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ΛΥΣΕΙΣ
ΑΣΚΗΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΒΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ
ΤΗΣ ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΑΣ

ΠΡΟΣ ΧΡΗΣΙΝ
ΤΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΩΝ, ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΩΝ ΛΥΚΕΙΩΝ Κ.Τ.Λ.



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ΒΙΒΛΙΟΠΩΛΕΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ "ΕΣΤΙΑΣ",
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38—ΟΔΟΣ ΤΣΩΡΤΣΙΑ—38
1949

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Τὰ γνήσια αντίτυπα φέρουν τὴν ὑπογραφήν τοῦ συγγραφέως
καὶ τὴν σφραγίδα τοῦ Βιβλιοπωλείου τῆς «Ἑστίας».



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ΤΥΠΟΙΣ: Α. Α. ΠΑΠΑΣΠΥΡΟΥ ΛΕΚΚΑ 23-ΣΤΟΑ ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ-

Περὶ ἀνυσμμάτων.

1. Ἀφοῦ τὸ ἀνύσμα AB κείται ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀξονος Ox ἔχομεν κατὰ τὰ γνωστά $(AB) = (AO) + (OB)$, ἤτοι $(AB) = -(OA) + (OB) = (OB) - (OA)$.

2. Ἐὰν M εἶναι τὸ μέσον τοῦ ἀνύσματος AB , χ ἡ τετμημένη αὐτοῦ καὶ χ_1, χ_2 αἱ τετμημέναι ἀντιστοίχως τῶν ἄκρων A καὶ B , ἔχομεν $(AM) = (MB)$. Ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὴν προηγουμένην ἄσκησιν εἶναι $(AM) = \chi - \chi_1$ καὶ $(MB) = \chi_2 - \chi$.

Ὡστε εἶναι $\chi - \chi_1 = \chi_2 - \chi$, ἤτοι $\chi = \frac{\chi_1 + \chi_2}{2}$.

3. Τὰ ζητούμενα σημεῖα τοῦ ἐπιπέδου εὐρίσκονται κατὰ τὰ γνωστά εὐκόλως.

4. Εἶναι $(-3, 5)$, $(-3, -5)$ καὶ $(3, -5)$.

Τόξα καὶ γωνίαι.

5. Εἶναι $\frac{180}{\pi}$ μοιρῶν ἢ $57^\circ 17' 44,8''$ περίπου.

6. Τὸ τόξον 1 βαθμοῦ εἶναι $\frac{360}{400}$ μοιρῶν, ἤτοι $54'$.

7. Ἐκ τῶν σχέσεων $\frac{\mu}{180} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} = \frac{\beta}{200}$ εὐρίσκομεν $45^\circ = \frac{45\pi}{180}$ ἀκτ. = $\frac{\pi}{4}$ ἀκτ., $60^\circ = \frac{60\pi}{180}$ ἀκτ. = $\frac{\pi}{3}$ ἀκτ., $150^\circ = \frac{150\pi}{180}$ ἀκτ. = $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ ἀκτ., $330^\circ = \frac{330\pi}{180}$ ἀκτ. = $\frac{11\pi}{6}$ ἀκτ.

Ὁμοίως εὐρίσκομεν : $45^\circ = \frac{45 \cdot 200}{180} \beta. = 50 \beta.$, $60^\circ = \frac{60 \cdot 200}{180} \beta. = \frac{200}{3} \beta.$, $150^\circ = \frac{150 \cdot 200}{180} \beta. = \frac{500}{3} \beta.$, $330^\circ = \frac{330 \cdot 200}{180} \beta. = \frac{1100}{3} \beta.$

8. Εἶναι $20^\circ = \frac{20\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{9}$ ἀκ., $138^\circ 45' = \frac{138 \frac{3}{4} \pi}{180} = \frac{37\pi}{4}$ ἀκ.

$30^\circ = \frac{30\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ἀκ., $225^\circ 40' = \frac{225 \frac{2}{3} \pi}{180} = \frac{677\pi}{540}$ ἀκ.,
 $-60^\circ = -\frac{60\pi}{180} = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ ἀκ., $-150^\circ = -\frac{150\pi}{180} = -\frac{5\pi}{6}$ ἀκ.

9. Εἶναι $37^\circ 32' 25'' = 37 \frac{389}{720} \pi : 180$ ἀκ., $175^\circ 35' 45'' = 175 \frac{1073}{1800} \pi : 180$ ἀκ.

