

ΓΕΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΗΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 1967
ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΑ
ΠΟΛΥΤΕΧΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΥΚΛΟΣ –
ΦΥΣΙΚΟΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ ΚΥΚΛΟΣ –
ΓΕΩΠΟΝΟΔΑΣΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΣ ΚΥΚΛΟΣ

Τετάρτη 13 Σεπτεμβρίου 1967

Ζήτημα 1^ο

$$\alpha^2 = \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - 2\beta\gamma\cos A \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{\beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \alpha^2}{2\beta\gamma} \quad (1)$$

$$\bullet \cos A = 1 - 2\eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2\eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1 - \cos A \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos A}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 < \frac{A}{2} < 90^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta\mu \frac{A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \alpha^2}{2\beta\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2 - \gamma^2 + 2\beta\gamma}{2\beta\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - (\beta - \gamma)^2}{4\beta\gamma}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(\alpha - \beta + \gamma)(\alpha + \beta - \gamma)}{4\beta\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{(2\tau - 2\beta)(2\tau - 2\gamma)}{4\beta\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(\tau - \beta)2(\tau - \gamma)}{4\beta\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau - \beta)(\tau - \gamma)}{\beta\gamma}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \cos A = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{A}{2} - 1 \Leftrightarrow 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1 + \cos A \Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos A}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 < \frac{A}{2} < 90^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{2}} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \alpha^2}{2\beta\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta^2 + \gamma^2 + 2\beta\gamma - \alpha^2}{2\beta\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{(\beta + \gamma)^2 - \alpha^2}{4\beta\gamma}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(\beta + \gamma - \alpha)(\beta + \gamma + \alpha)}{4\beta\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{(2\tau - 2\alpha) \cdot 2\tau}{4\beta\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(\tau - \alpha) \cdot 2\tau}{4\beta\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{\tau \cdot (\tau - \alpha)}{\beta\gamma}} \end{aligned}$$

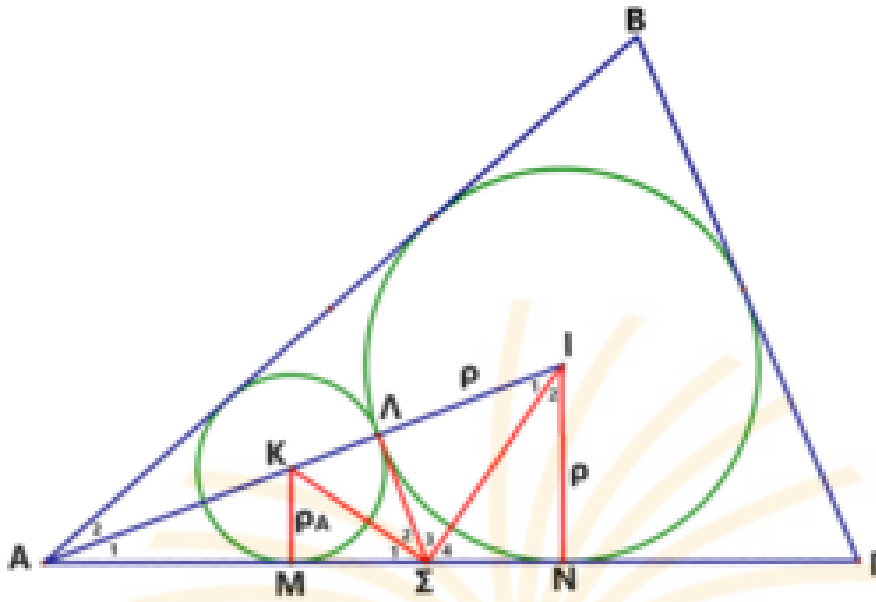
$$\bullet \varepsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\eta\mu \frac{A}{2}}{\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{(\tau - \beta)(\tau - \gamma)}{\beta\gamma}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\tau \cdot (\tau - \alpha)}{\beta\gamma}}} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau - \beta)(\tau - \gamma)}{\tau \cdot (\tau - \alpha)}}$$

$$\bullet \sigma\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{(\tau - \beta)(\tau - \gamma)}{\tau \cdot (\tau - \alpha)}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\tau \cdot (\tau - \alpha)}{(\tau - \beta)(\tau - \gamma)}}$$

Με κυκλική εναλλαγή γραμμάτων βρίσκουμε τους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς

των γωνιών $\frac{B}{2}$ και $\frac{\Gamma}{2}$.

