

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

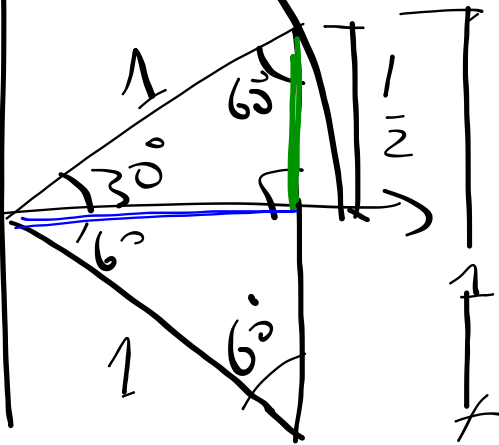
$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6} = 1 - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6}$$

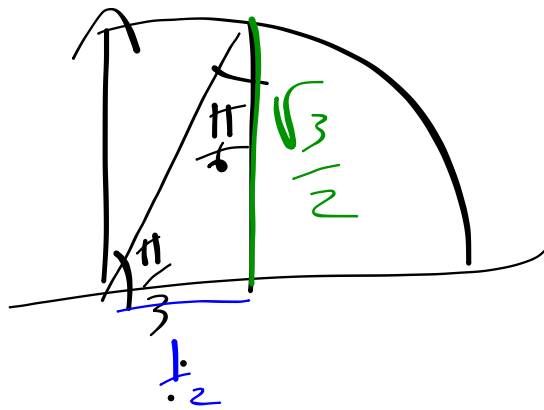
$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

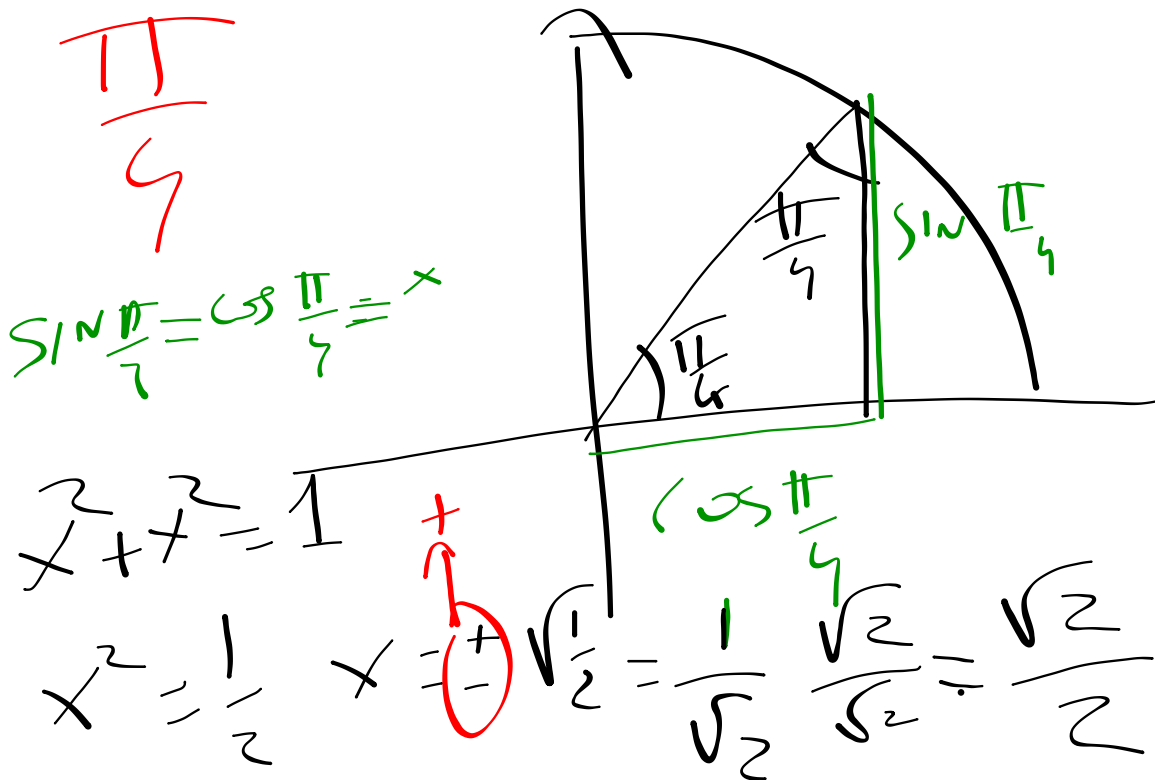


$\frac{\pi}{3}$ SCAMBIA $\sin \leftrightarrow \cos$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$





