

①

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

$$\eta\mu\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \eta\mu\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Rightarrow 2x + \frac{\pi}{2} = \underset{\uparrow}{2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$2x + \frac{\pi}{2} = \underset{\uparrow}{2k\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$\rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2x = 2k\pi - \frac{4\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2x = 2k\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2x = 2k\pi + \frac{4\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$ii) \epsilon\varphi\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow \epsilon\varphi\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\epsilon\varphi\frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow \epsilon\varphi\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \epsilon\varphi\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = k\pi}$$

$$iii) 2\delta\upsilon\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - 3x\right) + \sqrt{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\delta\upsilon\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - 3x\right) = -\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\delta\upsilon\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - 3x\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \delta\upsilon\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - 3x\right) = -\delta\upsilon\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow \delta\upsilon\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - 3x\right) = \delta\upsilon\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} - 3x = \underset{\uparrow}{2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}} \Rightarrow -3x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow -3x = 2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{12}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} - 3x = 2k\pi - \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow -3x = 2k\pi - \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow -3x = 2k\pi - \frac{11\pi}{12}$$

$$x = -\frac{2k\pi}{3} - \frac{7\pi}{36} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} - \frac{7\pi}{36}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = -\frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{11\pi}{36} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{11\pi}{36}}$$

πρόβολή αφού  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$  (ωχάιο)

Αντικαθιστώντας  $\lambda = -x$ , ορίζεται  $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$  (ωχάιο)

και  $x = \frac{2\lambda\pi}{3} - \frac{7\pi}{36}$ . Αφού το  $\lambda$  αναπροβάλλεται

έναν ωχάιο Ανεξάρτητο αριθμό, μηδέν να πράγος ότι δίνει τον  $2\pi k$ .

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$$i) \eta\mu 2x = 6\sigma\nu 3x \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu 2x = \eta\mu\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 3x\right) \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} 2x &= 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - 3x \\ 2x &= 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + 3x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 5x &= 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -x &= 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{2k\pi}{5} + \frac{\pi}{10} \\ x = -2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \left( x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$ii) \epsilon\varphi x + 6\varphi 3x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \epsilon\varphi x = -6\varphi 3x \Leftrightarrow \epsilon\varphi x = 6\varphi(-3x) \Leftrightarrow \epsilon\varphi x = \epsilon\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 3x\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 3x \Rightarrow -2x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Προσοχή: Για να οριζουμε η εφχ και η 6φ3x πρέπει  
 συν x ≠ 0 ⇒ συν x ≠ συν π/2 ⇒ x ≠ 2kπ + π/2 και x ≠ 2kπ - π/2  
 και ημ3x ≠ 0 ⇒ ημ3x ≠ π/0 ⇒  $3x \neq 2k\pi \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{2k\pi}{3}$   
 $3x \neq 2k\pi + \pi \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}$

Η λύση που βρισκετε αποφανως ικανοποιει αυτους τους περιοριστους

$$iii) \epsilon\varphi x \cdot 6\varphi 2x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \epsilon\varphi x = \frac{1}{6\varphi 2x} \Leftrightarrow \epsilon\varphi x = \epsilon\varphi 2x$$

Αυτη η φορα ζευγαφει ωρηνως περιοριστους  
 για συν εφx: πρεπει συν x ≠ 0 ⇒ συν x ≠ συν π/2 ⇒ x ≠ kπ + π/2  
 για συν 6φ2x: πρεπει ημ2x ≠ 0 ⇒ ημ2x ≠ ημ 0 ⇒ 2x ≠ kπ ⇒ x ≠ kπ/2

$$\epsilon\varphi x = \epsilon\varphi 2x \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi + 2x \Leftrightarrow -x = k\pi \Leftrightarrow x = -k\pi \Rightarrow x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Οπως οι λυσεις x = kπ ωρηνως συν περιοριστι  
 x ≠ kπ/2 (για κ αρτη), εωρηνως αυτορριθωνοι.  
 Αρα η εξισωση ειναι αδυνατη.

3)  $f(x) = 3 - 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2x\right)$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$

Η  $f$  παίρνει τιμές μεγαλύτερες από 3 όταν

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2x\right) = -1 \Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2x\right) = -\cos 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2x\right) = \cos \pi \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x = 2k\pi + \pi \Rightarrow 2x = -2k\pi - \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$2x = -2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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

$$2x = -2k\pi + \frac{4\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Βέβαια οι δύο αυτές λύσεις συμπίπτουν.

