

# Τριγωνομετρικοί αριθμοί οξυγώνιων

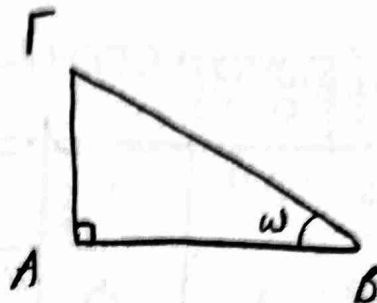
Οι τριγωνομετρικοί αριθμοί μιας οξυγώνιας  
ένος ορθογώνιου τριγώνου είναι οι εξής:

$$\eta\mu\omega = \frac{\text{αν. κάθετη}}{\text{υποπλευρά}} = \frac{ΑΓ}{ΒΓ}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega = \frac{\text{πρ. κάθετη}}{\text{υποπλευρά}} = \frac{ΑΒ}{ΒΓ}$$

$$\epsilon\varphi\omega = \frac{\text{αν. κάθετη}}{\text{πρ. κάθετη}} = \frac{ΑΓ}{ΑΒ}$$

$$\sigma\varphi\omega = \frac{\text{πρ. κάθετη}}{\text{αν. κάθετη}} = \frac{ΑΒ}{ΑΓ}$$



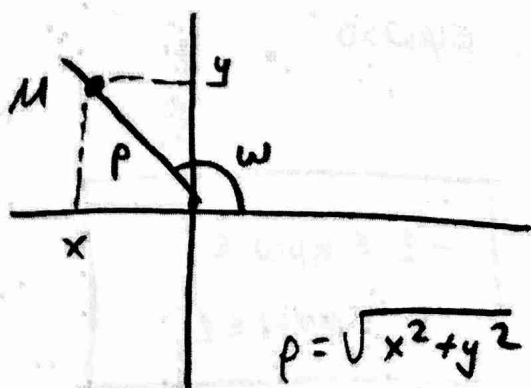
# Τριγωνομετρικοί αριθμοί οποιασδήποτε γωνίας

$$\eta\mu\omega = \frac{y}{\rho}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega = \frac{x}{\rho}$$

$$\epsilon\varphi\omega = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\sigma\varphi\omega = \frac{x}{y}$$



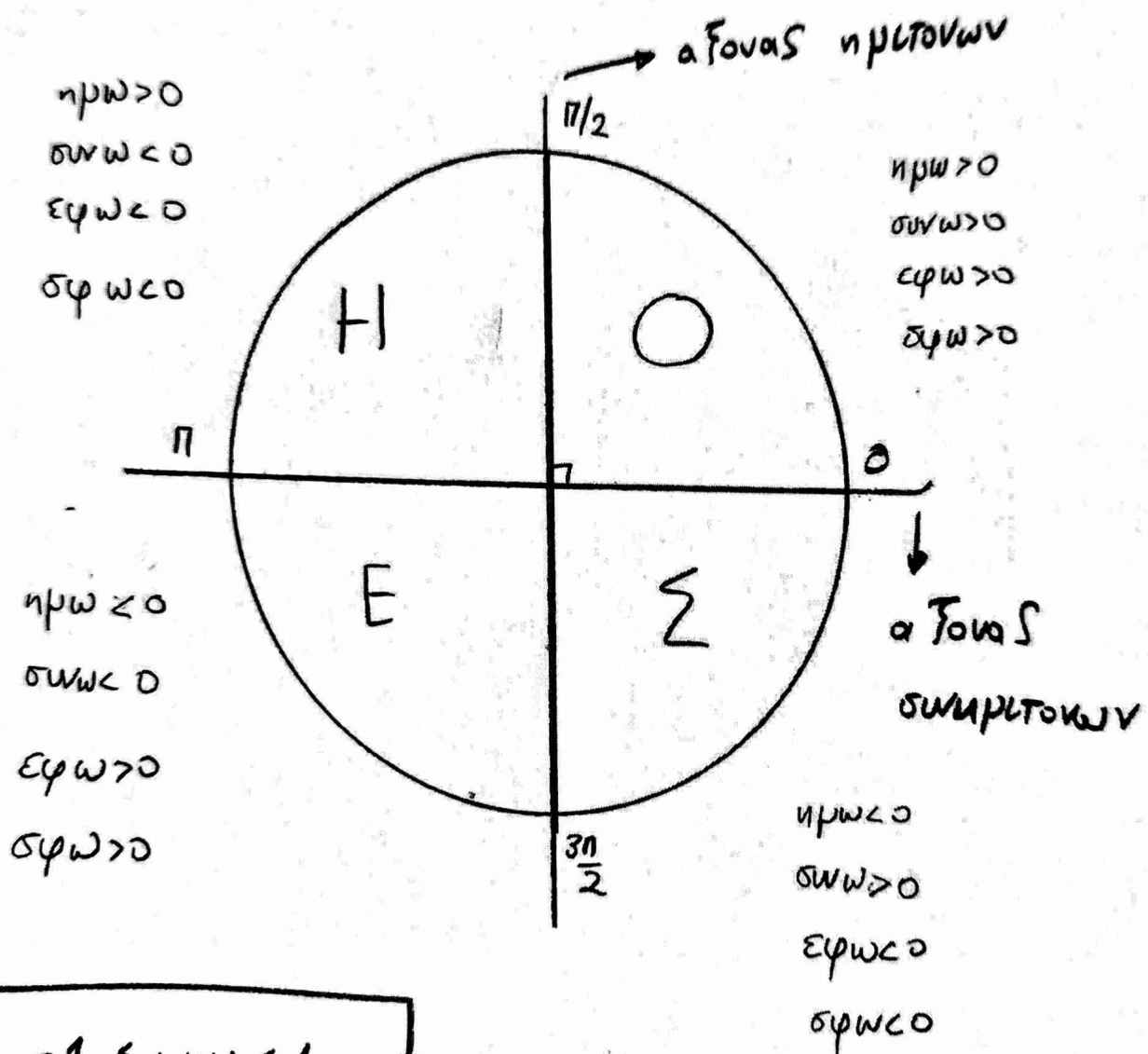
Μοίρες - rad

Μοίρες :  $\mu$

rad :  $\alpha$

$$\frac{\mu}{180} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi}$$

Τριγωνομετρικός κύκλος



$$-1 \leq \eta\mu \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \sigma\upsilon\mu \leq 1$$

