

→ Τριγωνομετρικές Ταυτότητες

$$\bullet \cos(a-b) = \cos a \cdot \cos b + \sin a \cdot \sin b \quad (1)$$

$$\bullet \cos(a+b) = \cos(a-(-b)) = \cos a \cdot \cos(-b) + \sin a \cdot \sin(-b) = \\ = \cos a \cdot \cos b - \sin a \cdot \sin b \quad (2)$$

$$\bullet \sin(a+b) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - (a+b)\right) = \cos\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right) - b\right) \stackrel{(1)}{=} \\ =$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right) \cdot \cos(b) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right) \cdot \sin(b) = \sin a \cdot \cos b + \cos a \cdot \sin b \quad (3)$$

$$\bullet \sin(a-b) = \sin(a+(-b)) = \sin a \cdot \cos(-b) + \cos a \cdot \sin(-b) = \\ = \sin a \cdot \cos b - \cos a \cdot \sin b \quad (4)$$

Εφαρμογή

$$\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{12} \\ \text{όρα } \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \\ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\sin\alpha \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \sin\beta}{\cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\beta}{\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta} + \frac{\cos\alpha \cdot \sin\beta}{\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta}}{\frac{\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta}{\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta} - \frac{\sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta}{\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta}} = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta}, \quad \cos\alpha \neq 0 \text{ \& \ } \cos\beta \neq 0$$

$$\text{ \& \ } \cos(\alpha + \beta) \neq 0$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \tan(\alpha + (-\beta)) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan(-\beta)}{1 - \tan\alpha \cdot \tan(-\beta)} =$$

$$= \frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{1 + \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta}$$

Τύποι διπλασιασμού:

$$\sin(2\alpha) = \sin(\alpha + \alpha) = \sin\alpha \cos\alpha + \cos\alpha \sin\alpha = 2\sin\alpha \cos\alpha$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos(\alpha + \alpha) = \cos\alpha \cos\alpha - \sin\alpha \sin\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha$$

Αντικαθιστώντας στην πρώτη τα $\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha = 1$ ο παραπάνω τύπος γίνεται $\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2\alpha - (1 - \cos^2\alpha) = 2\cos^2\alpha - 1$.

$$\text{Επίσης } \cos(2\alpha) = (1 - \sin^2\alpha) - \sin^2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha$$

Τύποι αντιστροφών:

$$\cos(2\alpha) = 2\cos^2\alpha - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\cos^2\alpha = \frac{1 + \cos(2\alpha)}{2}}$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha \Rightarrow \boxed{\sin^2\alpha = \frac{1 - \cos(2\alpha)}{2}}$$

Μετασχηματισμοί γωνιών σε αθροίσματα

• Αν προσθέσουμε τους τύπους (3), (4) κατά μέλη:

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \quad (*)$$

$$\boxed{2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)} \quad (5)$$

• Αν προσθέσουμε τους τύπους (2), (1) κατά μέλη:

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \quad (**)$$

$$\boxed{2 \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)} \quad (6)$$

• Αν αφαιρέσουμε τους τύπους (1), (2) κατά μέλη:

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta \quad (***)$$

$$\boxed{2 \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)} \quad (7)$$

Μετασχηματισμοί αθροισμάτων σε γινόμενα

και διαφορών

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ζητούμενο (5) θέτουμε } \alpha + \beta = A \\ \alpha - \beta = B \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{A+B}{2} \\ \beta = \frac{A-B}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)} \quad (8)$$

$$\sin A - \sin B = \sin A + \sin(-B) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \quad (***)$$

$$\boxed{\sin A - \sin B = 2 \sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)} \quad (9)$$

Από τον νόμο (6) προκύπτει: $\cos(A) + \cos(B) = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$ (10)

$$\cos B - \cos A = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A - \cos B = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot (-\sin \frac{A-B}{2}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\cos A - \cos B = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B-A}{2}} \quad (11)$$

Εφαρμογές - Ασκήσεις

α) Να εκφραστεί η ποσότητα $\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x$ ως ποσότητα του $\cos(4x)$.

