

Αντικείμενο

$$2\pi \text{ rad} = 360^\circ$$

$$\pi \text{ rad} = 180^\circ$$

Πίνακας χαρακτηριστικών
αριθμών, βαθμίων γωνιών

		$n/6$ 30°	$n/4$ 45°	$n/3$ 60°	$n/2$ 90°
$n\mu$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\sigma\upsilon\upsilon$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\epsilon\varphi$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	—
$\sigma\varphi$	—	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0

Μικρονομικός κανόνας

$$\frac{\sqrt{k}}{2}, k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\epsilon\varphi\omega = \frac{n\mu\omega}{\sigma\omega\omega}$$

$$\frac{0}{1} = \odot \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

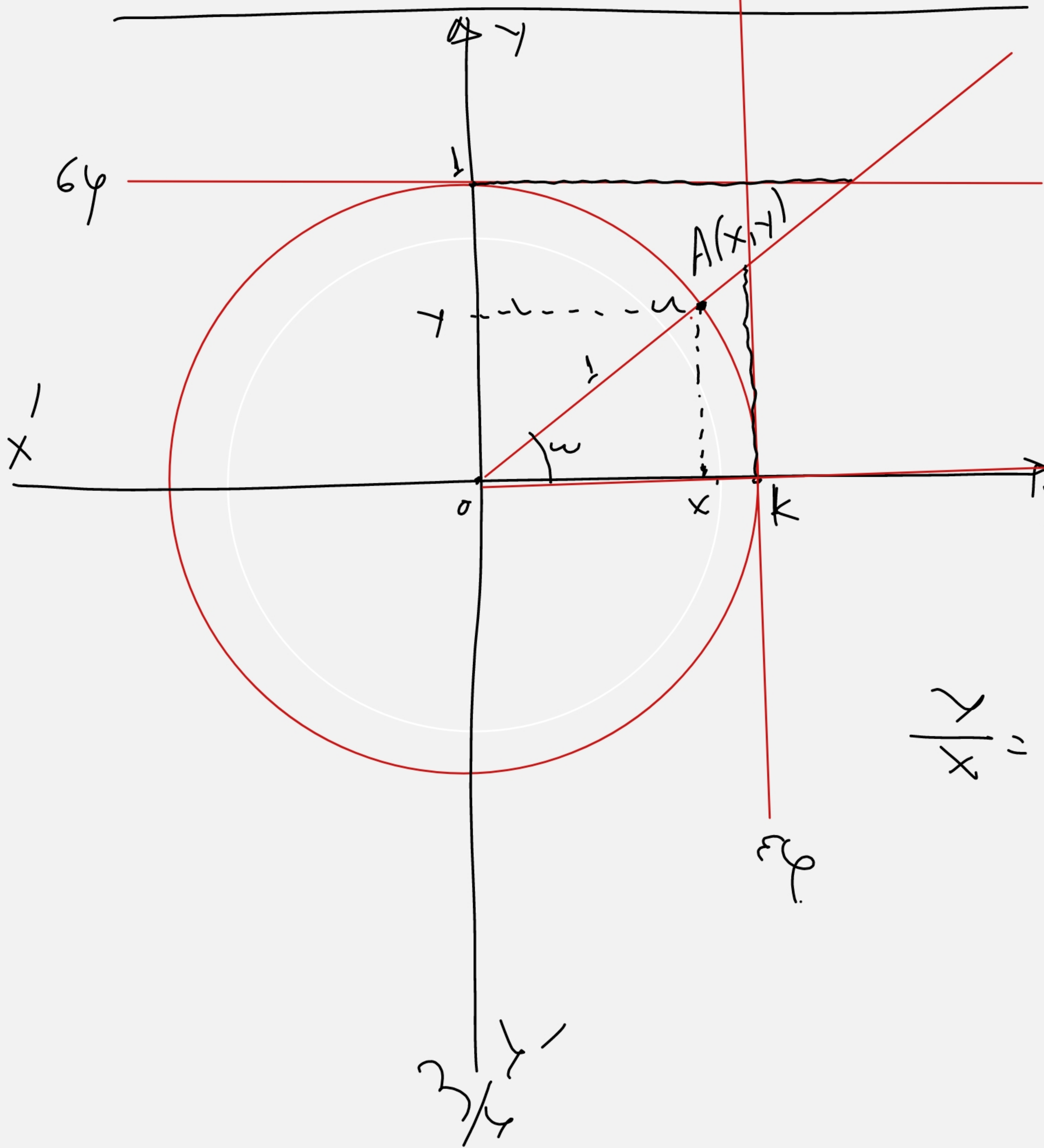
$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} =$$

Προνομή:

3 φορές μικρότερος

X 10 μικρότερος.