Τριγωνομετρικός πίνακας

Βασικών γωνιών

| Μοίρες | 0 | 30           | 45           | 60           | 90      | 180   | 270      | 360    |
|--------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------|-------|----------|--------|
| rad    | 0 | $\pi/6$      | $\pi/4$      | $\pi/3$      | $\pi/2$ | $\pi$ | $3\pi/2$ | $2\pi$ |
| ημω    | 0 | $1/2$        | $\sqrt{2}/2$ | $\sqrt{3}/2$ | 1       | 0     | -1       | 0      |
| συμω   | 1 | $\sqrt{3}/2$ | $\sqrt{2}/2$ | $1/2$        | 0       | -1    | 0        | 1      |
| εφω    | 0 | $\sqrt{3}/3$ | 1            | $\sqrt{3}$   | -       | 0     | -        | 0      |
| σφω    | - | $\sqrt{3}$   | 1            | $\sqrt{3}/3$ | 0       | -     | 0        | -      |

# Αναγωγή στο 1ο τεταρτημόριο

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1.  $\eta\rho(k \cdot 360 + \omega) = \eta\rho\omega$   
 $\sigma\omega(k \cdot 360 + \omega) = \sigma\omega\omega$   
 $\epsilon\varphi(k \cdot 360 + \omega) = \epsilon\varphi\omega$   
 $\sigma\varphi(k \cdot 360 + \omega) = \sigma\varphi\omega$

2.  $\eta\rho(-\omega) = -\eta\rho\omega$   
 $\sigma\omega(-\omega) = \sigma\omega\omega$   
 $\epsilon\varphi(-\omega) = -\epsilon\varphi\omega$   
 $\sigma\varphi(-\omega) = -\sigma\varphi\omega$

3.  $\eta\rho(180 - \omega) = \eta\rho\omega$   
 $\sigma\omega(180 - \omega) = -\sigma\omega\omega$   
 $\epsilon\varphi(180 - \omega) = -\epsilon\varphi\omega$   
 $\sigma\varphi(180 - \omega) = -\sigma\varphi\omega$

4.  $\eta\rho(180 + \omega) = -\eta\rho\omega$   
 $\sigma\omega(180 + \omega) = -\sigma\omega\omega$   
 $\epsilon\varphi(180 + \omega) = \epsilon\varphi\omega$   
 $\sigma\varphi(180 + \omega) = \sigma\varphi\omega$

5.  $\eta\rho(90 - \omega) = \sigma\omega\omega$   
 $\sigma\omega(90 - \omega) = \eta\rho\omega$   
 $\epsilon\varphi(90 - \omega) = \sigma\varphi\omega$   
 $\sigma\varphi(90 - \omega) = \epsilon\varphi\omega$

6.  $\eta\rho(90 + \omega) = \sigma\omega\omega$   
 $\sigma\omega(90 + \omega) = -\eta\rho\omega$   
 $\epsilon\varphi(90 + \omega) = -\sigma\varphi\omega$   
 $\sigma\varphi(90 + \omega) = -\epsilon\varphi\omega$

## Βασικοί τύποι τριγωνομετρίας

$$1. \quad \eta\rho^2 x + \sigma\omega^2 x = 1$$

$$2. \quad (\eta\rho x)^2 = \eta\rho^2 x \quad \text{και} \quad (\sigma\omega x)^2 = \sigma\omega^2 x$$

$$3. \quad \epsilon\varphi x = \frac{\eta\rho x}{\sigma\omega x} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi x = \frac{\sigma\omega x}{\eta\rho x}$$

$$4. \quad \epsilon\varphi x \cdot \sigma\varphi x = 1$$

$$5. \quad \sigma\omega^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon\varphi^2 x}$$

$$6. \quad \eta\rho^2 x = \frac{\epsilon\varphi^2 x}{1 + \sigma\varphi^2 x}$$

# Βασικά τριγωνομετρικά συναρτήσεις

1.  $f(x) = \rho \eta\mu(\omega x) + c$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\text{Max } f \equiv |\rho| + c$$

$$\text{Min } f \equiv -|\rho| + c$$

| $\omega x$              | 0        | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | $\pi$ | $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ | $2\pi$ |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------|------------------|--------|
| $x$                     | αναλόγως |                 |       |                  |        |
| $\eta\mu \omega x$      | 0        | 1               | 0     | -1               | 0      |
| $\rho \eta\mu \omega x$ | 0        | $\rho$          | 0     | $-\rho$          | 0      |
| $f(x)$                  | $c$      | $\rho + c$      | $c$   | $-\rho + c$      | $c$    |

2.  $f(x) = \rho \sigma\upsilon\nu \omega x + c$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\text{Max } f \equiv |\rho| + c$$

$$\text{Min } f \equiv -|\rho| + c$$

| $\omega x$                        | 0          | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | $\pi$       | $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ | $2\pi$     |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|------------|
| $x$                               | αναλόγως   |                 |             |                  |            |
| $\sigma\upsilon\nu \omega x$      | 1          | 0               | -1          | 0                | 1          |
| $\rho \sigma\upsilon\nu \omega x$ | $\rho$     | 0               | $-\rho$     | 0                | $\rho$     |
| $f(x)$                            | $\rho + c$ | $c$             | $-\rho + c$ | $c$              | $\rho + c$ |

Βασικά τριγωνομετρικά εφύκτα

1.  $\mu x = \mu \theta$  ( $=$ )  $x = 2kn + \theta$   
 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$2. \quad \sigma_{WX} = \sigma_{UV} \mathcal{O} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \begin{array}{l} x = 2kn + \mathcal{O} \\ u \\ x = 2kn - \mathcal{O} \end{array} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

