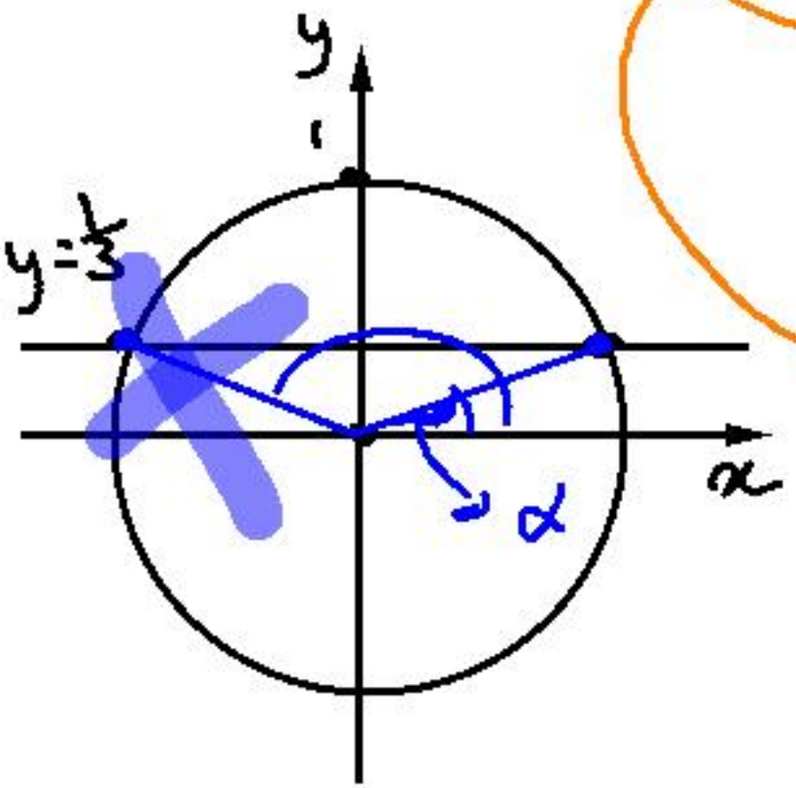
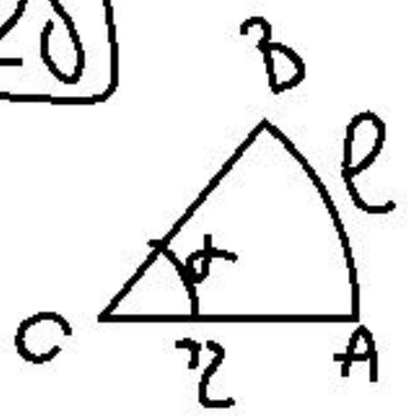
31)



$\sin\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$ $\quad 0 \le \alpha \le \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{cases} x^2+y^2=1 \\ y=\sin\alpha \\ y=\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

28)



$A = 2\ell^2$ $\quad$ INCOGNITA $\alpha = x$

$A(x) = 2\ell(x)^2$

$A(x) = \frac{1}{2} x r^2$

$\frac{1}{2} x r^2 = 2 r^2 x^2$

$\ell(x) = rx$

$x = 0 \quad A = 0$

$x = \frac{1}{4} \quad A = \frac{1}{8} r^2$

$\frac{5}{2}\pi \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5}{2}\pi - 2\pi$

$\frac{9}{2}\pi \longrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{9}{2}\pi - 2\cdot 2\pi$

$\alpha + k\,2\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\sin\alpha = \sin(\alpha + k\cdot 2\pi)$

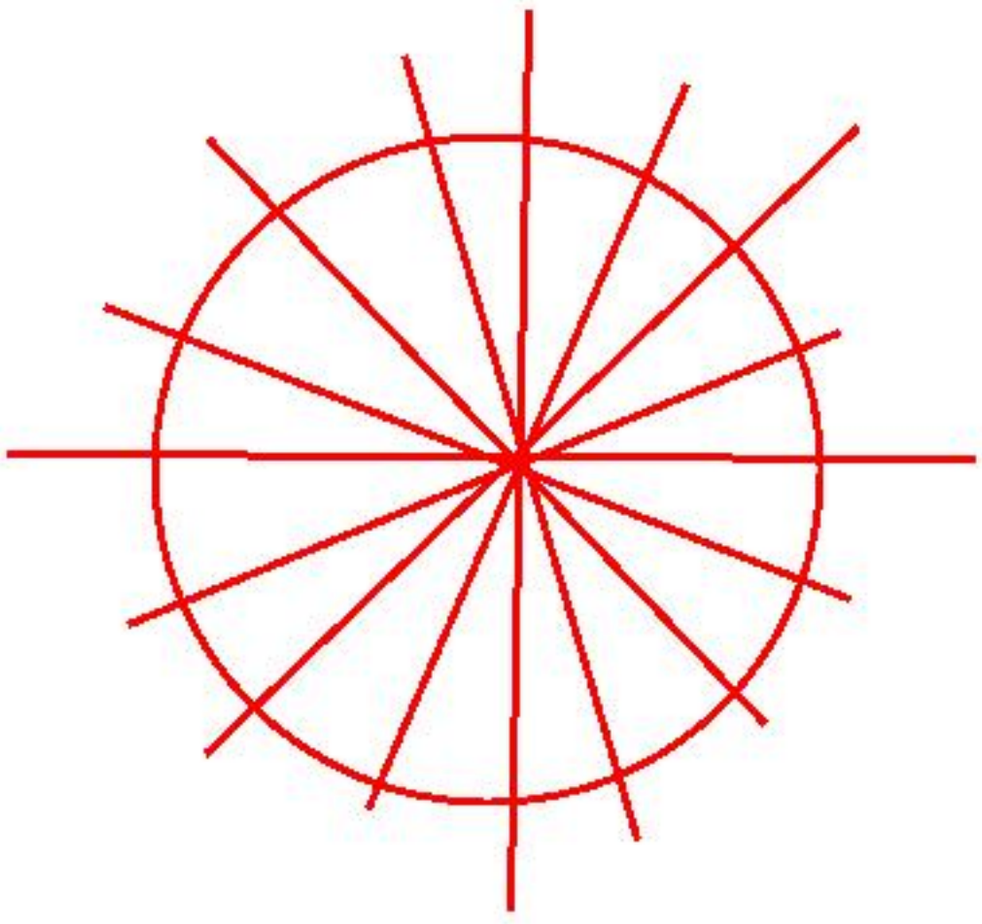
$\cos\alpha = \cos(\alpha + k\,2\pi)$

Periodicità $\quad T = 2\pi$

$\cos\frac{5}{2}\pi = \cos\frac{\pi}{2} = 0$

$P(\alpha, \cos\alpha)$

$y = \cos x$



Per SABATO

α	$\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha$
0	1	0
$\frac{\pi}{6}$		
⋮		
π		
⋮		
2π		