Πραγματοποιώντας  $x = k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \Rightarrow x = k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow x = (k+1)\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Επίσης,  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . Επομένως

$$0 \leq k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2\pi \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \leq k\pi \leq 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \leq k \leq 2 + \frac{1}{3} \xrightarrow{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k = 1, 2$$

Άρα οι λύσεις της εξίσωσης είναι

$$x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (k=1)$$

$$x = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3} \quad (k=2)$$

Αντίστοιχα η  $f$  παίρνει τιμές μικρότερες από 3 όταν

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2x\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} - 2x = 2k\pi \Rightarrow 2x = -2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

υαλ αραυ

$$0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

Οι εχούτ ε

$$0 \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq 2\pi \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq k\pi \leq 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq k\pi \leq 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{6} \leq k \leq 2 - \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k=0, 1,$$

Επομένως η δ διαφέρει με ελαχίστη τιμή της

$$\text{για } x = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (k=0)$$

$$x = \pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (k=1)$$

4) Τα σημεία ωπύς με τον γγ υαδωορζογυαυ

θζωαυαυ  $x=0$

$$y = f(0) = \eta\mu^3 0 + 6\omega^2 0 - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0. \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

Τα σημεία ωπύς με τον x'x υαδωορζογυαυ θζωαυαυ  $y=0$

$$\eta\mu^2 x + 6\omega^2 2x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu^2 x = 1 - 6\omega^2 2x \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu^2 x = \eta\mu^2 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\eta\mu x = \eta\mu 2x} \quad (1) \quad \text{νι} \quad \boxed{\eta\mu x = -\eta\mu 2x} \quad (2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \eta\mu x = \eta\mu(2x) \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi + 2x \Rightarrow -x = 2k\pi \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 2k\pi}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \pi - 2x \Rightarrow 3x = 2k\pi + \pi \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$-\pi < 2k\pi < \pi \Leftrightarrow -1 < 2k < 1 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < k < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{x=0}$$

$$-\pi < \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} < \pi \Leftrightarrow -\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{2k\pi}{3} < \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-3\pi - \pi < 2k\pi < 3\pi - \pi \Leftrightarrow -4\pi < 2k\pi < 2\pi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-2 < k < 1 \rightarrow \boxed{k=0, -1}$$

Αρα διαφέρουαυε αυ ζύαυαυ :

$$\boxed{x=0}, \quad \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{3}}, \quad x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow \eta \mu x = \eta \mu(-2x) \Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi - 2x \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{2k\pi}{3}}$$

$$x = 2k\pi + \pi + 2x \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 2k\pi - \pi}$$

$$-\pi < \frac{2k\pi}{3} < \pi \Rightarrow -3\pi < 2k\pi < 3\pi \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3}{2} < k < \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow x = -1, 0, 1$$

αρα  $x = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  $x = 0$  ή  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$$-\pi < 2k\pi - \pi < \pi \Leftrightarrow 0 < 2k\pi < 2\pi \Leftrightarrow 0 < 2k < 2 \Leftrightarrow 0 < k < 1 \quad \nexists k$$

Επομένως  $x = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$ , ή  $x = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ , ή  $x = 0$ , ή  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , ή  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

Αρα τα ζεύγη ζεύγος  $\mu\epsilon$  των  $x$ 's είναι

$$\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}, 0\right), \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}, 0\right), (0, 0), \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 0\right), \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, 0\right)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ i) } \sqrt{3} \eta \mu x + 3 \beta \omega x = 0 \Rightarrow \beta \omega x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \eta \mu x$$

Αν  $\eta \mu x = 0$  τότε  $\beta \omega x = 1$ , εφόπινως αλλιώς το  $x$  δεν ικανοποιεί την εξίσωση

$$\text{Αρα } \frac{\beta \omega x}{\eta \mu x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow \epsilon \varphi x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow \epsilon \varphi x = \epsilon \varphi \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{ii) } 1 + 6\omega x = \eta \mu^2 x$$

$$\text{όμως } \eta \mu^2 x + 6\omega^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow (1 + 6\omega^2 x) + 6\omega^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1 + 26\omega x + 6\omega^2 x + 6\omega^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow 26\omega x + 12\omega^2 x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$26\omega x (\omega x + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \omega x = 0 \Rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \omega x = -1 \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \pi \end{matrix} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad 2\eta\mu x + 36\omega x = 3 \Rightarrow \eta\mu x = \frac{3(1-6\omega x)}{2}$$

$$\text{με} \quad \eta\mu^2 x + 6\omega^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{4}(1-6\omega x)^2 + 6\omega^2 x = 1 \quad \cdot 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$9 - 186\omega x + 36\omega^2 x + 46\omega^2 x = 4 \Leftrightarrow 136\omega^2 x - 186\omega x + 5 = 0$$

$$\text{Θέτουμε} \quad y = 6\omega x \quad \text{έχουμε} \quad \text{ζητούμε} \quad 13y^2 - 18y + 5 = 0$$

$$\text{το} \quad \omega\delta\omega\tau\omicron \quad \text{έχει} \quad \text{ρίζες} \quad y = 1 \quad \text{ή} \quad y = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\text{Άρα} \quad 6\omega x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi$$

$$6\omega x = \frac{5}{13} \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi \pm \theta, \quad \theta: 6\omega\theta = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

