

Τυπολόγιο Τριγωνομετρίας

ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΟΙ ΑΡΙΘΜΟΙ ΓΩΝΙΑΣ

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

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega = \frac{x}{\rho}$$

$$\varepsilon\phi\omega = \frac{y}{x}$$

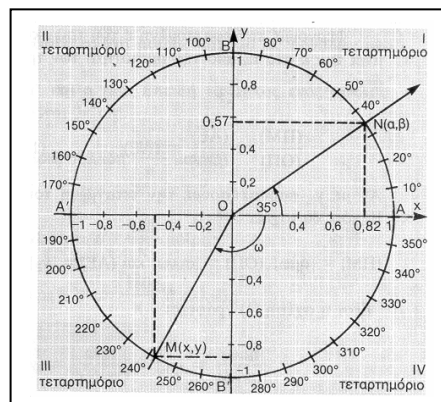
$$\sigma\phi\omega = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\varepsilon\phi\omega = \frac{\eta\mu\omega}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega}$$

$$\sigma\phi\omega = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega}{\eta\mu\omega}$$

$$\varepsilon\phi\omega \cdot \sigma\phi\omega = 1$$

$$\eta\mu^2\omega + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega = 1$$



ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΟΙ ΑΡΙΘΜΟΙ 0°, 30°, 45°, 60°, 90°

μοίρες	ακτίνια	ημ	συν	εφ	σφ
0°	0	0	1	0	-----
30°	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$
45°	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	1
60°	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
90°	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1	0	-----	0

ΑΝΑΓΩΓΗ ΣΤΟ 1° ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΜΟΡΙΟ

Αντίθετες	Παραπληρωματικές	Διαφέρουσες κατά π	Συμπληρωματικές
$\eta\mu(-x) = -\eta\mu x$	$\eta\mu(\pi-x) = \eta\mu x$	$\eta\mu(\pi+x) = -\eta\mu x$	$\eta\mu(\frac{\pi}{2}-x) = \sigma\upsilon\nu x$
$\sigma\upsilon\nu(-x) = \sigma\upsilon\nu x$	$\sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi-x) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu x$	$\sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi+x) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu x$	$\sigma\upsilon\nu(\frac{\pi}{2}-x) = \eta\mu x$
$\varepsilon\phi(-x) = -\varepsilon\phi x$	$\varepsilon\phi(\pi-x) = -\varepsilon\phi x$	$\varepsilon\phi(\pi+x) = \varepsilon\phi x$	$\varepsilon\phi(\frac{\pi}{2}-x) = \sigma\phi x$
$\sigma\phi(-x) = -\sigma\phi x$	$\sigma\phi(\pi-x) = -\sigma\phi x$	$\sigma\phi(\pi+x) = \sigma\phi x$	$\sigma\phi(\frac{\pi}{2}-x) = \varepsilon\phi x$

ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΕΣ ΕΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ

$\eta\mu x = \eta\mu\theta \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \cdot k \cdot \pi + \theta \\ x = 2 \cdot k \cdot \pi + (\pi - \theta) \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$	$\varepsilon\phi x = \varepsilon\phi\theta \Leftrightarrow x = k \cdot \pi + \theta, k \in \mathbb{Z}$
$\sigma\upsilon\nu x = \sigma\upsilon\nu\theta \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \cdot k \cdot \pi + \theta \\ x = 2 \cdot k \cdot \pi - \theta \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$	$\sigma\phi x = \sigma\phi\theta \Leftrightarrow x = k \cdot \pi + \theta, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΟΙ ΑΡΙΘΜΟΙ ΑΘΡΟΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΓΩΝΙΩΝ

$\eta\mu(\alpha+\beta) = \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta + \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta$	$\eta\mu(\alpha-\beta) = \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta - \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta$
$\sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha+\beta) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta - \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta$	$\sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha-\beta) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta + \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta$
$\epsilon\varphi(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{\epsilon\varphi\alpha + \epsilon\varphi\beta}{1 - \epsilon\varphi\alpha \cdot \epsilon\varphi\beta}$	$\epsilon\varphi(\alpha-\beta) = \frac{\epsilon\varphi\alpha - \epsilon\varphi\beta}{1 + \epsilon\varphi\alpha \cdot \epsilon\varphi\beta}$
$\sigma\varphi(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{\sigma\varphi\alpha \cdot \sigma\varphi\beta - 1}{\sigma\varphi\beta + \sigma\varphi\alpha}$	$\sigma\varphi(\alpha-\beta) = \frac{\sigma\varphi\alpha \cdot \sigma\varphi\beta + 1}{\sigma\varphi\beta - \sigma\varphi\alpha}$

ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΟΙ ΑΡΙΘΜΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΓΩΝΙΑΣ 2α

$\eta\mu 2\alpha = 2 \cdot \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha$	$\eta\mu^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}{2}$
$\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha - \eta\mu^2 \alpha$ $= 2 \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha - 1$ $= 1 - 2 \cdot \eta\mu^2 \alpha$	$\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}{2}$ $\epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}$
$\epsilon\varphi 2\alpha = \frac{2 \cdot \epsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha}$	

ΜΕΤΑΣΧΗΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΙ ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΣΤΑΣΕΩΝ

$2 \cdot \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta = \eta\mu(\alpha+\beta) + \eta\mu(\alpha-\beta)$
$2 \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta = \sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha-\beta) + \sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha+\beta)$
$2 \cdot \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta = \sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha-\beta) - \sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha+\beta)$

$\eta\mu A + \eta\mu B = 2 \cdot \eta\mu \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A-B}{2}$
$\eta\mu A - \eta\mu B = 2 \cdot \eta\mu \frac{A-B}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A+B}{2}$
$\sigma\upsilon\nu A + \sigma\upsilon\nu B = 2 \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A-B}{2}$
$\sigma\upsilon\nu A - \sigma\upsilon\nu B = -2 \cdot \eta\mu \frac{A-B}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{A+B}{2}$

ΝΟΜΟΣ ΗΜΙΤΟΝΩΝ

$\frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta}{\eta\mu B} = \frac{\gamma}{\eta\mu \Gamma} = 2 \cdot R$
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ΝΟΜΟΣ ΣΥΝΗΜΙΤΟΝΩΝ

$\alpha^2 = \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - 2 \cdot \beta \cdot \gamma \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu A$	$\beta^2 = \alpha^2 + \gamma^2 - 2 \cdot \alpha \cdot \gamma \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu B$	$\gamma^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2 \cdot \alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma$
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