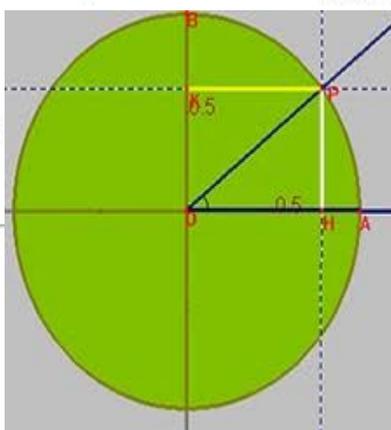
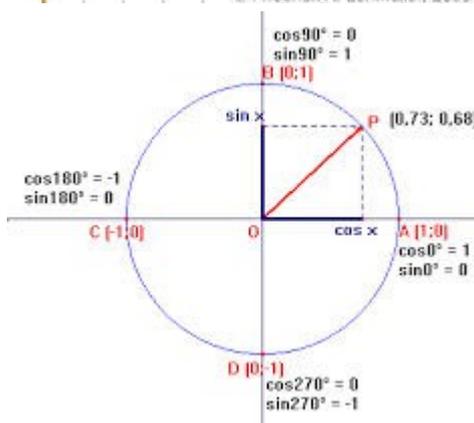
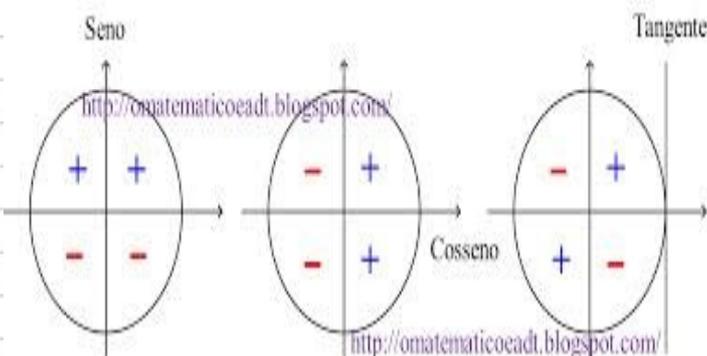
$$\text{sen } \alpha = \pm \frac{\text{tg } \alpha}{\sqrt{1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha}}$$

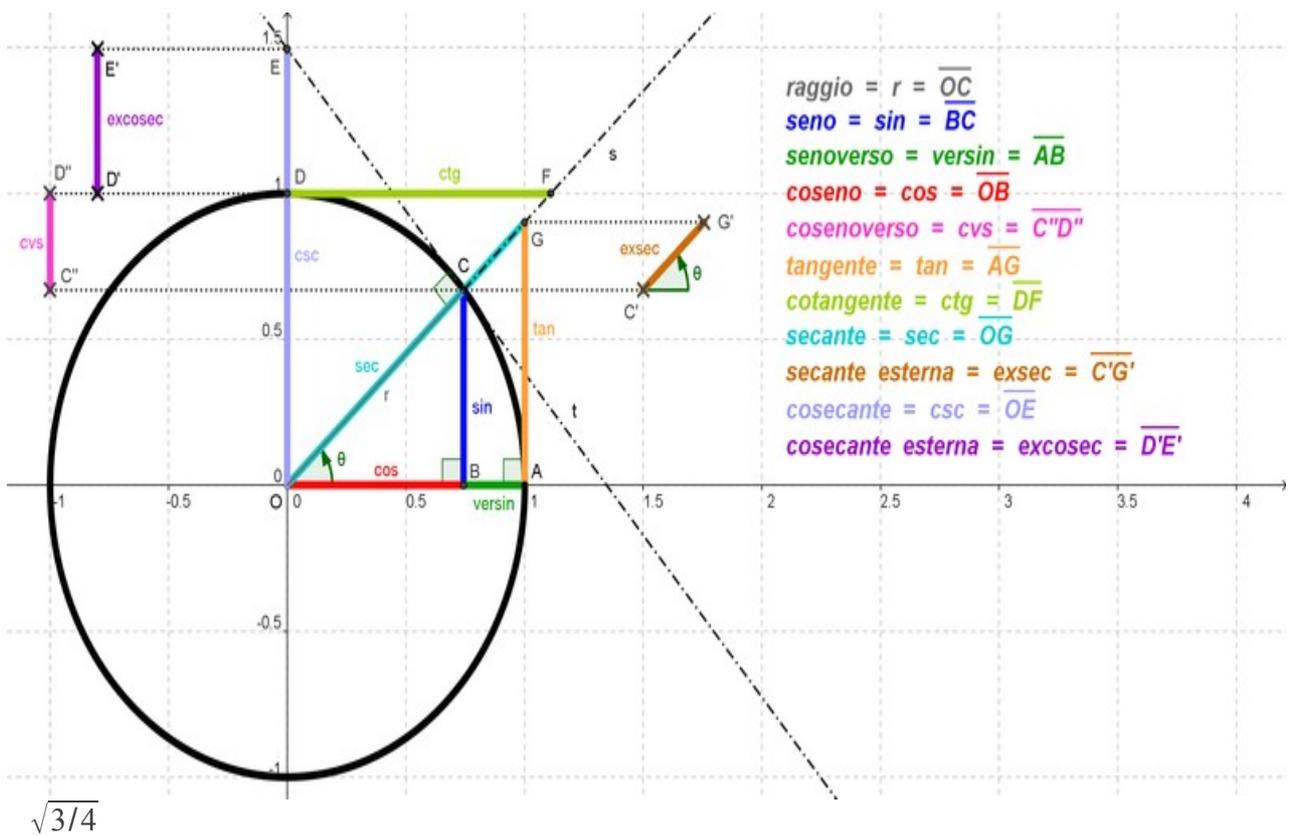
$$\text{cos } 75^\circ = \text{cos}(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \text{cos}45^\circ \text{cos}30^\circ - \text{sen}45^\circ \text{sen}30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{4}$$

