

3.6 ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΟΙ ΑΡΙΘΜΟΙ ΑΘΡΟΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ

ΘΕΩΡΙΑ

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta - \cos\alpha \sin\beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \sin\beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta + \sin\alpha \sin\beta$$

Παρατηρήστε πως εναλλάσσονται μεταξύ τους αφενός οι τριγωνομετρικοί αριθμοί, αφετέρου τα πρόσημα

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta}$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{1 + \tan\alpha \tan\beta}$$

Τους τύπους αυτούς πρέπει να τους ξέρουμε και από το πρώτο μέλος προς το δεύτερο αλλά και από το δεύτερο προς το πρώτο

$$\sec(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sec\alpha \sec\beta - 1}{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}$$

$$\sec(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\sec\alpha \sec\beta + 1}{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}$$

ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

1.

Να εκφράσετε τις παρακάτω παραστάσεις με ένα τριγωνομετρικό αριθμό ενός τόξου.

i) $\sin 14x \cos 5x - \cos 14x \sin 5x$

ii) $\sin(30^\circ + x) \sin(120^\circ - x) - \cos(30^\circ + x) \cos(120^\circ - x)$

Λύση

i)

$$\sin 14x \cos 5x - \cos 14x \sin 5x = \sin(14x - 5x) = \sin 9x$$

ii)

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(30^\circ + x) \sin(120^\circ - x) - \cos(30^\circ + x) \cos(120^\circ - x) &= \sin[(30^\circ + x) + (120^\circ - x)] \\ &= \sin(30^\circ + x + 120^\circ - x) \\ &= \sin 150^\circ \\ &= \sin(180^\circ - 30^\circ) \\ &= -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2.

Να εκφράσετε τις παρακάτω παραστάσεις με ένα τριγωνομετρικό αριθμό ενός τόξου.

$$\text{i)} \quad \frac{\varepsilon\varphi \frac{11\pi}{12} + \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\pi}{12}}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi \frac{11\pi}{12} \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\pi}{12}}$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \frac{\sigma\varphi 5x \sigma\varphi 2x - 1}{\sigma\varphi 5x + \sigma\varphi 2x}$$

Λύση**i)**

$$\frac{\varepsilon\varphi \frac{11\pi}{12} + \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\pi}{12}}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi \frac{11\pi}{12} \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\pi}{12}} = \varepsilon\varphi \left(\frac{11\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{12} \right) = \varepsilon\varphi \pi = 0$$

ii)

$$\frac{\sigma\varphi 5x \sigma\varphi 2x - 1}{\sigma\varphi 5x + \sigma\varphi 2x} = \sigma\varphi(5x + 2x) = \sigma\varphi 7x$$

3.

Να βρείτε την τιμή κάθε μιας από τις παρακάτω παραστάσεις

$$\text{i)} \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu 850^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu 130^\circ + \eta\mu 850^\circ \eta\mu 130^\circ$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \eta\mu \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x \right) \sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x \right) + \eta\mu \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x \right) \sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x \right)$$

Λύση**i)**

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\upsilon\nu 850^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu 130^\circ + \eta\mu 850^\circ \eta\mu 130^\circ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu(850^\circ - 130^\circ) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu 720^\circ \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu(2 \cdot 360^\circ) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

ii)

$$\eta\mu \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x \right) \sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x \right) + \eta\mu \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x \right) \sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x \right) = \eta\mu \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x + \frac{\pi}{3} + x \right) = \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

4.

Να αποδειχθεί ότι $\sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\beta = \sin^2\beta - \eta\mu^2\alpha$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta) &= (\sin\alpha\cos\beta - \eta\mu\alpha\eta\mu\beta)(\sin\alpha\cos\beta + \eta\mu\alpha\eta\mu\beta) \\
 &= \sin^2\alpha\cos^2\beta - \eta\mu^2\alpha\eta\mu^2\beta \\
 &= \sin^2\alpha(1 - \eta\mu^2\beta) - (1 - \sin^2\alpha)\eta\mu^2\beta \\
 &= \sin^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha\eta\mu^2\beta - \eta\mu^2\beta + \sin^2\alpha\eta\mu^2\beta \\
 &= \sin^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\beta \\
 &= (1 - \eta\mu^2\alpha) - (1 - \sin^2\beta) \\
 &= 1 - \eta\mu^2\alpha - 1 + \sin^2\beta \\
 &= \sin^2\beta - \eta\mu^2\alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

5.

