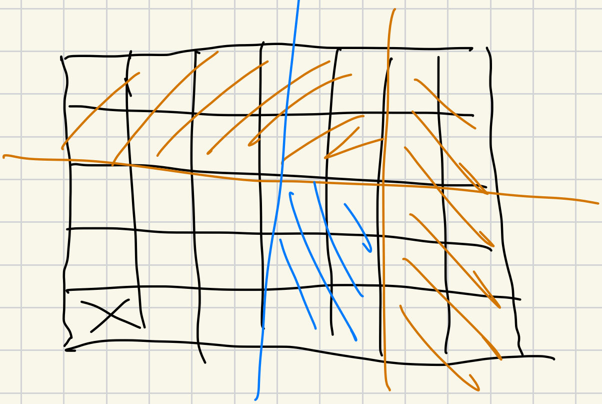
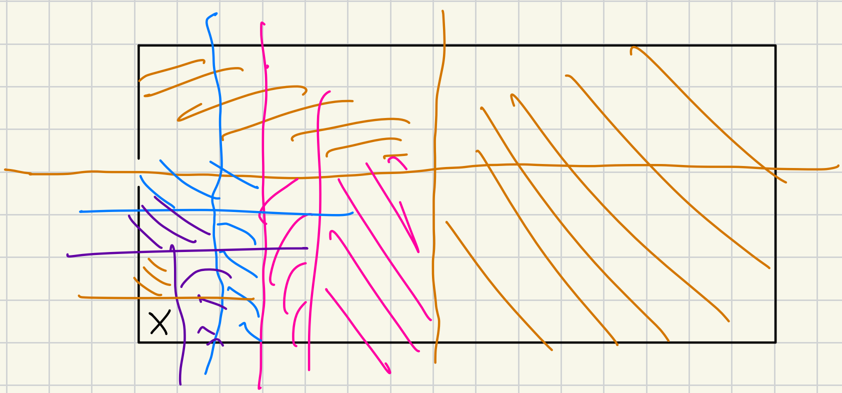
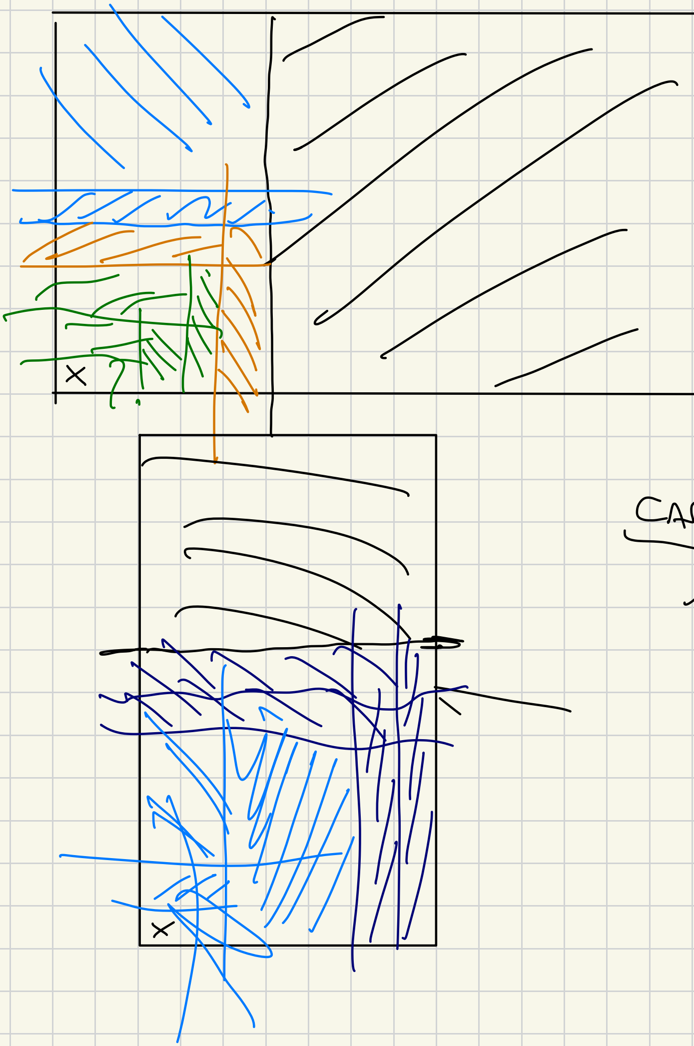
CHOMP TAGLI

