

3.7 ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΟΙ ΑΡΙΘΜΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΓΩΝΙΑΣ 2α

Ασκήσεις σχολικού βιβλίου σελίδας 101 - 103

Α' Ομάδας

1.

Να υπολογίσετε την τιμή των παραστάσεων

$$\text{i) } 2\eta\mu\frac{3\pi}{4}\sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{3\pi}{4} \quad \text{ii) } 1 - 2\eta\mu^2\frac{\pi}{12} \quad \text{iii) } 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 135^\circ - 1 \quad \text{iv) } \frac{2\epsilon\varphi 75^\circ}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 75^\circ}$$

Λύση

i)

Εφαρμογή του τύπου $\eta\mu 2\alpha = 2\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha$: $2\eta\mu\frac{3\pi}{4}\sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{3\pi}{4} = \eta\mu\left(2\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \eta\mu\frac{3\pi}{2} = -1$

ii)

Εφαρμογή του τύπου $\eta\mu^2\alpha = \frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}{2}$:

$$1 - 2\eta\mu^2\frac{\pi}{12} = 1 - 2\frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\frac{\pi}{12}}{2} = 1 - 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

iii)

Εφαρμογή του τύπου $\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = \frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}{2}$:

$$2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 135^\circ - 1 = 2\frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu(2 \cdot 135^\circ)}{2} - 1 = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 270^\circ - 1 = 1 + 0 - 1 = 0$$

iv)

Εφαρμογή του τύπου $\epsilon\varphi 2\alpha = \frac{2\epsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}$:

$$\frac{2\epsilon\varphi 75^\circ}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 75^\circ} = \epsilon\varphi(2 \cdot 75^\circ) = \epsilon\varphi 150^\circ = \epsilon\varphi(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = -\epsilon\varphi 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

2.

Να γράψετε σε απλούστερη μορφή τις παραστάσεις

$$\text{i)} 2\eta\mu 2\alpha \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha \quad \text{ii)} 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\alpha\right)-1 \quad \text{iii)} \frac{2\varepsilon\varphi 3\alpha}{1-\varepsilon\varphi^2 3\alpha}$$

Λύση**i)**

Εφαρμογή του τύπου $\eta\mu 2\alpha = 2\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha$: $2\eta\mu 2\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha = \eta\mu(2\cdot 2\alpha) = \eta\mu 4\alpha$

ii)

Εφαρμογή του τύπου $\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = \frac{1+\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}{2}$:

$$2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\alpha\right)-1 = 2\frac{1+\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\alpha\right)}{2}-1 = 1+\sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-2\alpha\right)-1 = \eta\mu 2\alpha$$

iii)

Εφαρμογή του τύπου $\varepsilon\varphi 2\alpha = \frac{2\varepsilon\varphi\alpha}{1-\varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha}$:

$$\frac{2\varepsilon\varphi 3\alpha}{1-\varepsilon\varphi^2 3\alpha} = \varepsilon\varphi(2\cdot 3\alpha) = \varepsilon\varphi 6\alpha$$

3.i)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\eta\mu^2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha$

Λύση

$$\eta\mu^2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - 1 = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha$$

3.ii)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\frac{\eta\mu 2\alpha}{1-\eta\mu^2\alpha} = 2\varepsilon\varphi\alpha$

Λύση

$$\frac{\eta\mu 2\alpha}{1-\eta\mu^2\alpha} = \frac{2\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha} = 2\frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} = 2\varepsilon\varphi\alpha$$

3.iii)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\sigma\varphi\alpha - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha = 2\sigma\varphi 2\alpha$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma\varphi\alpha - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha = 2\sigma\varphi 2\alpha &\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha} - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha = 2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon\varphi 2\alpha} \\ \frac{1 - \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha}{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha} &= 2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon\varphi 2\alpha} \\ \varepsilon\varphi 2\alpha \frac{1 - \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha}{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha} &= 2 \\ \frac{2\varepsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha} \frac{1 - \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha}{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha} &= 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 = 2 \text{ που ισχύει}\end{aligned}$$

3.iv)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\varepsilon\varphi\alpha + \sigma\varphi\alpha = \frac{2}{\eta\mu 2\alpha}$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon\varphi\alpha + \sigma\varphi\alpha &= \frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\eta\alpha} + \frac{\sigma\upsilon\eta\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha} \\ &= \frac{\eta\mu^2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\eta^2\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\alpha} \\ &= \frac{1}{\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\alpha} \\ &= \frac{2}{2\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\eta\alpha} = \frac{2}{\eta\mu 2\alpha}\end{aligned}$$

