

3.3 ΑΝΑΓΩΓΗ ΣΤΟ 1^ο ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΜΟΡΙΟ

Ασκήσεις σχολικού βιβλίου σελίδας 70 – 71

Α΄ ΟΜΑΔΑΣ

1.

Να βρείτε τους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς γωνίας

i) 1200° , ii) -2850°

Λύση

i)

Διαιρούμε τον αριθμό 1200 με τον 360, οπότε $1200 = 3 \cdot 360 + 120$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta\mu 1200^\circ &= \eta\mu(3 \cdot 360^\circ + 120^\circ) \\ &= \eta\mu 120^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$= \eta\mu(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = \eta\mu 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\upsilon\nu 1200^\circ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu(3 \cdot 360^\circ + 120^\circ) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu 120^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sigma\upsilon\nu(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\epsilon\varphi(1200^\circ) = \frac{\eta\mu 1200^\circ}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 1200^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sigma\varphi(1200^\circ) = \frac{1}{\epsilon\varphi 1200^\circ} = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

ii)

Διαιρούμε τον αριθμό 2850 με τον 360: οπότε $2850 = 7 \cdot 360 + 330$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta\mu(-2850^\circ) &= -\eta\mu 2850^\circ = -\eta\mu(7 \cdot 360^\circ + 330^\circ) \\ &= -\eta\mu 330^\circ \\ &= -\eta\mu(360^\circ - 30^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\eta\mu(-30^\circ) = -(-\eta\mu 30^\circ) = \eta\mu 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\upsilon\nu(-2850^\circ) &= \sigma\upsilon\nu 2850^\circ \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu(7 \cdot 360^\circ + 330^\circ) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu 330^\circ \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu(360^\circ - 30^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sigma\upsilon\nu(-30^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\epsilon\varphi(-2850^\circ) = \frac{\eta\mu(-2850^\circ)}{\sigma\upsilon\nu(-2850^\circ)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\sigma\varphi(-2850^\circ) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\varphi(-2850^\circ)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

2.

Να βρείτε τους τριγωνομετρικούς αριθμούς γωνίας

i) $\frac{187\pi}{6}$ rad, ii) $\frac{21\pi}{4}$ rad

Λύση

i)

Είναι $\frac{187\pi}{6} = \frac{187}{12}2\pi$

Διαιρούμε τον αριθμό 187 με το 12: $187 = 15 \cdot 12 + 7 \Rightarrow \frac{187}{12} = 15 + \frac{7}{12}$

$$\frac{187\pi}{6} = (15 + \frac{7}{12})2\pi = 15 \cdot 2\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

$$\eta\mu \frac{187\pi}{6} = \eta\mu \frac{7\pi}{6} = \eta\mu(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) = -\eta\mu \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{187\pi}{6} = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{7\pi}{6} = \sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi \frac{187\pi}{6} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\sigma\varphi \frac{187\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\varphi \frac{187\pi}{6}} = \sqrt{3}$$

ii)

Είναι $\frac{21\pi}{4} = \frac{21}{8}2\pi$

Διαιρούμε τον αριθμό 21 με τον 8, οπότε $21 = 2 \cdot 8 + 5 \Rightarrow \frac{21}{8} = 2 + \frac{5}{8}$

$$\frac{21\pi}{4} = (2 + \frac{5}{8}) \cdot 2\pi = 2 \cdot 2\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$\eta\mu \frac{21\pi}{4} = \eta\mu \frac{5\pi}{4} = \eta\mu(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\eta\mu \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{21\pi}{4} = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{5\pi}{4} = \sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi \frac{21\pi}{4} = \varepsilon\varphi \frac{5\pi}{4} = \varepsilon\varphi(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi \frac{21\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\varphi \frac{21\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

3.

Σε κάθε τρίγωνο $AB\Gamma$ να αποδείξετε ότι

i) $\eta\mu A = \eta\mu(B + \Gamma)$

ii) $\sigma\upsilon\nu A + \sigma\upsilon\nu(B + \Gamma) = 0$

iii) $\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B + \Gamma}{2}$

iv) $\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2} = \eta\mu \frac{B + \Gamma}{2}$

Λύση

i)

Οι γωνίες $A, B + \Gamma$ είναι παραπληρωματικές $\Rightarrow \eta\mu A = \eta\mu(B + \Gamma)$

ii)

Οι γωνίες $A, B + \Gamma$ είναι παραπληρωματικές $\Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu A = -\sigma\upsilon\nu(B + \Gamma)$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu A + \sigma\upsilon\nu(B + \Gamma) = 0$$

iii)

Οι γωνίες $\frac{A}{2}, \frac{B + \Gamma}{2}$ είναι συμπληρωματικές $\Rightarrow \eta\mu \frac{A}{2} = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B + \Gamma}{2}$

iv)

Οι γωνίες $\frac{A}{2}, \frac{B + \Gamma}{2}$ είναι συμπληρωματικές $\Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2} = \eta\mu \frac{B + \Gamma}{2}$

4.

Να απλοποιήσετε την παράσταση $\frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu(-\alpha) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(180^\circ + \alpha)}{\eta\mu(-\alpha) \cdot \eta\mu(90^\circ + \alpha)}$

Λύση

$$\frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu(-\alpha) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(180^\circ + \alpha)}{\eta\mu(-\alpha) \cdot \eta\mu(90^\circ + \alpha)} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot (-\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha)}{-\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha} = \sigma\phi\alpha$$

5.

Να αποδείξετε ότι
$$\frac{\varepsilon\varphi(\pi-x) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(2\pi+x) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{9\pi}{2}+x\right)}{\eta\mu(13\pi+x) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(-x) \cdot \sigma\varphi\left(\frac{21\pi}{2}-x\right)} = -1$$

Λύση

Βρίσκουμε χωριστά

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{9\pi}{2} = \frac{8\pi + \pi}{2} = 4\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} &\Rightarrow \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{9\pi}{2}+x\right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(4\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}+x\right) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-(-x)\right) \\ &= \eta\mu(-x) = -\eta\mu x \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta\mu(13\pi+x) = \eta\mu(12\pi + \pi + x) = \eta\mu(\pi+x) = -\eta\mu x$$

$$\frac{21\pi}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot 10\pi + \pi}{2} = 10\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{21\pi}{2} = 10\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \sigma\varphi\left(\frac{21\pi}{2}-x\right) = \sigma\varphi\left(10\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}-x\right) = \sigma\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right) = \varepsilon\varphi x$$

$$\text{Άρα } \frac{\varepsilon\varphi(\pi-x) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(2\pi+x) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{9\pi}{2}+x\right)}{\eta\mu(13\pi+x) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(-x) \cdot \sigma\varphi\left(\frac{21\pi}{2}-x\right)} = \frac{-\varepsilon\varphi x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x \cdot (-\eta\mu x)}{-\eta\mu x \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x \cdot \varepsilon\varphi x} = -1$$

6.

Να δείξετε ότι έχει σταθερή τιμή η παράσταση

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

Λύση

Βρίσκουμε χωριστά

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Άρα } \Sigma &= \eta\mu^2 x + (-\sigma\upsilon\nu x) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(-x) + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x \\ &= \eta\mu^2 x + (-\sigma\upsilon\nu x) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu x + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x \\ &= \eta\mu^2 x - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x \\ &= \eta\mu^2 x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Β' ΟΜΑΔΑΣ

1.

Να υπολογίσετε την τιμή της παράστασης

$$\Pi = \frac{\eta\mu 495^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 120^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu 495^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(-120^\circ)}{\epsilon\phi(-120^\circ) + \epsilon\phi 495^\circ}$$

Λύση

$$495^\circ = 360^\circ + 135^\circ \Rightarrow \eta\mu 495^\circ = \eta\mu 135^\circ = \eta\mu(180^\circ - 45^\circ) = \eta\mu 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{και } \sigma\upsilon\nu 495^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 135^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu(180^\circ - 45^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{και } \epsilon\phi 495^\circ = \epsilon\phi 135^\circ = \epsilon\phi(180^\circ - 45^\circ) = -\epsilon\phi 45^\circ = -1 \quad (3)$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu 120^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu(-120^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (5)$$

$$\epsilon\phi(-120^\circ) = -\epsilon\phi 120^\circ = -\epsilon\phi(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = \epsilon\phi 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} \quad (6)$$

$$\Pi = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{3} + (-1)} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}}{\sqrt{3} + (-1)} = 0$$

2.

