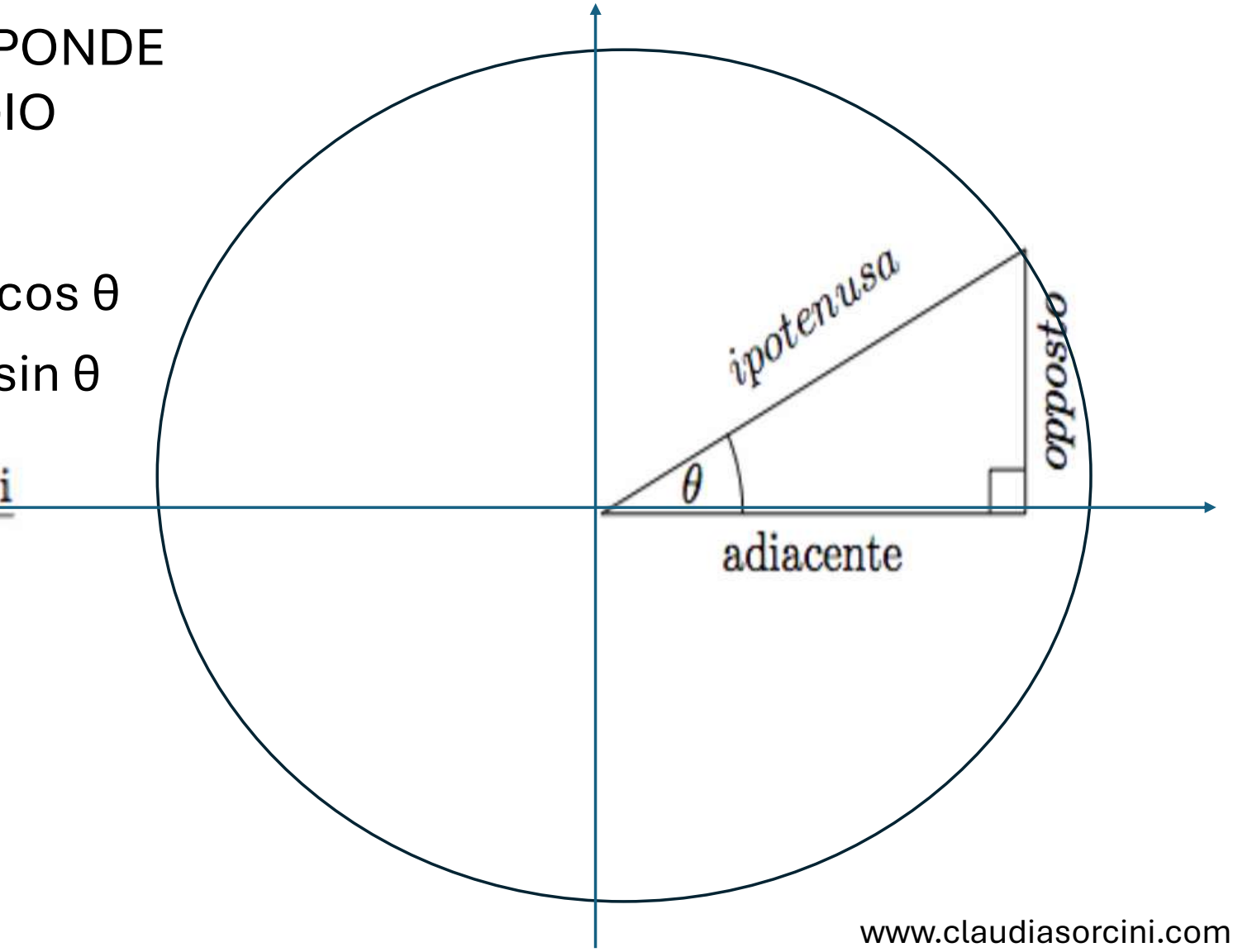
RISOLVERE UN TRIANGOLO RETTANGOLO

L'IPOTENUSA CORRISPONDE SEMPRE CON IL RAGGIO

IPOTENUSA = R

CATETO ADIACENTE = R cos θ

CATETO ADIACENTE = R sin θ



Rapporti trigonometrici

$$\sin\theta = \frac{opposto}{ipotenusa}$$

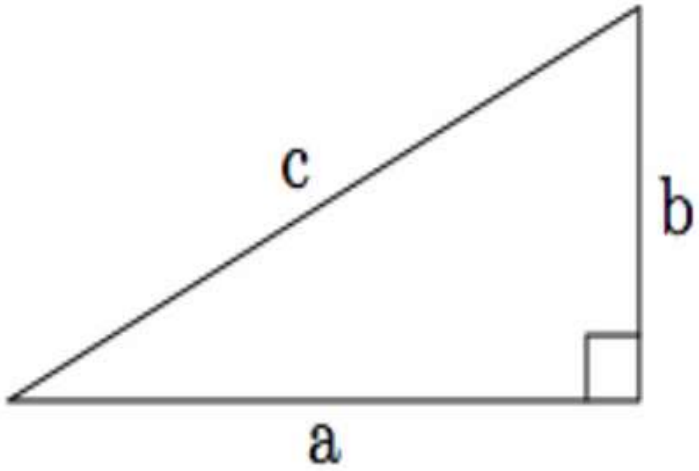
$$\cos\theta = \frac{adiacente}{ipotenusa}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{opposto}{adiacente}$$

RISOLVERE UN TRIANGOLO RETTANGOLO

Teorema di Pitagora

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



