

Ζήτημα 2°

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha) \eta\mu A + \eta\mu B + \eta\mu\Gamma &= 2\eta\mu \frac{A+B}{2} \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A-B}{2} + \eta\mu(A+B) \\ &= 2\eta\mu \frac{A+B}{2} \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A-B}{2} + 2\eta\mu \frac{A+B}{2} \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A+B}{2} \\ &= 2\eta\mu \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot \left(\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A-B}{2} + \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \\ &= 2\eta\mu \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\Gamma}{2} \right) \cdot 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\frac{A-B}{2} + \frac{A+B}{2}}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\frac{A-B}{2} - \frac{A+B}{2}}{2} \\ &= 4\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\Gamma}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{-B}{2} \\ &= 4\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\Gamma}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta) \sqrt{\alpha\eta\mu A} + \sqrt{\beta\eta\mu B} + \sqrt{\gamma\eta\mu\Gamma} &= \sqrt{2R\eta\mu^2 A} + \sqrt{2R\eta\mu^2 B} + \sqrt{2R\eta\mu^2\Gamma} \\ &= \sqrt{2R} \cdot \eta\mu A + \sqrt{2R} \cdot \eta\mu B + \sqrt{2R} \cdot \eta\mu\Gamma \\ &= \sqrt{2R} \cdot (\eta\mu A + \eta\mu B + \eta\mu\Gamma) \\ &= \sqrt{2R \cdot (\eta\mu A + \eta\mu B + \eta\mu\Gamma)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2R \cdot (\eta\mu A + \eta\mu B + \eta\mu\Gamma) \cdot (\eta\mu A + \eta\mu B + \eta\mu\Gamma)} \\ &= \sqrt{(2R\eta\mu A + 2R\eta\mu B + 2R\eta\mu\Gamma) \cdot 4\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\Gamma}{2}} \\ &= 2\sqrt{(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\Gamma}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

Ζήτημα 3°

$$2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 A = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 B + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\Gamma \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2A = \frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2B}{2} + \frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\Gamma}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2A = 1 + \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2B + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\Gamma}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu 2A = \frac{2\sigma\upsilon\nu(B + \Gamma) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(B - \Gamma)}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu 2A = \sigma\upsilon\nu(B + \Gamma) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(B - \Gamma) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu 2A = -\sigma\upsilon\nu A \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(B - \Gamma)$$

- Αν $A = \frac{\pi}{2}$, τότε $-1 = 0$ (άτοπο)

- Αν $A \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$, τότε $\sigma\upsilon\nu(B - \Gamma) = -\frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2A}{\sigma\upsilon\nu A}$

Είναι $0 < B - \Gamma < B + \Gamma \Rightarrow 1 > \sin(B - \Gamma) > \sin(B + \Gamma) \Leftrightarrow$
 $1 > -\frac{\sin 2A}{\sin A} > -\sin A \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\sin 2A}{\sin A} - \sin A < 0 \text{ και } 1 + \frac{\sin 2A}{\sin A} > 0 \right) \Leftrightarrow$
 $\left(\frac{2\sin^2 A - 1}{\sin A} - \sin A < 0 \text{ και } \frac{\sin A + \sin 2A}{\sin A} > 0 \right) \Leftrightarrow$
 $\left(\frac{\sin^2 A - 1}{\sin A} < 0 \text{ και } \frac{\sin A + \sin 2A}{\sin A} > 0 \right)$
Είναι $\sin^2 A - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \sin A > 0 \Rightarrow \sin A + \sin 2A > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\sin \frac{3A}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2} > 0$
Είναι $\sin A > 0 \Rightarrow \sin \frac{A}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow \sin \frac{3A}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3A}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow A < \frac{\pi}{3}$
δηλαδή το πρόβλημα έχει λύση μόνο όταν $0 < A < \frac{\pi}{3}$.

$$\sin(B - \Gamma) = -\frac{\sin 2A}{\sin A} \Rightarrow B - \Gamma = \text{τοξ}\sin\left(-\frac{\sin 2A}{\sin A}\right) = \mu \text{ (ακτίνα)}$$

$$\text{Είναι } \begin{cases} B + \Gamma = \pi - A \\ B - \Gamma = \mu \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2B = \pi - A + \mu \\ \Gamma = B - \mu \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B = \frac{\pi - A + \mu}{2} \\ \Gamma = B - \mu \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} B = \frac{\pi - A + \mu}{2} \\ \Gamma = \frac{\pi - A + \mu}{2} - \mu \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B = \frac{\pi - A + \mu}{2} \\ \Gamma = \frac{\pi - A - \mu}{2} \end{cases}$$

Κελάφας
ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΑