...η άσχηση που είχαμε για το σπίτι.

- 1) Να υπολογίσετε τους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς των γωνιών: 1125° , 1860° , $\frac{25\pi}{3}$, $\frac{61\pi}{6}$.
- 2) Να επαληθεύσετε τις ισότητες:
 α) συν60°=συν²30° ημ²30°
 β) ημ60°=2ημ30°·συν30°

3) Να δειχθεί ότι: $\frac{\eta \mu 45^{\circ} - \eta \mu 30^{\circ}}{\sigma \nu 45^{\circ} + \sigma \nu 60^{\circ}} = 3-2\sqrt{2}.$

1)
$$1125^\circ = 3.360 + 45^\circ$$
 apa $n\mu 1125^\circ = n\mu 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$n\mu 1125^\circ = n\mu 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
 $ouv 1125^\circ = ouv 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
 $eq 1125^\circ = eq 45^\circ = 1$
 $σq 1125^\circ = σqx = 1$

$$1860^{\circ} = 5.860^{\circ} + 60^{\circ}$$
 à ea nul $860^{\circ} = n\mu 60^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$n\mu 1860 = n\mu 60 = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$\epsilon \nu 1860 = \epsilon \nu 60 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\epsilon \rho 1860 = \frac{3}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sigma \varphi (860^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{25\pi}{3} = \frac{25 \cdot 2\pi}{3 \cdot 2} \quad (\pi \circ \lambda) = (\pi$$

$$\frac{61\pi}{6} = \frac{61 \cdot 2\pi}{6 \cdot 2} \quad (\text{no} \times \text{Non} \times \text{Noriologic}) \quad \text{for } 2\pi$$

$$= \frac{61}{12} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{60 + 1}{12} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{60}{12} \cdot 2\pi + \frac{1}{12} \times \pi$$

$$= \frac{5 \cdot 2\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{aga or } \text{Terf. } \text{ agrifusi } \text{ for } \text{first } \text{is } \text{for } \text{first } \text{Term } \text{Term } \text{agrifusis}$$

$$\text{The } \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \text{for } \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{13}{3}, \quad \text{for } \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{13}{3}.$$

2)
$$\sigma u v 60^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $n \mu 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sigma u v 30^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ onote avtikation: $n \mu 60^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

a)
$$\frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 now is $\chi \circ H$.

$$\beta) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{Z} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{now region}.$$

$$\frac{3}{2}$$
 $\frac{12}{2}$ $\frac{12}{2}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} - 1)(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} = \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{1} = \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{1} = \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{1}$$

Άλγεβρα Β' Λυκείου

3.2 - Βασικές τριγωνομετρικές ταυτότητες

$$\eta \mu^2 x + \sigma \cup \nu^2 x = 1$$

Προσοχή!
$$ημ2x = (ημx)2$$

$$\varepsilon \varphi \omega = \frac{\eta \mu \omega}{\sigma \cup \nu \omega}$$

$$\sigma\varphi\omega = \frac{\sigma \cup \nu\omega}{\eta\mu\omega}$$

$$εφω \cdot σφω = 1$$

Αν ημω = $\frac{5}{13}$ και 90° < ω < 180°, να βρεθούν οι άλλοι τριγωνομετρικοί αριθμοί της γωνίας ω.

Από την ταυτότητα $ημ^2ω + συν^2ω = 1$ προκύπτει ότι $συν^2ω = 1 - ημ^2ω$.

Αντικαθιστούμε το ημω με $\frac{5}{13}$ και έχουμε:

$$\sigma \upsilon v^2 \omega = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{25}{169} = \frac{169 - 25}{169} = \frac{144}{169}.$$

Επειδή $90^{\circ} < \omega < 180^{\circ}$, είναι συνω < 0, οπότε έχουμε:

$$\sigma \upsilon \upsilon \omega = -\sqrt{\frac{144}{169}} = -\frac{12}{13}$$

Α' ΟΜΑΔΑΣ

1. Αν ημ $x = \frac{3}{5}$ και $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$, να βρείτε τους άλλους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς της γωνίας x rad.

2. Αν συν $\mathbf{x} = -\frac{2}{3}$ και $\pi < \mathbf{x} < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, να βρείτε τους άλλους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς της γωνίας \mathbf{x} rad.

