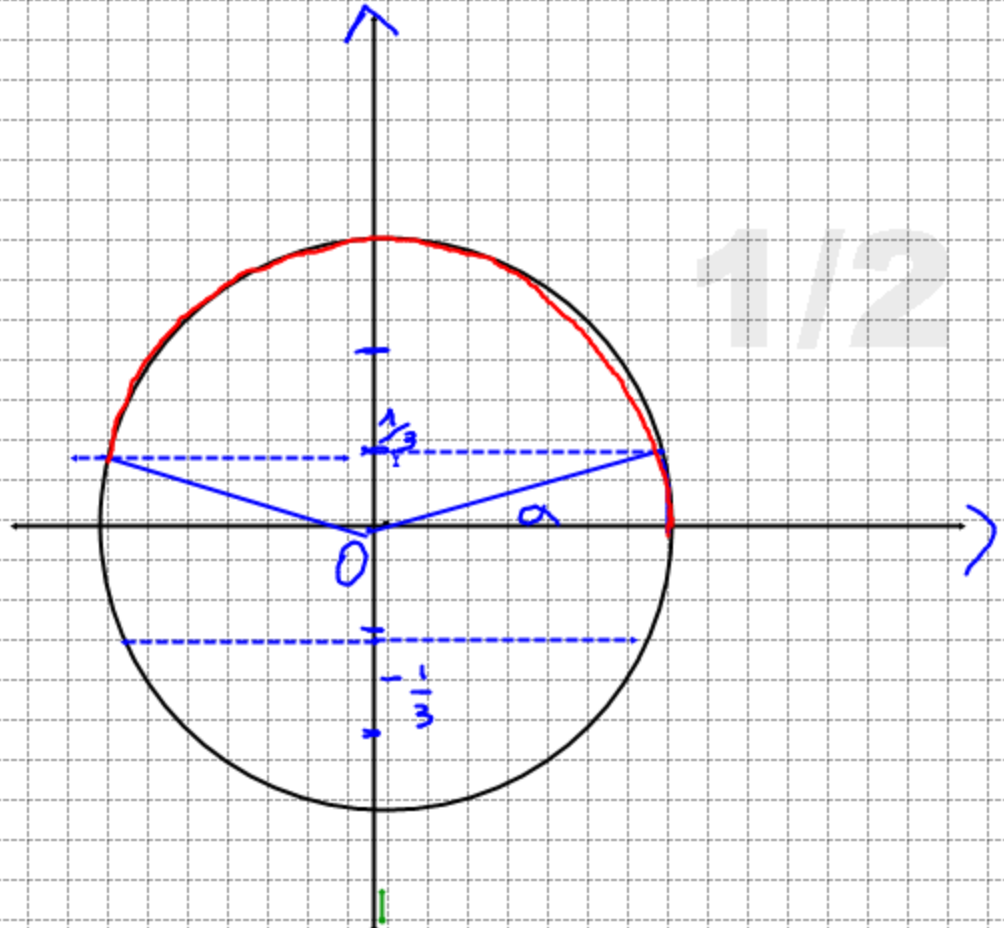


$$\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$A = 18$$

$$r = 2$$

$$A = \rho \cdot r$$

$$C: A = 2\pi r \cdot \rho$$

$$\pi r^2: 18 = 2\pi r \cdot \rho$$

$$\rho = \frac{18 \cdot 2\pi}{4\pi} = 9$$

$$360^\circ: \alpha^\circ = 2\pi r \cdot \rho$$

$$\alpha = \frac{18 \cdot 360}{2\pi r} = 9$$

$$l = 18$$

$$r = 2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{l}{r} =$$

$$\rho: \alpha = C: 2\pi$$

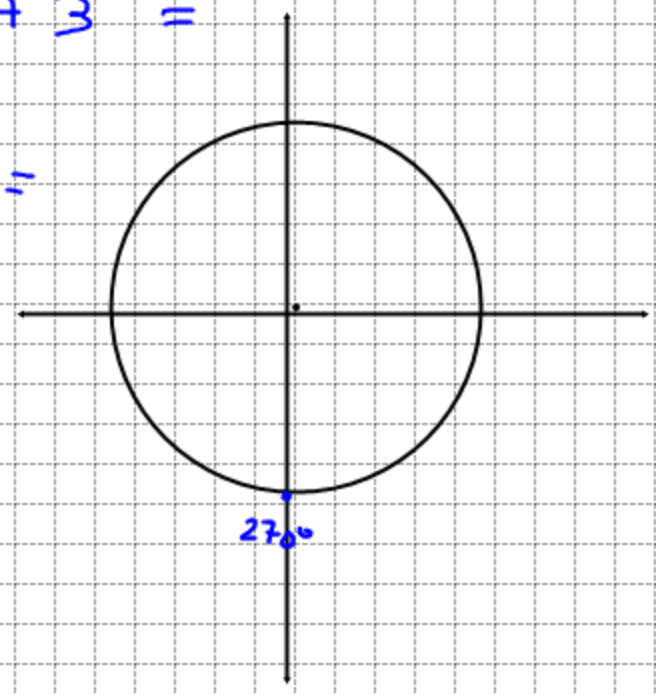
$$\alpha = \frac{\rho \cdot 2\pi}{2\pi r} =$$

