

A' OMADAΣ

2: οι επωνύμια.

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

Σύμφωνα μ' αυτή τη γεγονότα

$$\eta \mu^2 x + \sigma \nu^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sigma \nu^2 x = 1 - \eta \mu^2 x \Leftrightarrow \sigma \nu^2 x = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma \nu^2 x = 1 - \frac{9}{25} \Leftrightarrow \sigma \nu^2 x = \frac{25}{25} - \frac{9}{25} \Leftrightarrow \sigma \nu^2 x = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma \nu x = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{4}{5} \quad \text{Απορ. γιατί } \sin \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \text{ (αριθλία)} \\ \quad -\sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = -\frac{4}{5} \quad \text{Δικτύο} \quad \text{εο } \sigma \nu x < 0$$

Άρω $\boxed{\sigma \nu x = -\frac{4}{5}}$

Ακόμη $\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\eta \mu x}{\sigma \nu x} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{4}{5}} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{tg} x = -\frac{3}{4}}$

Και $\operatorname{ctg} x = \frac{\sigma \nu x}{\eta \mu x} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{ctg} x = \frac{-\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{ctg} x = -\frac{4}{3}}$

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

Σύργινα για σπ. γων. ταυτότητα

$$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \frac{4}{9} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{9}{9} - \frac{4}{9} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \\ -\sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{cases}$$

Αλορ, γιατί για $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$
Δικρά! το $\cos x < 0$

Aπαντήσεις

$$\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

Ακολήστε $\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$ $\Leftrightarrow \cot x = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}}{-\frac{2}{3}} \Leftrightarrow \cot x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

Και $\csc x \cdot \sec x = 2 \Leftrightarrow \csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x} \Leftrightarrow \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sec x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \Leftrightarrow \csc x = \frac{? \sqrt{5}}{5}$$

Πυρηνικός

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}$$

4^ο εξεντρικός.

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

Σύμφωνα με τη γρ. γων. συντομοτάση $\sin x \cdot \cos x = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= \frac{1}{\sin x} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos x = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}^2} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\cos x = -\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

Ανάλογα

$$\tan^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \cot^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{9}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan x = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \text{Δικεί } \text{για } \frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \text{Άδορ.} \end{cases}$$

άρα $\boxed{\tan x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$

Τέλοι σύμφωνα $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x = \frac{\csc^2 x}{1 + \cot^2 x} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2}{1 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{3}{9}}{1 + \frac{3}{9}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} & \text{Άδορ.} \\ -\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = -\frac{1}{2} & \text{Δικεί } \text{για } \frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

άρα $\boxed{\operatorname{cosec} x = -\frac{1}{2}}$

Επίσημα

Πως βρίσκω $\operatorname{cosec}(i \sin x)$ αν μου δίνεται $\cos x$ (ή $\sin x$)

λόγη $\cos x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\operatorname{cosec} x}{\sin x} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{cosec} x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin x \quad \textcircled{1}$

Από γρ. γων. συντομοτάση $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \operatorname{sec}^2 x = 1 \quad \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin x\right)^2 + \sin^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x}{3} + \sin^2 x = 1$

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

Από σημείωση γωνία

$$\sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\sin x} \Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}} \Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{2\cdot 5^2} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

$$\text{Ακίνη} \quad \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{5}{4}} = \frac{1}{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\text{ήπη} \quad \Leftrightarrow \tan x = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{2}{3} & \text{Δικείας γωνίας } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (ορθή)} \\ -\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}} = -\frac{2}{3} & \text{Άλορ.} \end{cases} \quad \text{το } \tan x > 0 \quad \text{άπω} \quad \boxed{\tan x = \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{Ανέτο} \quad \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - \frac{4}{9} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{9}{9} - \frac{4}{9} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \text{Δικείας γωνίας } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (ορθή)} \\ -\sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \text{Άλορ.} \end{cases} \quad \sin x > 0$$

Άρα $\boxed{\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}}$

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

$\therefore x = \pi$

$$\operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \operatorname{cosec} x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} x} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{-2} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{cosec} x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{cosec}^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + (-\frac{1}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec} x = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} & \text{ΔΕΚΤΙΚΗ} \\ -\sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} & \text{ΑΞΩΡΗ} \end{cases}$$

ΓΙΝΩΣΤΗΣ: $\pi < x < 2\pi$
 $\therefore \operatorname{cosec} x > 0$

Ακορί

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{\operatorname{cosec} x}{\operatorname{cosec} x} \Leftrightarrow -2 = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}}{\operatorname{cosec} x} \Leftrightarrow -2 \operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{cosec} x = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

Άπειρο

$$\frac{\operatorname{cosec} x \operatorname{cosec} x}{1 + \operatorname{cosec} x} = \frac{2(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}) \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}}{1 + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = \frac{-\frac{4\sqrt{5}^2}{25}}{\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = \frac{-\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{5}} = -\frac{4}{5+2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= -\frac{4(5-2\sqrt{5})}{(5+2\sqrt{5})(5-2\sqrt{5})} = -\frac{4(5-2\sqrt{5})}{5^2-4\sqrt{5}^2} = -\frac{4(5-2\sqrt{5})}{25-40} =$$

$$= \frac{-4(5-2\sqrt{5})}{5}$$

6. Να εξετάσετε αν υπάρχουν τιμές του x για τις οποίες:

i) Να ισχύει συγχρόνως $\eta_{yx} = 0$ και $\sigma_{yx} = 0$.

ii) Να ισχύει συγχρόνως $\eta_{yx} = 1$ και $\sigma_{yx} = 1$.

iii) Να ισχύει συγχρόνως $\eta_{yx} = \frac{3}{5}$ και $\sigma_{yx} = \frac{4}{5}$.

$$16x^2 + 25y^2 = 1$$

i) για $\eta_{yx} = 0$ $0^2 + 0^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 \neq 1$ δηλ. 16x₅₁
και $\sigma_{yx} = 0$

ii) για $\eta_{yx} = 1$ $1^2 + 1^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2 \neq 1$ δηλ. 16x₅₁
και $\sigma_{yx} = 1$

iii) για $\eta_{yx} = \frac{3}{5}$ $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{25} + \frac{16}{25} = 1$
και $\sigma_{yx} = \frac{4}{5}$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{25}{25} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 = 1$

Που 16x₅₁

10. Να αποδείξετε ότι:

$$\text{i)} \frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{1+\sigma\nu\alpha} = \frac{1-\sigma\nu\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha}$$

$$\text{ii)} \sigma\nu\nu^4\alpha - \eta\mu^4\alpha = 2\sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha - 1$$

i) $\frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{1+\sigma\nu\alpha} = \frac{1-\sigma\nu\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha} \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\alpha = (1+\sigma\nu\alpha) \cdot (1-\sigma\nu\alpha)$

$\Leftrightarrow \eta\mu^2\alpha = 1 - \sigma\nu^2\alpha$

$\Leftrightarrow \eta\mu^2\alpha + \sigma\nu^2\alpha = 1 \quad \text{as } \cdot \text{Έχω!}$

ii) $\sigma\nu\nu^4\alpha - \eta\mu^4\alpha = 2\sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha - 1$

Έχουμε $\sigma\nu\nu^4\alpha - \eta\mu^4\alpha = (\sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha)^2 - (\eta\mu^2\alpha)^2 = \underbrace{(\sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha + \eta\mu^2\alpha)}_1 (\sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha)$

$= \sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha = \sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha - (1 - \sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha)$

$= \sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha - 1 + \sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha = 2\sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha - 1$

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$$\eta\mu^2\alpha + \sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \eta\mu^2\alpha = 1 - \sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha \\ \sigma\nu\nu^2\alpha = 1 - \eta\mu^2\alpha \end{cases}$$

11. Να αποδείξετε ότι:

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

$$\text{i) } \frac{\eta\mu\theta}{1+\sigma\nu\theta} + \frac{1+\sigma\nu\theta}{\eta\mu\theta} = \frac{2}{\eta\mu\theta}$$