10. Εἶναι $\frac{\pi}{4}$ ἀκ. = $\frac{180 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}}{\pi} = \frac{180^\circ}{4} = 45^\circ$

$\frac{5\pi}{6}$ ἀκ. = $\frac{180 \cdot \frac{5\pi}{6}}{\pi} = 150^\circ$, $\frac{11\pi}{6}$ ἀκ. = $\frac{180 \cdot \frac{11\pi}{6}}{\pi} = 330^\circ$.

$$11. \text{Είναι } \frac{2\pi}{3} \acute{\alpha}\kappa. = \frac{180.2}{3} = 120^\circ.$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{5} \acute{\alpha}\kappa. = \frac{180.2}{5} = 72^\circ, \quad \frac{7\pi}{8} \acute{\alpha}\kappa. = \frac{180.7}{8} = 157^\circ 20'.$$

$$12. \text{Είναι } \frac{2\pi}{3} \acute{\alpha}\kappa. = \frac{200. \frac{2\pi}{3}}{\pi} = 133 \beta. 33' 33'' \text{ περίπου}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{5} \acute{\alpha}\kappa. = \frac{200.2}{5} = 80 \beta., \quad \frac{7\pi}{8} \acute{\alpha}\kappa. = \frac{200.7}{8} = 175 \beta.$$

13. Ἡ γωνία $\frac{5\pi}{12}$ ἀκτινίων ἰσοῦται πρὸς 75° ὥστε ἡ τρίτη γωνία ἰσοῦται πρὸς $180^\circ - (75^\circ + 48^\circ 37')$. Ἐξ ἄλλου ἡ γωνία $48^\circ 37'$ ἰσοῦται πρὸς $\frac{2917\pi}{10800}$ ἀκτίνια, ὥστε ἡ τρίτη γωνία ἰσοῦται πρὸς $\pi - \left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{2917\pi}{10800} \right)$ ἀκτίνια.

$$14. \text{Είναι μοιρῶν } \frac{180.3.927}{5\pi} = \frac{36.3.927}{\pi} \text{ καὶ βαθμῶν } \frac{40.3.927}{\pi}.$$

Σχέσεις μεταξύ ἡμίτονου, συνημιτόνου καὶ ἐφαπτομένης παντὸς τόξου.

15. Ἐστώσαν δύο τόξα AM, A'M' τοῦ αὐτοῦ τριγωνομετρικοῦ κύκλου O, τὰ ὁποῖα μετρηθέντα διὰ τῆς αὐτῆς μονάδος ἔχουν τὸ αὐτὸ μέτρον ὥστε καὶ αἱ γωνίαι AOM καὶ A'OM' παρίστανται ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀριθμοῦ· εἶναι ἐπομένως ἴσα· ἂν δὲ τὸ ἡμίτονον τοῦ τόξου AM εἶναι τὸ (OP) = (PM) καὶ τοῦ A'M' εἶναι τὸ (OP') = (P'M'), τὰ ἡμίτονα ταῦτα εἶναι ἴσα, διότι τὰ τρίγωνα OPM καὶ OP'M' εἶναι ἴσα ὥστε καὶ PM = P'M' ὅθεν οἱ λόγοι $\frac{PM}{OA}$ καὶ $\frac{P'M'}{OA'}$ εἶναι ἴσοι κατ' ἀπόλυτον τιμὴν, εἶναι δὲ καὶ κατὰ σημεῖον διότι, ἂν τὰ OB καὶ τὰ PM εἶναι ὁμόροπα (ἢ ἀντίροπα) θὰ εἶναι καὶ τὰ OB' καὶ P'M' ὁμόροπα (ἢ ἀντίροπα).

16. Ἡ ἐφαπτομένη καὶ ἡ συνεφαπτομένη τοῦ αὐτοῦ τόξου εἶναι ἀριθμοὶ ἀντίστροφον, ἥτοι εἶναι εφασφα. = 1· ἀλλὰ δύο ἀριθμοὶ πολλαπλασιασζόμενοι καὶ δίδοντες γινόμενον θετικὸν εἶναι ἀμφοτέροι ἢ θετικοὶ ἢ ἀρνητικοί.

$$17. (\eta\mu + \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha)^2 = \eta\mu^2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + 2\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = 1 + 2\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha.$$

$$18. \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha(1 + \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha) = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha \left(1 + \frac{\eta\mu^2\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha} \right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + \eta\mu^2\alpha = 1.$$

19. Ἐχομεν $\eta\mu^2\alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = 1 - 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha$ · ὁμοίως ἔχομεν $\eta\mu^2\alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = \eta\mu^2\alpha - (1 - \eta\mu^2\alpha) = 2\eta\mu^2\alpha - 1$.

20. Ἐχομεν $\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - (1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha) = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - 1$ καὶ $\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha = 1 - \eta\mu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha = 1 - 2\eta\mu^2\alpha$.

$$21. \text{Εἶναι } \sigma\upsilon\nu^4\alpha - \eta\mu^4\alpha = (\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + \eta\mu^2\alpha)(\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha) = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha.$$

22. Ἐχομεν $\eta\mu^2\alpha \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\beta - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha \eta\mu^2\beta = \eta\mu^2\alpha (1 - \eta\mu^2\beta) - (1 - \eta\mu^2\alpha)\eta\mu^2\beta = \eta\mu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha \eta\mu^2\beta - \eta\mu^2\beta + \eta\mu^2\alpha \eta\mu^2\beta = \eta\mu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\beta$.

