

Τριγωνομετρία

Βασικές ιδιότητες: $\cos(-x) = \cos x$, $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$,
 $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$, $1 + \tan^2 x = 1/\cos^2 x$,
 $n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \cos(n\pi) = (-1)^n$, $\sin((2n-1)\pi/2) = (-1)^{n-1}$

Βασικές τιμές:

x	0	$\pi/6$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/3$	$\pi/2$
$\sin x$	0	1/2	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	1
$\cos x$	1	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	1/2	0

Βασικές ταυτότητες:

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x = 2\cos^2 x - 1 = \frac{1-\tan^2 x}{1+\tan^2 x}$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \cos x \sin x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1+\tan^2 x}$$

$$2 \cos x \cos y = \cos(x-y) + \cos(x+y)$$

$$2 \sin x \sin y = \cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)$$

$$2 \sin x \cos y = \sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y)$$

$$\sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}, \quad \sin x - \sin y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}, \quad \cos y - \cos x = 2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$$

Συναρτήσεις Γάμμα, Βήτα

Συνάρτηση Γάμμα: $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$, $x > 0$.

$$\bullet \Gamma^{(n)}(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} (\ln t)^n dt$$

$$\bullet \Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x) \text{ (οπότε } \Gamma(n+1) = n!, \text{ για } n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$\bullet \Gamma(x)\Gamma(x+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{2x-1}} \Gamma(2x) \text{ (και } \Gamma(n+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2^n} \sqrt{\pi})$$

$$\bullet \Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\bullet \Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x}, \text{ για } x > 0, x \notin \mathbb{N}$$

Συνάρτηση Βήτα: $B(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$, $m, n > 0$

$$\bullet B(m, n) = B(n, m)$$

$$\bullet B(m, n) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2m-1} \theta \cos^{2n-1} \theta d\theta$$

$$\bullet B(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$$

Βασικές δυναμοσειρές - σειρές Maclaurin

$$\bullet \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, \quad x \in (-1, 1).$$

$$\bullet e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\bullet (1+x)^r = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{r}{n} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r(r-1)\dots(r-n+1)}{n!} x^n, \quad x \in (-1, 1), r \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\bullet \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n, \quad x \in (-1, 1].$$

$$\bullet \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}, \quad \cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\bullet \sinh x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}, \quad \cosh x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} x^{2n}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Μετασχηματισμός Laplace (ML)

$$\text{ML: } \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$\text{Συνέλιξη ML: } (f * g)(t) = f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(x)g(t-x) dx$$

$$\text{ML συνέλιξης: Αν } f, g \in L_a, \text{ τότε } \mathcal{L}[(f * g)(t)] = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]\mathcal{L}[g(t)].$$

$$\text{Συνάρτηση Bessel: } J_p(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i t^{2i+p}}{2^{2i+p} i! \Gamma(p+i+1)}, \quad p \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[J_p(t)] = \frac{(\sqrt{s^2+1}-s)^p}{\sqrt{s^2+1}}, \text{ για κάθε } s > -1, p > -1.$$

Βασικοί μετασχηματισμοί Laplace:

$$\bullet \mathcal{L}[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{s-a}, \text{ για } s > a.$$

$$\bullet \mathcal{L}[t^a] = \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{s^{a+1}}, \text{ για } s > 0 \text{ και } a > -1.$$

$$\bullet \mathcal{L}[\cos(at)] = \frac{s}{s^2+a^2} \text{ και } \mathcal{L}[\sin(at)] = \frac{a}{s^2+a^2}, \text{ για } s > 0.$$

$$\bullet \mathcal{L}[\cosh(at)] = \frac{s}{s^2-a^2} \text{ και } \mathcal{L}[\sinh(at)] = \frac{a}{s^2-a^2}, \text{ για } s > |a|.$$

Ιδιότητες ML

Αν $f, f_1, f_2 \in L_c$, για κάποιο $c > 0$, τότε

$$1. \mathcal{L}[c_1 f_1(t) + c_2 f_2(t)] = c_1 \mathcal{L}[f_1(t)] + c_2 \mathcal{L}[f_2(t)]$$

$$2. \mathcal{L}[e^{at} f(t)] = F(s-a), \quad s-a > c.$$

$$3. \text{ Αν } g(t) = \begin{cases} f(t-a) & t \geq a \\ 0 & t < a \end{cases}, \text{ τότε } g \in L_c \text{ και } \mathcal{L}[g(t)] = e^{-as} \mathcal{L}[f(t)],$$

 $(a > 0).$

$$4. \mathcal{L}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right), \quad a > 0, s > ca.$$

$$5. \mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0), \quad s > c.$$

$$6. \mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0), \quad s > c.$$

$$7. \mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(u) du\right] = \frac{1}{s} F(s), \quad s > c.$$

$$8. \mathcal{L}[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n F^{(n)}(s), \quad s > c, n \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

$$9. \text{ Αν } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t)}{t} \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ τότε } \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_s^{+\infty} F(u) du, \quad s > c.$$

Ιδιότητες αντίστροφου ML

Αν f συνεχής, $f \in L_c$, για κάποιο $c > 0$, και $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s)$, τότε

$$1. \mathcal{L}^{-1}[c_1 F_1(s) + c_2 F_2(s)] = c_1 \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F_1(s)] + c_2 \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F_2(s)], \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2. \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s-a)] = e^{at} f(t), \quad s-a > c.$$

$$3. \mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-as} F(s)] = \begin{cases} f(t-a) & t \geq a \\ 0 & t < a \end{cases}$$

$$4. \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(as)] = \frac{1}{a} f\left(\frac{t}{a}\right), \quad a > 0, s > ca.$$

$$5. \mathcal{L}^{-1}[sF(s)] = f'(t), \text{ όταν } f(0) = 0.$$

$$6. \mathcal{L}^{-1}[s^n F(s)] = f^{(n)}(t), \text{ όταν } f(0) = f'(0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(0).$$

$$7. \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s} F(s)\right] = \int_0^t f(u) du.$$

$$8. \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F^{(n)}(s)] = (-1)^n t^n f(t), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$9. \text{ Αν } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t)}{t} \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ τότε } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\int_s^{+\infty} F(u) du\right] = \frac{f(t)}{t}.$$