4.i)

Να υπολογίσετε τους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς του 2α , αν

$$\sigma\upsilon\eta\alpha = -\frac{4}{5} \text{ και } \pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

Λύση

$$\eta\mu^2\alpha = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\eta^2\alpha = 1 - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{16}{25} = \frac{9}{25} \Rightarrow \eta\mu\alpha = -\frac{3}{5} \text{ (τρίτο τεταρτημόριο)}$$

$$\eta\mu 2\alpha = 2\eta\mu\alpha \sigma\upsilon\eta\alpha = 2 \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = 2 \frac{12}{25} = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\eta 2\alpha = 2\sigma\upsilon\eta^2\alpha - 1 = 2 \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - 1 = 2 \frac{16}{25} - 1 = \frac{32 - 25}{25} = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi 2\alpha = \frac{\eta\mu 2\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha} = \frac{24}{7} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi 2\alpha = \frac{7}{24}$$

4.ii)

Να υπολογίσετε τους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς του 2α , αν

$$\eta\mu\alpha = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{και} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$$

Λύση

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = 1 - \eta\mu^2\alpha = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{16}{25} \Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = -\frac{4}{5} \quad (\text{δεύτερο τεταρτημόριο})$$

$$\eta\mu 2\alpha = 2\eta\mu\alpha \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = -2 \cdot \frac{12}{25} = -\frac{24}{25}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - 1 = 2\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{16}{25} - 1 = \frac{32-25}{25} = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi 2\alpha = \frac{\eta\mu 2\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha} = -\frac{24}{7} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi 2\alpha = -\frac{7}{24}$$

5.

Να υπολογίσετε την $\varepsilon\varphi(\alpha + 2\beta)$, αν $\varepsilon\varphi\alpha = \frac{1}{4}$ και $\varepsilon\varphi\beta = \frac{1}{3}$

Λύση

$$\varepsilon\varphi 2\beta = \frac{2\varepsilon\varphi\beta}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi^2\beta} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{8}{9}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{8} = \frac{18}{24} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi(\alpha + 2\beta) = \frac{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha + \varepsilon\varphi 2\beta}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha\varepsilon\varphi 2\beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{16}} = \frac{1}{\frac{13}{16}} = \frac{16}{13}$$

6.i)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\eta\mu^3\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu^3\alpha\eta\mu\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\eta\mu 2\alpha$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \eta\mu^3\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu^3\alpha\eta\mu\alpha &= \eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha(\eta\mu^2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha) \\ &= \eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} 2\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\eta\mu 2\alpha \end{aligned}$$

6.ii)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\eta\mu 2\alpha \epsilon\phi\alpha + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = 2$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned}\eta\mu 2\alpha \epsilon\phi\alpha + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha &= 2\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha \\ &= 2\eta\mu^2\alpha + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha \\ &= 2(\eta\mu^2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2\end{aligned}$$

6.iii)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\frac{\eta\mu 2\alpha}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha} = \epsilon\phi\alpha$

Λύση

$$\frac{\eta\mu 2\alpha}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha} = \frac{2\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}{2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha} = \frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} = \epsilon\phi\alpha$$

6.iv)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + \eta\mu 2\alpha}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + \eta\mu 2\alpha} = \epsilon\phi\alpha$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + \eta\mu 2\alpha}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + \eta\mu 2\alpha} &= \frac{2\eta\mu^2\alpha + 2\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}{2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + 2\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} = \\ &= \frac{2\eta\mu\alpha(\eta\mu\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha)}{2\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha(\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + \eta\mu\alpha)} = \frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} = \epsilon\phi\alpha\end{aligned}$$

7.i)

Να λύσετε την εξίσωση $\sigma\upsilon\nu 2x - \eta\mu x - 1 = 0$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma\upsilon\nu 2x - \eta\mu x - 1 = 0 &\Leftrightarrow 1 - 2\eta\mu^2 x - \eta\mu x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &2\eta\mu^2 x + \eta\mu x = 0 \\ &\eta\mu x(2\eta\mu x + 1) = 0 \\ &\eta\mu x = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad 2\eta\mu x + 1 = 0\end{aligned}$$