Έχω τι $\eta\mu\theta$ $1+\sigma\nu\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\eta\mu\theta}{1+\sigma\nu\theta} + \frac{1+\sigma\nu\theta}{\eta\mu\theta} &= \frac{\eta\mu^2\theta}{\eta\mu\theta(1+\sigma\nu\theta)} + \frac{(1+\sigma\nu\theta)^2}{\eta\mu\theta(1+\sigma\nu\theta)} \\ &= \frac{\eta\mu^2\theta + 1^2 + 2\sigma\nu\theta + \sigma\nu\theta^2}{\eta\mu\theta(1+\sigma\nu\theta)} = \frac{1+1+2\sigma\nu\theta}{\eta\mu\theta \cdot (1+\sigma\nu\theta)} = \frac{2+2\sigma\nu\theta}{\eta\mu\theta(1+\sigma\nu\theta)} \\ &= \frac{2(1+\sigma\nu\theta)}{\eta\mu\theta(1+\sigma\nu\theta)} = \frac{2}{\eta\mu\theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{\sigma\nu\nu x}{1-\eta\mu x} + \frac{\sigma\nu\nu x}{1+\eta\mu x} = \frac{2}{\sigma\nu\nu x}$$

Το $1+\eta\mu x$ $1-\eta\mu x$

$$\frac{\sigma\nu\nu x}{1-\eta\mu x} + \frac{\sigma\nu\nu x}{1+\eta\mu x} = \frac{\sigma\nu\nu x(1+\eta\mu x)}{(1-\eta\mu x)(1+\eta\mu x)} + \frac{\sigma\nu\nu x(1-\eta\mu x)}{(1-\eta\mu x)(1+\eta\mu x)}$$

$$\frac{6\nu\nu x + 6\nu\nu x\eta\mu x + 6\nu\nu x - 6\nu\nu x\eta\mu x}{(1-\eta\mu x)(1+\eta\mu x)} = \frac{2\sigma\nu\nu x}{1-\eta\mu^2 x} = \frac{2\sigma\nu\nu x}{\sigma\nu\nu^2 x} = \frac{2}{\sigma\nu\nu x}$$

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

B' ΟΜΑΔΑΣ

1. Αν $\eta\mu x + \sigma\nu x = \alpha$, να υπολογίσετε ως συνάρτηση του α τις παραστάσεις:

i) $\eta\mu x \cdot \sigma\nu x$

ii) $\frac{1}{\eta\mu x} + \frac{1}{\sigma\nu x}$

iii) $\varepsilon\phi x + \sigma\phi x$

iv) $\eta\mu^3 x + \sigma\nu^3 x$.

$$1. \quad \eta\mu x + \sigma\nu x = \alpha$$

i) $(\eta\mu x + \sigma\nu x)^2 = \alpha^2 \Leftrightarrow \underline{\eta\mu^2 x} + 2\eta\mu x \sigma\nu x + \underline{\sigma\nu^2 x} = \alpha^2$

$$1 + 2\eta\mu x \sigma\nu x = \alpha^2 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu x \sigma\nu x = \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{2}$$

ii) $\frac{1}{\eta\mu x} + \frac{1}{\sigma\nu x} = \frac{\sigma\nu x}{\eta\mu x \sigma\nu x} + \frac{\eta\mu x}{\eta\mu x \sigma\nu x} = \frac{\sigma\nu x + \eta\mu x}{\eta\mu x \sigma\nu x}$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{2}} = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 - 1}$$

iii) $\varepsilon\phi x + \sigma\phi x = \frac{\eta\mu x}{\sigma\nu x} + \frac{\sigma\nu x}{\eta\mu x} = \frac{\eta\mu^2 x}{\eta\mu x \sigma\nu x} + \frac{\sigma\nu^2 x}{\eta\mu x \sigma\nu x}$

$$= \frac{\eta\mu^2 x + \sigma\nu^2 x}{\eta\mu x \sigma\nu x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{2}} = \frac{2}{\alpha^2 - 1}$$