$$23. \text{ Έχουμε } \sin^2\alpha \sin^2\beta - \eta\mu^2\alpha\eta\mu^2\beta = \sin^2\alpha(1 - \eta\mu^2\beta) - (\sin^2\alpha)\eta\mu^2\beta = \\ = \sin^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha\eta\mu^2\beta - \eta\mu^2\beta + \sin^2\alpha\eta\mu^2\beta = \sin^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\beta = \sin^2\alpha - (1 - \sin^2\beta) = \\ = \sin^2\alpha + \sin^2\beta - 1.$$

$$24. \text{ Έπειδή } \epsilon\varphi\alpha = \frac{1}{\sigma\varphi\alpha}, \text{ τὸ πρῶτον μέλος γράφεται } \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sigma\varphi\alpha}}{1 + \frac{1}{\sigma\varphi\alpha}}. \text{ ἐὰν ἤδη}$$

πολλαπλασιάσωμεν ἀμφοτέρους τοὺς ὄρους ἐπὶ $\sigma\varphi\alpha$ προκύπτει $\frac{\sigma\varphi\alpha - 1}{\sigma\varphi\alpha + 1}$.

$$25. \text{ Εἶναι } 1 - 2\eta\mu^2\alpha = 1 - \frac{2\epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}{1 + \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha} = \frac{1 + \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha - 2\epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}{1 + \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha} = \frac{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}{1 + \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}.$$

$$26. \text{ Τὸ πρῶτον μέλος γράφεται } \frac{1 + \frac{\eta\mu^2\alpha}{\sin^2\alpha}}{1 + \frac{\eta\mu^2\alpha}{\sin^2\alpha}} = \frac{\frac{\sin^2\alpha + \eta\mu^2\alpha}{\sin^2\alpha}}{\frac{\eta\mu^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha}{\eta\mu^2\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\eta\mu^2\alpha} = \frac{\eta\mu^2\alpha}{\sin^2\alpha}$$

$$27. (1 + \epsilon\varphi\alpha)(\eta\mu\alpha \sin\alpha + \sin^2\alpha) = \eta\mu\alpha \sin\alpha + \sin^2\alpha + \eta\mu^2\alpha + \eta\mu\alpha \sin\alpha = \\ = \eta\mu^2\alpha + 2\eta\mu\alpha \sin\alpha + \sin^2\alpha = (\eta\mu\alpha + \sin\alpha)^2.$$

$$28. \epsilon\varphi\alpha \left(1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}\right) + \sigma\varphi\alpha \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sigma\varphi^2\alpha}\right) = \epsilon\varphi\alpha - \frac{1}{\epsilon\varphi\alpha} + \sigma\varphi\alpha - \\ - \frac{1}{\sigma\varphi\alpha} = \epsilon\varphi\alpha - \sigma\varphi\alpha + \sigma\varphi\alpha - \epsilon\varphi\alpha = 0.$$

Μεταβολαὶ τῶν τριγωνομετρικῶν ἀριθμῶν τόξου ἢ γωνίας.

29. Εἶναι $\eta\mu(-90^\circ) = -1$, $\eta\mu(-180^\circ) = 0$, $\eta\mu(-270^\circ) = 1$, $\eta\mu(-360^\circ) = 0$
καὶ $\sin(-90^\circ) = 0$, $\sin(-180^\circ) = -1$, $\sin(-270^\circ) = 0$, $\sin(-360^\circ) = 1$.

30. Αἱ ζητούμεναι μεταβολαὶ συνάγονται εὐκόλως καὶ ἐκ τῆς προηγου-
μένης ἀσκήσεως φαίνονται δὲ αὐταὶ ἐκ τοῦ κάτωθι πίνακος.

τόξον α	0°	ἐλατ. -90° ,	ἐλατ. -180° ,	ἐλατ. -270° ,	ἐλατ. -360°
$\eta\mu\alpha$	0	ἐλατ. -1	αὐξ. 0	αὐξ. 1	ἐλατ. 0
$\sin\alpha$	1	ἐλατ. 0	ἐλατ. -1	αὐξ. 0	αὐξ. 1

Αἱ γραφικαὶ παραστάσεις τῶν μεταβολῶν τοῦ ἡμιτόνου καὶ τοῦ συνημι-
τόνου λαμβάνονται εὐκόλως ἐκ τοῦ ἀνωτέρω πίνακος.

$$31. \text{ Εἶναι } \epsilon\varphi(-90^\circ) = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty}, \quad \epsilon\varphi(-180^\circ) = 0$$

$$\epsilon\varphi(-270^\circ) = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty}, \quad \epsilon\varphi(-360^\circ) = 0$$

$$\text{καὶ } \sigma\varphi(-90^\circ) = 0, \quad \sigma\varphi(-180^\circ) = \frac{+\infty}{-\infty},$$

$$\sigma\varphi(-270^\circ) = 0, \quad \sigma\varphi(-360^\circ) = \frac{+\infty}{-\infty}.$$

32. Αί μεταβολαί δίδονται εἰς τὸν ἐπόμενον πίνακα, ἐξ οὗ κατασκευάζονται καὶ αἱ γραφικαὶ παραστάσεις αὐτῶν.