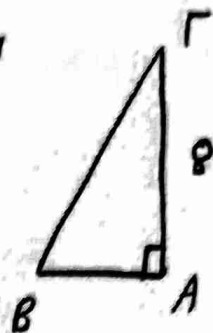
3.  $\varepsilon \varphi x = \varepsilon \varphi y \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = ky + y \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

4.  $\sigma_y x = \sigma_y 9 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x = k\pi + 9 \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

## Άσκηση 1

Έστω ορθόγωνο τρίγωνο  $AB\Gamma$  ( $\hat{A} = 90^\circ$ )  
του οποίου σχηματίζεται ισχύει ότι

$$A\Gamma = 8 \text{ cm} \quad \text{και} \quad \eta \rho \hat{B} = \frac{4}{5}$$



α) Να βρεις τις πλευρές  $B\Gamma, AB$

$$\text{Είναι} \quad \eta \rho \hat{B} = \frac{8}{B\Gamma} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{B\Gamma} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 4 B\Gamma = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{B\Gamma = 10}$$

Από πυθ. θεωρήμα

$$AB^2 + 8^2 = 10^2$$

$$AB^2 = 100 - 64$$

$$AB^2 = 36 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \boxed{AB = 6}$$

β) Βρες τους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς  
της γωνίας  $\hat{\Gamma}$

$$\eta \rho \hat{\Gamma} = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$\sigma \omega \hat{\Gamma} = \frac{8}{10}$$

$$\epsilon \varphi \hat{\Gamma} = \frac{6}{8}$$

$$\sigma \varphi \hat{\Gamma} = \frac{8}{6}$$

## Ασκηση 2

Να βρεθούν οι τριγωνομετρικοί αριθμοί

των γωνιών  $1140^\circ$  και  $\frac{49\pi}{6}$

και στη συνέχεια να βρεθούν τα προσήματα

των τριγωνομετρικών αριθμών των γωνιών

$110^\circ$  και  $\frac{5\pi}{3}$  rad.

$$\rightarrow 1140 = 3 \cdot 360 + 60$$

$$\text{αρα } \eta\mu(1140) = \eta\mu 60 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\epsilon\varphi(1140) = \epsilon\varphi 60 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sigma\omega(1140) = \sigma\omega 60 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varsigma\varphi(1140) = \varsigma\varphi 60 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{49\pi}{6} = \frac{48\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} = 8\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{αρα } \eta\mu\left(\frac{49\pi}{6}\right) = \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\epsilon\varphi\left(\frac{49\pi}{6}\right) = \epsilon\varphi \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sigma\omega\left(\frac{49\pi}{6}\right) = \sigma\omega \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\varsigma\varphi\left(\frac{49\pi}{6}\right) = \varsigma\varphi \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3}$$

$\rightarrow$  Η γωνία  $110^\circ$  ανήκει στο 2ο τεταρτημόριο

αρα  $\eta\mu 110 > 0$ ,  $\sigma\omega 110 < 0$ ,  $\epsilon\varphi 110 < 0$ ,  $\varsigma\varphi 110 < 0$

$\rightarrow$  Η γωνία  $\frac{5\pi}{3} = 300^\circ$  ανήκει στο 4ο τεταρτημόριο

αρα  $\eta\mu \frac{5\pi}{3} < 0$ ,  $\sigma\omega \frac{5\pi}{3} > 0$ ,  $\epsilon\varphi \frac{5\pi}{3} < 0$ ,  $\varsigma\varphi \frac{5\pi}{3} < 0$ .

### Άσκηση 3

Να βρεθεί η μέγιστη και η ελάχιστη τιμή των παραστάσεων.

α)  $A = 3\eta\rho x - 4\sigma\omega y$

Είναι  $-1 \leq \eta\rho x \leq 1$

$\Leftrightarrow -3 \leq 3\eta\rho x \leq 3$

και  $-1 \leq \sigma\omega y \leq 1$

$\Leftrightarrow -4 \leq -4\sigma\omega y \leq 4$

$-4 \leq -4\sigma\omega y \leq 4$

⊕

$-7 \leq 3\eta\rho x - 4\sigma\omega y \leq 7$

$-7 \leq A \leq 7$

β)  $B = 5 - 3\eta\rho^2 x$

Είναι  $-1 \leq \eta\rho x \leq 1$

$\Leftrightarrow |\eta\rho x| \leq 1$

$|\eta\rho x|^2 \leq 1^2$

$0 \leq \eta\rho^2 x \leq 1$

$0 \geq -3\eta\rho^2 x \geq -3$

$5 \geq 5 - 3\eta\rho^2 x \geq 2$

Αρα

$2 \leq B \leq 5$

## Άσκηση 4

Δίνεται γωνία  $\omega$  ώστε  $\eta\rho\omega = \frac{5}{13}$

και  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \omega < \pi$

Να βρείτε  $\sigma\upsilon\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\psi\omega$ ,  $\sigma\varphi\omega$

Τυπίζω ότι  $\eta\rho^2\omega + \sigma\omega^2\omega = 1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^2 + \sigma\omega^2\omega = 1$

$$(\Rightarrow) \sigma\omega^2\omega = 1 - \frac{25}{169} \quad (\Rightarrow) \sigma\omega^2\omega = \frac{144}{169}$$

$$\text{αρα } \sigma\omega\omega = \frac{12}{13} \quad \text{ή} \quad \sigma\omega\omega = -\frac{12}{13}$$

οπου  $\omega \in 2^{\circ}$  τεταρτηγριο αρα  $\sigma\omega\omega < 0$

$$\sigma\omega\omega\omega \quad \sigma\omega\omega = -\frac{12}{13}$$

$$\text{Τωρα } \epsilon\psi\omega = \frac{\eta\rho\omega}{\sigma\omega\omega} = \frac{\frac{5}{13}}{-\frac{12}{13}} = -\frac{5}{12}$$

$$\sigma\varphi\omega = -\frac{12}{5}$$

## Άσκηση 5

Δίνεται γωνία  $\omega$  ώστε  $\pi < \omega < \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$$\text{και } 4 \epsilon\varphi\omega - 6 \sigma\varphi\omega + 5 = 0$$