Rapporti trigonometrici

$$\sin\theta = \frac{opposto}{ipotenusa}$$

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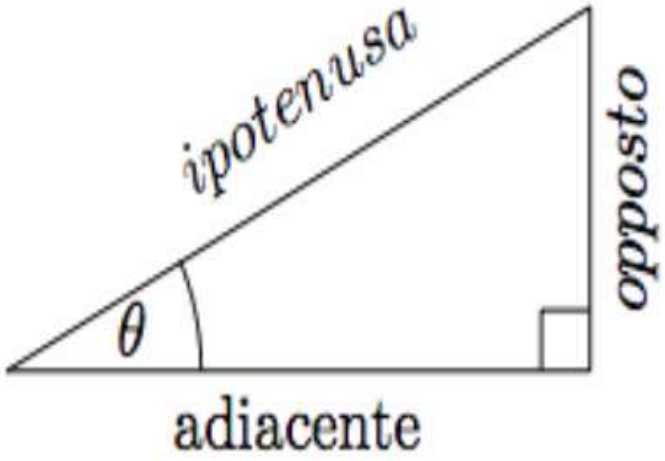


Somma degli angoli interni

$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180°$

RISOLVERE UN TRIANGOLO RETTANGOLO

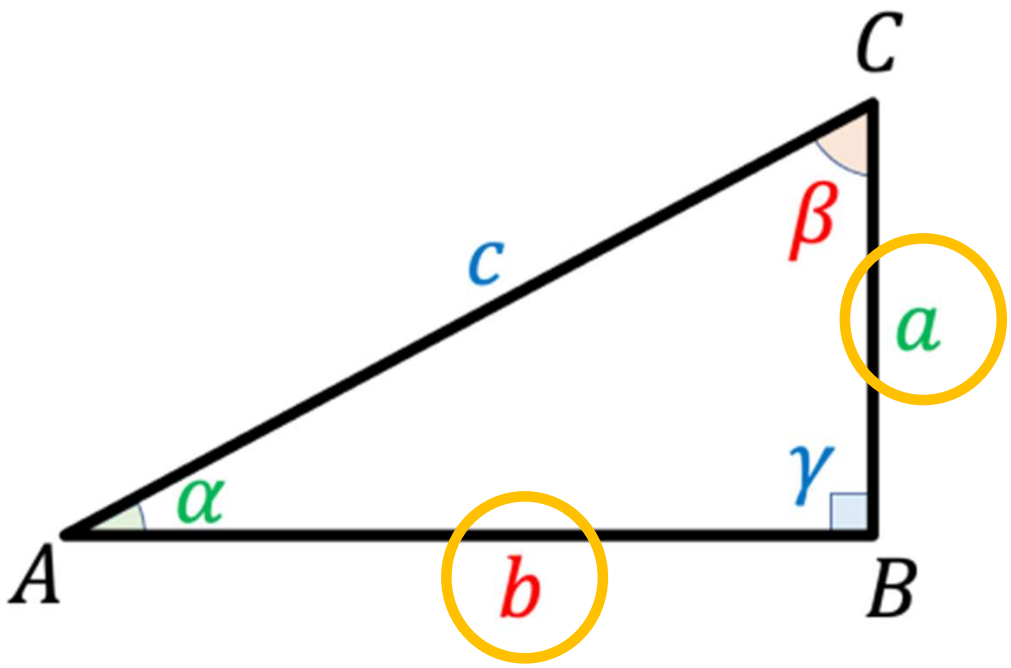
NOTI I DUE CATETI

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\beta = 90° - \alpha$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\frac{C \sin\alpha}{C \cos\alpha} = \frac{CB}{AB}$$