τόξον α	0°	ἐλατ.—90°	ἐλατ.—180°	ἐλατ.—270°	ἐλατ.—360°
εφ α	0	ἐλατ. $\frac{-\infty}{+\infty}$	ἐλατ. 0	ἐλατ. $\frac{-\infty}{+\infty}$	ἐλατ. 0
σφ α	—∞	αὐξ. 0	αὐξ. $\frac{+\infty}{-\infty}$	αὐξ. 0	αὐξ. +∞

33. Ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄξονος τῶν ἡμιτόνων OB λαμβάνομεν ἄνυσμα OK μήκους $\frac{3}{5}$ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ K φέρομεν τὴν χορδὴν M'M παράλληλον πρὸς τὸν ἄξονα A'A. Τὰ τόξα τῆς κοινῆς ἀρχῆς AM καὶ AM' ἔχουν ἡμίτονον $\frac{3}{5}$.

Ὁμοίως λαμβάνομεν ἄνυσμα OK' ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄξονος τῶν ἡμιτόνων ἔχον μήκος $-\frac{3}{7}$ (τὸ K' θὰ πέσῃ ἐπὶ τῆς OB') καὶ ἐκ τοῦ K' φέρομεν παράλληλον χορδὴν τὴν M'M'', πρὸς τὸν ἄξονα A'A. Τὰ τόξα AM'' καὶ AM''' τῆς κοινῆς ἀρχῆς A ἔχουν ἡμίτονον $-\frac{3}{7}$.

34. Ἦδη λαμβάνομεν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄξονος τῶν συνημιτόνων ἀνύσματα OA καὶ OA' ἔχοντα μήκη ἀντιστοίχως ἴσα πρὸς τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς $\frac{2}{3}$ καὶ $-\frac{3}{4}$ (τὸ A θὰ πέσῃ ἐπὶ τῆς OA καὶ τὸ A' ἐπὶ τῆς OA') καὶ κατόπιν ἐκ τῶν σημείων A καὶ A' φέρομεν χορδὰς παραλλήλους πρὸς τὸν ἄξονα B'B, τὰς M'AM καὶ M''A'M''. Τὰ τόξα AM καὶ AM' ἔχουν συνημίτονον $\frac{2}{3}$ καὶ τὰ AM'' καὶ AM''' ἔχουν συνημίτονον $-\frac{3}{4}$.

35. Λαμβάνομεν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄξονος τῶν ἐφαπτομένων ἄνυσμα AE ἔχον μήκος 2 (τὸ E θὰ κείτῃ ἀνωθεν τοῦ A) καὶ ἄνυσμα AE' ἔχον μήκος -3 (τὸ E' θὰ κείτῃ κάτωθεν τοῦ A) καὶ κατόπιν φέρομεν ἐκ τοῦ E τὴν εὐθείαν EO, ἣτις προεκτεινομένη τέμνει τὴν περιφέρειαν εἰς τὰ σημεῖα M καὶ M' καὶ ἐκ τοῦ E' τὴν εὐθείαν E'O τέμνουσαν τὴν περιφέρειαν εἰς τὰ M'' καὶ M'''. Τὰ τόξα AM καὶ AM' ἔχουν ἐφαπτομένην 2 καὶ τὰ AM'' καὶ AM''' ἔχουν ἐφαπτομένην -3 .

36. Ἦδη λαμβάνομεν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄξονος τῶν συνεφαπτομένων ἀνύσματα BΣ καὶ BΣ' ἔχοντα μήκη ἀντιστοίχως ἴσα πρὸς τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς 1 καὶ -1 καὶ ἐκ τῶν Σ καὶ Σ' φέρομεν ἔπειτα τὰς εὐθείας ΣO καὶ Σ'O, αἵτινες τέμνουσιν τὴν περιφέρειαν, ἡ μὲν πρώτη εἰς τὰ σημεῖα M καὶ M', ἡ δὲ δευτέρα εἰς τὰ M'' καὶ M'''. Τὰ τόξα AM καὶ AM' ἔχουν συνεφαπτομένην 1 καὶ τὰ τόξα AM'' καὶ AM''' ἔχουν συνεφαπτομένην -1 .

Εύρεσις τῶν τριγωνομετρικῶν ἀριθμῶν τόξου δοθέντος τοῦ ἐνὸς ἐξ αὐτῶν.

37. Ἐπειδὴ τὸ τόξον περατοῦται εἰς τὸ α' τεταρτημόριον, ὅλοι οἱ τριγωνομετρικοὶ ἀριθμοὶ αὐτοῦ εἶναι θετικοί. Ἐπομένως ἔχομεν

$$\sigmaυνα = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{64}} = \frac{\sqrt{55}}{8},$$

$$\epsilonφα = \frac{\frac{3}{8}}{\frac{\sqrt{55}}{8}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{3\sqrt{55}}{55} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \sigmaφα = \frac{\sqrt{55}}{3}.$$

38. Ἀφοῦ τὸ τόξον α περατοῦται εἰς τὸ β' τεταρτημόριον θὰ ἔχη συν., εφ., καὶ σφ. ἀρνητικά. Εἶναι λοιπὸν

$$\sigmaυνα = -\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{12}{17}\right)^2} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{144}{289}} = -\sqrt{\frac{145}{289}}, \quad \text{ἤτοι} \quad \sigmaυνα = -\frac{\sqrt{145}}{17}.$$

$$\text{Εἶναι ἄρα} \quad \epsilonφα = -\frac{\frac{12}{17}}{\frac{\sqrt{145}}{17}} = -\frac{12}{\sqrt{145}} = -\frac{12\sqrt{145}}{145} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \sigmaφα = -\frac{\sqrt{145}}{12}.$$

$$39. \text{ Εἶναι ἦμα} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \epsilonφα = -\frac{3}{4}, \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \sigmaφα = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