Να βρούμε τους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς της γωνίας  $\omega$ .

$$\text{Επειδή } \epsilon\varphi\omega \cdot \sigma\varphi\omega = 1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \sigma\varphi\omega = \frac{1}{\epsilon\varphi\omega}$$

$$\text{αρα } 4 \epsilon\varphi\omega - 6 \frac{1}{\epsilon\varphi\omega} + 5 = 0$$

$$\text{Θέτω } \epsilon\varphi\omega = t \quad \text{αρα } 4t - 6 \frac{1}{t} + 5 = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) 4t^2 + 5t - 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 + 16 \cdot 6$$

$$\Delta = 121$$

$$t = \frac{-5 \pm 11}{8}$$

$$\begin{cases} t = \frac{3}{4} & (\Rightarrow) \epsilon\varphi\omega = \frac{3}{4} \\ t = -2 & (\Rightarrow) \epsilon\varphi\omega = -2 \end{cases}$$

ομως η γωνία  $\omega \in \text{3o τεταρτηριο}$

$$\text{οπωυ εκει } \epsilon\varphi\omega > 0 \quad \text{αρα } \epsilon\varphi\omega = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Sigma w_{enw} \quad \sigma \psi w = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$T_{\text{upa}} \quad \sigma w^2 w = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon \psi^2 w} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \sigma w^2 w = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2}$$

$$\sigma w^2 w = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{16}{9}} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \sigma w^2 w = \frac{1}{\frac{25}{9}} = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \sigma w w = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{и} \quad \sigma w w = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Delta \epsilon \kappa \tau o, \text{ то } \sigma w w = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{опнл} \quad \epsilon \psi w = \frac{\eta \mu w}{\sigma w w} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\eta \mu w}{-\frac{3}{5}}$$

$$(\Rightarrow) -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \eta \mu w \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \eta \mu w = -\frac{9}{20}$$

## Άσκηση 6

Αν ισχύει ότι  $3\eta\mu\theta + 4\sigma\omega\theta = 5$   
να υπολογιστεί η παράσταση

$$A = 5\sigma\omega\theta - 4\epsilon\psi\theta$$

Έστω  $3\eta\mu\theta = 5 - 4\sigma\omega\theta \quad (\Rightarrow) \eta\mu\theta = \frac{5 - 4\sigma\omega\theta}{3}$

Επίσης  $\eta\mu^2\theta + \sigma\omega^2\theta = 1$

$$(\Rightarrow) \left( \frac{5 - 4\sigma\omega\theta}{3} \right)^2 + \sigma\omega^2\theta = 1$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \frac{(5 - 4\sigma\omega\theta)^2}{9} + \sigma\omega^2\theta = 1$$

$$(\Rightarrow) 25 - 40\sigma\omega\theta + 16\sigma\omega^2\theta + 9\sigma\omega^2\theta = 9$$

$$25\sigma\omega^2\theta - 40\sigma\omega\theta + 16 = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) (5\sigma\omega\theta - 4)^2 = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) 5\sigma\omega\theta - 4 = 0$$

$$\sigma\omega\theta = \frac{4}{5}$$

Επίσης  $3\eta\mu\theta + 4\sigma\omega\theta = 5$

$$3\eta\mu\theta + 4 \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 5$$

$$(\Rightarrow) 3\eta\mu\theta + \frac{16}{5} = 5$$

Άρα  $A = 5 \cdot \frac{4}{5} - 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 1$

$$(\Rightarrow) \eta\mu\theta = \frac{3}{5} \quad (\Rightarrow) \epsilon\psi\theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

## Άσκηση 7

- α) Να εξεταστεί, αν υπάρχουν τιμές του  $x$  για τις οποίες ισχύει συγχρόνως ότι  $\eta\rho x = \frac{2}{3}$  και  $\sigma\omega x = \frac{1}{3}$

Εστω ότι υπάρχει τέτοια γωνία  $x$ .

$$\text{Τότε } \eta\rho^2 x + \sigma\omega^2 x = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \frac{5}{9} = 1 \quad \text{Απορροή!}$$

- β) Να βρεθεί το  $k$  ώστε να υπάρχει γωνία  $\omega$  και να ισχύει ότι

$$\eta\rho\omega = \frac{k}{k+2} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\omega\omega = \frac{k+1}{k+2}$$

$$\text{Πρέπει } \eta\rho^2\omega + \sigma\omega^2\omega = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \left(\frac{k}{k+2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k+1}{k+2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \frac{k^2}{(k+2)^2} + \frac{(k+1)^2}{(k+2)^2} = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) k^2 + \cancel{k^2} + 2k + 1 = \cancel{k^2} + 4k + 4$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) k^2 - 2k - 3 = 0$$

$$\boxed{k=3}$$

$$\boxed{k=-1}$$

## Άσκηση 8

Να αποδειχθούν οι παρακάτω ισότητες

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos x} + \frac{\eta \rho^2 x}{1 + \sigma \eta x} = 1 - \eta \rho x \sigma \eta x$$

$$\text{Είναι} \quad \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \frac{\eta \rho x}{\sigma \eta x}} + \frac{\eta \rho^2 x}{1 + \frac{\sigma \eta x}{\eta \rho x}} = 1 - \eta \rho x \sigma \eta x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sigma \eta x + \eta \rho x}}{\sigma \eta x} + \frac{\frac{\eta \rho^2 x}{\eta \rho x + \sigma \eta x}}{\eta \rho x} = 1 - \eta \rho x \sigma \eta x$$

$$\frac{\sin^3 x}{\sigma \eta x + \eta \rho x} + \frac{\eta \rho^3 x}{\eta \rho x + \sigma \eta x} = 1 - \eta \rho x \sigma \eta x$$

$$\frac{\sigma \eta^3 x + \eta \rho^3 x}{\sigma \eta x + \eta \rho x} = 1 - \eta \rho x \sigma \eta x$$

$$\frac{(\cancel{\sigma \eta x + \eta \rho x})(\sin^2 x - \sigma \eta x \eta \rho x + \eta \rho^2 x)}{\cancel{\sigma \eta x + \eta \rho x}} = 1 - \eta \rho x \sigma \eta x$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \eta \rho x \sigma \eta x = 1 - \eta \rho x \sigma \eta x$$