Atto the revisition when
$$+60000 = 1$$
 $\div \times 0$:

 $n\mu^2\omega + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow n\mu^2\omega = 1 - \frac{4}{9} \Leftrightarrow n\mu^2\omega = \frac{9-4}{9}$
 $\Leftrightarrow n\mu^2\omega = \frac{5}{9} \Leftrightarrow n\mu\omega = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}}$

ETHERON IN Jurvia Briefer oro

 $3^2 = \frac{3^2}{3^2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{3^2}$

Reacher to $11 - 11$, $n\mu\omega = -\frac{15}{3}$

3. Αν εφ $x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ και $\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi$, να βρείτε τους άλλους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς της γωνίας x rad.

$$t\varphi x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \qquad \frac{\eta \mu x}{\sigma v v x} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Leftrightarrow \eta \mu x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sigma v v x$$

$$n\mu x + \sigma u v^{2} x = 1 \iff \frac{3}{9} \sigma u v^{2} x + \sigma u v^{2} x = 1 \iff (\frac{3}{9} + 1) \sigma u v^{2} x = 1 \iff \frac{12}{9} \sigma u v^{2} x = \frac{3}{4} \iff \frac{12}{9} \sigma u v^{2} x = \frac{3}{4} \iff \sigma u v x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad (\text{Keasignaphe to } 1 + 1) \text{ Keatin}$$

$$\pi \lambda \text{Eupa tus furias Qtave the }$$

$$4^{\circ} = \text{Tetaprophicosio}$$

$$aea \quad n\mu x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{3}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{YW}}$$
 $\sigma_{\text{QX}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = -\sqrt{3}$

4. Αν σφ $x = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ και $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, να βρείτε τους άλλους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς της γωνίας x rad.

$$\frac{n\mu x}{\sigma u v x} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \Leftrightarrow n\mu x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \sigma u v x$$

$$n\mu^{2}x + \sigma uv^{2}x = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \sigma uv^{2}x + \sigma uv^{2}x = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{9}{4} \sigma uv^{2}x = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{9}{4} \sigma uv^{2}x = \frac{4}{9} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sigma uv^{2}x = \frac{4}{9} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sigma uv^{2}x = \frac{4}{9} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sigma uv^{2}x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$aeoc$$
 $n\mu x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

5. Αν σφ
$$x = -2$$
 και $\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi$, να υπολογίσετε την τιμή της παράστασης $\frac{2\eta \mu x \sigma \upsilon v x}{1 + \sigma \upsilon v x}$.

$$\sigma \varphi x = -2$$
. $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sigma v x}{n \mu x} = -2 \Leftrightarrow \sigma v x = -2n \mu x$

$$n\mu^{2}x + \sigma uv^{2}x = 1 \Leftrightarrow n\mu^{2}x + (2n\mu x)^{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow n\mu^{2}x + 4n\mu^{2}x = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5n\mu^{2}x = 1 \Leftrightarrow n\mu^{2}x = \frac{1}{5} \Leftrightarrow n\mu x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\text{(1): } \sigma uvx = -2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\text{(1): } \sigma uvx = -2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\text{(2): } \sigma uvx = -2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\text{(3): } \sigma uvx = -2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\frac{2n\mu \times 60v \times}{1 + 6v \times x} = \frac{2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}}{1 + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = \frac{-\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{5 + 2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = -\frac{4}{5 + 2\sqrt{5}}$$

- 6. Να εξετάσετε αν υπάρχουν τιμές του x για τις οποίες:
 - i) Να ισχύει συγχρόνως ημx = 0 και συνx = 0.
 - ii) Να ισχύει συγχρόνως ημχ = 1 και συνχ = 1.
 - iii) Να ισχύει συγχρόνως ημ $x = \frac{3}{5}$ και συν $x = \frac{4}{5}$.

i) Setw or unique
$$x : mpx = 0$$
, over 0 .

$$mp^2x + \sigma uv^2x = 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 + 0^2 = 1$$

arono

ii) Estwoil unapxel
$$x$$
: $x = 1$ \Leftrightarrow $1+1=1$ atomo

iti) řezw x:
$$n\mu x = \frac{3}{5}$$
 $\sigma u v x = \frac{4}{5}$

$$n\mu x + \sigma u v^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{25} + \frac{16}{25} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{25}{25} = 1$$
Tou rexiet apa μ roper va.

