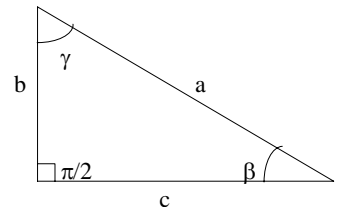


Tablelle riassuntive delle *FORMULE TRIGONOMETRICHE*

- Triangolo rettangolo

$$b = a \cdot \sin(\beta) = a \cdot \cos(\gamma) \quad c = a \cdot \sin(\gamma) = a \cdot \cos(\beta)$$

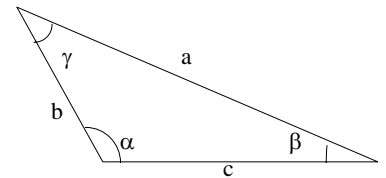
$$b = c \cdot \operatorname{tg}(\beta) = c \cdot \operatorname{ctg}(\gamma) \quad c = b \cdot \operatorname{tg}(\gamma) = b \cdot \operatorname{ctg}(\beta)$$



- Triangolo qualunque

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot b \cdot \sin(\gamma) = \frac{1}{2} b \cdot c \cdot \sin(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot c \cdot \sin(\beta)$$

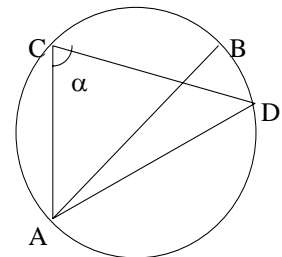
$$\text{Area} = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)} \quad \text{con} \quad p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$



Teorema della corda

$$\overline{AD} = 2r \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\text{con} \quad \overline{AB} = 2r$$

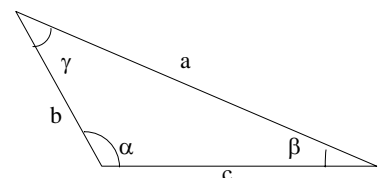


Teorema dei seni

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

Teorema delle proiezioni

$$a = b \cdot \cos(\gamma) + c \cdot \cos(\beta)$$



Teorema del coseno o di Carnot

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

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cdot \cos(\beta)$$

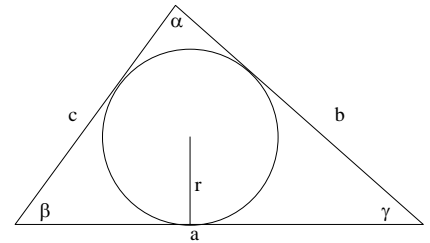
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos(\gamma)$$

Formule di Briggs

$\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{(p-b)(p-c)}{bc}}$	$\sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-c)}{ac}}$	$\sin\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-b)}{ab}}$
$\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{p(p-a)}{bc}}$	$\cos\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{p(p-b)}{ac}}$	$\cos\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{p(p-c)}{ab}}$
$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{(p-b)(p-c)}{p(p-a)}}$	$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-c)}{p(p-b)}}$	$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-b)}{p(p-c)}}$
$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{p(p-a)}{(p-b)(p-c)}}$	$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{p(p-b)}{(p-a)(p-c)}}$	$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{p(p-c)}{(p-a)(p-b)}}$

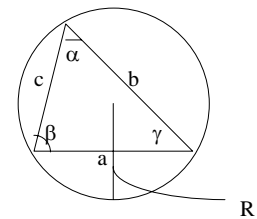
Raggio del cerchio inscritto

$r = \frac{S}{p} = (p-a) \cdot \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = (p-b) \cdot \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) = (p-c) \cdot \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)$



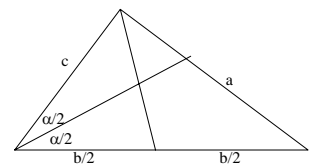
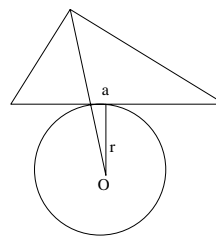
Raggio del cerchio circoscritto

$R = \frac{a}{2\sin(\alpha)} = \frac{b}{2\sin(\beta)} = \frac{c}{2\sin(\gamma)} = \frac{abc}{4S}$



Raggio della circonferenza exinscritta tangente al lato di lunghezza a

$r = \frac{S}{p-a}$



Mediane e bisettrice di un triangolo

$m_a = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2}$	$m_b = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2a^2 + 2c^2 - b^2}$	$m_c = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2a^2 + 2b^2 - c^2}$
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$b_\alpha = \frac{2bc \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{b+c}$	$b_\beta = \frac{2ac \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)}{a+c}$	$b_\gamma = \frac{2ab \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)}{a+b}$
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