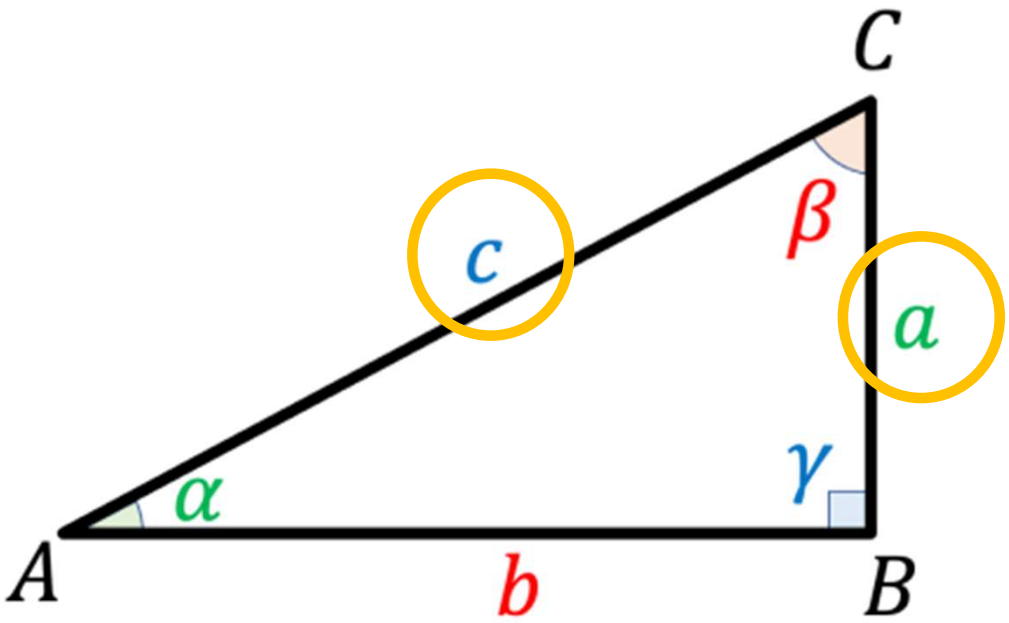
RISOLVERE UN TRIANGOLO RETTANGOLO

NOTI UN CATETO E L'IPOTENUSA

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\beta = 90° - \alpha$$

$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$



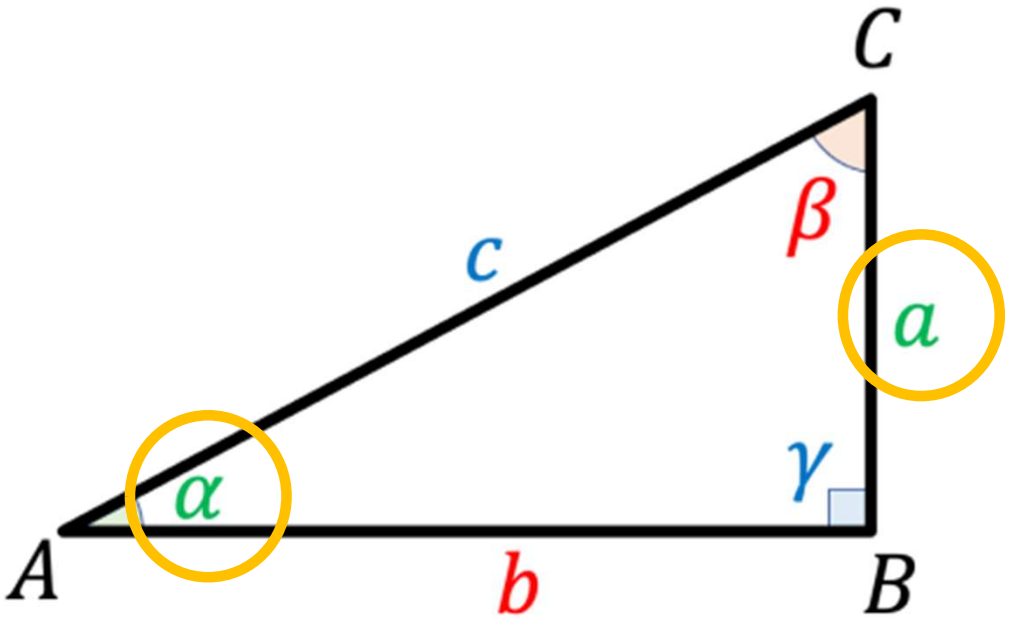
RISOLVERE UN TRIANGOLO RETTANGOLO

NOTI UN CATETO E L'ANGOLO ACUTO

$$\beta = 90° - \alpha$$

$$b = a \cdot \tan \beta$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$



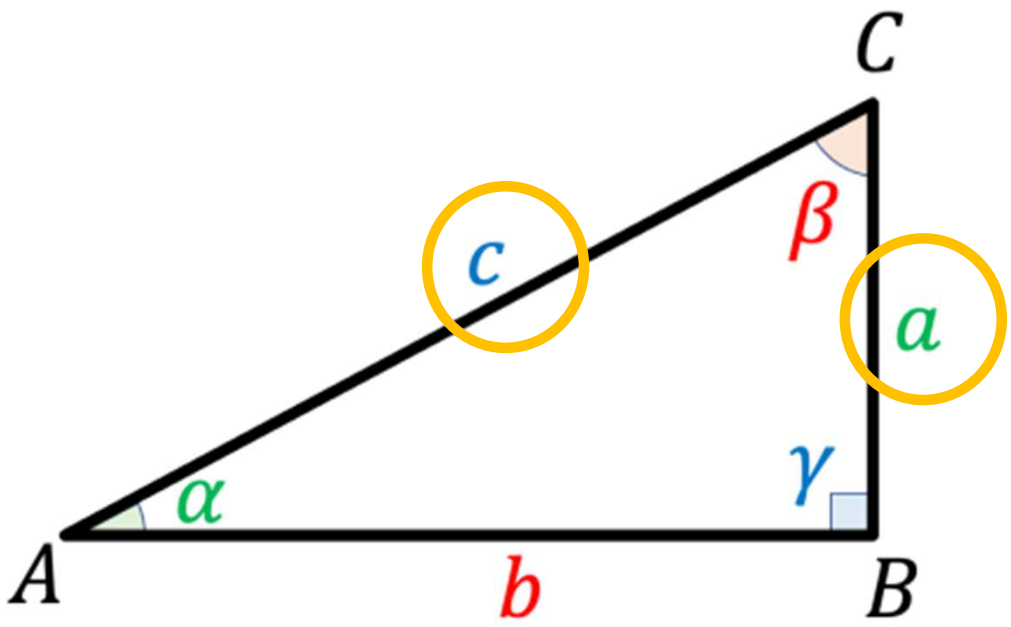
RISOLVERE UN TRIANGOLO RETTANGOLO

NOTI UN CATETO E L'IPOTENUSA

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\beta = 90° - \alpha$$