Ζήτημα 2°



$$\hat{\Sigma}_1 = \hat{\Sigma}_2 = \frac{\hat{\Sigma}_{1,2}}{2} = \frac{\frac{\pi - \hat{A}_1}{2}}{2} = \frac{\frac{\pi - \hat{A}}{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi - \hat{A}}{4}$$

$$\hat{I}_1 = \hat{\Sigma}_1 \text{ (οξείες γωνίες με πλευρές κάθετες), } \text{άρα } \hat{I}_1 = \hat{\Sigma}_1 = \frac{\pi - \hat{A}}{4}$$

$$\triangle MK\Sigma : \varepsilon\varphi \hat{\Sigma}_1 = \frac{KM}{M\Sigma} \Rightarrow \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\pi - \hat{A}}{4} = \frac{\rho_A}{\Lambda\Sigma} \quad (1)$$

$$\triangle I\Lambda\Sigma : \varepsilon\varphi \hat{I}_1 = \frac{\Lambda\Sigma}{I\Lambda} \Rightarrow \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\pi - \hat{A}}{4} = \frac{\Lambda\Sigma}{\rho} \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} \varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{\pi - \hat{A}}{4} = \frac{\rho_A}{\Lambda\Sigma} \cdot \frac{\Lambda\Sigma}{\rho} \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{\pi - \hat{A}}{4} = \frac{\rho_A}{\rho}$$

Όμοια αποδεικνύουμε :

$$\varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{\pi - \hat{B}}{4} = \frac{\rho_B}{\rho} \quad \text{και} \quad \varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{\pi - \hat{\Gamma}}{4} = \frac{\rho_\Gamma}{\rho}.$$

Ζήτημα 3°

- Αν $AB\Gamma$ είναι οξυγώνιο (σχ.1)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \triangle B\hat{H}\Delta : (BH) &= \frac{B\Delta}{\sin B_1} \\ \triangle B\hat{A}\Delta : B\Delta &= AB \cdot \sin B \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow (BH) = \frac{AB \cdot \sin B}{\sin B_1} \stackrel{\hat{B}_1 + \hat{\Gamma} = 90^\circ}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$(BH) = \frac{AB \cdot \sin B}{\eta\mu\Gamma} \stackrel{AB=2R\eta\mu\Gamma}{\Rightarrow} (BH) = \frac{2R \cdot \eta\mu\Gamma \cdot \sin B}{\eta\mu\Gamma} \Rightarrow$$

$$(BH) = 2R \cdot \sin B \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \triangle \hat{G}H\Delta : (\Gamma H) &= \frac{\Gamma\Delta}{\sin \Gamma_1} \\ \triangle \hat{G}A\Delta : \Gamma\Delta &= A\Gamma \cdot \sin \Gamma \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow (\Gamma H) = \frac{A\Gamma \cdot \sin \Gamma}{\sin \Gamma_1} \stackrel{\hat{\Gamma}_1 + \hat{B} = 90^\circ}{\Rightarrow} (\Gamma H) = \frac{A\Gamma \cdot \sin \Gamma}{\eta\mu B} \stackrel{A\Gamma=2R\eta\mu B}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$(\Gamma H) = \frac{2R \cdot \eta\mu B \cdot \sin \Gamma}{\eta\mu B} \Rightarrow (\Gamma H) = 2R \cdot \sin \Gamma \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(BH) \cdot (\Gamma H)}{R^2} \leq 4\eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{2R \cdot \sin B \cdot 2R \cdot \sin \Gamma}{R^2} \leq 4 \cdot \frac{1 - \sin A}{2} \stackrel{(2)}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$2\sin B \cdot \sin \Gamma \leq 1 - \sin A \Leftrightarrow \sin(B + \Gamma) + \sin(B - \Gamma) \leq 1 - \sin A \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sin(180^\circ - A) + \sin(B - \Gamma) \leq 1 - \sin A \Leftrightarrow -\sin A + \sin(B - \Gamma) \leq 1 - \sin A \Leftrightarrow$$

$\sin(B - \Gamma) \leq 1$ που ισχύει.