β) Να λύσει η εξίσωση $\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x = \frac{1}{4}$ και $\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x = \frac{1}{9}$

γ) Να λύσει η " $\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x = \frac{1}{2}$ στο διάστημα $[\pi, 3\pi]$

$$α) \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x = (\cos^2 x)^2 + (\sin^2 x)^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}\right)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1 + 2\cos(2x) + \cos^2(2x)}{4} + \frac{1 - 2\cos(2x) + \cos^2(2x)}{4} = \frac{2 + 2\cos^2(2x)}{4} = \frac{1 + \cos^2(2x)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 + 2\cos^2(2x)}{4} = \frac{2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos(4x)}{2}}{4} = \frac{3 + \cos(4x)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3 + \cos(4x)}{4}$$

$$b) \cdot \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x = \frac{1}{4} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \frac{3 + \cos 4x}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \cos(4x) = -2 \text{ tidak mungkin.}$$

$$\cdot \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \frac{3 + \cos 4x}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 3 + \cos 4x = 2 \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$\cos 4x = -1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \cos 4x = \cos \pi \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 4x = 2k\pi + \pi \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cdot 2\pi \leq x \leq 3\pi \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 2\pi \leq \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 3\pi \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 2 - \frac{1}{4} \leq \frac{k}{2} \leq 3 - \frac{1}{4} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$\frac{7}{4} \leq \frac{k}{2} \leq \frac{11}{4} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 3,5 \leq k \leq 5,5$$

$$k = 4, 5$$

$$\text{Apa } \cancel{x} \text{ ya } k=4: x = \frac{4\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{ya } k=5: x = \frac{5\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Esoalloges - Amirs

$$\cdot \text{Nilai } \cancel{x} \text{ dan } \cancel{y} \text{ jika } \sin 6x \cdot \cos 3x = \sin 5x \cdot \cos 4x$$

$$(\Rightarrow) 2 \sin 6x \cdot \cos 3x = 2 \sin 5x \cdot \cos 4x$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \sin(6x + 3x) + \sin(6x - 3x) = \sin(5x + 4x) + \sin(5x - 4x)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \sin(9x) + \sin(3x) = \sin(9x) + \sin(x)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \sin(3x) = \sin x \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 3x = 2k\pi + x, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x = k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ in}$$

$$3x = 2k\pi + \pi - x \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 4x = 2k\pi + \pi \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

• Nur Werte in \mathbb{R} gesucht

$$\cos(5x) - \cos x = \sin 3x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{5x+x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x-5x}{2} = \sin 3x \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin 3x \cdot \sin(-2x) = \sin 3x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2 \sin 3x \cdot \sin(-2x) - \sin 3x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin(3x) (2 \sin(-2x) - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin 3x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{in } \mathbb{R} \quad -2 \sin 2x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sin 3x = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sin 2x = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

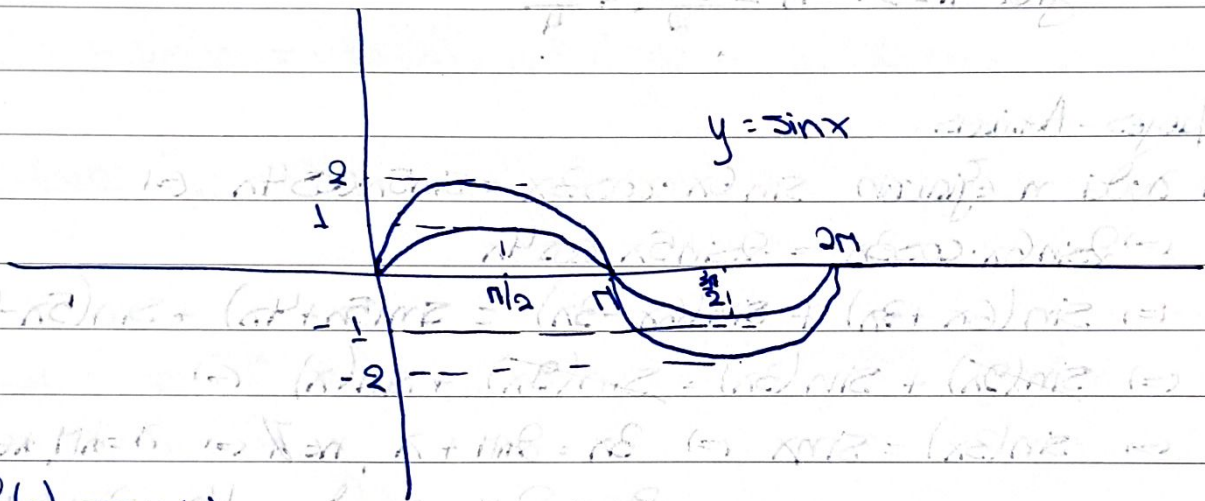
$$2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R} \quad \sin 2x = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{in } \mathbb{R} \quad 2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$2x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2x = 2k\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$g(x) = 2 \sin x$$