

16.17 1)

$$2\eta\mu\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -1 \Rightarrow \eta\mu\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \eta\mu\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \eta\mu\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2\kappa\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow x = 2\kappa\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{ή } x + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2\kappa\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow x = 2\kappa\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{Όμως } -\pi < x < \pi \Rightarrow -\pi < 2\kappa\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < \pi \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Όμως } -\pi < x < \pi \Rightarrow -\pi < 2\kappa\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} < \pi \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} < 2\kappa\pi < \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} < \kappa < \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{11\pi}{6} < 2\kappa\pi < \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow -\frac{11}{12} < \kappa < \frac{1}{12}$$

και επειδή ο κ είναι ακέραιος θα είναι $\kappa = 0$

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$$\text{οπότε } x = 2 \cdot 0 \cdot \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{οπότε } x = 2 \cdot 0 \cdot \pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \Rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

16.17 2)

$$\eta\mu 3x = 1 \Rightarrow \eta\mu 3x = \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 3x = 2\kappa\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2\kappa\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{Όμως: } 0 \leq x \leq \pi \Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{2\kappa\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \pi \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{2\kappa\pi}{3} \leq \frac{5\pi}{6} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \kappa\pi \leq \frac{5\pi}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \leq \kappa \leq \frac{5}{4}$$

Και επειδή ο κ είναι ακέραιος θα είναι $\kappa = 0$ ή $\kappa = 1$

$$\text{Για } \kappa = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{Για } \kappa = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

16.17 3)

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -1 \Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\pi \Rightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2\kappa\pi \pm \pi \Rightarrow$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2\kappa\pi + \pi$$

ή

$$x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2\kappa\pi - \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2\kappa\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2\kappa\pi - \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{Όμως } \pi \leq x \leq 3\pi$$

$$\text{Όμως } \pi \leq x \leq 3\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi \leq 2\kappa\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \leq 3\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi \leq 2\kappa\pi - \frac{7\pi}{6} \leq 3\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2\kappa\pi \leq \frac{13\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{13\pi}{6} \leq 2\kappa\pi \leq \frac{25\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{12} \leq \kappa\pi \leq \frac{13\pi}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{13\pi}{12} \leq \kappa\pi \leq \frac{25\pi}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{12} \leq \kappa \leq \frac{13}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{13}{12} \leq \kappa \leq \frac{25}{12}$$

και επειδή ο κ είναι

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ακέραιος θα είναι

ακέραιος θα είναι $\kappa = 2$

$\kappa = 1$ οπότε

$$\text{οπότε } x = 4\pi - \frac{7\pi}{6} = \frac{17\pi}{6}$$

$$x = 2\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{17\pi}{6}$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon\varphi\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \varepsilon\varphi\frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \kappa\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow 2x = \kappa\pi + \frac{7\pi}{12} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\kappa\pi}{2} + \frac{7\pi}{24}$$

$$\text{Όμως : } \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{\kappa\pi}{2} + \frac{7\pi}{24} \leq \pi \Rightarrow \frac{5\pi}{24} \leq \frac{\kappa\pi}{2} \leq \frac{17\pi}{24} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{12} \leq \kappa \leq \frac{17}{12}$$

Και επειδή ο κ είναι ακέραιος, θα είναι $\kappa = 1$

$$\text{Οπότε : } x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{7\pi}{24} = \frac{19\pi}{24}$$