

## ΤΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ ΓΙΑ ΤΙΣ ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ

### 1. Στατιστική

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^v (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{v}} \quad \text{ή} \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\kappa} f_i(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{v}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\kappa} f_i x_i^2}{v} - \bar{x}^2}, \quad \text{όπου} \quad v = \sum_{i=1}^{\kappa} f_i$$

$$r = \frac{\Sigma_{xy} - v\bar{x}\bar{y}}{vS_x S_y}, \quad \text{όπου} \quad \Sigma_{xy} = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_v y_v$$

### 2. Τριγωνομετρία

$$\eta\mu(A \pm B) = \eta\mu A \sin B \pm \sin A \eta\mu B$$

$$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \mp \cos A \sin B$$

$$2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sin\beta = \eta\mu(\alpha - \beta) + \eta\mu(\alpha + \beta)$$

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

$$2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta = \sin(\alpha - \beta) - \sin(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\eta\mu 2\alpha = 2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sin\alpha$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = \sin^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha$$

$$\eta\mu^2\alpha = \frac{1 - \sin 2\alpha}{2}$$

$$\sin^2\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin 2\alpha}{2}$$

$$\eta\mu 2\alpha = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$t = \varepsilon\varphi\alpha$$

$$\eta\mu A + \eta\mu B = 2\eta\mu \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\eta\mu A - \eta\mu B = 2\eta\mu \frac{A-B}{2} \sin \frac{A+B}{2}$$

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

$$\sin A - \sin B = 2 \eta\mu \frac{B-A}{2} \eta\mu \frac{A+B}{2}$$

**Λύση τριγωνομετρικών εξισώσεων:**

	<b>Σε μοίρες</b>	<b>Σε ακτίνια</b>
$\eta\mu x = \eta\mu\alpha$	$x = 360^\circ\kappa + \alpha \quad \text{ή}$ $x = 360^\circ\kappa + 180^\circ - \alpha, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$	$x = 2\pi\kappa + \alpha \quad \text{ή}$ $x = 2\pi\kappa + \pi - \alpha, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$
$\sin x = \sin\alpha$	$x = 360^\circ\kappa \pm \alpha, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$	$x = 2\pi\kappa \pm \alpha, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$
$\varepsilon\varphi x = \varepsilon\varphi\alpha$	$x = 180^\circ\kappa + \alpha, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$	$x = \pi\kappa + \alpha, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$

### 3. Γεωμετρία

Ορθό πρίσμα	$E\pi = \Pi_\beta \cdot v$	$V = E_\beta \cdot v$
Κανονική Πυραμίδα	$E_\pi = \frac{1}{2} \Pi_\beta \cdot h$	$V = \frac{E_\beta \cdot v}{3}$
Κύλινδρος	$E_\kappa = 2\pi R v$	$V = \pi R^2 v$
Κώνος	$E_\kappa = \pi R \lambda$	$V = \frac{\pi R^2 v}{3}$
Κόλουρος Κώνος	$E_\kappa = \pi(R + \rho)\lambda$	$V = \frac{\pi v}{3}(R^2 + R\rho + \rho^2)$
Σφαίρα	$E = 4\pi R^2$	$V = \frac{4\pi R^3}{3}$

### 4. Αναλυτική Γεωμετρία

Απόσταση των σημείων  $A(x_1, y_1)$  και  $B(x_2, y_2)$ :  $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$

Απόσταση του σημείου  $A(x_1, y_1)$  από την ευθεία  $Ax + By + \Gamma = 0$ :  $d = \frac{|Ax_1 + By_1 + \Gamma|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$

Έλλειψη

$$\frac{x^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{y^2}{\beta^2} = 1, \quad \gamma = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}, \quad \alpha > \beta$$

Εστίες ( $\pm \gamma, 0$ ), Διευθετούσες  $x = \pm \frac{\alpha}{\varepsilon}$ ,

Εκκεντρότητα  $\varepsilon = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha}$

### 5. Παράγωγοι

$$(u \cdot v)' = u' \cdot v + u \cdot v' \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$(\eta \mu x)' = \sigma vnx \quad (\sigma vnx)' = -\eta \mu x \quad (\varepsilon \varphi x)' = \tau \varepsilon \mu^2 x \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

### 6. Ολοκληρώματα

$$\int \tau \varepsilon \mu x \, dx = \ln |\tau \varepsilon \mu x + \varepsilon \varphi x| + c \quad \int \sigma \tau \varepsilon \mu x \, dx = \ln \left| \varepsilon \varphi \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2}} = \tau \xi \eta \mu \frac{x}{\alpha} + c \quad \int \frac{dx}{\alpha^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \tau \xi \varepsilon \varphi \frac{x}{\alpha} + c$$

### 7. Απλός Τόκος

$$T = \frac{K.E.X}{100}$$