Δείξτε ότι

$$\frac{\epsilon\varphi^2 6\alpha - \epsilon\varphi^2 4\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 6\alpha\epsilon\varphi^2 4\alpha} = \epsilon\varphi 10\alpha \cdot \epsilon\varphi 2\alpha$$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\epsilon\varphi^2 6\alpha - \epsilon\varphi^2 4\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 6\alpha\epsilon\varphi^2 4\alpha} &= \frac{(\epsilon\varphi 6\alpha + \epsilon\varphi 4\alpha)(\epsilon\varphi 6\alpha - \epsilon\varphi 4\alpha)}{(1 + \epsilon\varphi 6\alpha\epsilon\varphi 4\alpha)(1 - \epsilon\varphi 6\alpha\epsilon\varphi 4\alpha)} \\
 &= \frac{\epsilon\varphi 6\alpha + \epsilon\varphi 4\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi 6\alpha\epsilon\varphi 4\alpha} \cdot \frac{\epsilon\varphi 6\alpha - \epsilon\varphi 4\alpha}{1 + \epsilon\varphi 6\alpha\epsilon\varphi 4\alpha} \\
 &= \epsilon\varphi(6\alpha + 4\alpha)\epsilon\varphi(6\alpha - 4\alpha) = \epsilon\varphi 10\alpha\epsilon\varphi 2\alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

6.

Δείξτε ότι $\frac{\eta\mu(\beta - \gamma)}{\eta\mu\beta\eta\mu\gamma} + \frac{\eta\mu(\gamma - \alpha)}{\eta\mu\gamma\eta\mu\alpha} + \frac{\eta\mu(\alpha - \beta)}{\eta\mu\alpha\eta\mu\beta} = 0$

Λύση

$$\frac{\eta\mu(\beta - \gamma)}{\eta\mu\beta\eta\mu\gamma} = \frac{\eta\mu\beta\sin\gamma - \sin\beta\eta\mu\gamma}{\eta\mu\beta\eta\mu\gamma} = \frac{\eta\mu\beta\sin\gamma}{\eta\mu\beta\eta\mu\gamma} - \frac{\sin\beta\eta\mu\gamma}{\eta\mu\beta\eta\mu\gamma} = \sigma\varphi\gamma - \sigma\varphi\beta$$

και κυκλικά

$$\frac{\eta\mu(\gamma - \alpha)}{\eta\mu\gamma\eta\mu\alpha} = \dots\dots\dots = \sigma\varphi\alpha - \sigma\varphi\gamma$$

$$\frac{\eta\mu(\alpha - \beta)}{\eta\mu\alpha\eta\mu\beta} = \dots\dots\dots = \sigma\varphi\beta - \sigma\varphi\alpha$$

Προσθέτοντας έχουμε $\frac{\eta\mu(\beta - \gamma)}{\eta\mu\beta\eta\mu\gamma} + \frac{\eta\mu(\gamma - \alpha)}{\eta\mu\gamma\eta\mu\alpha} + \frac{\eta\mu(\alpha - \beta)}{\eta\mu\alpha\eta\mu\beta} = 0$

7.

$$\text{Δείξτε ότι } \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2(120^\circ + x) + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2(120^\circ - x) = \frac{3}{2}$$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2(120^\circ + x) + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2(120^\circ - x) \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + (\sigma\upsilon\nu 120^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu x - \eta\mu 120^\circ \eta\mu x)^2 + (\sigma\upsilon\nu 120^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu x + \eta\mu 120^\circ \eta\mu x)^2 \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 120^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x - 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 120^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu x \eta\mu 120^\circ \eta\mu x + \eta\mu^2 120^\circ \eta\mu^2 x + \\ &\quad \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 120^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 120^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu x \eta\mu 120^\circ \eta\mu x + \eta\mu^2 120^\circ \eta\mu^2 x \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + 2 \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 120^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + 2 \eta\mu^2 120^\circ \eta\mu^2 x \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \eta\mu^2 x \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \eta\mu^2 x \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \eta\mu^2 x \\ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + \frac{1}{2} \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + \frac{3}{2} \eta\mu^2 x \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + \frac{3}{2} \eta\mu^2 x = \frac{3}{2} (\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 x + \eta\mu^2 x) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