- $\eta\mu x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

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

$$\eta\mu x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\eta\mu x = -\eta\mu \frac{\pi}{6} = \eta\mu \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{ή} \quad x = 2k\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{ή} \quad x = 2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

7.ii)

Να λύσετε την εξίσωση $\eta\mu 2x - 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + \eta\mu x - 1 = 0$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned}\eta\mu 2x - 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + \eta\mu x - 1 = 0 &\Leftrightarrow 2\eta\mu x \sigma\upsilon\nu x - 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + \eta\mu x - 1 = 0 \\ &2\sigma\upsilon\nu x(\eta\mu x - 1) + \eta\mu x - 1 = 0 \\ &(\eta\mu x - 1)(2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 1) = 0 \\ &\eta\mu x - 1 = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 1 = 0\end{aligned}$$

- $\eta\mu x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

- $2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x = -1$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu x = -\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu x = \sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu x = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{2\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

8.

Να υπολογίσετε τους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς της γωνίας $\frac{\pi}{16}$

Λύση

Από τον τύπο $2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha$, για $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{8}$ έχουμε

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\frac{\pi}{8} = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\pi}{4} &\Leftrightarrow 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\frac{\pi}{8} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\frac{\pi}{8} &= \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\frac{\pi}{8} &= \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\pi}{8} &= \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}, \text{ αφού } \frac{\pi}{8} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Από τον τύπο $2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha$, για $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{16}$ έχουμε

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\frac{\pi}{16} = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\pi}{8} &= 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2} \Rightarrow \\ \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\frac{\pi}{16} &= \frac{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{4} \Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\pi}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}{2}, \text{ αφού } \frac{\pi}{16} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Από τον τύπο $2\eta\mu^2\alpha = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha$, για $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{16}$ έχουμε

$$\begin{aligned} 2\eta\mu^2\frac{\pi}{16} = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\pi}{8} &= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2} \Rightarrow \\ \eta\mu^2\frac{\pi}{16} &= \frac{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{4} \Rightarrow \eta\mu\frac{\pi}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}{2}, \text{ αφού } \frac{\pi}{16} \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi\frac{\pi}{16} = \frac{\eta\mu\frac{\pi}{16}}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\pi}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi\frac{\pi}{16} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\pi}{16}}{\eta\mu\frac{\pi}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}$$

9.i)

Να υπολογίσετε τους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς του $\frac{\alpha}{2}$, αν

$$\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha = \frac{5}{13} \quad \text{και} \quad 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Λύση

Στον τύπο $2\sigma\upsilon\upsilon^2\omega = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\upsilon 2\omega$ θέτουμε όπου ω το $\frac{\alpha}{2}$

$$2\sigma\upsilon\upsilon^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha = 1 + \frac{5}{13} = \frac{18}{13} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\upsilon^2\alpha = \frac{9}{13} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{13}}, \quad \text{αφού} \quad \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

Στον τύπο $2\eta\mu^2\omega = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\upsilon 2\omega$ θέτουμε όπου ω το $\frac{\alpha}{2}$

$$2\eta\mu^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha = 1 - \frac{5}{13} = \frac{8}{13} \Rightarrow$$

$$\eta\mu^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{4}{13} \Rightarrow$$

$$\eta\mu\frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{13}}, \quad \text{αφού} \quad \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\epsilon\phi\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\eta\mu\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4}{13}}}{\sqrt{\frac{9}{13}}} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\phi\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\eta\mu\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{9}{13}}}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{13}}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

9.ii)

Να υπολογίσετε τους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς του $\frac{\alpha}{2}$, αν

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{και} \quad \frac{3\pi}{2} < \alpha < 2\pi$$

Λύση

Στον τύπο $2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\omega$ θέτουμε όπου ω το $\frac{\alpha}{2}$

$$2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = 1 + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{8}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\alpha}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}, \quad \text{αφού} \quad \frac{3\pi}{4} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \pi$$

Στον τύπο $2\eta\mu^2\omega = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\omega$ θέτουμε όπου ω το $\frac{\alpha}{2}$

$$2\eta\mu^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = 1 - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\eta\mu^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\eta\mu\frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}, \quad \text{αφού} \quad \frac{3\pi}{4} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \pi$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\eta\mu\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\alpha}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\eta\mu\frac{\alpha}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{4}{1}} = -2$$

10.i)

Να λύσετε την εξίσωση $\sin 2x + 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = 0$

