

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{AB}{A} &= \frac{A}{B} \\ \frac{AB}{B} &= \frac{A}{B} \\ \frac{AB}{H} &= \frac{A}{\Upsilon} \frac{K}{B} \quad , \quad \omega = \frac{A}{B} \\ \Sigma & \\ \Sigma &= \frac{\Pi}{\Upsilon} \frac{K}{B} \quad , \quad \omega = \frac{AB}{B} \\ \frac{E}{E} &= \frac{A}{\Pi} \frac{K}{K} \quad , \quad \omega = \frac{A}{AB} \\ \Sigma & \\ \Sigma &= \frac{\Pi}{A} \frac{K}{K} \quad , \quad \omega = \frac{AB}{A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Oxy \\ M(x,y) \\ M \\ OM \\ OM = \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x\hat{O}y \\ \hat{y} \\ y \\ O \\ M(x,y) \\ A(x,0) \\ B(0,y) \end{aligned} \quad x$$

$$\begin{aligned} y\{\cdot \\ \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{H}{\omega} \\ \omega = \frac{AM}{OM} = \frac{y}{\rho} \\ \Sigma \\ \omega = \frac{BM}{OM} = \frac{x}{\rho} \\ \frac{E}{\omega} \\ \omega = \frac{AM}{BM} = \frac{y}{x} \quad , \quad x \neq 0 \\ \Sigma \\ \omega = \frac{BM}{AM} = \frac{x}{y} \quad . \quad y \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M}{\frac{1}{360}} \\ \frac{1}{360} \\ (60') \\ (60'') \\ \frac{A}{1rad} \\ \Theta \quad \Sigma \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{ΒΑΣΙΚΕΣ ΓΩΝΙΕΣ} \\ \text{1}^{\circ} \quad \text{T} \quad \Sigma \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{M} \\ \text{A} \\ \Sigma \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 30 \\ \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 45 \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ \frac{\pi}{3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 90 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 180 \\ \pi \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 270 \\ \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 360 \\ 2\pi \end{array} \\ \omega \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad 0 \\ \omega \quad 1 \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\ \omega \quad 0 \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad 1 \quad \sqrt{3} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \omega \quad \sqrt{3} \quad 1 \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{T} \\ \text{K} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
120 \\
130 \\
135 \\
495 \\
480 \\
510 \\
840 \\
1935 \\
-45 \\
-30 \\
-60 \\
330 \\
300 \\
315 \\
1020 \\
1395 \\
210 \\
240 \\
225 \\
270 \\
600 \\
945 \\
1680 \\
-120 \\
40+ \\
140- \\
250 \\
50: \\
70+ \\
130: \\
110 \\
45: \\
135-^2 \\
225 \\
255+^2 \\
145 \\
2330+^2 \\
240 \\
(\pi-x)- \\
x= \\
0 \\
^2(\pi+x)+^2 \\
(\pi-x)= \\
1 \\
\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right) \cdot \\
(\pi+x)= \\
1 \\
^2(\pi-x)+^2 \\
(-x)= \\
1 \\
AB \\
(A+B)= \\
(B+)= \\
(\pi-A) \\
(\pi--A)= \\
\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-B\right) \\
(A+B)= \\
\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\
AB \\
(A-B)= \\
\left(+\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\
f: \\
D_f \rightarrow \\
R \\
T \\
T \in \\
D_f \\
x+ \\
T \in \\
D_f \\
x- \\
T \in \\
D_f \\
f(x)= \\
f(x+ \\
T)= \\
f(x- \\
T) \\
x \in \\
D_f \\
\mathbf{H} \\
f(x)= \\
x \\
f(x)= \\
x_i \\
f \\
R \\
f \\
[-1,1] \\
T= \\
2\pi \\
[0,2\pi] \\
\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right],\left[\frac{3\pi}{2},2\pi\right] \\
\left[\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{3\pi}{2}\right] \\
x=
\end{array}$$