## Άσκηση 9

Να αποδειχθούν οι ανισότητες

$$\textcircled{a} \quad (\eta \rho x + \sigma \omega x)^2 \leq 2$$

$$\text{Είναι} \quad \eta \rho^2 x + \sigma \omega^2 x + 2 \eta \rho x \sigma \omega x \leq 2$$

$$1 + 2 \eta \rho x \sigma \omega x \leq 2$$

$$2 \eta \rho x \sigma \omega x \leq 1$$

$$2 \eta \rho x \sigma \omega x \leq \eta \rho^2 x + \sigma \omega^2 x$$

$$0 \leq \eta \rho^2 x - 2 \eta \rho x \sigma \omega x + \sigma \omega^2 x$$

$$0 \leq (\eta \rho x - \sigma \omega x)^2$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad -5 \leq 3 \eta \rho x + 4 \sigma \omega x \leq 5$$

$$|3 \eta \rho x + 4 \sigma \omega x| \leq 5$$

$$(3 \eta \rho x + 4 \sigma \omega x)^2 \leq 25$$

$$9 \eta \rho^2 x + 24 \eta \rho x \sigma \omega x + 16 \sigma \omega^2 x \leq 25$$

$$9(1 - \sigma \omega^2 x) + 24 \eta \rho x \sigma \omega x + 16(1 - \eta \rho^2 x) \leq 25$$

$$9 - 9 \sigma \omega^2 x + 24 \eta \rho x \sigma \omega x + 16 - 16 \eta \rho^2 x \leq 25$$

$$9 \sigma \omega^2 x + 16 \eta \rho^2 x - 24 \eta \rho x \sigma \omega x \geq 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) (\rho \sigma \omega x - 4 \eta \rho x)^2 \geq 0$$

## Άσκηση 10

Να υπολογιστεί η παράσταση

$$A = \frac{\eta\mu(24\eta - \theta) \cdot \sigma\omega(37\eta - \theta) \cdot \epsilon\psi(15\eta + \theta) \cdot \sigma\psi\left(\frac{21\eta}{2} - \theta\right)}{\eta\mu\left(\frac{17\eta}{2} + \theta\right) \cdot \sigma\omega\left(\frac{23\eta}{2} - \theta\right) \cdot \epsilon\psi\left(\frac{27\eta}{2} + \theta\right) \epsilon\psi(\theta - 12\eta)}$$

$$\cdot \eta\mu(24\eta - \theta) = \eta\mu\theta$$

$$\cdot \sigma\omega(37\eta - \theta) = \sigma\omega(36\eta + \eta - \theta) = \sigma\omega(\eta - \theta) = -\sigma\omega\theta$$

$$\cdot \epsilon\psi(15\eta + \theta) = \epsilon\psi(14\eta + \eta + \theta) = \epsilon\psi(\eta + \theta) = \epsilon\psi\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \sigma\psi\left(\frac{21\eta}{2} - \theta\right) &= \sigma\psi\left(\frac{20\eta}{2} + \frac{\eta}{2} - \theta\right) = \sigma\psi\left(10\eta + \frac{\eta}{2} - \theta\right) = \\ &= \sigma\psi\left(\frac{\eta}{2} - \theta\right) = \epsilon\psi\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \eta\mu\left(\frac{17\eta}{2} + \theta\right) &= \eta\mu\left(\frac{16\eta}{2} + \frac{\eta}{2} + \theta\right) = \eta\mu\left(8\eta + \frac{\eta}{2} + \theta\right) = \\ &= \eta\mu\left(\frac{\eta}{2} + \theta\right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{23\eta}{2} - \theta\right) &= \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{22\eta}{2} + \frac{\eta}{2} - \theta\right) = \sigma\omega\left(11\eta + \frac{\eta}{2} - \theta\right) = \\ &= \sigma\omega\left(10\eta + \eta + \frac{\eta}{2} - \theta\right) = \sigma\omega\left(\eta + \frac{\eta}{2} - \theta\right) = -\sigma\omega\left(\frac{\eta}{2} - \theta\right) = \\ &= -\eta\mu\theta. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cdot \sigma\varphi\left(\frac{27n}{2} + \theta\right) &= \sigma\varphi\left(\frac{26n}{2} + \frac{n}{2} + \theta\right) = \sigma\varphi\left(13n + \frac{n}{2} + \theta\right) \\
 &= \sigma\varphi\left(12n + n + \frac{n}{2} + \theta\right) = \sigma\varphi\left(n + \frac{n}{2} + \theta\right) = \sigma\varphi\left(\frac{n}{2} + \theta\right) = -\varepsilon\varphi\theta \\
 \cdot \varepsilon\varphi(\theta - 12n) &= -\varepsilon\varphi(12n - \theta) = -\varepsilon\varphi(-\theta) = \varepsilon\varphi\theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Apra } A = \frac{(-n\mu\theta)(-\sigma\omega\theta)\varepsilon\varphi\theta\varepsilon\varphi\theta}{\sigma\omega\theta(-n\mu\theta)(-\varepsilon\varphi\theta)\varepsilon\varphi\theta} = 1.$$

## Άσκηση 11

Να αποδειχθούν οι ωρομυτι.