Λύση

$$\sin 2x + 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin^2 x - 1 + 1 + \sin x = 0$$

$$2 \sin^2 x + \sin x = 0$$

$$\sin x (2 \sin x + 1) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad 2 \sin x + 1 = 0$$

- $\sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

- $2 \sin x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin x = -1$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin x = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \sin \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

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

10.ii)

Να λύσετε την εξίσωση $\sin x - 2 \eta \mu^2 \frac{x}{2} = 0$

Λύση

$$\sin x - 2 \eta \mu^2 \frac{x}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x - (1 - \sin x) = 0$$

$$\sin x - 1 + \sin x = 0$$

$$2 \sin x = 1$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin x = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

10.iii)

Να λύσετε την εξίσωση $2 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x = 4 \eta\mu^2 \frac{x}{2}$

Λύση

$$2 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x = 4 \eta\mu^2 \frac{x}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x = 4 \frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x}{2}$$

$$2 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x = 2 - 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x - 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x = 0$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu x (\sigma\upsilon\nu x - 2) = 0$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu x = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu x - 2 = 0$$

- $\sigma\upsilon\nu x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$
- $\sigma\upsilon\nu x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x = 2$ αδύνατη αφού $-1 \leq \sigma\upsilon\nu x \leq 1$

10.iv)

Να λύσετε την εξίσωση $\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x - 1 = 2 \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{x}{2}$

Λύση

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x - 1 = 2 \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{x}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x - 1 = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x - \sigma\upsilon\nu x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 8 = 9, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = 2 \quad \text{ή} \quad -1$$

- $\sigma\upsilon\nu x = 2$ αδύνατη αφού $-1 \leq \sigma\upsilon\nu x \leq 1$
- $\sigma\upsilon\nu x = -1 \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \sigma\upsilon\nu\pi \quad x = 2k\pi \pm \pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Β' Ομάδας

1.

Αν $0 \leq \alpha < \frac{\pi}{4}$, να αποδείξετε ότι $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha - \eta\mu\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \eta\mu 2\alpha}$

Λύση

$$0 \leq \alpha < \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha \leq 1 \quad \text{και} \quad 0 \leq \eta\mu\alpha < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Άρα $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha - \eta\mu\alpha > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha - \eta\mu\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \eta\mu 2\alpha} &\Leftrightarrow (\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha - \eta\mu\alpha)^2 = 1 - \eta\mu 2\alpha \\ \sigma\upsilon\upsilon^2\alpha - 2\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha \eta\mu\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\upsilon^2\alpha &= 1 - 2\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha \eta\mu\alpha \\ \sigma\upsilon\upsilon^2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\upsilon^2\alpha &= 1 \quad \text{που ισχύει} \end{aligned}$$

2.

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\frac{\eta\mu^2\alpha + 1 - \sigma\upsilon\upsilon^2\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha(1 + \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha)} = 2 \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\alpha}{2}$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\eta\mu^2\alpha + 1 - \sigma\upsilon\upsilon^2\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha(1 + \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha)} &= \frac{\eta\mu^2\alpha + \eta\mu^2\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha(1 + \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha)} \\ &= \frac{2\eta\mu^2\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha(1 + \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha)} \\ &= \frac{2\eta\mu\alpha}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 2\eta\mu \frac{\alpha}{2} \sigma\upsilon\upsilon \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2\sigma\upsilon\upsilon^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2\eta\mu \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sigma\upsilon\upsilon \frac{\alpha}{2}} = 2 \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3.

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\eta\mu^2 \frac{\pi}{8} - \sigma\upsilon\nu^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$

Λύση

Επειδή $\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{4\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{3\pi}{8} = \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{8}$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta\mu^2 \frac{\pi}{8} - \sigma\upsilon\nu^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} &= \eta\mu^2 \frac{\pi}{8} - \eta\mu^4 \frac{\pi}{8} \\ &= \eta\mu^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \left(1 - \eta\mu^2 \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \\ &= \eta\mu^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{4} 4 \eta\mu^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(2\eta\mu \frac{\pi}{8} \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\eta\mu \frac{2\pi}{8}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \eta\mu^2 \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

