

Formúlublað kafli 4 og kafli 5

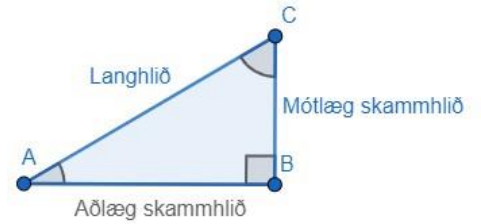
Hornaföll

Í réttthyrmdum þríhyrningi gildir fyrir hvasst horn (A):

$$\sin(A) = \frac{\text{mótlæg skammhlið}}{\text{langhlið}}$$

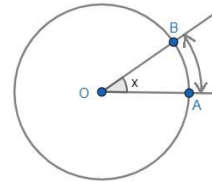
$$\cos(A) = \frac{\text{aðlæg skammhlið}}{\text{langhlið}}$$

$$\tan(A) = \frac{\text{mótlæg skammhlið}}{\text{aðlæg skammhlið}}$$



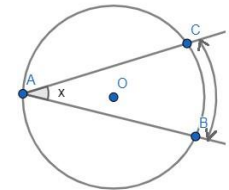
Miðhorn: Stærð hornsins er jöfn stærð boga sem það spannar

$$\angle x = \text{hringboginn } AB$$



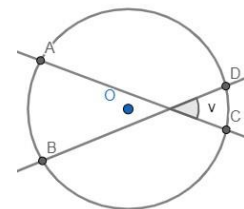
Ferilhörn: Stærð hornsins er jafnt hálfum boganum sem það spannar.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{hringboginn } BC \\ \angle x &= \\ &2 \end{aligned}$$

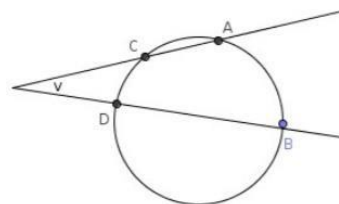


Innanvert horn: Stærð hornsins er jafnt hálfri summu boganna sem þau spanna.

$$\begin{aligned} &AB + CD \\ \angle v &= \\ &2 \end{aligned}$$



Utanvert horn: Stærð hornsins er jöfn hálfum mismuni boganna sem það spannar



$$\begin{aligned} V &= (AB - CD) \\ &2 \end{aligned}$$