Τριγωνομετρικός κύκλος $\equiv$ έχει ακτίνα $\rho = 1$



και το κέντρο του G του
 $\Delta P X \eta$ του $\Delta \xi \eta \omega$.

$$\eta \mu \omega = \frac{y}{\rho} = \frac{y}{1} = y$$

$$\epsilon \omega \omega = \frac{x}{\rho} = x$$

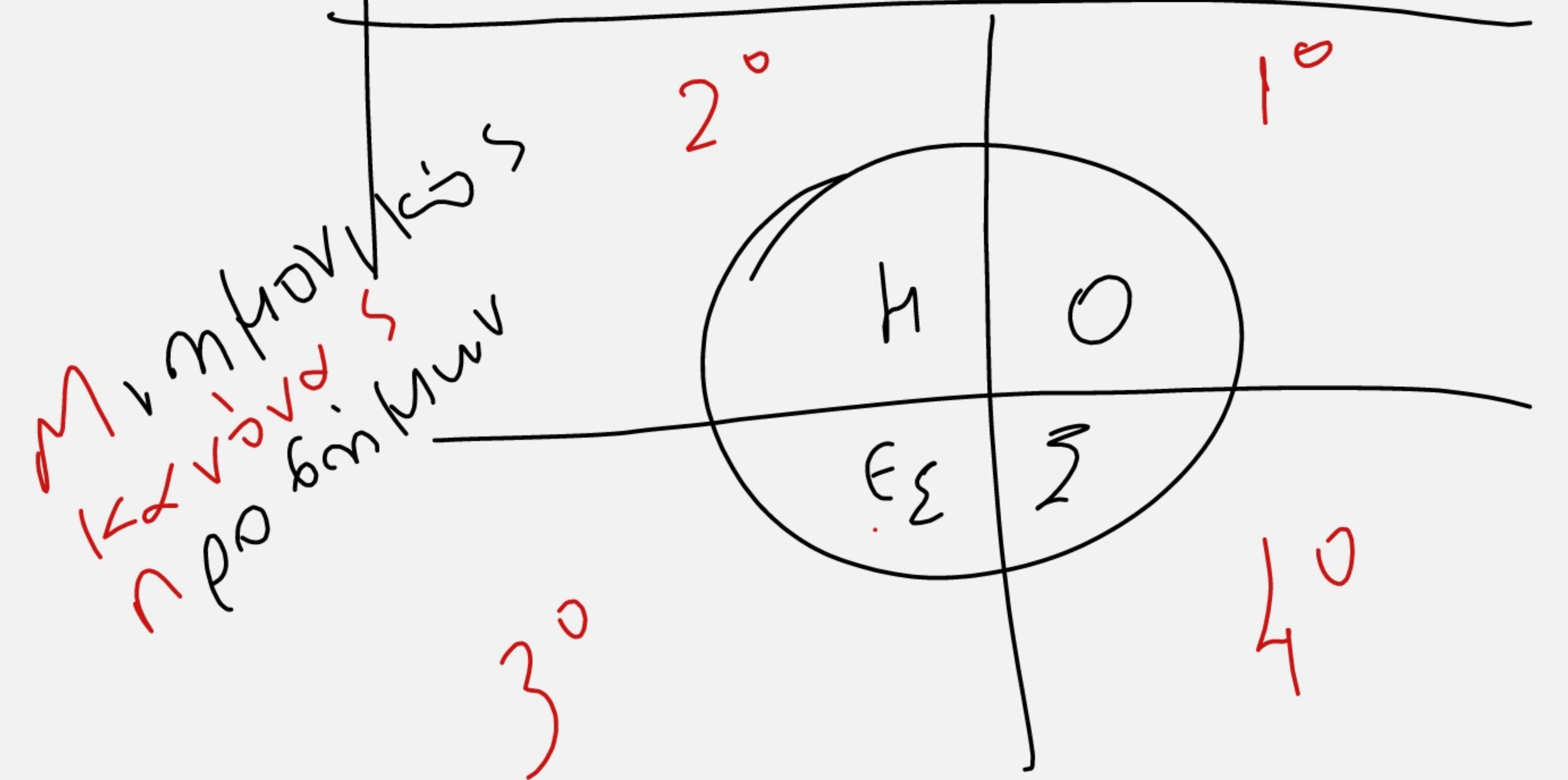
$$\xi \psi \omega = \frac{y}{x} =$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{Ak}{GK} = \textcircled{AK}$$

Βασικές τριγωνομε-
 τρικές ταυτότητες

$$1) \eta^2 \mu^2 \omega + \epsilon^2 \omega \omega = 1$$

$$2) \xi \psi \omega = \frac{\eta \mu \omega}{\epsilon \omega \omega}$$



$$1) \quad n\mu^2\omega + G\omega^2\omega = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n\mu^2\omega = 1 - G\omega^2\omega \\ G\omega^2\omega = 1 - n\mu^2\omega \end{cases}$$

$$2) \quad \xi\varphi\omega = \frac{n\mu\omega}{G\omega\omega}$$

$$3) \quad G\varphi\omega = \frac{G\omega\omega}{n\mu\omega}$$

$$4) \quad \xi\varphi\omega \cdot G\varphi\omega = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi\varphi\omega = \frac{1}{G\varphi\omega} \\ G\varphi\omega = \frac{1}{\xi\varphi\omega} \end{cases}$$

$$5) \quad G\omega^2\omega = \frac{1}{1 + \xi\varphi^2\omega}$$

$$\frac{n\mu^2\omega}{G\omega^2\omega} + \frac{G\omega\omega}{G\omega^2\omega} = \frac{1}{G\omega^2\omega}$$

