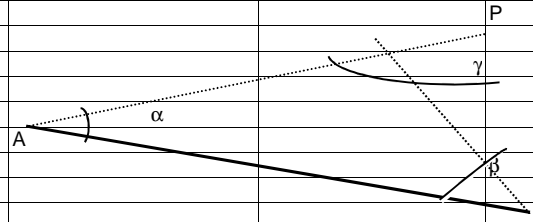


	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	INTERSEZIONE IN AVANTI (tramite misura di angoli)					
2						
3	Note le coordinate di due punti trigonometrici, determinare le coordinate del punto P					
4	Punti	Coordinate cartesiane				
5	NOTI	X [m]	Y [m]			
6	A	-1236,76	-985,44			
7	B	298,86	678,24			
8						
9	PBA = α	52,76	gon			
10	PBA = β	44,82	gon			
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22	CALCOLO AZIMUT E DISTANZE					
23						
24	$\text{tg } \alpha (AB) =$	$=B7-B6$	$=C7-C6$	$=\text{ASS}(B24)/\text{ASS}(B25)$		
25						
26						
27	$\alpha (AB) =$	$=\text{ARCTAN}(C24)*200/\text{PI.GRECO}()$		gon		
28	(AB) =	$=\text{SE}(B24>0;\text{SE}(B25>0;B27;200-B27);\text{SE}(B25<0;200+B27;400-B27))$		gon		
29	AB =	$=B24/\text{SEN}(B28*\text{PI.GRECO}()/200)$		m		
30						
31						
32	RISOLUZIONE TRIANGOLO ABP					
33	(Teorema dei seni)					
34						
35	LATO NOTO		AB =	$=B29$	m	
36						
37	Angoli noti	α	β	quindi	γ	
38	centesimali	$=B9$	$=B10$		$=200-B38-C38$	
39	rad	$=B38/200*\text{PI.GRECO}()$	$=C38/200*\text{PI.GRECO}()$		$=E38/200*\text{PI.GRECO}()$	
40	sen	$=\text{SEN}(B39)$	$=\text{SEN}(C39)$		$=\text{SEN}(E39)$	
41						
42	$AP=AB*\text{sen } \beta / \text{sen } \gamma = m$		$=D35*C40/E40$	Lato AP		
43						
44						
45	(AP) = (AB) - $\alpha =$		$=B28-B9$	gon	rad	sen
			$=C45/200*\text{PI.GRECO}()$		cos	$=\text{SEN}(D45)$
						$=\text{COS}(D45)$



	A	B	C	D	E	F
46						
47	COORDINATE PARZIALI di P rispe					
48		$(x_p)A =$	$AP \cdot \text{sen}(AP) =$	$=C42 \cdot E45$	m	
49		$(y_p)A =$	$AP \cdot \text{cos}(AP) =$	$=C42 \cdot F45$	m	
50						
51	COORDINATE TOTALI di P					
52		$X_p =$	$X_a + (x_p)A =$	$=B6 + D48$	m	
53		$Y_p =$	$Y_a + (y_p)A =$	$=C6 + D49$	m	