40. Ἀφοῦ τὸ τόξον α περατοῦται εἰς τὸ γ' τεταρτημόριον θὰ εἶναι ἡ σφα θετικὴ καὶ ἴση πρὸς $\frac{11}{9}$, τὰ δὲ ἦμα καὶ συνα ἀρνητικά· θὰ εἶναι δὲ

$$\etaμα = -\frac{\frac{9}{11}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{81}{121}}} = -\frac{\frac{9}{11}}{\sqrt{\frac{202}{121}}} = -\frac{\frac{9}{11}}{\frac{\sqrt{202}}{11}} = -\frac{9}{\sqrt{202}} \quad \eta$$

$$\etaμα = -\frac{9\sqrt{202}}{202} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \sigmaυνα = -\frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{202}}{11}} = -\frac{11}{\sqrt{202}} \quad \eta \quad \sigmaυνα = -\frac{11\sqrt{202}}{202}.$$

$$41. \text{ Εἶναι} \quad \sigmaφα = -\frac{4}{3}, \quad \etaμα = -\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{16}}} = -\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{5}{4}} = -\frac{3}{5} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \sigmaυνα =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{16}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$42. \text{ Εἶναι} \quad \sigmaφα = -1, \quad \sigmaυνα = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{1+1}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \etaμα = \frac{-1}{-\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$43. \text{ Εἶναι} \quad \etaμα = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{9}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, \quad \epsilonφα = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad \sigmaφα = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$44. \text{ Εἶναι} \quad \etaμα = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \epsilonφα = -\sqrt{3}, \quad \sigmaφα = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$45. \text{Είναι } \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = -\sqrt{1-\frac{9}{25}} = -\frac{4}{5}, \text{ ε}\phi\alpha = -\frac{3}{4} \text{ και } \sigma\phi\alpha = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

46. Οί τριγωνομετρικοί αριθμοί τών τόξων α και β είναι θετικοί· ὥστε

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = \sqrt{1-\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}, \eta\mu\beta = \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{40}{41}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1-\frac{1600}{1681}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{1681}} = \frac{4}{41}.$$

Είναι ἐπομένως $\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta + \eta\mu\beta \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{40}{41} + \frac{9}{41} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{156}{205}.$

$$47. \text{*Εχόμεν } \eta\mu\alpha = \pm \sqrt{1-\frac{49}{625}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{576}{625}} = \pm \frac{24}{25} \text{ και } \eta\mu\beta = \pm \frac{9}{41}.$$

*Ἡδὴ ἀφοῦ τὸ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha$ και $\sigma\upsilon\nu\beta$ εἶναι θετικά εἶναι δυνατόν νά περατοῦνται τὰ τόξα α και β :

1) Ἀμφότερα εἰς τὸ α' τεταρτημόριον· θὰ εἶναι δὲ τότε $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta - \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta =$

$$= \frac{7}{25} \cdot \frac{40}{41} - \frac{24}{25} \cdot \frac{9}{41} = \frac{280 - 216}{1025} = \frac{64}{1025}.$$

2) Ἀμφότερα εἰς τὸ δ' τεταρτημόριον· θὰ εἶναι δὲ τότε $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta - \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta =$

$$= \frac{7}{25} \cdot \frac{40}{41} - \left[\left(-\frac{24}{25} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{9}{41} \right) \right] = \frac{7}{25} \cdot \frac{40}{41} - \frac{24}{25} \cdot \frac{9}{41} = \frac{64}{1025}.$$

3) Τὸ α νά λήγῃ εἰς τὸ α' και τὸ β εἰς τὸ δ' τεταρτημόριον· θὰ ἔχουμεν δὲ τότε $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta - \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta = \frac{7}{25} \cdot \frac{40}{41} - \left[\frac{24}{25} \cdot \left(-\frac{9}{41} \right) \right] = \frac{7}{25} \cdot \frac{40}{41} + \frac{24}{25} \cdot \frac{9}{41} = \frac{280 + 216}{1025} = \frac{496}{1025}.$

4) Τὸ α νά λήγῃ εἰς τὸ δ' και τὸ β εἰς τὸ α' τεταρτημόριον· ὥστε

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta - \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta = \frac{7}{25} \cdot \frac{40}{41} - \left[\left(-\frac{24}{25} \right) \cdot \frac{9}{41} \right] = \frac{496}{1025}.$$

$$48. \text{Εἶναι } \eta\mu\alpha = \pm \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{9}{16}}} = \pm \frac{3}{5}, \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{5} = \pm \frac{4}{5},$$

