

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\frac{\eta\mu\theta}{1+\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta} + \frac{1+\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta}{\eta\mu\theta} = \frac{2}{\eta\mu\theta}$

$$\frac{\eta\mu\theta}{1+\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta} + \frac{1+\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta}{\eta\mu\theta} =$$

$$\frac{\eta\mu^2\theta}{(\eta\mu\theta)^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1+1+2\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta}{(1+\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta)(\eta\mu\theta)} = \frac{2+2\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta}{(1+\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta)(\eta\mu\theta)} = \frac{2(1+\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta)}{(1+\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta)(\eta\mu\theta)} = \frac{2}{\eta\mu\theta}$$

N & $\lambda \omega \varepsilon$ n $\varepsilon \{i \in \omega : \omega\}$:

$$\frac{n\mu x}{1+6\omega x} + \frac{1+6\omega x}{n\mu x} = 2\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{2}{n\mu x} = 2\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu x = \eta\mu \frac{n}{4}$$

$$2\sqrt{2} \cdot \eta\mu x = 2 \quad (\#)$$

$$\eta\mu x = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad (\#)$$

$$\eta\mu x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (\#)$$

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

$$\eta \quad x = 2kn + n - \frac{n}{4}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

N & $\delta \varepsilon \{i \in \omega : \omega\}$ n $\varepsilon \{i \in \omega : \omega\}$ $f(x) = \frac{n\mu x}{1+6\omega x} + \frac{1+6\omega x}{n\mu x}$
είναι περιοδική.

Λύση: Αφ' οτι προηγούμενα είχαμε $\{x \in \omega : \omega\}$
ότι $f(x) = \frac{2}{n\mu x}$. $f(x+2n) = \frac{2}{n\mu(x+2n)} = \frac{2}{n\mu x} = f(x)$

$$f(x) = 2\sin 4x$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f_{\max} = 2, f_{\min} = -2$$

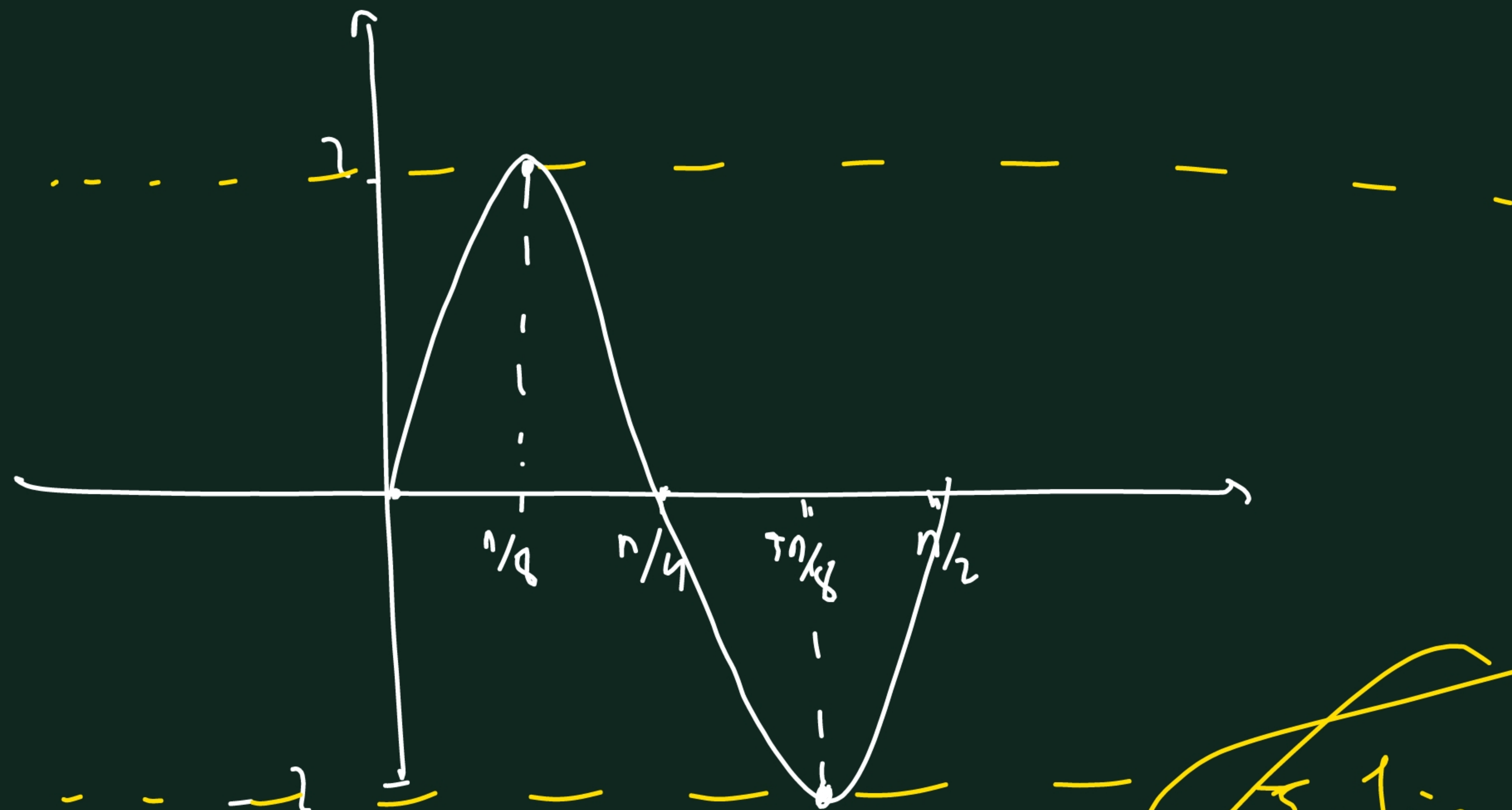
$$\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$\frac{\pi}{8}$

