

Calcola il valore delle seguenti espressioni:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & \cos 4\pi + 2 \operatorname{sen} \left(-\frac{15}{2} \pi \right) + \frac{1}{3} \cos (-3\pi) + \operatorname{sen} \frac{9}{2} \pi \\
 & = 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1) + 1 = 1 + 2 - \frac{1}{3} + 1 = 4 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{11}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{\operatorname{sen} \frac{7}{2} \pi - \cos (-7\pi) + 2 \operatorname{sen} \left(-\frac{11}{2} \pi \right)}{2 \operatorname{sen} \left(-\frac{3}{2} \pi \right) + \cos 4\pi - 4 \cos \frac{5}{2} \pi} = \frac{-1 - (-1) + 2}{2 + 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad & \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] \left[\operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] \\
 & = \left(0 - 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad & \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \frac{3}{4} \operatorname{ctg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \cos \pi \right] \left[3 + \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] \\
 & = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{3} - \frac{3}{4} - 1 \right) (3 + 1) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad & \left[\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right)}{1 + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right)} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right)}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right)}} \right] : \frac{1 - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right)}{\operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right)} \\
 & = \left[\sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}} \right] : \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \\
 & = \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 - \sqrt{3}} + \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3 + \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3 - \sqrt{3}}} \right) : (2 - \sqrt{3}) = \\
 & = \left(2 - \sqrt{3} + \frac{9 - 6\sqrt{3} + 3}{6} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2 - \sqrt{3}} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Calcola i valori delle rimanenti funzioni goniometriche, essendo dati:

$$6. \quad \begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen} \alpha &= \frac{8}{17} & 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \cos \alpha &= \sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{64}{289}} = \sqrt{\frac{225}{289}} = \frac{15}{17} \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha &= \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha}} = \frac{8}{17} \cdot \frac{17}{15} = \frac{8}{15} & \operatorname{ctg} \alpha &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{15}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \quad \begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \alpha &= -\frac{7}{24} & \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi \\ \operatorname{sen} \alpha &= \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}} = \frac{7}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{49}{576}}} = \frac{7}{24} \cdot \frac{24}{25} = \frac{7}{25} \\ \cos \alpha &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{49}{576}}} = -\frac{24}{25} \\ \operatorname{ctg} \alpha &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} = -\frac{24}{7} \end{aligned}$$

Trasforma le seguenti espressioni in altre contenenti solo $\operatorname{sen} \alpha$:

$$8. \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{ctg} \alpha - \sec \alpha \cos \alpha + \operatorname{sen} \alpha = 1 - 1 + \operatorname{sen} \alpha = \operatorname{sen} \alpha$$

$$9. \quad \begin{aligned} &(2 + \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha)(2 - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha) + \cos^2 \alpha \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha \\ &= 4 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha = 4 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha) + \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha = \\ &= 4 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + \operatorname{sen}^4 \alpha + \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha = 4 + \operatorname{sen}^4 \alpha \end{aligned}$$

Trasforma le seguenti espressioni in altre contenenti solo $\cos \alpha$:

$$10. \quad \begin{aligned} &\sec^2 \alpha - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} + 1 = \frac{1 - 1 + \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \quad \begin{aligned} &2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \alpha \left(1 - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha} \right) \\ &= 2 \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \operatorname{sen} \alpha \left(\frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha - 1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha} \right) = \frac{2}{\cos \alpha} (1 - \cos^2 \alpha - 1) = -2 \cos \alpha \end{aligned}$$

Trasforma le seguenti espressioni in altre contenenti solo $tg \alpha$:

$$\begin{aligned} 12. \quad & \frac{8}{ctg^2 \alpha} + tg \alpha \, sen^2 \alpha + ctg \alpha \, sen^2 \alpha = 8 \, tg^2 \alpha + sen^2 \alpha (tg \alpha + ctg \alpha) = \\ & = 8 \, tg^2 \alpha + sen^2 \alpha \left(tg \alpha + \frac{1}{tg \alpha} \right) = 8 \, tg^2 \alpha + \frac{tg^2 \alpha}{1 + tg^2 \alpha} \frac{tg^2 \alpha + 1}{tg \alpha} = 8 \, tg^2 \alpha + tg \alpha \end{aligned}$$