8.

$$\text{Αν } \alpha + \beta = 135^\circ, \text{ δείξτε ότι } (1 + \sigma\varphi\alpha)(1 + \sigma\varphi\beta) = 2$$

Λύση

$$\alpha + \beta = 135^\circ \Rightarrow \sigma\varphi(\alpha + \beta) = \sigma\varphi 135^\circ$$

$$\frac{\sigma\varphi\alpha\sigma\varphi\beta - 1}{\sigma\varphi\alpha + \sigma\varphi\beta} = -\sigma\varphi 45^\circ$$

$$\frac{\sigma\varphi\alpha\sigma\varphi\beta - 1}{\sigma\varphi\alpha + \sigma\varphi\beta} = -1$$

$$\sigma\varphi\alpha\sigma\varphi\beta - 1 = -\sigma\varphi\alpha - \sigma\varphi\beta$$

$$\sigma\varphi\alpha\sigma\varphi\beta + \sigma\varphi\alpha + \sigma\varphi\beta - 1 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Αρκεί να αποδείξουμε ότι } (1 + \sigma\varphi\alpha)(1 + \sigma\varphi\beta) = 2$$

$$1 + \sigma\varphi\beta + \sigma\varphi\alpha + \sigma\varphi\alpha\sigma\varphi\beta = 2$$

$$\sigma\varphi\alpha\sigma\varphi\beta + \sigma\varphi\alpha + \sigma\varphi\beta - 1 = 0 \text{ που ισχύει από την (1)}$$

9.

Αν A, B, Γ γωνίες τριγώνου, δείξτε ότι $\sigma\phi A \sigma\phi B + \sigma\phi B \sigma\phi \Gamma + \sigma\phi \Gamma \sigma\phi A = 1$

Λύση

$$A + B + \Gamma = 180^\circ \Rightarrow A + B = 180^\circ - \Gamma$$

$$\sigma\phi(A + B) = \sigma\phi(180^\circ - \Gamma)$$

$$\frac{\sigma\phi A \sigma\phi B - 1}{\sigma\phi A + \sigma\phi B} = -\sigma\phi \Gamma$$

$$\sigma\phi A \sigma\phi B - 1 = -\sigma\phi A \sigma\phi \Gamma - \sigma\phi B \sigma\phi \Gamma$$

$$\sigma\phi A \sigma\phi B + \sigma\phi A \sigma\phi \Gamma + \sigma\phi B \sigma\phi \Gamma = 1$$

10.

Αν A, B, Γ γωνίες τριγώνου, δείξτε ότι $\sigma\phi \frac{A}{2} + \sigma\phi \frac{B}{2} + \sigma\phi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \sigma\phi \frac{A}{2} \sigma\phi \frac{B}{2} \sigma\phi \frac{\Gamma}{2}$

Λύση

$$A + B + \Gamma = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} + \frac{\Gamma}{2} = 90^\circ$$

$$\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{\Gamma}{2}$$

$$\sigma\phi\left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2}\right) = \sigma\phi\left(90^\circ - \frac{\Gamma}{2}\right)$$

$$\sigma\phi\left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2}\right) = \varepsilon\phi \frac{\Gamma}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sigma\phi \frac{A}{2} \sigma\phi \frac{B}{2} - 1}{\sigma\phi \frac{A}{2} + \sigma\phi \frac{B}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sigma\phi \frac{\Gamma}{2}}$$

$$\left(\sigma\phi \frac{A}{2} \sigma\phi \frac{B}{2} - 1\right) \sigma\phi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \sigma\phi \frac{A}{2} + \sigma\phi \frac{B}{2}$$

$$\sigma\phi \frac{A}{2} \sigma\phi \frac{B}{2} \sigma\phi \frac{\Gamma}{2} - \sigma\phi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \sigma\phi \frac{A}{2} + \sigma\phi \frac{B}{2}$$

$$\sigma\phi \frac{A}{2} \sigma\phi \frac{B}{2} \sigma\phi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \sigma\phi \frac{A}{2} + \sigma\phi \frac{B}{2} + \sigma\phi \frac{\Gamma}{2}$$

11.