4.i)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\frac{1 + \epsilon\varphi\alpha \epsilon\varphi 2\alpha}{\epsilon\varphi\alpha + \sigma\varphi\alpha} = \frac{\epsilon\varphi 2\alpha}{2}$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 + \epsilon\varphi\alpha \epsilon\varphi 2\alpha}{\epsilon\varphi\alpha + \sigma\varphi\alpha} &= \frac{1 + \epsilon\varphi\alpha \frac{2\epsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha}}{\epsilon\varphi\alpha + \frac{1}{\epsilon\varphi\alpha}} \\ &= \frac{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha + 2\epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha} = \frac{1 + \epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\epsilon\varphi\alpha}{\epsilon\varphi\alpha} \frac{1 + \epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha} = \frac{1 + \epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\epsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2\epsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon\varphi 2\alpha \end{aligned}$$

4.ii)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\frac{3-4\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu 4\alpha}{3+4\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu 4\alpha} = \varepsilon\varphi^4\alpha$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3-4\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu 4\alpha}{3+4\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu 4\alpha} &= \frac{3-4\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2\alpha - 1}{3+4\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2\alpha - 1} \\ &= \frac{2-4\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2\alpha}{2+4\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2\alpha} \\ &= \frac{2(1-2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2\alpha)}{2(1+2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2\alpha)} \\ &= \frac{1-2(1-2\eta\mu^2\alpha) + (1-2\eta\mu^2\alpha)^2}{1+2(2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha-1) + (2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1-2+4\eta\mu^2\alpha+1-4\eta\mu^2\alpha+4\eta\mu^4\alpha}{1+4\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha-2+4\sigma\upsilon\nu^4\alpha-4\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha+1} \\ &= \frac{4\eta\mu^4\alpha}{4\sigma\upsilon\nu^4\alpha} = \varepsilon\varphi^4\alpha \end{aligned}$$

5.

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\varepsilon\varphi(45^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}{1 + \eta\mu 2\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha} - \varepsilon\varphi 2\alpha$

και με τη βοήθεια αυτού του τύπου να υπολογίσετε την $\varepsilon\varphi 15^\circ$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon\varphi(45^\circ - \alpha) &= \frac{\varepsilon\varphi 45^\circ - \varepsilon\varphi \alpha}{1 + \varepsilon\varphi 45^\circ \varepsilon\varphi \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \varepsilon\varphi \alpha}{1 + \varepsilon\varphi \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \frac{\eta\mu \alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha}}{1 + \frac{\eta\mu \alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha}} \\
 &= \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha - \eta\mu \alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \eta\mu \alpha} = \\
 &= \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \eta\mu \alpha} = \\
 &= \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha - \eta\mu \alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \eta\mu \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{(\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha - \eta\mu \alpha)(\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \eta\mu \alpha)}{(\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \eta\mu \alpha)^2} = \\
 &= \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha - \eta\mu^2 \alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha + 2\eta\mu \alpha \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \eta\mu^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}{1 + \eta\mu 2\alpha} \\
 \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha} - \varepsilon\varphi 2\alpha &= \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha} - \frac{\eta\mu 2\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \eta\mu 2\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha} \\
 &= \frac{(1 - \eta\mu 2\alpha)(1 + \eta\mu 2\alpha)}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha(1 + \eta\mu 2\alpha)} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \eta\mu^2 2\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha(1 + \eta\mu 2\alpha)} \\
 &= \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha(1 + \eta\mu 2\alpha)} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}{1 + \eta\mu 2\alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$

Για $\alpha = 30^\circ$ έχουμε $\varepsilon\varphi(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu(2 \cdot 30^\circ)}{1 + \eta\mu(2 \cdot 30^\circ)} \Rightarrow$

$$\varepsilon\varphi 15^\circ = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ}{1 + \eta\mu 60^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} =$$

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

6.i)

Να λυθεί η εξίσωση $\varepsilon\varphi 2x = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x$

Λύση

Για να ορίζεται η $\varepsilon\varphi 2x$, πρέπει $2x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\varepsilon\varphi 2x = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x \Leftrightarrow \frac{\eta\mu 2x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2x} = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x$$

$$\eta\mu 2x = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x$$

$$2\eta\mu x \sigma\upsilon\nu x - 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x = 0$$

$$2\sigma\upsilon\nu x(\eta\mu x - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x) = 0$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu x = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad \eta\mu x - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x = 0$$

- $\sigma\upsilon\nu x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

- $\eta\mu x - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu x = \sigma\upsilon\nu 2x \Leftrightarrow$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu 2x = \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2x = 2k\pi + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \quad \text{ή} \quad 2x = 2k\pi - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - x \quad \text{ή} \quad 2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + x, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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

$$x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{ή} \quad x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

6.ii)