Να αποδείξετε ότι

$$\frac{\eta\mu(5\pi + \omega) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(7\pi - \omega) \cdot \eta\mu\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - \omega\right) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} + \omega\right)}{\sigma\phi(5\pi + \omega) \cdot \eta\mu(7\pi - \omega) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - \omega\right) \cdot \sigma\phi\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} + \omega\right)} = \eta\mu^2\omega - 1$$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned}\eta\mu(5\pi + \omega) &= \eta\mu(4\pi + \pi + \omega) \\ &= \eta\mu(\pi + \omega) = -\eta\mu\omega\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma\upsilon\nu(7\pi - \omega) &= \sigma\upsilon\nu(6\pi + \pi - \omega) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu(\pi - \omega) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega\end{aligned}$$

$$\eta\mu\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \eta\mu\left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \eta\mu\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} + \omega\right) &= \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{8\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \omega\right) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(4\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \omega\right) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \omega\right) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu\left[-\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega\right)\right] = \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \eta\mu\omega\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma\phi(5\pi + \omega) &= \sigma\phi(4\pi + \pi + \omega) \\ &= \sigma\phi(\pi + \omega) = \sigma\phi\omega\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\eta\mu(7\pi - \omega) &= \eta\mu(8\pi - \pi - \omega) \\ &= \eta\mu(-\pi - \omega) \\ &= \eta\mu[-(\pi + \omega)] = -\eta\mu(\pi + \omega) = \eta\mu\omega\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = \eta\mu\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma\phi\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} + \omega\right) &= \sigma\phi\left(\frac{8\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \omega\right) \\ &= \sigma\phi\left(4\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \omega\right) \\ &= \sigma\phi\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \omega\right) \\ &= \sigma\phi\left[-\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega\right)\right] = -\sigma\phi\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega\right) = -\epsilon\phi\omega\end{aligned}$$

$$1^\circ \text{ μέλος} = \frac{-\eta\mu\omega(-\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega)\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega \cdot \eta\mu\omega}{\sigma\phi\omega \cdot \eta\mu\omega \cdot \eta\mu\omega(-\epsilon\phi\omega)} = -\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega = -(1 - \eta\mu^2\omega) = \eta\mu^2\omega - 1$$

3.

Αν $\varepsilon\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-x\right) + \varepsilon\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right) = 5$, να υπολογίσετε την τιμή της παράστασης

$$\Pi = \varepsilon\varphi^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-x\right) + \varepsilon\varphi^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)$$

Λύση

Θέτουμε $\frac{\pi}{3}-x = \omega$ και $\frac{\pi}{6}+x = \varphi$

$$\text{Τότε } \omega + \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}-x + \frac{\pi}{6}+x = \frac{2\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \varepsilon\varphi\omega = \sigma\varphi\varphi \Rightarrow$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi\omega = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\varphi\varphi} \Rightarrow$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi\omega \cdot \varepsilon\varphi\varphi = 1$$

και η υπόθεση γίνεται $\varepsilon\varphi\omega + \varepsilon\varphi\varphi = 5$.

Σύμφωνα με την ταυτότητα $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$ θα έχουμε

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi &= \varepsilon\varphi^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-x\right) + \varepsilon\varphi^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right) = \varepsilon\varphi^2\omega + \varepsilon\varphi^2\varphi \\ &= (\varepsilon\varphi\omega + \varepsilon\varphi\varphi)^2 - 2\varepsilon\varphi\omega \cdot \varepsilon\varphi\varphi \\ &= 5^2 - 2 \cdot 1 = 25 - 2 = 23 \end{aligned}$$

4.

Να αποδείξετε ότι $0 < \frac{\varepsilon\varphi(\pi+x)}{\varepsilon\varphi x + \sigma\varphi(\pi+x)} < 1$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Είναι } \frac{\varepsilon\varphi(\pi+x)}{\varepsilon\varphi x + \sigma\varphi(\pi+x)} &= \frac{\varepsilon\varphi x}{\varepsilon\varphi x + \sigma\varphi x} \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon\varphi x}{\varepsilon\varphi x + \frac{1}{\varepsilon\varphi x}} \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon\varphi x}{\frac{\varepsilon\varphi^2 x + 1}{\varepsilon\varphi x}} = \frac{\varepsilon\varphi^2 x}{\varepsilon\varphi^2 x + 1} \end{aligned}$$

Αρκεί να αποδείξουμε ότι $0 < \frac{\varepsilon\varphi^2 x}{\varepsilon\varphi^2 x + 1} < 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$$0 < \varepsilon\varphi^2 x < \varepsilon\varphi^2 x + 1 \quad \text{που ισχύει}$$

* Είναι $\varepsilon\varphi x \neq 0$ αφού ορίζεται η $\sigma\varphi(\pi+x) = \varepsilon\varphi x$