Το "=" ισχύει όταν $\sin(B - \Gamma) = 1 \stackrel{-90^\circ < B - \Gamma < 90^\circ}{\Leftrightarrow} B - \Gamma = 0 \Leftrightarrow B = \Gamma$
δηλαδή όταν το τρίγωνο είναι ισοσκελές στο A.

- Αν $AB\Gamma$ είναι ορθογώνιο στο A (σχ.2)

Είναι $H \equiv A$, $BH = \gamma$, $\Gamma H = \beta$ και $\alpha = 2R$.

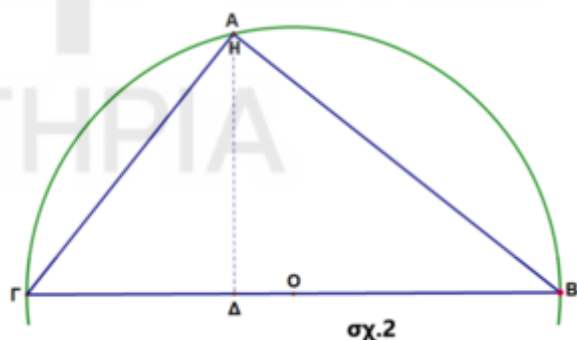
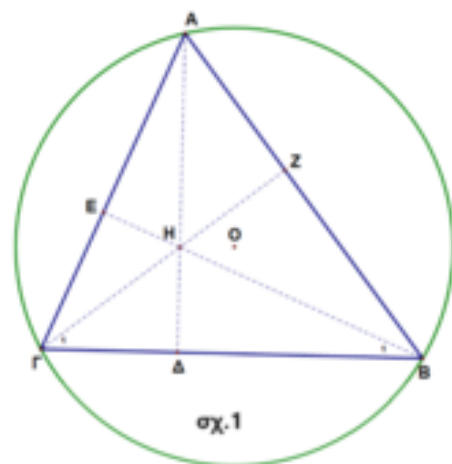
$$\frac{(BH) \cdot (\Gamma H)}{R^2} \leq 4\eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\gamma \cdot \beta}{R^2} \leq 4\eta\mu^2 45^\circ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\beta\gamma \leq 4R^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 \Leftrightarrow \beta\gamma \leq \alpha^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2\beta\gamma \leq \alpha^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2\beta\gamma \leq \beta^2 + \gamma^2 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \beta^2 - 2\beta\gamma + \gamma^2 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq (\beta - \gamma)^2 \text{ που ισχύει}$$

Το "=" ισχύει όταν $(\beta - \gamma)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \beta - \gamma = 0 \Leftrightarrow \beta = \gamma$

δηλαδή όταν το τρίγωνο είναι ορθογώνιο και ισοσκελές στο A.

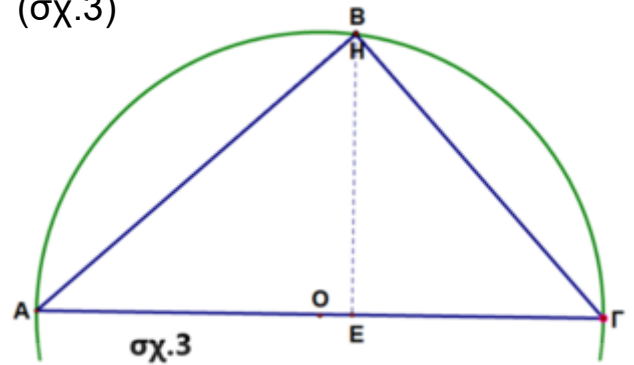


- Αν $AB\Gamma$ είναι ορθογώνιο στο B ή στο Γ (σχ.3)
Είναι $H \equiv B$ και $BH = 0$.

$$\frac{(BH) \cdot (\Gamma H)}{R^2} \leq 4\eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2} \Rightarrow 0 \leq 4\eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2}$$

που ισχύει αφού $0^\circ < A < 45^\circ$

Το "=" δεν ισχύει διότι $4\eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2} > 0$.



