

**ΓΕΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΗΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 1971  
ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΑ  
(ΠΟΛΥΤΕΧΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΥΚΛΟΣ)**

**Δευτέρα 6 Σεπτεμβρίου 1971**

**Ζήτημα 1<sup>ο</sup>**

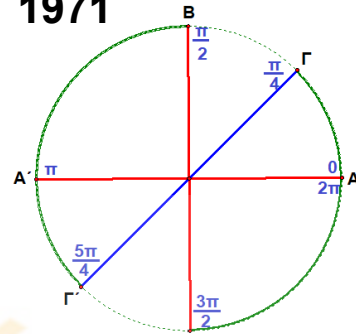
$$\varepsilon\varphi(vx) < 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi(vx) < \varepsilon\varphi\frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < vx < \lambda\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ ή}$$

$$2κπ \leq vx < 2κπ + \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ ή } 2κπ + \frac{\pi}{2} < vx < 2κπ + \frac{5\pi}{4} \text{ ή } 2κπ + \frac{3\pi}{2} < vx < 2κπ + 2\pi, \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{2κπ}{v} \leq x < \frac{(8κ+1)\pi}{4v} \text{ ή } \frac{(4κ+1)\pi}{2v} < x < \frac{(8κ+5)\pi}{4v} \text{ ή } \frac{(4κ+3)\pi}{2v} < x < \frac{2(κ+1)\pi}{v}, \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$$



Πρέπει $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ , άρα $\begin{cases} \frac{2κπ}{v} \geq 0, & \frac{(4κ+1)\pi}{2v} \geq 0, & \frac{(4κ+3)\pi}{2v} \geq 0, \\ \frac{(8κ+1)\pi}{4v} < 2\pi, & \frac{(8κ+5)\pi}{4v} < 2\pi, & \frac{2(κ+1)\pi}{v} < 2\pi \end{cases}$ δηλαδή $0 \leq \kappa \leq v - 1$
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Επομένως  $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4v}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2v}, \frac{5\pi}{4v}\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{2v}, \frac{9\pi}{4v}\right) \cup \dots \cup \left(2\pi - \frac{3\pi}{2v}, 2\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4v}\right) \cup \left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2v}, 2\pi\right)$

Για  $v = 1 : \kappa = 0$  και

$$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$$

Για  $v = 2 : \kappa = 0$  ή  $1$  και

$$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{8}\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{9\pi}{8}\right) \cup \left(\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{13\pi}{8}\right) \cup \left(\frac{7\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$$

Για  $v = 3 : \kappa = 0$  ή  $1$  ή  $2$  και

$$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{12}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{12}\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{6}, \frac{9\pi}{12}\right) \cup \left(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{13\pi}{12}\right) \cup \left(\frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{17\pi}{12}\right) \cup \left(\frac{9\pi}{6}, \frac{21\pi}{12}\right) \cup \left(\frac{11\pi}{6}, 2\pi\right)$$

Για  $v = 4 : \kappa = 0$  ή  $1$  ή  $2$  ή  $3$  και

$$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{16}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{5\pi}{16}\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{9\pi}{16}\right) \cup \left(\frac{5\pi}{8}, \frac{13\pi}{16}\right) \cup \left(\frac{7\pi}{8}, \frac{17\pi}{16}\right) \cup \left(\frac{9\pi}{8}, \frac{21\pi}{16}\right) \cup \left(\frac{11\pi}{8}, \frac{25\pi}{16}\right) \cup \left(\frac{13\pi}{8}, \frac{29\pi}{16}\right) \cup \left(\frac{15\pi}{8}, 2\pi\right)$$

## Ζήτημα 2°

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\eta\mu(x+y+z)}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu y \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu z} &= \varepsilon\phi x + \varepsilon\phi y + \varepsilon\phi z - \varepsilon\phi x \cdot \varepsilon\phi y \cdot \varepsilon\phi z \\ &= \frac{\beta - \gamma}{\alpha} + \frac{\gamma - \alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\gamma} - \frac{\beta - \gamma}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\gamma - \alpha}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\gamma} \\ &= \frac{\beta\gamma(\beta - \gamma) + \alpha\gamma(\gamma - \alpha) + \alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta) - (\beta - \gamma) \cdot (\gamma - \alpha) \cdot (\alpha - \beta)}{\alpha\beta\gamma} \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{-(\beta - \gamma) \cdot (\gamma - \alpha) \cdot (\alpha - \beta) - (\beta - \gamma) \cdot (\gamma - \alpha) \cdot (\alpha - \beta)}{\alpha\beta\gamma} \\ &= \frac{-2(\beta - \gamma) \cdot (\gamma - \alpha) \cdot (\alpha - \beta)}{\alpha\beta\gamma} \\ &= -2 \cdot \frac{\beta - \gamma}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\gamma - \alpha}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\gamma} \\ &= -2 \cdot \varepsilon\phi x \cdot \varepsilon\phi y \cdot \varepsilon\phi z \\ &= -2 \cdot \frac{\eta\mu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} \cdot \frac{\eta\mu y}{\sigma\upsilon\nu y} \cdot \frac{\eta\mu z}{\sigma\upsilon\nu z} \\ &= \frac{-2 \cdot \eta\mu x \cdot \eta\mu y \cdot \eta\mu z}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu y \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu z}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \eta\mu(x+y+z) = -2 \cdot \eta\mu x \cdot \eta\mu y \cdot \eta\mu z \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\eta\mu x \cdot \eta\mu y \cdot \eta\mu z = -\frac{1}{2} \eta\mu(x+y+z) \Rightarrow$$