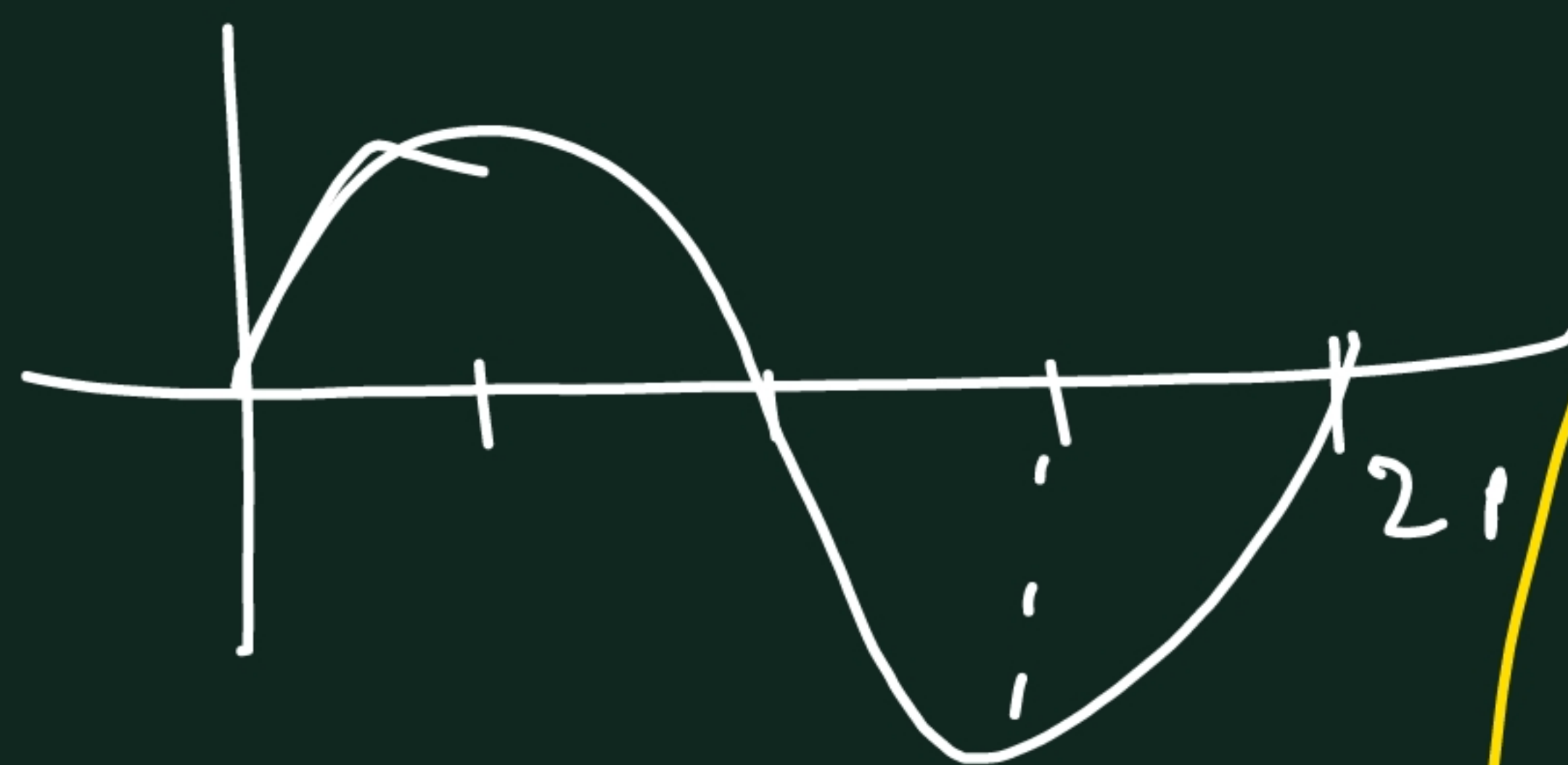
$\frac{\pi}{8} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\frac{\pi}{4}$

$\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$



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



Σu]imbu

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \\ &= 2\sin\left[4\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right] = \\ &= 2\sin(4x + 2\pi) = \\ &= 2\sin 4x = f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \rho n \mu \omega x. \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$f\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{\omega}\right) = \rho \cdot n \mu \left[\omega \cdot \left(x + \frac{2\pi}{\omega}\right) \right] = \rho \cdot n \mu (\omega x + \cancel{2\pi}) = \rho \cdot n \mu \omega x = f(x)$$

Nach $\delta \varepsilon_i \{ \varepsilon_{22} \}$ oder in gewöhnlichen $f(x) = 2\eta \mu x + 3\sigma \nu x$ einen periodischen

$$f(x + 2\pi) = 2\eta \mu (x + 2\pi) + 3\sigma \nu (x + 2\pi) \quad \text{falsch}$$

$$2\eta \mu x + 3\sigma \nu x = f(x)$$