Να λύσετε την εξίσωση $\sin x = \eta\mu\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x = \eta\mu\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) &\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \eta\mu x \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin x \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \sin x &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \eta\mu x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x \\ \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \eta\mu x \\ \frac{1}{2} \sin x &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \eta\mu x \\ \sin x &= \sqrt{3} \eta\mu x \quad (1)\end{aligned}$$

Αν είναι $\eta\mu x = 0$, η (1) γίνεται $\sin x = 0$.

Επειδή όμως $\eta\mu^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$, θα έχουμε $0 + 0 = 1$ που είναι άτοπο.

Άρα $\eta\mu x \neq 0$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\eta\mu x} = \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \sigma\phi x = \sigma\phi \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow x = \kappa\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$$

12.

Αν $\epsilon\phi\alpha = 3$, να λύσετε την εξίσωση $\epsilon\phi(x + \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}$

Λύση

Με την προϋπόθεση ότι ορίζονται οι $\epsilon\phi(x + \alpha)$, $\epsilon\phi x$ και $\epsilon\phi\alpha$, θα έχουμε

$$\epsilon\phi(x + \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\epsilon\phi x + \epsilon\phi\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\phi x \epsilon\phi\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon\phi x + 3}{1 - 3\epsilon\phi x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2\epsilon\phi x + 6 = 1 - 3\epsilon\phi x$$

$$5\epsilon\phi x = -5$$

$$\epsilon\phi x = -1$$

$$\epsilon\phi x = -\epsilon\phi \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\epsilon\phi x = \epsilon\phi\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \kappa\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$$

13.

Να λύσετε την εξίσωση $\varepsilon\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+x\right)-\varepsilon\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)=2\sqrt{3}$

Λύση

Με την προϋπόθεση ότι ορίζονται οι $\varepsilon\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+x\right)$, $\varepsilon\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)$ και $\varepsilon\varphi x$, θα έχουμε

$$\varepsilon\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+x\right)-\varepsilon\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)=2\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\varepsilon\varphi\frac{\pi}{4}+\varepsilon\varphi x}{1-\varepsilon\varphi\frac{\pi}{4}\varepsilon\varphi x}-\frac{\varepsilon\varphi\frac{\pi}{4}-\varepsilon\varphi x}{1+\varepsilon\varphi\frac{\pi}{4}\varepsilon\varphi x}=2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{1+\varepsilon\varphi x}{1-\varepsilon\varphi x}-\frac{1-\varepsilon\varphi x}{1+\varepsilon\varphi x}=2\sqrt{3}$$

Θέτουμε $\varepsilon\varphi x = y$ οπότε $\frac{1+y}{1-y}-\frac{1-y}{1+y}=2\sqrt{3}$

$$(1+y)^2-(1-y)^2=2\sqrt{3}(1-y)(1+y)$$

$$1+2y+y^2-(1-2y+y^2)=2\sqrt{3}(1-y^2)$$

$$1+2y+y^2-1+2y-y^2=2\sqrt{3}(1-y^2)$$

$$4y=2\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{3}y^2$$

$$2\sqrt{3}y^2+4y-2\sqrt{3}=0$$

$$\sqrt{3}y^2+2y-\sqrt{3}=0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 4 \cdot 3 = 16, \quad y = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{ή} \quad \frac{-6}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \text{ή} \quad -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\bullet \quad \varepsilon\varphi x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon\varphi x = \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow x = \kappa\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\bullet \quad \varepsilon\varphi x = -\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon\varphi x = -\varepsilon\varphi \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi x = \varepsilon\varphi\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \lambda\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$$