20/3/2018

$$\frac{(-\sin 5\pi + \cos \pi)\sin \frac{11}{2}\pi + 2\sin \frac{3}{2}\pi \cdot \cos 2\pi}{3\left(\cos \frac{5}{2}\pi + 2\sin \frac{9}{2}\pi\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{(-0 + (-1))(-1) + 2(-1) \cdot 1}{3(0 + 2 \cdot 1)} =$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2}{6} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

212
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{4} e^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} < \alpha < 2\pi$$
. tand = ?

$$\sin d = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 d} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{16}} = -\sqrt{\frac{7}{16}} =$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

semplifical

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

$$= \frac{\sin^2 d + \cos^2 d + 2 \sin d \cos d - 2 \sin d}{\cos d} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 d}{\cos d} + 2 \sin^2 k - 1$$

$$= 1 + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + 2 \sin^2 \alpha - 1 = 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$(\omega) \lambda^2 = (\omega) (\lambda^2)$$

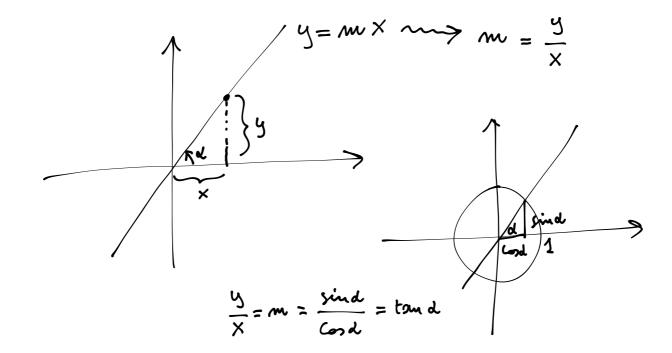
$$(\omega)^2 \lambda = (\omega) \lambda^2$$

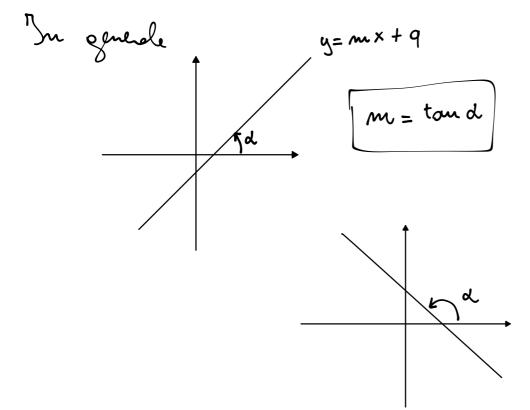
$$f(x) = x^2$$

8 (x) = 60 X

$$f(g(x)) = f(cox) = cox^2 x$$

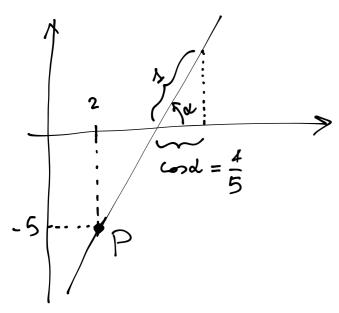
 $g(f(x)) = g(x^2) = Cos x^2$





252

Trova l'equazione della retta che passa per P(2; -5) e che forma con la semiretta di verso positivo dell'asse x un angolo il cui coseno è $\frac{4}{5}$. $\left[y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{13}{2}\right]$



$$\sin d = +\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$y-y_{0}=m(x-x_{0})$$

$$y+5=\frac{3}{5}(x-2)$$

$$9+5=\frac{3}{4}(x-2)$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{2} - 5$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4} \times -\frac{13}{2}$$