

**27. UNA TABELLA RIASSUNTIVA:  
LE FUNZIONI GONIOMETRICHE DI ALCUNI “ARCHI NOTEVOLI”**

gradi	radianti	sen	cos	tg	cotg
0°	0	0	1	0	Non esiste, è infinita
15°	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$2-\sqrt{3}$	$2+\sqrt{3}$
18°	$\frac{\pi}{10}$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$	$\sqrt{\frac{5-2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{25-10\sqrt{5}}}{5}$	$\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}$
22° 30'	$\frac{\pi}{8}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\sqrt{2}-1$	$\sqrt{2}+1$
30°	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$
36°	$\frac{\pi}{5}$	$\frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$	$\sqrt{\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{25+10\sqrt{5}}}{5}$	$\sqrt{5-2\sqrt{5}}$
45°	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	1
54°	$\frac{3}{10}\pi$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$	$\sqrt{5-2\sqrt{5}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{25+10\sqrt{5}}}{5}$
60°	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
67° 30'	$\frac{3}{8}\pi$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\sqrt{2}+1$	$\sqrt{2}-1$
72°	$\frac{2}{5}\pi$	$\frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$	$\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{5-2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{25-10\sqrt{5}}}{5}$
75°	$\frac{5}{12}\pi$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$2+\sqrt{3}$	$2-\sqrt{3}$
90°	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1	0	Non esiste, è infinita	0