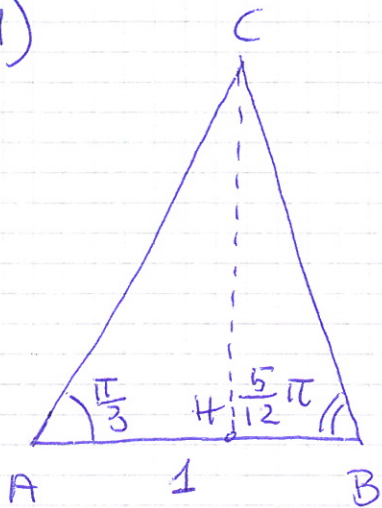


1)



$$\hat{A} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\hat{B} = \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$AB = 1$$

Trovare perimetro e
area di $\triangle ABC$

2) in $[0, 2\pi)$ risolvere $2\sin x - \tan \frac{x}{2} \geq 0$

3) $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\frac{x-1}{x}} > \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1-x^2}{x^2}}$

4) $x - x^2 \geq e^{-2x}$

5) $\sqrt{4-\sqrt{x}} > \sqrt{x}-2$

6) scrivere la forma algebrica di

$$z = \frac{(2-2i)^4}{(4+4i)^2}$$

7) Calcolare e disegnare $\sqrt[3]{-64}$

1° comp 24/1/2014

1) $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\hat{B} = \frac{5}{12}\pi \Rightarrow \hat{C} = \pi - \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{5}{12}\pi\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

applico 2 volte il teo dei seni e
trovo AC e BC

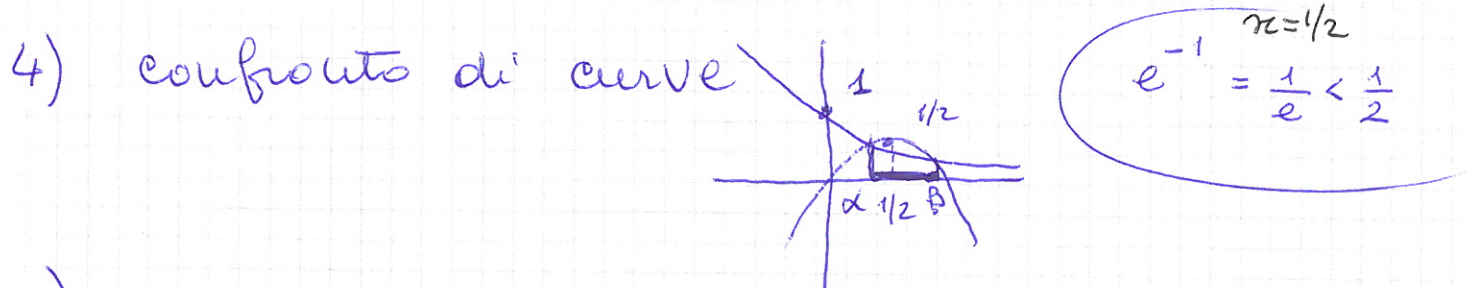
\Rightarrow perimetro

$\triangle ACH$ è metà di un triangolo equilatero

$\Rightarrow CH \Rightarrow$ area

2) posto $t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$

3) $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\frac{x-1}{x}} > \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\frac{x^2-1}{x^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x} > \frac{x^2-1}{x^2}$



5) CE: $0 \leq x \leq 16$

se $\sqrt{x}-2 < 0$ ok se in CE

se $\sqrt{x}-2 \geq 0$ $4-\sqrt{x} > (\sqrt{x}-2)^2$ ecc ... in CE

6) $z_1 = 2-2i$ mod $= 2\sqrt{2}$ arg $= -\pi/4$
 $z_2 = 4+4i$ mod $= 4\sqrt{2}$ arg $= \pi/4$

tratto prima i quadrati, poi il risultato in
forme trigonometriche, quindi trasformo

7) -64 mod 64 arg $= \pi$ e applico
le formule