ἐπειδὴ ὁμως ἡ $\epsilon\phi\alpha$ εἶναι θετικὴ τὸ τόξον α θὰ περατοῦται εἰς τὸ α' ἢ εἰς τὸ γ' τεταρτημόριον· ἦτοι τὸ $\eta\mu\alpha$ και $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha$ θὰ εἶναι ἀμφότερα ἢ θετικά ἢ ἀρνητικά· ὥστε διὰ τὴν πρώτην και διὰ τὴν δευτέραν περίπτωσιν θὰ ἔχουμεν

$$2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{24}{25} = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{5} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5} \right)$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha = \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^2 = \frac{7}{25} = \left(-\frac{4}{5} \right)^2 - \left(-\frac{3}{5} \right)^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\frac{4}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{4}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{10}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$49. \text{ Εύρισκομεν } \eta\mu\beta = \pm \frac{\frac{11}{60}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{121}{3600}}} = \pm \frac{\frac{11}{60}}{\sqrt{\frac{3721}{3600}}} = \pm \frac{\frac{11}{60}}{\frac{61}{60}}, \text{ ἤτοι } \eta\mu\beta =$$

$$= \pm \frac{11}{61} \text{ καὶ } \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\beta = \pm \frac{1}{60} = \pm \frac{60}{61}, \text{ ἔχοντες δὲ ὑπ' ὄψιν ὁμοίως περιπτώσεις μὲ}$$

$$\text{τὰς τῆς προηγουμένης ἀσκήσεως εὕρισκομεν, ὅτι } 2\eta\mu\beta\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\beta = 2 \cdot \frac{11}{61} \cdot \frac{60}{61} = \frac{1320}{3721},$$

$$2\eta\mu\beta\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\beta = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{11}{61}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{60}{61}\right) = \frac{1320}{3721}, \text{ } \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\beta^2 - \eta\mu^2\beta = \left(\pm \frac{60}{61}\right)^2 - \left(\pm \frac{11}{61}\right)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{3600 - 121}{3721} = \frac{3479}{3721}, \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\beta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{60}{61}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{121}{122}} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{122}} = \frac{11\sqrt{122}}{122}.$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\beta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{60}{61}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{122}} = \frac{\sqrt{122}}{122}.$$

$$50. \text{ Ἐδῶ θὰ εἶναι τὰ } \eta\mu\alpha, \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha, \eta\mu\beta, \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\beta \text{ θετικά, ὥστε: } \eta\mu\alpha = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{16}}} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{3}{5}, \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}, \eta\mu\beta = \frac{\frac{60}{11}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3600}{121}}} = \frac{\frac{60}{11}}{\frac{61}{11}} = \frac{60}{61} \text{ καὶ } \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\beta =$$

$$= \frac{1}{61} = \frac{11}{61}.$$

$$\text{Ἐπομένως εἶναι: } \eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\beta - \eta\mu\beta\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{11}{61} - \frac{60}{61} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{207}{305}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\beta + \eta\mu\alpha\eta\mu\beta = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{11}{61} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{60}{61} = \frac{224}{305}.$$

$$51. \text{ Ἐχομεν } \eta\mu^2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha^2 = 1 \text{ καὶ } \frac{\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha} = \sigma\phi\alpha \text{ ἢ } \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha = \eta\mu\alpha\sigma\phi\alpha \text{ ἀντι-}$$

$$\text{καθιστώντες δὲ τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ } \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha \text{ εἰς τὴν πρώτην ἐξίσωσιν εὕρισκομεν}$$

$$\eta\mu^2\alpha + \eta\mu^2\alpha\sigma\phi^2\alpha = 1, \text{ ἔξ ἧς } \eta\mu^2\alpha(1 + \sigma\phi^2\alpha) = 1 \text{ ὅθεν } \eta\mu^2\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \sigma\phi^2\alpha} \text{ καὶ}$$

$$\eta\mu\alpha = \frac{1}{\pm\sqrt{1 + \sigma\phi^2\alpha}}. \text{ Ἐπίσης εἶναι } \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha = \eta\mu\alpha\sigma\phi\alpha = \frac{\sigma\phi\alpha}{\pm\sqrt{1 + \sigma\phi^2\alpha}}.$$

52. Ἐχοντες ὑπ' ὄψει τὴν προηγουμένην ἀσκήσιν εὕρισκομεν

$$\eta\mu\alpha = \frac{1}{\pm\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{14}{9}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\pm\sqrt{1 + \frac{196}{81}}} = \frac{1}{\pm\sqrt{\frac{277}{81}}} = \pm \frac{9}{\sqrt{277}} = \pm \frac{9\sqrt{277}}{277}.$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha = \pm \frac{\frac{14}{9}}{\frac{9}{\sqrt{277}}} = \pm \frac{14}{\sqrt{277}} = \pm \frac{14\sqrt{277}}{277}, \text{ } \epsilon\phi\alpha = \frac{9}{14}.$$

53. Έδώ οι τριγωνομετρικοί αριθμοί των τόξων α, β είναι θετικοί

$$\text{Είναι δε } \eta\mu\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{64}{225}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{17}{15}} = \frac{15}{17} \text{ και } \sigma\upsilon\alpha = \frac{\frac{8}{15}}{\frac{17}{15}} = \frac{8}{17},$$

$$\eta\mu\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{144}{25}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{13}{5}} = \frac{5}{13} \text{ και } \sigma\upsilon\mu\beta = \frac{\frac{12}{5}}{\frac{13}{5}} = \frac{12}{13}.$$

$$\text{"Όστε: } \eta\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\mu\beta + \eta\mu\beta\sigma\upsilon\alpha = \frac{15}{17} \cdot \frac{12}{13} + \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{8}{17} = \frac{220}{221},$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\alpha\sigma\upsilon\mu\beta - \eta\mu\alpha\eta\mu\beta = \frac{8}{17} \cdot \frac{12}{13} - \frac{15}{17} \cdot \frac{5}{13} = \frac{21}{221}.$$

54.

