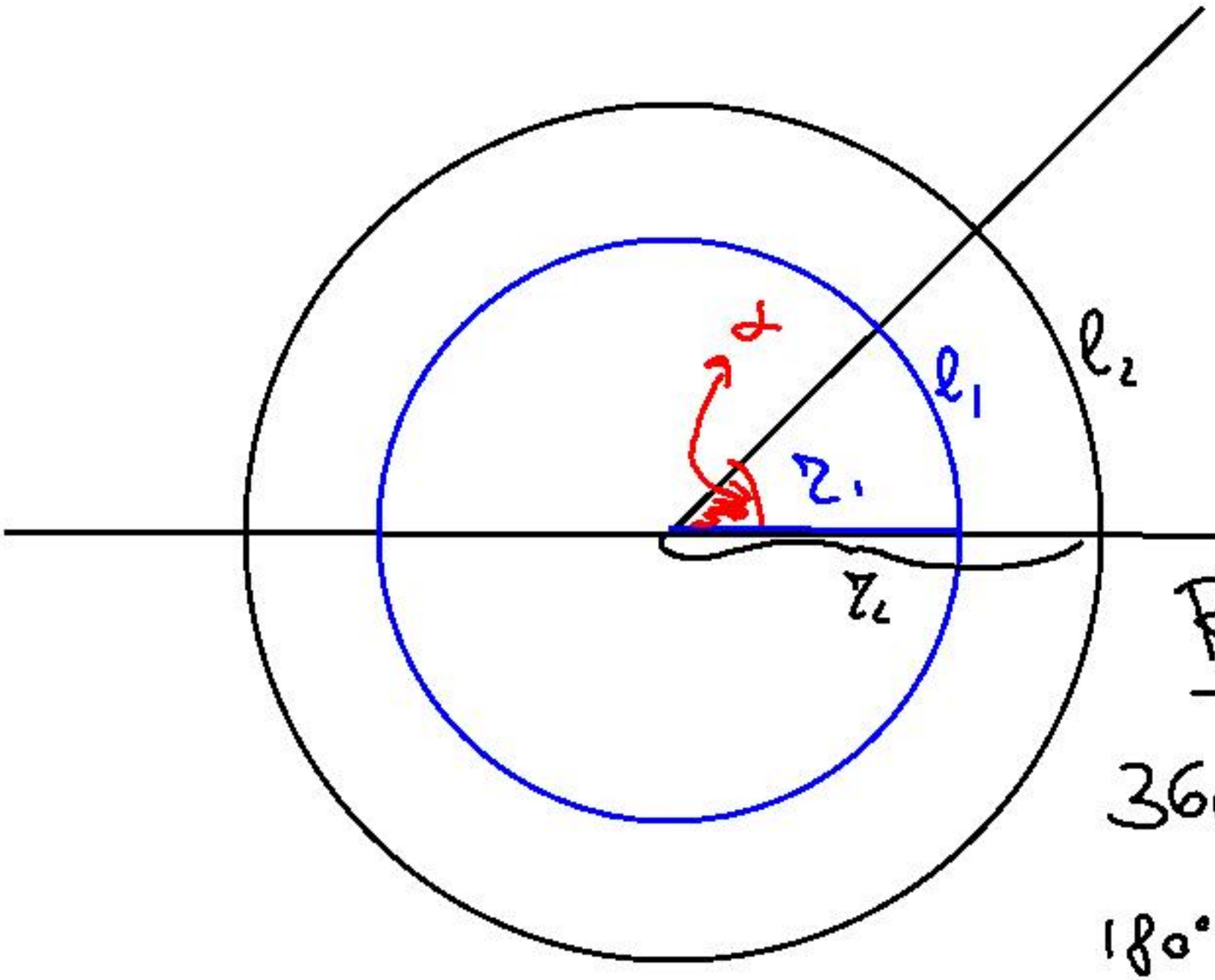


$$\frac{\ell_1}{r_1} = \frac{\ell_2}{r_2}$$

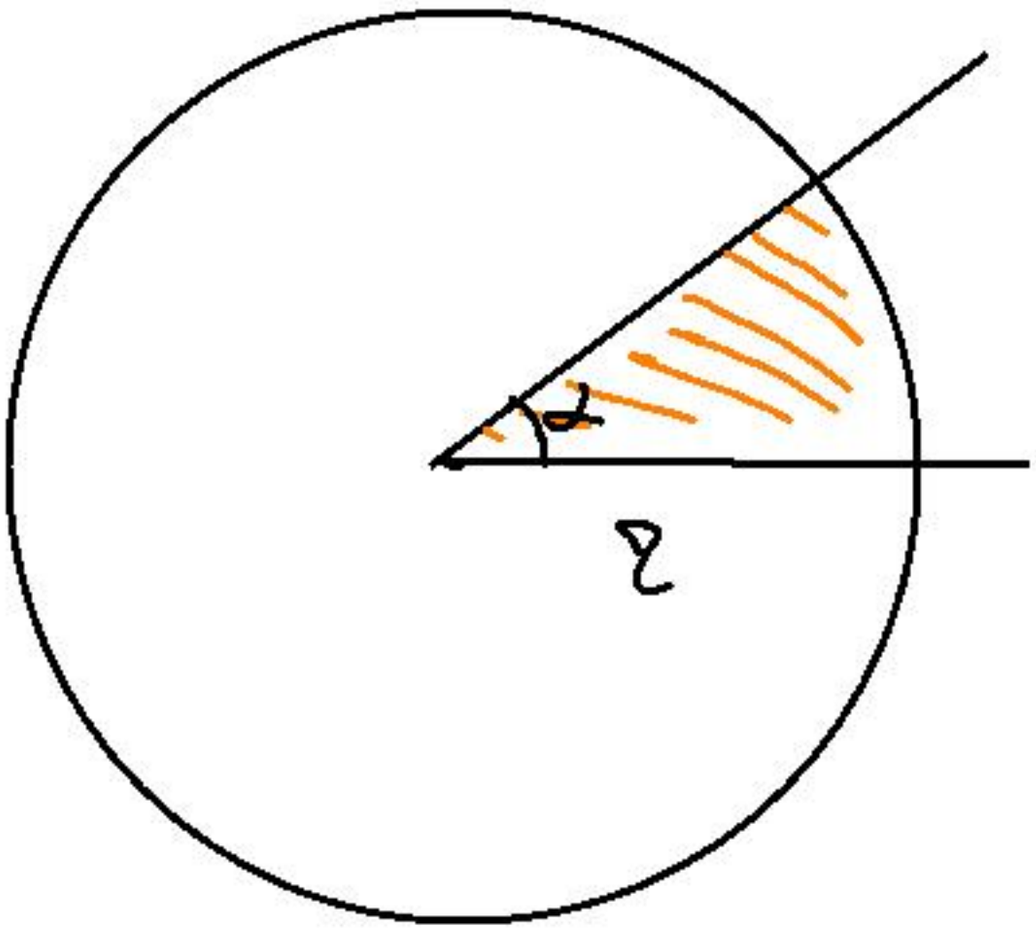
MISURA "NATURALE" DELL'ANGOLO

RADIANTI

$360°$	$\frac{2\pi r}{r} = 2\pi$
$180°$	π
$90°$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$45°$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
$60°$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
$30°$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$

$$360° : 2\pi = x° : x$$

AREA SETTORE CIRCOLARE

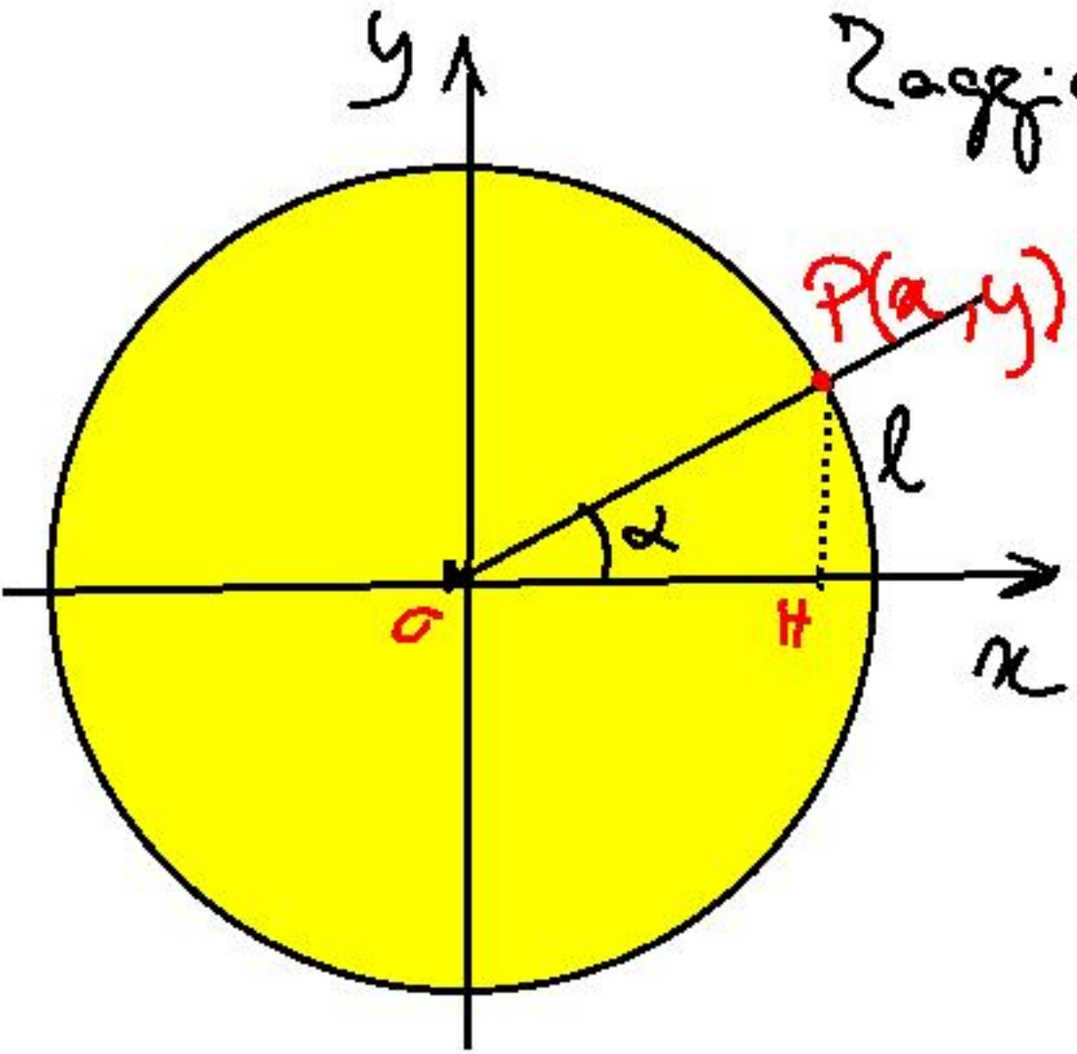


α	A
$360°$	πr^2
$180°$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$
$90°$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{4}$

$$\frac{360°}{\pi r^2} = \frac{\alpha}{A(\alpha)}$$

$$A(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{360°}\pi r^2 \quad \text{"}\alpha \text{ GRADI"}$$

$$A(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi}\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{2}\alpha r^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{l}{r}\cdot r^2 = \frac{1}{2}lr \quad \text{"}\alpha \text{ RAD"}$$



Raggio = 1 ⟹ CIRCONFERENZA GONIOMETRICA

$\alpha = \frac{l}{r} = l$

$x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$\cos\alpha = \frac{\overline{OH}}{\overline{PO}} = \overline{OH}$

....generalizzo

$\cos\alpha = x$

$\sin\alpha = y$

$$\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha = 1$$

Relazione fondamentale