6

$$\text{i)} \quad 2\eta\mu^2 x - 3\eta\mu x + 1 = 0. \quad \text{Θέτουμε} \quad y = \eta\mu x \quad \text{έχουμε}$$

$$\text{το} \quad \text{ζητούμε} \quad 2y^2 - 3y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ή} \quad y = 1$$

$$\eta\mu x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \eta\mu x = \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{ή} \quad x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\eta\mu x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \text{ομοίως} \quad \text{θέτουμε} \quad y = 6\omega x \quad \text{με} \quad \text{ζητούμε} \quad \text{το} \quad \text{ζητούμε}$$

$$2y^2 - (2+\sqrt{3})y + \sqrt{3} = 0 \rightarrow y = 1 \quad \text{ή} \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$6\omega x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi, \quad x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$6\omega x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow 6\omega x = 6\omega \frac{\pi}{8} \Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{8}, \quad x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad \boxed{\varepsilon\psi x = 6\omega x} \quad \text{πρέπει} \quad 6\omega x \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq k\pi, \quad x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{\eta\mu x}{6\omega x} = 6\omega x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\eta\mu^2 x = 6\omega^2 x \Rightarrow \eta\mu x = 1 - \eta\mu^2 x \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{2\eta\mu^2 x + \eta\mu x - 1 = 0}$$

Θέσω  $y = \eta\mu x$  και έχω τον εξισωμένο

$$y^2 + y - 1 = 0 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \text{ή} \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

Αρα  $\eta\mu x = -\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} < -1$  Απορριπτόμενο

ή  $\eta\mu x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = \eta\mu\theta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2k\pi + \theta \\ x = 2k\pi + \pi - \theta \end{cases}$  , για  $\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

iv)  $1 + 26\omega x - \eta\mu x = 2\eta\mu x 6\omega x \Leftrightarrow$

$$1 + 26\omega x - \eta\mu x - 2\eta\mu x 6\omega x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1 - \eta\mu x + 26\omega x(1 - \eta\mu x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (1 - \eta\mu x)(1 + 26\omega x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \eta\mu x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

ή  $1 + 26\omega x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 6\omega x = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 6\omega x = -6\omega \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow$

$$6\omega x = 6\omega\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad \text{ή} \quad x = 2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

7) i) για  $t = 2004$  έχω  $f(2004) = 100 + 40\eta\mu\frac{\pi}{6} = 120$  Εισαγωγή  
 για  $t = 2010$  έχω  $f(2010) = 100 + 40\eta\mu\frac{7\pi}{6} = 80$  Απομάκρυνση

ii)  $f(t) = 120 \Rightarrow 100 + 40\eta\mu\left(\frac{\pi(t-2003)}{6}\right) = 120 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\eta\mu\left(\frac{\pi(t-2003)}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu\left(\frac{\pi(t-2003)}{6}\right) = \eta\mu\frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\pi(t-2003)}{6} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow t - 2003 = 12k + 1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{t = 12k + 2004}$$

$$\frac{\pi(t-2003)}{6} = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow t - 2003 = 12k + 6 - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{t = 12k + 2008}$$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$

iii)

Μέγιστο αριθμό ημερών έχουμε όταν

$$\eta\mu\left(\frac{\eta(t-2003)}{\epsilon}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\eta(t-2003)}{\epsilon} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$t-2003 = 12k + 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{t = 2006 + 12k} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Ελάχιστο αριθμό ημερών θα έχουμε όταν

$$\eta\mu\left(\frac{\eta(t-2003)}{\epsilon}\right) = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\eta(t-2003)}{\epsilon} = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$t-2003 = 12k + 9 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{t = 2012 + 12k} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

8

$$i) \eta\mu 15^\circ = \eta\mu(45-30) = \eta\mu 45 \cdot \cos 30 - \sin 45 \cdot \eta\mu 30 =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$ii) \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = \cos 75^\circ = \cos(90^\circ - 15^\circ) = \cos 90^\circ \cdot \cos 15^\circ + \eta\mu 90^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 15^\circ$$

$$= 0 \cdot \cos 15^\circ + 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$iii) \epsilon\varphi(105^\circ) = \epsilon\varphi(60+45) = \frac{\epsilon\varphi 60^\circ + \epsilon\varphi 45^\circ}{1 - \epsilon\varphi 60^\circ \cdot \epsilon\varphi 45^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{1 - \sqrt{3} \cdot 1} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{1 - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} + 1)(1 + \sqrt{3})}{1 - \sqrt{3}^2} = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})^2}{1 - 3} = \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = -(2 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$iv) \eta\mu(195) = \eta\mu(180+15) = -\eta\mu 15^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$