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \eta \rho^2 \left( \frac{5\eta}{6} - \omega \right) + \eta \rho^2 \left( \frac{\eta}{3} - \omega \right) = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Είναι } \eta \rho \left( \frac{5\eta}{6} - \omega \right) &= \eta \rho \left( \frac{6\eta}{6} - \frac{\eta}{6} - \omega \right) = \eta \rho \left( \eta - \frac{\eta}{6} - \omega \right) \\ &= \eta \rho \left( \eta - \left( \frac{\eta}{6} + \omega \right) \right) = \eta \rho \left( \frac{\eta}{6} + \omega \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \eta \rho^2 \left( \frac{\eta}{6} + \omega \right) + \eta \rho^2 \left( \frac{\eta}{3} - \omega \right) = 1$$

$$\text{Παρατηρώ ότι } \left( \frac{\eta}{6} + \omega \right) + \left( \frac{\eta}{3} - \omega \right) = \frac{\eta}{2}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \eta \rho^2 \left( \frac{\eta}{2} - \left( \frac{\eta}{3} - \omega \right) \right) + \eta \rho^2 \left( \frac{\eta}{3} - \omega \right) = 1.$$

$$\sigma \omega^2 \left( \frac{\eta}{3} - \omega \right) + \eta \rho^2 \left( \frac{\eta}{3} - \omega \right) = 1.$$

$$1 = 1.$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \text{Αν } A, B, \Gamma \text{ γωνίες τριγώνου τότε } \sigma \omega \frac{A}{2} = \eta \rho \frac{B+\Gamma}{2}$$

$$\text{Γνωρίζω ότι } A+B+\Gamma=180 \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B+\Gamma}{2} = 90 \Leftrightarrow \frac{B+\Gamma}{2} = 90 - \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\text{άρα } \sigma \omega \frac{A}{2} = \eta \rho \left( 90 - \frac{A}{2} \right) \Leftrightarrow \sigma \omega \frac{A}{2} = \sigma \omega \frac{A}{2}.$$

## Άσκηση 12

Να γίνει η γραφική παράσταση  
των συναρτήσεων

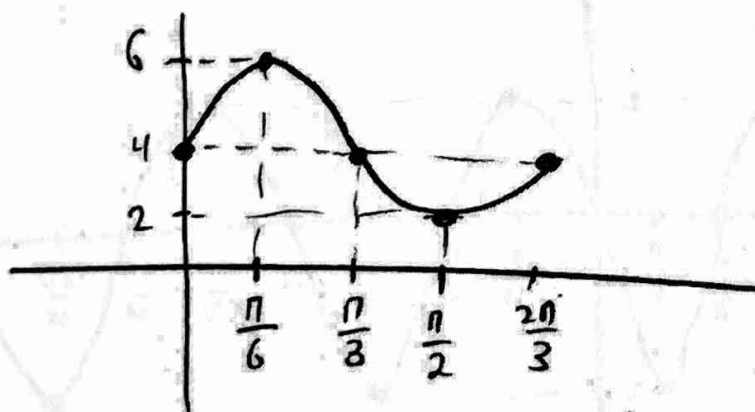
α)  $f(x) = 4 + 2\eta\mu 3x$  ,  $x \in [0, \frac{2\pi}{3}]$

Περίοδος:  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

Μαx :  $|p| + c = |2| + 4 = 2 + 4 = 6$

Μιn :  $-|p| + c = -|2| + 4 = 2$

|               |   |         |         |          |          |
|---------------|---|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| $3x$          | 0 | $\pi/2$ | $\pi$   | $3\pi/2$ | $2\pi$   |
| $x$           | 0 | $\pi/6$ | $\pi/3$ | $\pi/2$  | $2\pi/3$ |
| $\eta\mu 3x$  | 0 | 1       | 0       | -1       | 0        |
| $2\eta\mu 3x$ | 0 | 2       | 0       | -2       | 0        |
| $f(x)$        | 4 | 6       | 4       | 2        | 4        |

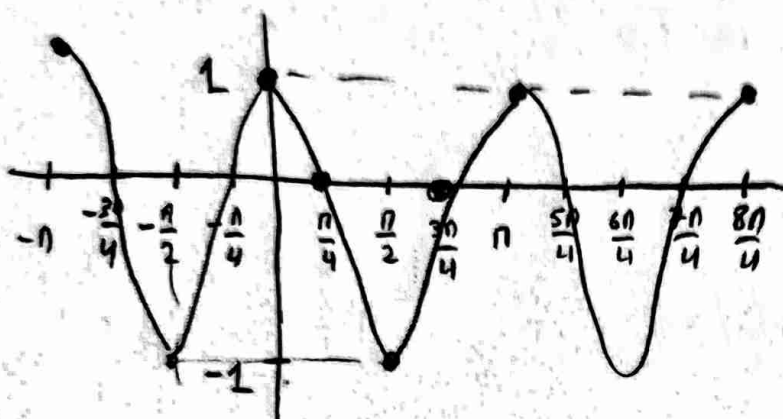


β)  $g(x) = \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  στο  $[-\pi, 2\pi]$