$$|\eta\mu x \cdot \eta\mu y \cdot \eta\mu z| = \left| -\frac{1}{2} \eta\mu(x+y+z) \right| \Rightarrow$$

$$|\eta\mu x \cdot \eta\mu y \cdot \eta\mu z| = \frac{1}{2} |\eta\mu(x+y+z)| \leq \frac{1}{2}, \text{ διότι } |\eta\mu(x+y+z)| \leq 1$$

$$\text{Επομένως } |\eta\mu x \cdot \eta\mu y \cdot \eta\mu z| \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) \quad &-(\beta - \gamma) \cdot (\gamma - \alpha) \cdot (\alpha - \beta) = (\gamma - \beta) \cdot (\alpha\gamma - \beta\gamma - \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta) \\ &= \alpha\gamma^2 - \beta\gamma^2 - \alpha^2\gamma + \alpha\beta\gamma - \alpha\beta\gamma + \beta^2\gamma + \alpha^2\beta - \alpha\beta^2 \\ &= \beta^2\gamma - \beta\gamma^2 + \alpha\gamma^2 - \alpha^2\gamma + \alpha^2\beta - \alpha\beta^2 \\ &= \beta\gamma(\beta - \gamma) + \alpha\gamma(\gamma - \alpha) + \alpha\beta(\alpha - \beta)\end{aligned}$$

### Ζήτημα 3<sup>ο</sup>

#### 1<sup>η</sup> λύση

Για  $x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ , άρα και για  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  είναι :

$$\sin^2 x + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} > \eta\mu x + \sigma\upsilon\nu x + \epsilon\phi x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sin^2 x + 1 + \epsilon\phi^2 x > \eta\mu x + \sigma\upsilon\nu x + \epsilon\phi x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2\sin^2 x + 2 + 2\epsilon\phi^2 x > 2\eta\mu x + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 2\epsilon\phi x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sin^2 x - 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x + 1 + \epsilon\phi^2 x - 2\epsilon\phi x + 1 + \sin^2 x - 2\eta\mu x + \epsilon\phi^2 x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(\sigma\upsilon\nu x - 1)^2 + (\epsilon\phi x - 1)^2 + (\sigma\upsilon\nu x - \epsilon\phi x)^2 > 0$$

που ισχύει διότι  $(\sigma\upsilon\nu x - 1)^2 \geq 0$ ,  $(\epsilon\phi x - 1)^2 \geq 0$ ,  $(\sigma\upsilon\nu x - \epsilon\phi x)^2 \geq 0$

και δεν ισχύουν συγχρόνως  $\sigma\upsilon\nu x = \epsilon\phi x = 1$

#### 2<sup>η</sup> λύση

$$\text{Ισχύει } \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \alpha\beta - \beta\gamma - \gamma\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [(\alpha - \beta)^2 + (\beta - \gamma)^2 + (\gamma - \alpha)^2] \geq 0$$

$$\text{άρα } \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \alpha\beta - \beta\gamma - \gamma\alpha \geq 0$$

και το "=" ισχύει μόνο όταν  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$ .

Για  $x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ , άρα και για  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  και για

$\alpha = \sigma\upsilon\nu x$ ,  $\beta = \epsilon\phi x$  και  $\gamma = 1$ , έχουμε  $\alpha \neq \gamma$  ή  $\beta \neq \gamma$ , οπότε

$$\sin^2 x + \epsilon\phi^2 x + 1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu x \cdot \epsilon\phi x - \sigma\upsilon\nu x - \epsilon\phi x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sin^2 x + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \eta\mu x - \sigma\upsilon\nu x - \epsilon\phi x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sin^2 x + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} > \eta\mu x + \sigma\upsilon\nu x + \epsilon\phi x$$