- Αν $AB\Gamma$ είναι αμβλυγώνιο στο A (σχ.4)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \triangle B\Delta H : (BH) = \frac{B\Delta}{\sin B_{1,2}} \\ \triangle B\Delta A : B\Delta = AB \cdot \sin B_2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (BH) = \frac{AB \cdot \sin B_2}{\sin B_{1,2}}$$

$$\hat{B}_{1,2} + \hat{\Gamma}_2 = 90^\circ \Rightarrow (BH) = \frac{AB \cdot \sin B_2}{\eta\mu \Gamma_2} \xrightarrow{AB=2R\eta\mu \Gamma_2}$$

$$(BH) = \frac{2R \cdot \eta\mu \Gamma_2 \cdot \sin B_2}{\eta\mu \Gamma_2} \Rightarrow (BH) = 2R \cdot \sin B_2 \quad (3)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \triangle \Gamma\Delta H : (\Gamma H) = \frac{\Gamma\Delta}{\sin \Gamma_{1,2}} \\ \triangle \Gamma\Delta A : \Gamma\Delta = A\Gamma \cdot \sin \Gamma_2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (\Gamma H) = \frac{A\Gamma \cdot \sin \Gamma_2}{\sin \Gamma_{1,2}} \xrightarrow{\hat{\Gamma}_{1,2} + \hat{B}_2 = 90^\circ}$$

$$(\Gamma H) = \frac{A\Gamma \cdot \sin \Gamma_2}{\eta\mu B_2} \xrightarrow{A\Gamma=2R\eta\mu B_2} (\Gamma H) = \frac{2R \cdot \eta\mu B_2 \cdot \sin \Gamma_2}{\eta\mu B_2} \Rightarrow (\Gamma H) = 2R \cdot \sin \Gamma_2 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{(BH) \cdot (\Gamma H)}{R^2} \leq 4\eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{(3)}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{2R \cdot \sin B_2 \cdot 2R \cdot \sin \Gamma_2}{R^2} \leq 4 \cdot \frac{1 - \sin A}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2\sin B_2 \cdot \sin \Gamma_2 \leq 1 - \sin A \Leftrightarrow \sin(B_2 + \Gamma_2) + \sin(B_2 - \Gamma_2) \leq 1 - \sin A \Leftrightarrow$$

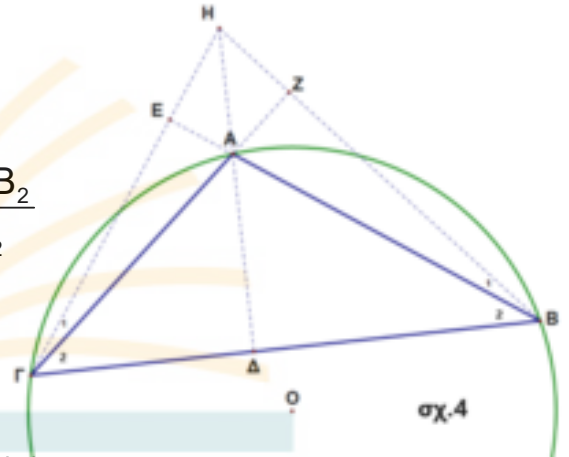
$$\sin(180^\circ - A) + \sin(B_2 - \Gamma_2) \leq 1 - \sin A \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-\sin A + \sin(B_2 - \Gamma_2) \leq 1 - \sin A \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sin(B_2 - \Gamma_2) \leq 1 \text{ που ισχύει.}$$

Το "=" ισχύει όταν $\sin(B_2 - \Gamma_2) = 1 \xrightarrow{-90^\circ < B_2 - \Gamma_2 < 90^\circ} B_2 - \Gamma_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow B_2 = \Gamma_2$

δηλαδή όταν το τρίγωνο είναι ισοσκελές στο A .



