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$$\frac{\log 829 \, n \, 95}{\log 2} = \frac{1$$

o Dominio, Im, periodo.

Uso la formula della somma del seno e spero de esca la cosa giuste.

$$2 \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \left[\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos x\right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\sin x \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x\right]$$

$$= 13 \sin x + \cos x$$

Per le into sulle furgione, prendo la più tacile

$$Im \left( siu \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right) = \left[ -1; 1 \right]$$

Don Roberto: Quanto vale il periodo di gex = sin(2x)? Se vado al doppio della velocità, ci metto la meta del tempo

$$\overline{\int_{0}^{q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{\int_{0}^{q} \sin(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\overline{\prod} = \overline{\prod}$$

Es 100: Dinostra de oretg x + aretg y = oretg 
$$\left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right)$$

Porto da RHS 
$$+g\left(\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right)\right) = \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$$

ty (arcty x) = ty (arcty x) + ty (arcty y) =

1 - ty (arcty x) ty (arcty y)

Injective x+8 1-xy Dato de ty à bigettive e vale de ty (orctg x + orctg y) = ty (orctg x+y) => Soro ugueli le cose dentro e ha dimostrato la tesi. Def: Un'equazione goniometrica è una equazione in cui compore una incognita in almeno una funzione goniometrica. Una disequazione goniometrica è una disequazione in cui compore un incognita in almeno una for goniometrica. Da pag 854 in poi:  $n \mid \underline{u} : Siux - \underline{1} = 0$ x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vec{e} soluzione → \vec{E} soluzione, me ce ne \vec{e}

uno nuovo ogni volto cle

sommo un multiplo intero del poriodo Siux = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} + 2\pi$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} + 4\pi$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} - 2\pi$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} + 2k\pi$  keZ Noming: Le soluzioni sono "quesi sempre" infinite. Dicordersi di Sommore i multipli interi del periodo  $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  $\frac{n \cdot 6}{s \cdot x} \cdot \frac{s \cdot x}{s \cdot x} = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{s \cdot x}$  $x = \frac{2}{3}\pi + 2k\pi, keZ$ 

Morning: Occhio agli angoli di partenze prime di fare il peniodo. Mageri (quesi sempre) ce n'è più di uno.

10: 
$$2 \sin \frac{x}{3} + \sqrt{3} = 0$$
 orcsiu(·): ochis per le vi dà nice solugione e sono in realto 2

$$\frac{120}{3} = \frac{13}{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{120}{3} = \frac{13}{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{13}{3} = -\frac{13}{3}$$

Dunque 
$$X = -\pi + 6k\pi$$
,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

Viole: 
$$\frac{x}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}\pi$$
  $\sim x = -2\pi$   
 $x = -2\pi + 6k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

$$\frac{n22}{n}: \sin(\frac{\pi}{3}-z) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \kappa = 0$$

2)

$$\frac{\pi}{3} - \chi = \pi$$

$$\underline{\mathsf{n} \; \mathsf{62}}: \quad \mathsf{cosx} - \mathsf{4} = \mathsf{3cosx} + \mathsf{8}$$

$$\frac{12}{2}: \quad \cos x - 4 = 3\cos x + 5$$

$$2\cos x = -12$$

 $\cos x = -6$ 

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$z = \frac{\pi}{3} - \pi = -\frac{2}{3}\pi + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}$$

$$\chi = \frac{\text{anctg}(3)}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \text{ keZ}$$