α	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	180°	270°	360°
$\eta\mu\alpha$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1	0
$\sigma\upsilon\alpha$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0	1
$\epsilon\phi\alpha$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	$\pm\infty$	0	$\pm\infty$	0
$\sigma\phi\alpha$	∞	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	$\pm\infty$	0	∞

$$55. \text{ Είναι } \eta\mu^2 30^\circ + \eta\mu^2 45^\circ + \eta\mu^2 60^\circ = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ και } \eta\mu 30^\circ \sigma\upsilon\mu 60^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\mu 30^\circ \eta\mu 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = 1.$$

$$56. \text{ Εύρίσκομεν: } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot (1 + \sqrt{3}).$$

$$57. \text{ Εύρίσκομεν } \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 + 1 + \left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 + 3 = 4 \frac{1}{3}.$$

58. Το ημίτονον του τόξου 18° είναι το ήμισυ της χορδής του τόξου των 36° , ή δὲ χορδὴ αὐτὴ εἶναι ἡ πλευρὰ τοῦ ἐγγεγραμμένου κανονικοῦ δεκαγώνου ἥτις, ὡς ἐκ τῶν στοιχείων τῆς Γεωμετρίας εἶναι γνωστόν, ἰσοῦται πρὸς τὸ μεγαλύτερον μέρος τῆς ἀκτίνος 1 διαιρεθείσης εἰς μέσον καὶ ἄκρον λόγον.

$$\text{τοῦτο δὲ εἶναι } \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot \text{ ὅθεν } \eta\mu 18^\circ = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{4} \text{ καὶ ἐπομένως } \sigma\upsilon\mu 18^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1+5-2\sqrt{5}}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{16-1-5+2\sqrt{5}}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$$

$$\epsilon\phi 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} : \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}\cdot 1}{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\phi 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{5}-1}$$

59. Τὸ ἡμίτονον αὐτοῦ εἶναι τὸ ἡμισὺ τῆς χορδῆς τοῦ τόξου τῶν 75° ἥτις χορδὴ εἶναι ἡ πλευρὰ τοῦ ἐγγεγραμμένου κανονικοῦ πενταγώνου, εἶναι

$$\delta\epsilon \text{ αὕτη } \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{2}. \quad \delta\theta\epsilon\nu \text{ ἡμ } 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4} \quad \text{και} \quad \acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu 36^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \frac{10-2\sqrt{5}}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{16-10+2\sqrt{5}}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{6+2\sqrt{5}}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$$

$$\epsilon\phi 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{6+2\sqrt{5}}} = \sqrt{5-2\sqrt{5}} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\phi 36^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-2\sqrt{5}}}$$

*Απλαῖ σχέσεις δύο τόξων κλπ.

$$60. \text{ Εἶναι } 1) \text{ ἡμ } 120^\circ = \text{ἡμ } 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu 120^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\epsilon\phi 120^\circ = -\epsilon\phi 60^\circ = -\sqrt{3} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\phi 120^\circ = -\sigma\phi 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$2) \text{ ἡμ } 135^\circ = \text{ἡμ } 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu 135^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\epsilon\phi 135^\circ = -\epsilon\phi 45^\circ = -1 \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\phi 135^\circ = -\sigma\phi 45^\circ = -1$$

$$3) \text{ ἡμ } 150^\circ = \text{ἡμ } 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu 150^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\epsilon\phi 150^\circ = -\epsilon\phi 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\phi 150^\circ = -\sigma\phi 30^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$61. \text{ Εἶναι } 1\omicron\nu) \text{ ἡμ } 210^\circ = -\text{ἡμ } 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu 210^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ =$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \epsilon\phi 210^\circ = \epsilon\phi 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\phi 210^\circ = \sigma\phi 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$2\omicron\nu) \text{ ἡμ } 225^\circ = -\text{ἡμ } 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu 225^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\epsilon\phi 225^\circ = \epsilon\phi 45^\circ = 1 \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\phi 225^\circ = \sigma\phi 45^\circ = 1$$

$$3\omicron\nu) \text{ ἡμ } 240^\circ = -\text{ἡμ } 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu 240^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \epsilon\phi 240^\circ =$$

$$= \epsilon\phi 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\phi 240^\circ = \sigma\phi 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$4ον) \eta\mu 300^\circ = -\eta\mu 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu 300^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \varepsilon\varphi 300^\circ = \\ = -\varepsilon\varphi 60^\circ = -\sqrt{3} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi 300^\circ = -\sigma\varphi 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$5ον) \eta\mu 315^\circ = -\eta\mu 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu 315^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \varepsilon\varphi 315^\circ = -\varepsilon\varphi 45^\circ \\ = -1 \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi 315^\circ = -\sigma\varphi 45^\circ = -1.$$