Luca Lorenzo



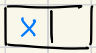




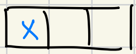
CARLOS	LUCA
1	0

Cerco conf. vincenti o perdenti

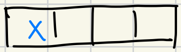
P 1×1



V



V vincente (esiste una mossa che va in una P)



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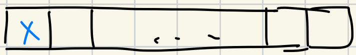

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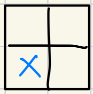
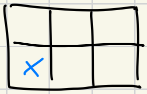


P perdente (qualsiasi mossa faccio vado in una tabella che è vincente) 2×2



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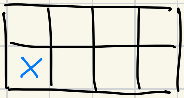

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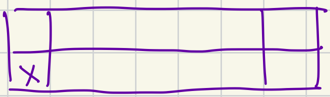

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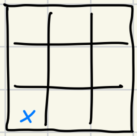
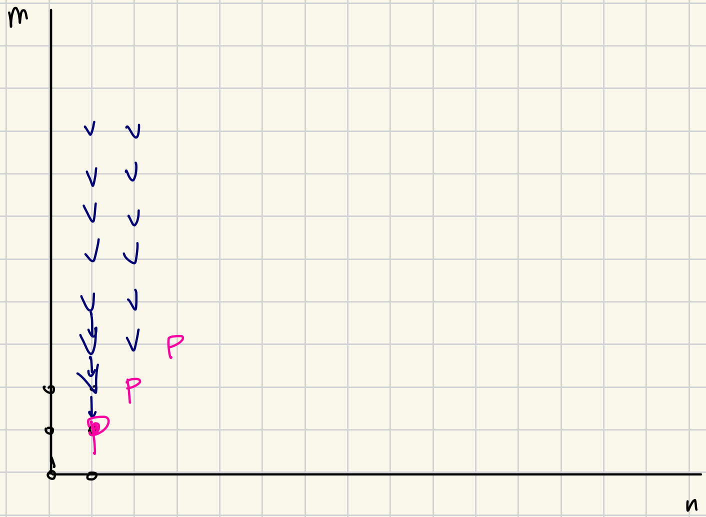


Perdente 3×3

Vincente $n \times m$ con $n \neq m$

Perdente $n \times n$



Champ vero

$n \times n$ ok n n

$2 \times n$ ok

$3 \times n$?

$$\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{9}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{16}\right)\left(\quad\right)\cdots \quad - 1$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\cdot\frac{8}{9}\cdot\frac{15}{16}\cdot$$

$$\boxed{\prod_{n=2}^{\infty}\frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n^2}} \quad - 1$$

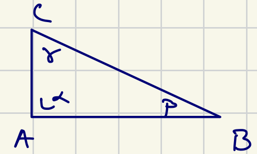
$1 \quad \underline{3} \quad 2 \quad \boxed{4} \quad \underline{3} \quad 5 \quad \boxed{4} \quad 6$

$2 \quad 2$

Non
Non

Dato un triangolo rettangolo con angoli α, β, γ

$$\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma = ?$$



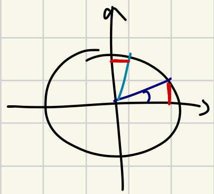
$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\quad$ $\beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma$

$$\cos^2\frac{\pi}{2} + \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma\right) + \cos^2\gamma =$$

$$0 + \sin^2\gamma + \cos^2\gamma = 1$$

$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma\right) = \sin\gamma$



$$\sin 12\alpha + \sin 12\beta + \sin 12\gamma =$$

$$\sin \underbrace{12 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}_{6\pi} + \sin\left(12\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma\right)\right) + \sin 12\gamma =$$

$$0 + \underbrace{\sin(6\pi - 12\gamma)}_{\shortparallel} + \sin 12\gamma =$$

$$\underbrace{\sin(6\pi) \cdot \cos(12\gamma)}_{=0} - \underbrace{\sin(12\gamma)\cos(6\pi)}_{-\sin 12\gamma}$$

$\sin(6\pi - 12\gamma) =$

$$-\sin 12\gamma + \sin 12\gamma = 0$$

Risolvere: $\underbrace{\arcsin(x+1)}_{\alpha} = \underbrace{\arccos(2x+1)}_{\alpha}$

$\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \alpha$

So che $\sin\alpha = x+1$

$\cos\alpha = 2x+1$

$\sin\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

$\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1$ $\quad$ $(x+1)^2 + (2x+1)^2 = 1$