Θαρω τη συνάρτηση  $h(x) = \sin 2x$

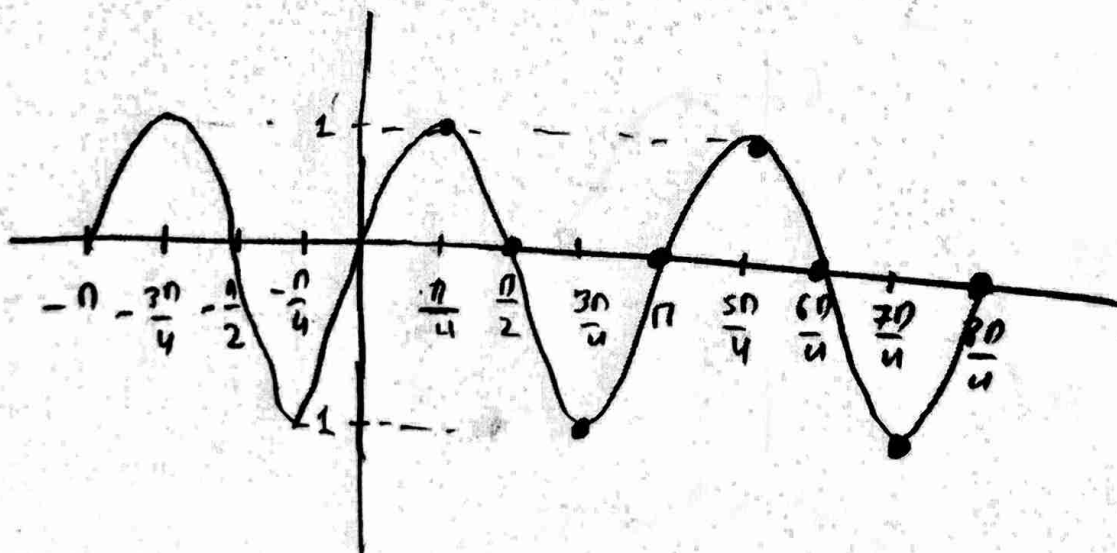
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

Ενώσω  $-1 \leq \sin 2x \leq 1$  άρα  $-1 \leq h(x) \leq 1$



|           |   |                 |                 |                  |        |
|-----------|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|
| $2x$      | 0 | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | $\pi$           | $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ | $2\pi$ |
| $x$       | 0 | $\frac{\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ | $\pi$  |
| $\sin 2x$ | 0 | 1               | 0               | -1               | 0      |
| $h(x)$    | 0 | 1               | 0               | -1               | 0      |

Συνεπώς η γραφική παράσταση της  $g(x)$  είναι μετατόνισμα κατά  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  δεξιά.



extra

$$f(x) = 3np2x + 1$$

$$\bullet T = \frac{2n}{w} = \frac{2n}{2} = n$$

$$\bullet -1 \leq np2x \leq 1$$

$$-3 \leq 3np2x \leq 3$$

$$-2 \leq 3np2x + 1 \leq 4$$

$$-2 \leq f(x) \leq 4$$

↓

min

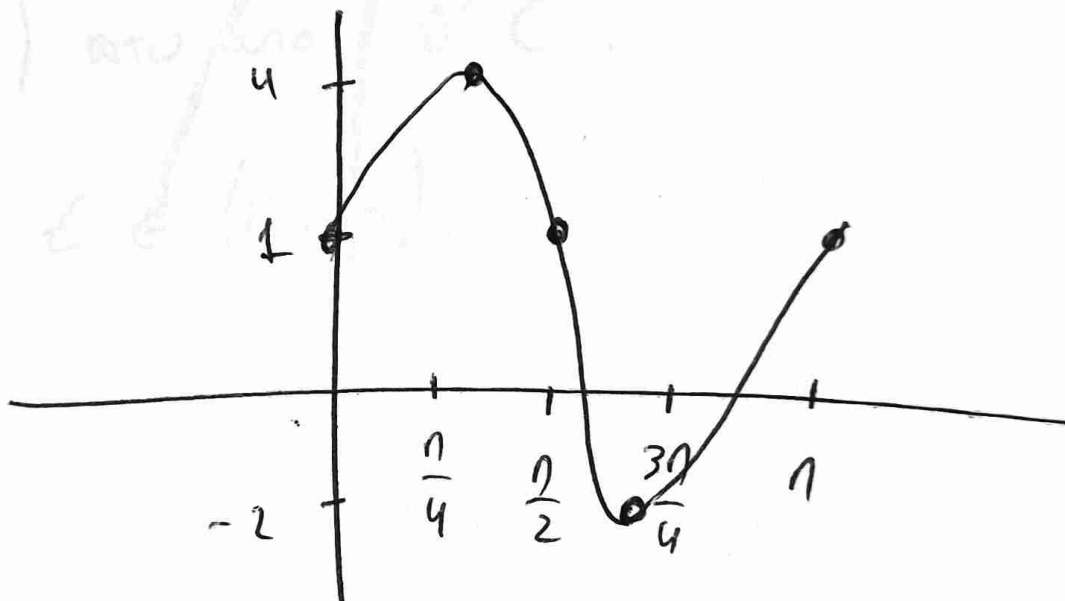
↓

max

Συντομή τροιά

h

|            |   |               |               |               |       |
|------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| $2x$       | 0 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\pi$ |
| $\eta 2x$  | 0 | 1             | 0             | -1            | 0     |
| $3\eta 2x$ | 0 | 3             | 0             | -3            | 0     |
| $f(x)$     | 1 | 4             | 1             | -2            | 1     |



## Άσκηση 17

Να λυθούν οι τριγωνομετρικές εξισώσεις.

α)  $\eta \mu x = \frac{1}{2}$

Είναι  $\eta \mu x = \eta \mu \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}}$$

β)  $3\eta \mu x - 5 = 0$

Είναι  $\eta \mu x = \frac{5}{3}$  Αδυνατείται αφού  $-1 \leq \eta \mu x \leq 1$

γ)  $\sigma \omega \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sigma \omega \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$

Είναι  $\sigma \omega \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sigma \omega \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$\cancel{x} - \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\pi + \cancel{x} + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \vee \quad x - \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\pi - x - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Αδυνατεί!

