

ΤΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ ΓΙΑ ΤΙΣ ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ

1. Στατιστική

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

όπου $v = \sum_{i=1}^k f_i$

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

2. Τριγωνομετρία

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$t = \epsilon \varphi \alpha$$

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

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

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

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

Λύση τριγωνομετρικών εξισώσεων:

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

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	$E_\kappa = \pi(R + r)\lambda$	$V = \frac{\pi v}{3}(R^2 + Rr + r^2)$
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

$$(u \cdot v)' = u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$(\eta\mu x)' = \sigma vnx$$

$$(\sigma vnx)' = -\eta\mu x$$

$$(\varepsilon\varphi x)' = \tau\varepsilon\mu^2 x$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

6. Ολοκληρώματα

$$\int \tau\varepsilon\mu x \, dx = \ln|\tau\varepsilon\mu x + \varepsilon\varphi x| + c$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\alpha^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \tau o\xi \varepsilon \varphi \frac{x}{\alpha} + c$$

7. Απλός Τόκος

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