UTAPXEI.

i)
$$\frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{1+\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} = \frac{1-\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha}$$
 ii) $\sigma\upsilon\nu^4\alpha - \eta\mu^4\alpha = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - 1$

1)
$$\frac{n\mu\alpha}{1+\sigma u v\alpha} = \frac{1-\sigma u v\alpha}{n\mu\alpha} \Leftrightarrow n\mu^2\alpha = (1-\sigma u v\alpha)(1+\sigma u v\alpha) \Leftrightarrow n\mu^2\alpha = 1^2-\sigma u^2\alpha$$
 $\Leftrightarrow n\mu^2\alpha + \sigma u^2\alpha = 1$ now require against the to apolitic.

ii)
$$\epsilon u v \alpha - n \mu \alpha = (\epsilon u v \alpha)^2 - (n \mu^2 \alpha)^2 = (\epsilon u v \alpha)^2 - (n \mu^2 \alpha)^2 = (\epsilon u v \alpha)^2 - (n \mu^2 \alpha)^2 = (\epsilon u v \alpha)^2 - (1 - \epsilon u v \alpha)^2$$

$$= \epsilon u v \alpha - n \mu \alpha = \epsilon u v \alpha - (1 - \epsilon u v \alpha)^2$$

$$= \epsilon u v \alpha - 1 + \epsilon u v \alpha = 2\epsilon u v \alpha - 1$$

$$i) \ \frac{\eta\mu\theta}{1+\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta} + \frac{1+\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta}{\eta\mu\theta} = \frac{2}{\eta\mu\theta} \qquad ii) \ \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{1-\eta\mu x} + \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}{1+\eta\mu x} = \frac{2}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x}.$$

i)
$$\frac{n\mu\theta}{n\mu\theta} + \frac{1+\sigma\nu\theta}{n\mu\theta} = \frac{n\mu^2\theta + (1+\sigma\nu\theta)^2}{n\mu\theta (1+\sigma\nu\theta)} = \frac{n\mu^2\theta + (1+\sigma\nu\theta)}{n\mu\theta (1+\sigma\nu\theta)} = \frac{1+1+2\sigma\nu\theta}{n\mu\theta (1+\sigma\nu\theta)} = \frac{2}{n\mu\theta}$$

$$= \frac{1+1+2\sigma\nu\theta}{n\mu\theta (1+\sigma\nu\theta)} = \frac{2}{n\mu\theta (1+\sigma\nu\theta)} = \frac{2}{n\mu\theta}$$
ii) $\frac{1+n\mu\chi}{1-n\mu\chi} + \frac{1-n\mu\chi}{1+n\mu\chi} = \frac{\sigma\nu\chi\chi}{(1+n\mu\chi)+\sigma\nu\chi\chi} (1-n\mu\chi)}{(1-n\mu\chi)(1+n\mu\chi)} = \frac{\sigma\nu\chi\chi+\sigma\nu\chi\pi\mu\chi+\sigma\nu\chi-\sigma\nu\chi\pi\mu\chi}{1-n\mu^2\chi}$

$$= \frac{2\sigma\nu\chi}{\sigma\nu^2\chi} = \frac{2}{\sigma\nu\chi}$$

i)
$$\frac{\epsilon \varphi \alpha + \sigma \varphi \beta}{\epsilon \varphi \beta + \sigma \varphi \alpha} = \frac{\epsilon \varphi \alpha}{\epsilon \varphi \beta}$$

ii)
$$\epsilon \phi^2 \alpha - \eta \mu^2 \alpha = \epsilon \phi^2 \alpha \cdot \eta \mu^2 \alpha$$
.

i)
$$\frac{\epsilon \varphi \alpha + \sigma \varphi \beta}{\epsilon \varphi \beta} = \frac{\frac{n \mu \beta}{n \mu \alpha}}{\frac{n \mu \alpha}{n \mu \alpha}} + \frac{\frac{\sigma \nu \gamma \beta}{\sigma \nu \nu \alpha}}{\frac{n \mu \alpha}{n \mu \alpha}} = \frac{\frac{n \mu \beta \cdot \sigma \nu \nu \alpha}{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \nu \beta}}{\frac{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \gamma \beta}{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \beta}} = \frac{\frac{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \gamma \beta}{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \gamma \alpha}}{\frac{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \gamma \alpha}{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \gamma \beta}} = \frac{\frac{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \gamma \beta}{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \gamma \alpha}}{\frac{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \gamma \beta}{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \gamma \alpha}} = \frac{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \gamma \beta}{\frac{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \gamma \beta}{n \mu \alpha \cdot \sigma \nu \gamma \beta}}$$

Άσκηση για το σπίτι!!

i)
$$\frac{\sigma v v x}{1 - \varepsilon \phi x} + \frac{\eta \mu x}{1 - \sigma \phi x} = \eta \mu x + \sigma v v x$$
 ii) $(1 - \sigma v v x) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sigma v v x}\right) = \eta \mu x \cdot \varepsilon \phi x$

iii)
$$\frac{1}{\epsilon \phi x + \sigma \phi x} = \eta \mu x \cdot \sigma \upsilon v x$$
 iv) $\left(\frac{1}{\eta \mu x} - \eta \mu x\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sigma \upsilon v x} - \sigma \upsilon v x\right) = \eta \mu x \cdot \sigma \upsilon v x$.