$$2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\boxed{x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{24}}$$

$$\textcircled{\delta} \quad \sigma\psi\left(x - \frac{n}{4}\right) + \sigma\psi x = 0$$

$$\text{Είμαι} \quad \sigma\psi\left(x - \frac{n}{4}\right) = -\sigma\psi x$$

$$\sigma\psi\left(x - \frac{n}{4}\right) = \sigma\psi(-x)$$

$$x - \frac{n}{4} = kn - x$$

$$2x = kn + \frac{n}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{kn}{2} + \frac{n}{8}}$$

$$\textcircled{\varepsilon} \quad \sigma w(2x) + \sigma w\left(x - \frac{n}{3}\right) = 0$$

$$\sigma w(2x) = -\sigma w\left(x - \frac{n}{3}\right)$$

$$\sigma w(2x) = \sigma w\left(n - x + \frac{n}{3}\right)$$

$$2x = 2kn + n - x + \frac{n}{3}$$

$$\therefore 2x = 2kn - n + x - \frac{n}{3}$$

$$3x = 2kn + \frac{4n}{3}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2kn - \frac{4n}{3}}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{2kn}{3} + \frac{4n}{9}}$$

$$(3) \quad \eta \mu \left( 2x - \frac{\eta}{4} \right) + \sigma w \left( \frac{\eta}{4} + x \right) = 0$$

$$\text{Given } \sigma w \left( \frac{\eta}{4} + x \right) = -\eta \mu \left( 2x - \frac{\eta}{4} \right)$$

$$\sigma w \left( \frac{\eta}{4} + x \right) = \eta \mu \left( \frac{\eta}{4} - 2x \right)$$

$$\sigma w \left( \frac{\eta}{4} + x \right) = \sigma w \left( \frac{\eta}{2} - \frac{\eta}{4} + 2x \right)$$

$$\sigma w \left( \frac{\eta}{4} + x \right) = \sigma w \left( \frac{\eta}{4} + 2x \right)$$

$$\frac{\eta}{4} + x = 2\kappa\eta + \frac{\eta}{4} + 2x \quad \vee \quad \frac{\eta}{4} + x = 2\kappa\eta - \frac{\eta}{4} - 2x$$

$$-x = 2\kappa\eta$$

$$\boxed{x = -2\kappa\eta}$$

$$3x = 2\kappa\eta - \frac{\eta}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{2\kappa\eta}{3} - \frac{\eta}{6}}$$

$$(4) \quad 2\eta\mu x \sigma w x - \frac{1}{2} = 2\sigma w x - \eta\mu x$$

$$2\eta\mu x \sigma w x - 2\sigma w x = 1 - \eta\mu x$$

$$2\sigma w x (\eta\mu x - 1) + \eta\mu x - 1 = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$(\eta\mu x - 1)(2\sigma w x + 1) = 0$$

$$\eta\mu x = 1$$

$$\boxed{x = 2\kappa\eta + \frac{\eta}{2}}$$

$\vee$

$$\sigma w x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2\kappa\eta \pm \frac{2\eta}{3}}$$

$$\textcircled{\theta} \quad \eta\rho x \cdot c\varphi x = 1 + \sigma\omega x + \frac{1}{\sigma\omega x}, \quad \sigma\omega x \neq 0$$

$$\text{Είνα} \quad \sigma\omega x \eta\rho x \varepsilon\varphi x = \sigma\omega x + \sigma\omega^2 x + 1$$

$$\sigma\omega x \eta\rho x \frac{\eta\rho x}{\sigma\omega x} = \sigma\omega x + \sigma\omega^2 x + 1$$

$$\eta\rho^2 x = \sigma\omega x + \sigma\omega^2 x + 1 \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$1 - \sigma\omega x^2 x = \sigma\omega x + \sigma\omega^2 x + 1$$

$$0 = 2\sigma\omega^2 x + \sigma\omega x \quad (\Rightarrow \sigma\omega x (2\sigma\omega x + 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma\omega x = 0$$

απορ/ται

$$2\sigma\omega x + 1 = 0$$

$$\sigma\omega x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2\kappa\eta \pm \frac{2\rho}{3}}$$

$$\textcircled{i} \quad \eta\rho x - \sqrt{3} \sigma\omega x = 0$$

Εστω οτι  $\eta\rho x = 0$  τότε  $\sigma\omega x = 0$  που είναι άτολο!

Αρα  $\eta\rho x \neq 0$

$$\text{Συνεπ} \quad 1 - \sqrt{3} \sigma\varphi x = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \sigma\varphi x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \kappa\eta + \frac{\rho}{3}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 4 \sigma \omega^2 x + 8 \eta \rho x - 7 = 0$$

$$\text{Είνα} \quad 4(1 - \eta \rho^2 x) + 8 \eta \rho x - 7 = 0$$

$$4 - 4 \eta \rho^2 x + 8 \eta \rho x - 7 = 0$$

$$-4 \eta \rho^2 x + 8 \eta \rho x - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{ΘΕΤΩ} \quad \eta \rho x = t \quad \text{α} \rho \alpha \quad -4t^2 + 8t - 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 64 - 48 = 16$$

$$t = \frac{-8 \pm 4}{-8} \quad \begin{cases} t = \frac{1}{2} \\ t = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{α} \rho \alpha \quad \eta \rho x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{η} \quad \eta \rho x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2\pi n + \frac{5\pi}{6}}$$

ΑΓΟΝΑ!

# Προβολή

Να ληθού η εφίσταση

$$\varepsilon\varphi x = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{στο } [-\pi, 2\pi]$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi x = \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$-\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

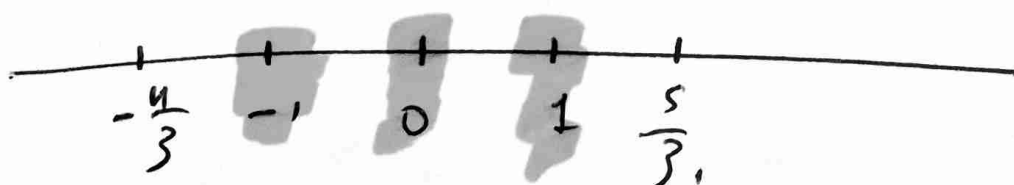
$$-\pi \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2\pi$$

$$-1 \leq k + \frac{1}{3} \leq 2$$

$$-3 \leq 3k + 1 \leq 6$$

$$-4 \leq 3k \leq 5$$

$$-\frac{4}{3} \leq k \leq \frac{5}{3} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$$\underline{k=0}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\underline{k=L}$$

$$x = \pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$\underline{k=-1}$$

$$x = -\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$