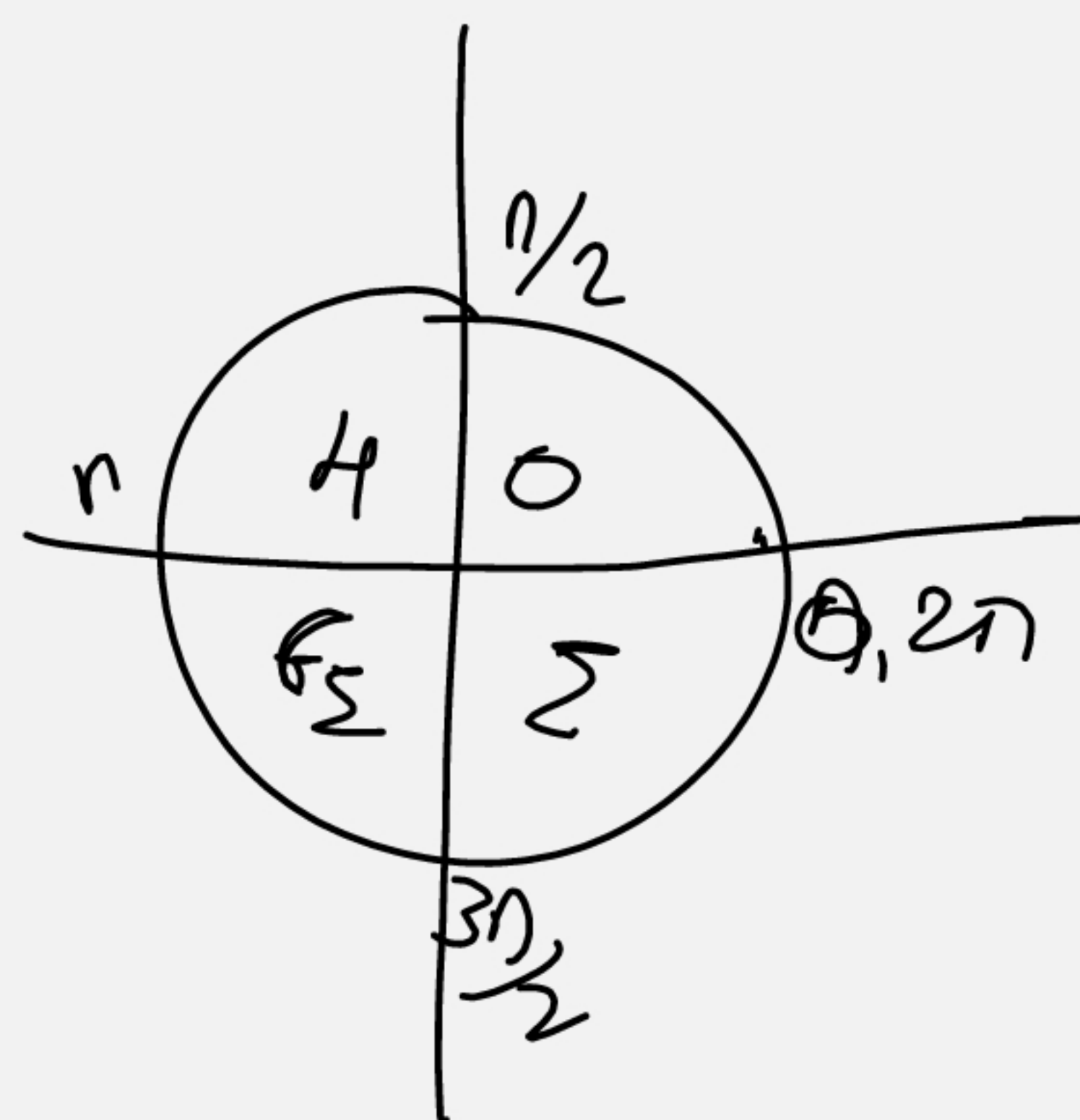
$$\xi\varphi^2\omega + 1 = \frac{1}{G\omega\omega}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\xi\varphi^2\omega + 1} = G\omega\omega}$$

26u.1 / Σ ελ. 63

$$\sin X = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < X < \pi$$



$$\cos^2 X + \sin^2 X = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos^2 X = 1 - \sin^2 X \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos^2 X = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos^2 X = \frac{25}{25} - \frac{9}{25} \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos^2 X = \frac{25}{25} - \frac{9}{25} \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos^2 X = \frac{16}{25} \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos X = \pm \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos X = \pm \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{Also } \frac{\pi}{2} < X < \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos X = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan X = \frac{\sin X}{\cos X} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{3 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 5} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sec X = \frac{1}{\cos X} = -\frac{5}{4}$$

Abkürzungen 2, 3, 4, 5 / Σ ελ. 63

Διαβλέψτε:

$$\Sigma \epsilon \lambda. 49 - 50 - 51$$