

ABCD quadrato $l = AB = 1$

$$\hat{ABP} = x$$

$$f(x) = PC^2 + PD^2 = 3 + 2 \sin(2x)$$

Fatto utile importante: Gli angoli che insistono sui diametri di una circonferenza valgono $\frac{\pi}{2}$

Dim: Usare angolo al centro - ang. circonferenza

$$\hat{PAB} = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$$

$$PB = AB \cdot \cos x = \cos x$$

$$BC = 1$$

$$\hat{PBC} = \frac{\pi}{2} + x$$

$$PA = 1 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$AD = 1$$

$$\hat{PAD} = \frac{\pi}{2} - x + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi - x$$

Teorema di Carnot

$$PC^2 = PB^2 + BC^2 - 2PB \cdot BC \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)$$

$$PD^2 = AP^2 + AD^2 - 2AP \cdot AD \cdot \cos(\pi - x)$$

$$f(x) = \cos^2 x + 1 + 2 \cos x \cdot \sin x + \sin^2 x + 1 + 2 \sin x \cos x$$

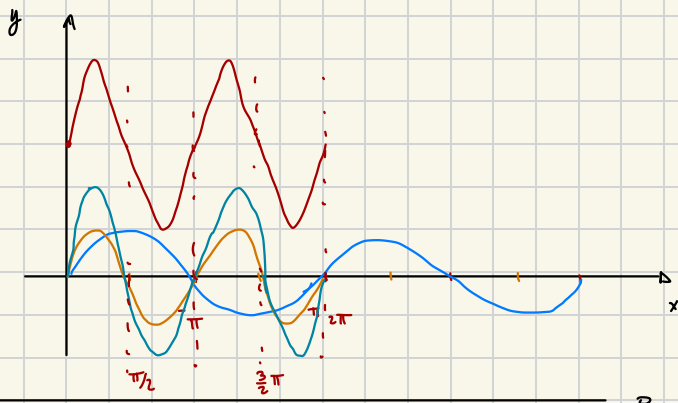
$$= 3 + 4 \cos x \sin x = 3 + 2 \sin 2x$$

$$f(x) = 3 + 2 \sin 2x$$

Disegna la funzione e trova il massimo

$$\text{Trovo il max: } \sin 2x = 1 \text{ per } 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} \leadsto x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Il max \u00e8 quando } x = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ e vale } f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 3 + 2 = 5$$



$$f(x) = 3 + 2 \sin 2x$$

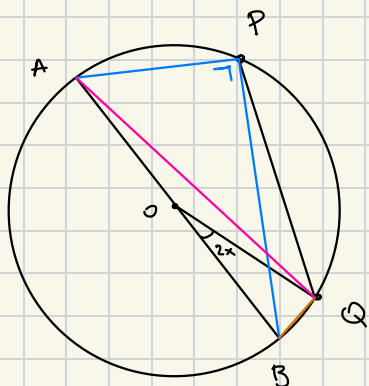
$\sin x$

$\sin 2x$

$2 \sin 2x$

$3 + 2 \sin 2x$

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$$AB = 2$$

PQ deve essere lunga quanto il lato del quadrato inscritto

$$\leadsto PQ = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \text{ (considerazioni sul quadrato)}$$

$$\widehat{BOQ} = 2x$$

$$f(x) = \left| \frac{PB}{2} - \frac{AQ}{\sqrt{2}} \right| \text{ si vuole}$$

$$\widehat{AOQ} = \pi - 2x$$

$$AQ^2 = OQ^2 + OA^2 - 2OQ \cdot OA \cos(\pi - 2x) \quad -(1 - \cos^2 x)$$

$$AQ^2 = 1 + 1 + 2 \cos 2x = 2(1 + \cos 2x) = 2(1 + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 4 \cos^2 x \leadsto AQ = 2 \cos x$$

$$\text{Analogamente } QB^2 = 2(1 - \cos 2x)$$

Invece per PB: Noto che $\widehat{BPQ} = x$

$$QB^2 = PB^2 + PQ^2 - 2PB \cdot PQ \cos x$$

$$2(1 - \cos 2x) = PB^2 + 2 - 2\sqrt{2} PB \cos x$$

$$PB^2 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos x PB + 2 \cos 2x = 0$$

$$\Delta = 2\cancel{\cos^2 x} - 2\cancel{\cos^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x \leadsto \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{2} \sin x$$

$$PB = \sqrt{2}(\cos x \pm \sin x)$$

$$\leadsto f(x) = \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}(\cos x \pm \sin x)}{2} - \frac{2\cos x}{\sqrt{2}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| -\sqrt{2}\cos x \pm \sqrt{2}\sin x \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| -\cos x \pm \sin x \right|$$

$$= \text{Angolo aggiunto} \dots (\text{Spero di non aver sbagliato i conti})$$