- Αν $AB\Gamma$ είναι αμβλυγώνιο στο B (σχ.5)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \triangle BHZ : (BH) &= \frac{BZ}{\sin B_4} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\triangle B'GZ : BZ = B\Gamma \cdot \sin B_3$$

$$(BH) = \frac{B\Gamma \cdot \sin B_3}{\sin B_4} \quad \begin{aligned} \hat{B}_3 &= 180^\circ - \hat{B}_{1,2} \\ \hat{B}_4 &= \hat{B}_1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow$$

$$(BH) = \frac{B\Gamma \cdot \sin(180^\circ - B_{1,2})}{\sin B_1} \quad \begin{aligned} B\Gamma &= 2R\eta\mu A \\ \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$(BH) = \frac{2R \cdot \eta\mu A \cdot (-\sin B_{1,2})}{\eta\mu A} \Rightarrow (BH) = -2R \cdot \sin B_{1,2} \quad (5)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \triangle GHE : (GH) &= \frac{GE}{\sin \Gamma_{1,2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow (GH) = \frac{B\Gamma \cdot \sin \Gamma_1}{\sin \Gamma_{1,2}} \quad \begin{aligned} \hat{\Gamma}_{1,2} + \hat{A} &= 90^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\triangle B'GE : GE = B\Gamma \cdot \sin \Gamma_1$$

$$(GH) = \frac{B\Gamma \cdot \sin \Gamma_1}{\eta\mu A} \quad \begin{aligned} B\Gamma &= 2R\eta\mu A \\ \Rightarrow \end{aligned} \quad (GH) = \frac{2R \cdot \eta\mu A \cdot \sin \Gamma_1}{\eta\mu A} \Rightarrow (GH) = 2R \cdot \sin \Gamma_1 \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{(BH) \cdot (GH)}{R^2} \leq 4\eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2} \quad \begin{aligned} (5) \\ (6) \end{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \frac{-2R \cdot \sin B_{1,2} \cdot 2R \cdot \sin \Gamma_1}{R^2} \leq 4 \cdot \frac{1 - \sin A}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-2\sin B_{1,2} \cdot \sin \Gamma_1 \leq 1 - \sin A \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-\sin(B_{1,2} + \Gamma_1) - \sin(B_{1,2} - \Gamma_1) \leq 1 - \sin A \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-\sin(180^\circ - A) - \sin(B_{1,2} - \Gamma_1) \leq 1 - \sin A \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sin A - \sin(B_{1,2} - \Gamma_1) \leq 1 - \sin A \Leftrightarrow$$

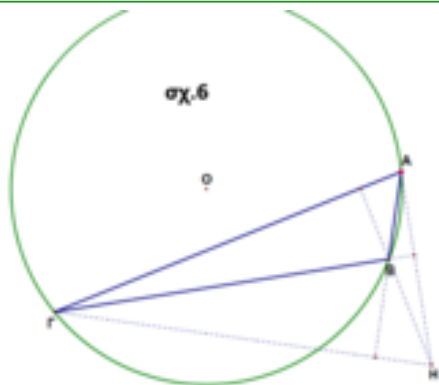
$$2\sin A - \sin(B_{1,2} - \Gamma_1) \leq 1 \quad \text{η οποία δεν ισχύει πάντα}$$

Επομένως η ζητούμενη σχέση $\frac{(BH) \cdot (GH)}{R^2} \leq 4\eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2}$ για $B > 90^\circ$ άλλοτε δεν ισχύει (σχ.6) και άλλοτε ισχύει (σχ.7). Όμοια για $\Gamma > 90^\circ$.

$A = 60,00^\circ$
 $B = 107^\circ$
 $\Gamma = 13^\circ$
 $B - 90^\circ = 17^\circ$
 $R = 8,92$ εκ.
 $BH = 5,21$ εκ.
 $GH = 17,38$ εκ.

$$\frac{BH \cdot GH}{R^2} = 1,14$$

$$4\eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1,00$$



$R = 9,07$ εκ.
 $BH = 3,15$ εκ.
 $GH = 17,75$ εκ.

$A = 68^\circ$
 $B = 100^\circ$
 $\Gamma = 12^\circ$
 $B - 90^\circ = 10^\circ$

$$\frac{BH \cdot GH}{R^2} = 0,68$$

$$4\eta\mu^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1,25$$