$$\text{cos } \alpha = \pm \frac{\text{tg } \alpha}{\sqrt{1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha}}$$

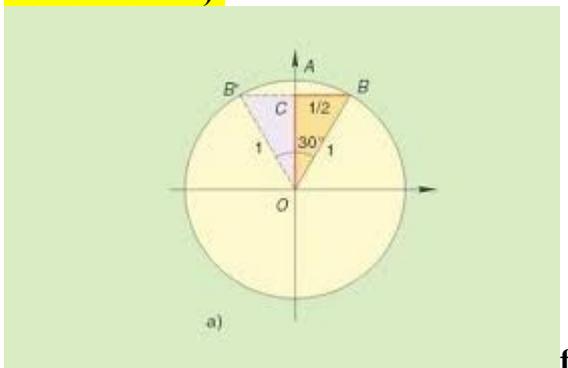


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Dimostrazione valore di seno di 30° (in modo equivalente si trova il coseno di 30° e quindi tutti i fondamentali):



Con riferimento al cerchio goniometrico tracciato nella FIGURA 1, consideriamo l'angolo $\text{BOC}=30^\circ$ e il triangolo rettangolo OCB che definisce le funzioni seno e coseno. Prolungando il segmento BC fino a incontrare ulteriormente il cerchio in B' , viene allora determinato l'angolo $\text{B}'\text{OC}$ che ha la stessa ampiezza di 30° di BOC ; pertanto l'ampiezza di BOB' sarà $= 60^\circ$. Essendo $\text{BO} = \text{B}'\text{O} = 1$ il triangolo BOB' è equilatero poiché la somma degli angoli interni di qualsivoglia triangolo è pari a 180° per cui la somma dei due angoli residui sarà pari a $180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$ e dato che OBB' e OB'B insistono sullo stesso angolo al centro sono anch'essi eguali tra loro, ossia la esatta metà di $120^\circ / 2 = 60^\circ$; perciò $\text{B}'\text{OB}$ è un triangolo equilatero per cui anche $\text{BB}'=1$. In un triangolo equilatero un'altezza divide la base in due parti uguali per cui si ha: $\text{sen } 30^\circ = \text{BC} = 1/2 = 0,5$.

Applicando infine il teorema di Pitagora al triangolo rettangolo BOC e dopo una rotazione oraria di 90° , risulta:

$$\text{Cos}(30^\circ) = \text{OC} = (1^2 - (1/2)^2)^{0,5} = (1 - 1/4)^{0,5} = (3/4)^{0,5} = (\text{sqrt}3)/2 \text{ e } \text{BC} = \text{sin}(30^\circ) = 1/2$$

Ricapitolando: $\text{sen}(30^\circ) = 1/2$ e $\text{cos}(30^\circ) = (\text{sqrt}3)/2$