

# ΒΑΚΑΛΗΣ

## ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΑ

### ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΑΣΚΗΣΗΣ ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΑΣ

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

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \sqrt{(3\eta\mu\alpha + 4\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha)^2 + (4\eta\mu\alpha - 3\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha)^2} = \\ &= \sqrt{9\eta\mu^2\alpha + 24\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + 16\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + 16\eta\mu^2\alpha - 24\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + 9\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha} \\ &= \sqrt{25(\eta\mu^2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha)} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

β)  $\eta\mu\omega = \frac{A}{B} = \frac{4}{5}$ . Βρίσκουμε και τους υπόλοιπους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς της γωνίας  $\omega$ .

$$\eta\mu^2\omega + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega = 1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega = \frac{9}{25} \Leftrightarrow$$

$\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega = -\frac{3}{5}$  γιατί  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \omega < \pi$  (άρα η  $\omega$  είναι στο δεύτερο τεταρτημόριο).

$$\epsilon\varphi\omega = \frac{\eta\mu\omega}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{-\frac{3}{5}} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\sigma\varphi\omega = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega}{\eta\mu\omega} = \frac{-\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

Επίσης ισχύουν οι εξής σχέσεις:

$$\epsilon\varphi(\pi + \omega) = \epsilon\varphi\omega = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\sigma\varphi(\omega - \pi) = \sigma\varphi[-(\pi - \omega)] = -\sigma\varphi(\pi - \omega) = \sigma\varphi\omega = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi + \omega) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\eta\mu(-\omega) = -\eta\mu\omega = -\frac{4}{5}$$

Οπότε έχουμε:

$$K = \frac{9\epsilon\varphi(\pi + \omega) - 20\sigma\varphi(\omega - \pi)}{2\sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi + \omega) - \eta\mu(-\omega)} = \frac{9 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) - 20 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)}{2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{-12+15}{\frac{6}{5}+\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\gamma) \varepsilon\varphi x - \sigma\varphi x = K = \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon\varphi x - \frac{1}{\varepsilon\varphi x} = \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\varepsilon\varphi^2 x - 1}{\varepsilon\varphi x} = \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2\varepsilon\varphi^2 x - 2 = 3\varepsilon\varphi x \Leftrightarrow 2\varepsilon\varphi^2 x - 3\varepsilon\varphi x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi x = \frac{3 \pm 5}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{3 + 5}{4} = 2$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi x = \frac{3 - 5}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$\varepsilon\varphi x = 2$  γιατί  $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  άρα είμαστε στο τρίτο τεταρτημόριο όπου  $\varepsilon\varphi x > 0$ .

$$\text{Έτσι } \sigma\varphi x = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\varphi x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Επίσης } \varepsilon\varphi x = 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\eta\mu x}{\sigma\upsilon\nu x} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu x = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x \quad (\text{i})$$

$$\eta\mu^2 x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow (2\sigma\upsilon\nu x)^2 + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow 5\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x = \frac{1}{5} \Leftrightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \quad \text{όμως επειδή είμαστε στο τρίτο}$$

$$\text{τεταρτημόριο } (\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}) \sigma\upsilon\nu x < 0 \quad \text{άρα } \sigma\upsilon\nu x = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} .$$

$$\text{Τέλος από σχέση (i) έχουμε: } \eta\mu x = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu x = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} .$$

Επιμέλεια απαντήσεων: Γασπαράτος Ανδρέας