29

$$\text{sen } 270^\circ - \frac{4}{5} \text{sen } 360^\circ - 2 \text{sen } 0 + 3 =$$

$$= -1 - \frac{4}{5}(0) - 2(0) + 3 =$$

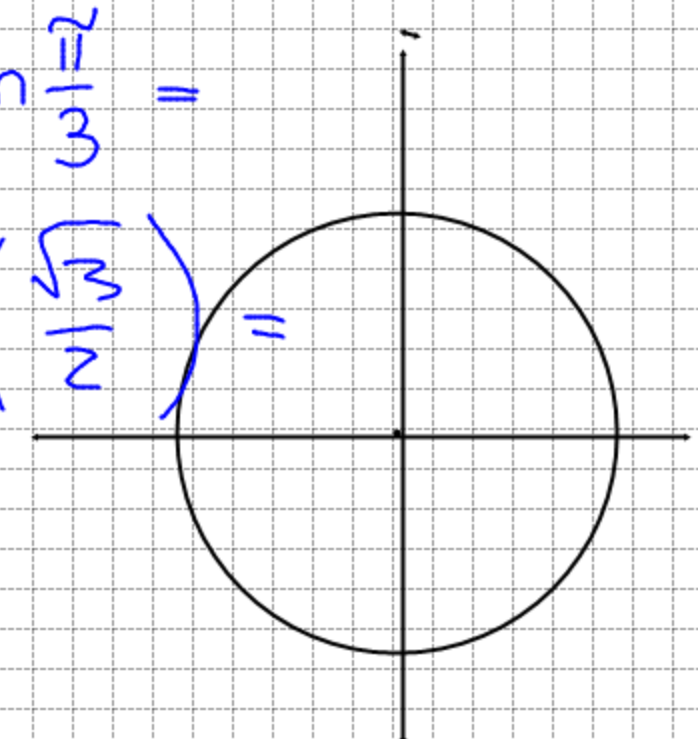
$$= 2$$



$$2 \text{sen } \frac{\pi}{4} - \sqrt{2} \text{sen } \frac{3}{2}\pi - 4 \text{sen } \frac{2}{3}\pi =$$

$$2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) - \sqrt{2} (-1) - 4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}$$

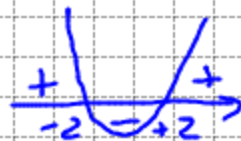


$$y = \frac{\log_2(x^2 - 4)}{\ln x - 1}$$

2/2

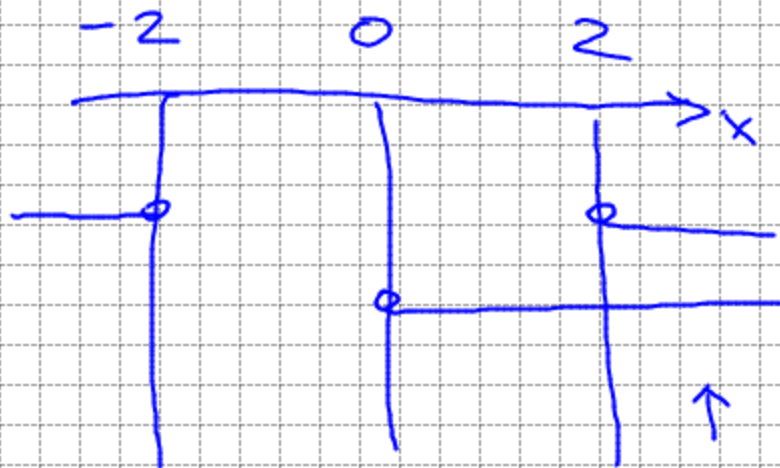
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 4 > 0 \\ \ln x - 1 \neq 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = 4 \\ \ln x \neq 1 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \pm 2 \\ x \neq e \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x < -2 \vee x > 2 \\ x \neq e \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < -2 \vee x > 2 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$S: \forall x \in \mathbb{R} / x > 2 - \{e\}$$