$$\# 95 \quad ?$$

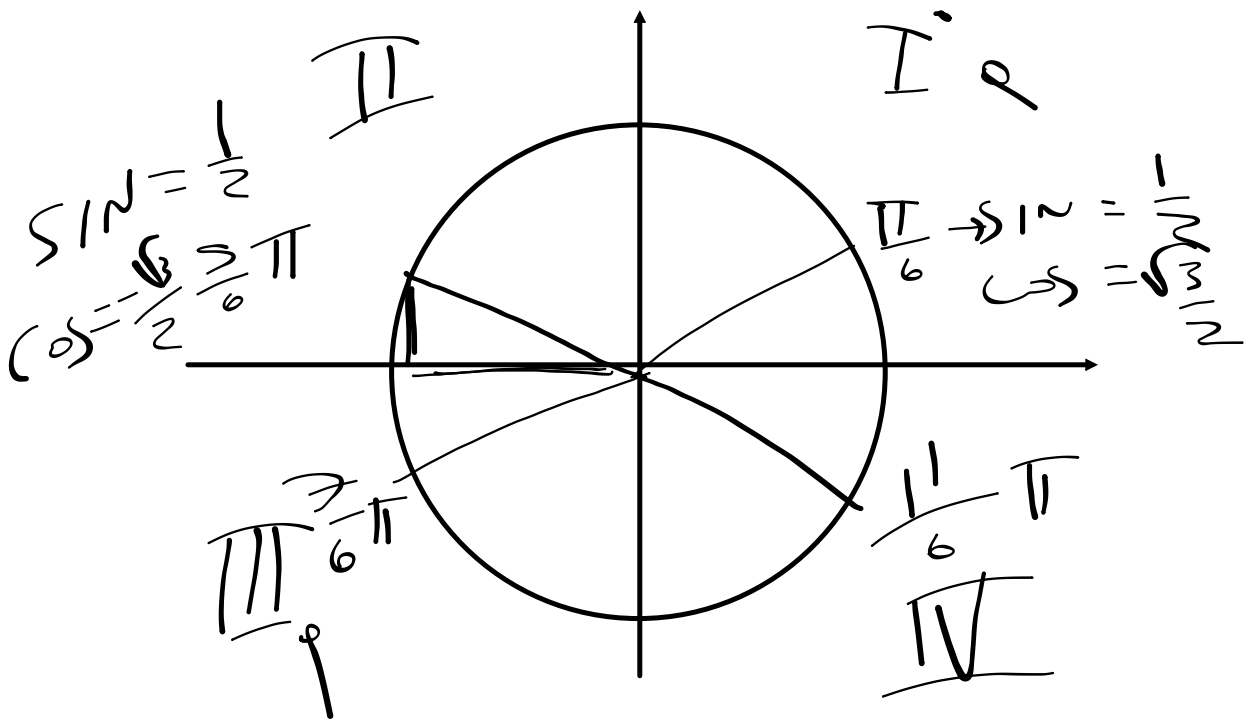
$$-1 \leq x \leq 1 \implies 1 \leq x^2 \leq 1$$

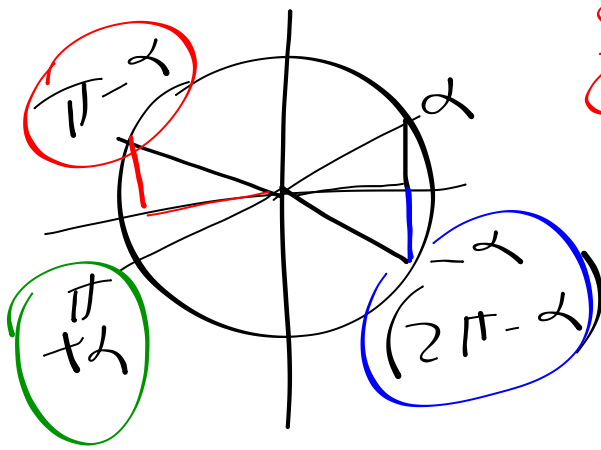
NO

KK?

$$a < b \implies a^2 < b^2$$

SOLO QUANDO $a, b \geq 0$





$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\pi - \alpha) &= \sin \alpha \\ \cos(\pi - \alpha) &= -\cos \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

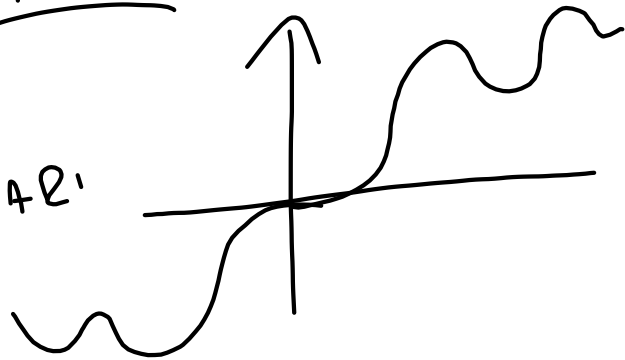
$$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin(\alpha)$$

$$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos(\alpha)$$

→ $\sin(x)$ È UNA FUNZIONE
DISPARI

↘ $\cos(x)$ È UNA FUNZIONE
PARI

FZ DISPARI



FZ PARI