$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$



FORMULE PER RISOLVERE UN TRIANGOLO QUALSIASI

Regola dei seni
(per trovare i lati)

$$\frac{a}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin\beta} = \frac{c}{\sin\gamma}$$

Regola dei seni
(per trovare gli angoli)

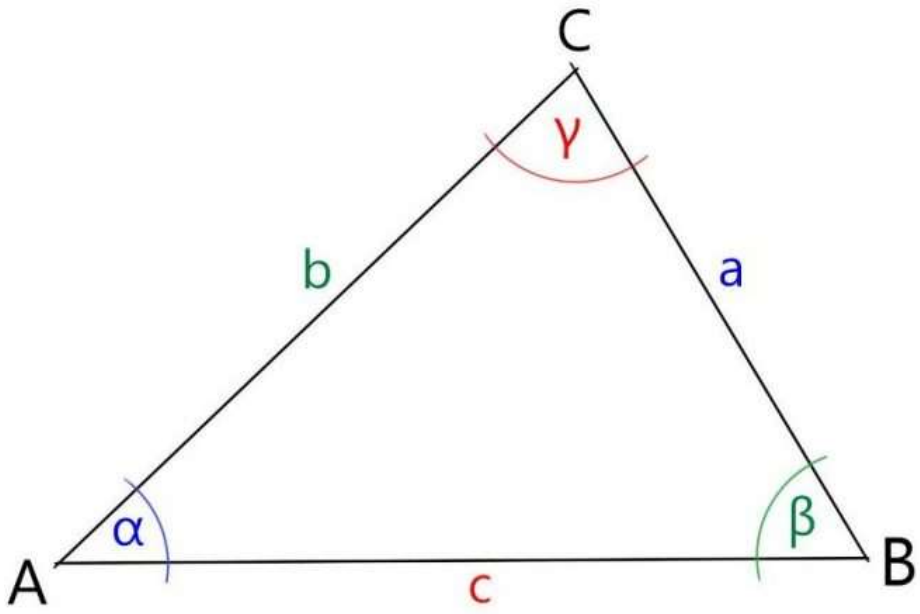
$$\frac{\sin\alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin\beta}{b} = \frac{\sin\gamma}{c}$$

Regola dei coseni
(per trovare i lati)

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos\alpha$$

Regola dei coseni
(per trovare gli angoli)

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}$$



α + β + γ = 180°