Να λυθεί η εξίσωση $\varepsilon\varphi x \varepsilon\varphi 2x = -3$

Λύση

Για να ορίζεται η $\varepsilon\varphi x$ και η $\varepsilon\varphi 2x$, πρέπει $x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ και $2x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\varepsilon\varphi x \varepsilon\varphi 2x = -3 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon\varphi x \frac{2\varepsilon\varphi x}{1-\varepsilon\varphi^2 x} = -3$$

$$2\varepsilon\varphi^2 x = -3 + 3\varepsilon\varphi^2 x$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi^2 x = 3 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon\varphi x = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{ή} \quad \varepsilon\varphi x = -\sqrt{3}$$

- $\varepsilon\varphi x = \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon\varphi x = \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\bullet \quad \varepsilon\varphi x = -\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon\varphi x = -\varepsilon\varphi \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon\varphi x = \varepsilon\varphi\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

7.

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\sigma\upsilon\nu 4\alpha = 8\sigma\upsilon\nu^4\alpha - 8\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + 1$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\upsilon\nu 4\alpha &= 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2\alpha - 1 \\ &= 2(2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - 1)^2 - 1 \\ &= 2(4\sigma\upsilon\nu^4\alpha - 4\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + 1) - 1 \\ &= 8\sigma\upsilon\nu^4\alpha - 8\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + 2 - 1 = 8\sigma\upsilon\nu^4\alpha - 8\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + 1 \end{aligned}$$

8.i)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\sigma\upsilon\nu^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sigma\upsilon\nu^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\upsilon\nu^4 \frac{\pi}{8} &= \left(\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{\pi}{8}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{4 + 4\sqrt{2} + 2}{16} = \frac{6 + 4\sqrt{2}}{16} = \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}{8} \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\upsilon\nu^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} &= \left(\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{3\pi}{4}}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4})}{2}\right)^2 = \\ &= \left(\frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2 = \\ &= \frac{4 - 4\sqrt{2} + 2}{16} = \frac{6 - 4\sqrt{2}}{16} = \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{8} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) + (2) \Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sigma\upsilon\nu^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

8.ii)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $\eta\mu^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \eta\mu^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \eta\mu^4 \frac{\pi}{8} &= \left(\eta\mu^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 = \\ &= \left(\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4} \right)^2 = \frac{4 - 4\sqrt{2} + 2}{16} = \frac{6 - 4\sqrt{2}}{16} = \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{8} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta\mu^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} &= \left(\eta\mu^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{3\pi}{4}}{2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4})}{2} \right)^2 = \\ &= \left(\frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4} \right)^2 = \\ &= \frac{4 + 4\sqrt{2} + 2}{16} = \frac{6 + 4\sqrt{2}}{16} = \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}{8} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$(3) + (4) \Rightarrow \eta\mu^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \eta\mu^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

8.iii)

Να αποδείξετε ότι $8\eta\mu^2\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 4\alpha$

Λύση

$$8\eta\mu^2\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 4\alpha \Leftrightarrow 2(2\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha)^2 = 1 - (1 - 2\eta\mu^2 2\alpha)$$

$$2\eta\mu^2 2\alpha = 1 - 1 + 2\eta\mu^2 2\alpha \quad \text{που ισχύει}$$

9.

Αν $\sin x = \frac{\alpha}{\beta + \gamma}$, $\sin y = \frac{\beta}{\gamma + \alpha}$ και $\sin z = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha + \beta}$, να αποδείξετε ότι

$$\varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{x}{2} + \varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{y}{2} + \varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{z}{2} = 1$$

Λύση

Από τον τύπο $\varepsilon\varphi^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}$, για $\alpha = \frac{x}{2}$ έχουμε

$$\varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu x} = \frac{1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta + \gamma}}{1 + \frac{\alpha}{\beta + \gamma}} = \frac{\beta + \gamma - \alpha}{\beta + \gamma + \alpha} \quad (1) \quad \text{και κυκλικά}$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{y}{2} = \dots\dots\dots = \frac{\gamma + \alpha - \beta}{\beta + \gamma + \alpha} \quad (2)$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{z}{2} = \dots\dots\dots = \frac{\alpha + \beta - \gamma}{\beta + \gamma + \alpha} \quad (3)$$

$$(1) + (2) + (3) \Rightarrow \varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{x}{2} + \varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{y}{2} + \varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{z}{2} = \frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{\beta + \gamma + \alpha} = 1$$

netSUCCESS.gr