## 7/12/2018



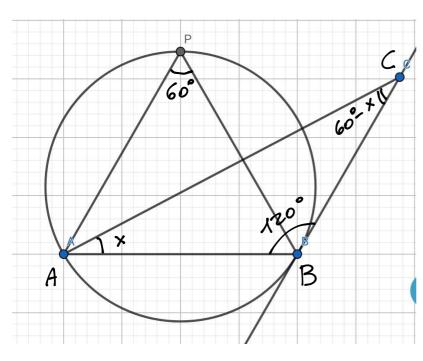
In una circonferenza di centro O e raggio r, è data la corda AB congruente al lato del triangolo equilatero inscritto. Conduci la tangente in B e considera su di essa un punto C appartenente allo stesso semipiano di O rispetto alla retta AB.

- **a.** Indicato con *x* l'angolo  $\widehat{BAC}$ , calcola il valore di *x* per cui l'area del triangolo  $\widehat{ABC}$  vale  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}r^2$ .
- b. Rappresenta in un periodo la funzione

$$f(x) = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AC}},$$

evidenziando il tratto relativo al problema.

[a) 
$$x = 30^\circ$$
; b)  $f(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin x$ , con  $0^\circ \le x < 60^\circ$ ]



Devo torone AB & AC in funcione di X

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = 2R \sin 60^\circ = 2/R \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = R\sqrt{3}$$

TH. SENI => 
$$\frac{AC}{Sin 120^{\circ}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{Sin (60^{\circ}-X)}$$
  $AC = \frac{72 \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{Sin 60^{\circ} cos x - cos60^{\circ} sin x}$ 

$$AC = \frac{\pi \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$Sin 60^{\circ} Cox - Cos 60^{\circ} Sin X$$

$$\overline{AC} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}R}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x - \frac{1}{2}\sin x} = \frac{3R}{\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2}\pi\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sin x = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}\pi^2$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$tom x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sum x = 30^{\circ}$$

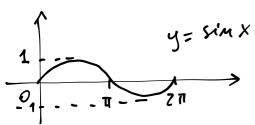
$$AC = \frac{372}{\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x}$$
 for the semi  $\frac{BC}{\sin x} = \frac{AC}{\sin 120^{\circ}}$ 

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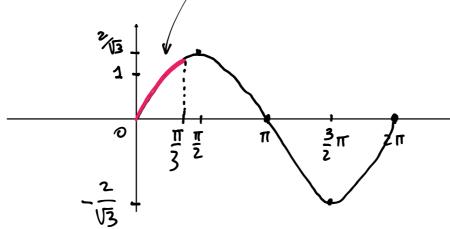
$$f(x) = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{\sin x}{\sin 120^{\circ}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin x$$

$$O(< x < 60^{\circ})$$

$$O(< x <$$

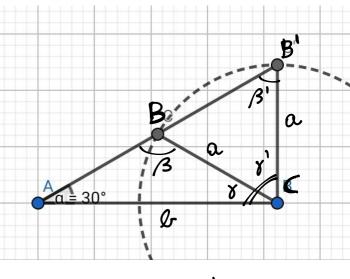


TRATTO RECATING AL PROBLEMA



Risolner il triongols

d = 30° NON E l'angle compress he oel



IL TRANGOLO NON E DETERMINAZO !!

$$\sin \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sin \lambda = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{3\sqrt{12}}{1/2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Sin  $\beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 

CX NEL DISEGNO

$$C = \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} = \sqrt{24 + 72} =$$

$$=\sqrt{36}=\sqrt{2^5.3}=4\sqrt{6}$$

$$\beta = 120^{\circ} \text{ a} = 30^{\circ}$$

$$\% = 30^{\circ}$$
 (165CFUE)

$$\mathcal{L} = \alpha$$

**286** 
$$a = 20,$$
  $b = 7,$   $c = 14$ 

$$b = 7$$

$$c = 14$$

$$\alpha^2 = l^2 + c^2 - 2l + c \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\int_{-2}^{2} c^{2} dc}{2 \cdot \int_{-2}^{2} c} = \frac{49 + 196 - 400}{136} =$$

$$\lambda = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{43+186-400}{186}\right) = 142, 26... \simeq 142^{\circ}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{\alpha^2 + c^2 - \beta^2}{2ac}$$

$$\beta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{400 + 186 - 49}{560}\right) = 12,369... \simeq 12^{\circ}$$

Dato l'arco  $\widehat{AB}$ , quarta parte di una circonferenza di centro O e raggio di misura r, determina su tale arco un punto P tale che, detto C il punto medio del raggio OA, il quadrilatero OCPB abbia area di misura  $\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2}r^2$ .  $[A\widehat{O}P=60^\circ]$ 

$$A_{OCPB} = A_{OCP} + A_{OBP} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R}{2} \cdot R \cdot \sin \times + \frac{1}{2} \cdot R \cdot R \cdot \sin (90^{\circ} - x)$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{4} \sin \times + \frac{R^2}{2} \cos \times$$

Rischo

$$\frac{R^2}{4}\sin x + \frac{R^2}{2}\cos x = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{8}R^2$$

$$2 \sin x + 4 \cos x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$2\frac{2t}{1+t^2}+4\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}=2+\sqrt{3}$$
 (The moderations)

$$4^{t} + 4 - 4^{t^{2}} = (1 + t^{2})(2 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$4t + 4 - 4t^2 = 2 + \sqrt{3} + 2t^2 + \sqrt{3}t^2$$

$$(6+\sqrt{3})t^2-4t-2+\sqrt{3}=0$$

$$t = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - (\sqrt{3} + 6)(\sqrt{3} - 2)}}{6 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - (3 - 2\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{3} - 12)}}{6 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - (3 - 2\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{3} - 12)}}{6 + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - (3 - 2\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{3} - 12)}}{6 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 9 - 4\sqrt{3}}}{6 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{13 - 4\sqrt{3}}}{6 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3} - 1)^{2}}}{6 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 \pm (2\sqrt{3} - 1)}{6 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 \pm (2\sqrt{3} - 1)}{36 - 3} = \frac{2 \pm (2\sqrt{3} - 1)}$$