

FORMULE DI DUPLICAZIONE

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$$\text{sen } 2\alpha = \text{sen}(\alpha + \alpha) = \text{sen}\alpha \cos\alpha + \cos\alpha \text{sen}\alpha = 2\text{sen}\alpha \cos\alpha$$

$$\text{sen } 2\alpha = 2\text{sen}\alpha \cos\alpha$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos(\alpha + \alpha) = \cos\alpha \cos\alpha - \text{sen}\alpha \text{sen}\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \text{sen}^2\alpha$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \text{sen}^2\alpha$$

$$\text{tg } 2\alpha = \text{tg}(\alpha + \alpha) = \frac{\text{tg}\alpha + \text{tg}\alpha}{1 - \text{tg}\alpha \text{tg}\alpha} = \frac{2\text{tg}\alpha}{1 - \text{tg}^2\alpha}$$

$$\text{tg } 2\alpha = \frac{2\text{tg}\alpha}{1 - \text{tg}^2\alpha}$$

$$\text{ctg } 2\alpha = \text{ctg}(\alpha + \alpha) = \frac{\text{ctg}\alpha \text{ctg}\alpha - 1}{\text{ctg}\alpha + \text{ctg}\alpha} = \frac{\text{ctg}^2\alpha - 1}{2\text{ctg}\alpha}$$

$$\text{ctg } 2\alpha = \frac{\text{ctg}^2\alpha - 1}{2\text{ctg}\alpha}$$

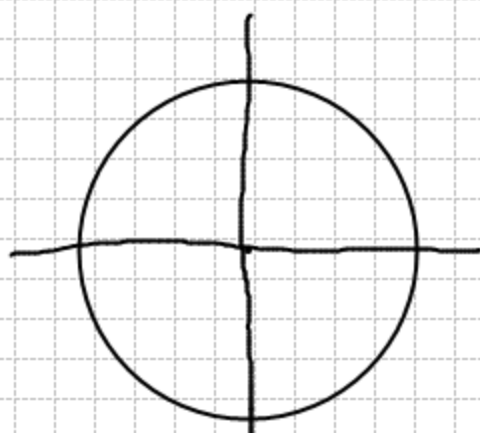
FORMULE DI BISEZIONE

$$\operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha}{2} = ? \quad \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = ? \quad \operatorname{Tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = ? \quad \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha &= \cos 2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1 + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ &= 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$$



$$\cos \alpha = \cos 2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \leftarrow$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\operatorname{Tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}}$$

$$\operatorname{Tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}$$

(•) Dimostrazione

$$\operatorname{Tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}$$

multiplico per $\operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}$$

multiplico per $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$

FORMULE PARAMETRICHE

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$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} \\ \operatorname{Tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} \end{cases}$$

pongo $t = \operatorname{Tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$$\begin{cases} t \operatorname{sen} \alpha = 1 - \cos \alpha \\ t(1 + \cos \alpha) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \alpha = 1 - t \operatorname{sen} \alpha \\ t + t(1 - t \operatorname{sen} \alpha) - \operatorname{sen} \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \alpha = 1 - t \operatorname{sen} \alpha \\ t + t - t^2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha - \operatorname{sen} \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \cos \alpha = 1 - \frac{2t^2}{1+t^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \cos \alpha = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{cases} \quad t = \operatorname{Tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\alpha \neq \pi + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

FORMULE DI WERNER E PROSIAFERESI

$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) + \operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) - \operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta) = -2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) - \operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta) \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) \right]$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \right]$$

poniamo: $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = p \\ \alpha - \beta = q \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2\alpha = p + q \\ 2\beta = p - q \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{p+q}{2} \\ \beta = \frac{p-q}{2} \end{cases}$

PROSIAFERESI:

$$\operatorname{sen} p + \operatorname{sen} q = 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{p+q}{2} \cos \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} p - \operatorname{sen} q = 2 \cos \frac{p+q}{2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\cos p + \cos q = 2 \cos \frac{p+q}{2} \cos \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\cos p - \cos q = -2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{p+q}{2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{p-q}{2}$$

WERNER:

$$\cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) - \operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta) \right]$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) \right]$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \right]$$