$$6ον) \eta\mu 330^\circ = -\eta\mu 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu 330^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \varepsilon\varphi 330^\circ = -\varepsilon\varphi 30^\circ \\ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi 330^\circ = -\sigma\varphi 30^\circ = -\sqrt{3}.$$

$$62. \text{Είναι } 1ον) \eta\mu(-30^\circ) = -\eta\mu 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu(-30^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \varepsilon\varphi(-30^\circ) = -\varepsilon\varphi 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi(-30^\circ) = -\sigma\varphi 30^\circ = -\sqrt{3}.$$

$$2ον) \eta\mu(-45^\circ) = -\eta\mu 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu(-45^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \varepsilon\varphi(-45^\circ) = \\ = -\varepsilon\varphi 45^\circ = -1, \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi(-45^\circ) = -\sigma\varphi 45^\circ = -1.$$

$$3ον) \eta\mu(-60^\circ) = -\eta\mu 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu(-60^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \varepsilon\varphi(-60^\circ) = \\ = -\varepsilon\varphi 60^\circ = -\sqrt{3} \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi(-60^\circ) = -\sigma\varphi 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$63. \text{Είναι } 1ον) \eta\mu(-150^\circ) = -\eta\mu 150^\circ = -\eta\mu 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu(-150^\circ) = \\ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 150^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \varepsilon\varphi(-150^\circ) = -\varepsilon\varphi 150^\circ = \varepsilon\varphi 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \text{και} \\ \sigma\varphi(-150^\circ) = -\sigma\varphi 150^\circ = \sigma\varphi 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$2ον) \eta\mu(-240^\circ) = -\eta\mu 240^\circ = \eta\mu 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu(-240^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 240^\circ = \\ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \varepsilon\varphi(-240^\circ) = -\varepsilon\varphi 240^\circ = -\varepsilon\varphi 60^\circ = -\sqrt{3}, \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi(-240^\circ) = \\ = -\sigma\varphi 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$3ον) \eta\mu(315^\circ) = -\eta\mu 315^\circ = \eta\mu 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu(-315^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 315^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ = \\ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \varepsilon\varphi(-315^\circ) = -\varepsilon\varphi 315^\circ = \varepsilon\varphi 45^\circ = 1 \quad \text{και} \quad \sigma\varphi(-315^\circ) = -\sigma\varphi 315^\circ = \sigma\varphi 45^\circ = 1.$$

$$64. \text{Είναι } 1ον) \eta\mu 72^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu 72^\circ = \eta\mu 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}.$$

$$\varepsilon\varphi 72^\circ = \sigma\varphi 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{5}-1} \text{ και } \sigma\varphi 72^\circ = \varepsilon\varphi 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\text{ον)} \quad \eta\mu 54^\circ &= \sigma\upsilon\nu 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu 54^\circ = \eta\mu 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4}, \quad \varepsilon\varphi 54^\circ = \\ &= \sigma\varphi 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}} \text{ και } \sigma\varphi 54^\circ = \varepsilon\varphi 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{5}+1} \text{ (βλέπε και άσκ.59)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\text{ον)} \quad \eta\mu(-72^\circ) &= -\eta\mu 72^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu(-72^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 72^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} \\ \varepsilon\varphi(-72^\circ) &= -\varepsilon\varphi 72^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{5}-1}, \quad \sigma\varphi(-72^\circ) = -\sigma\varphi 72^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4\text{ον)} \quad \eta\mu(-54^\circ) &= -\eta\mu 54^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu(-54^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 54^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4} \\ \varepsilon\varphi(-54^\circ) &= -\varepsilon\varphi 54^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}, \quad \sigma\varphi(-54^\circ) = -\varepsilon\varphi 54^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{5}+1}. \end{aligned}$$

65. Αί γωνία A και $(B+\Gamma)$ του τριγώνου $AB\Gamma$ είναι παραπληρωματικές, ως και αί B και $(\Gamma+A)$ και αί Γ και $(A+B)$ είναι ἄρα $\eta\mu A = \eta\mu(B+\Gamma)$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu B = -\sigma\upsilon\nu(\Gamma+A)$ και $\varepsilon\varphi \Gamma = -\varepsilon\varphi(A+B)$.

66. Αί γωνία $\frac{\Gamma}{2}$ και $\frac{B+\Gamma}{2}$ είναι συμπληρωματικές, ως και αί $\frac{B}{2}$ και $\frac{\Gamma+A}{2}$ και αί $\frac{\Gamma}{2}$ και $\frac{A+B}{2}$ είναι ἄρα $\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B+\Gamma}{2}$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B}{2} = -\eta\mu \frac{\Gamma+A}{2}$ και $\varepsilon\varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \sigma\varphi \frac{A+B}{2}$.

67. Είναι $\eta\mu 120^\circ = \eta\mu 60^\circ$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu 330^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ = \eta\mu 60^\circ$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu(-300^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 300^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ$, $\eta\mu(-330^\circ) = -\eta\mu 330^\circ = \eta\mu 30^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ$. ὥστε είναι $\eta\mu 120^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 330^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu(-300^\circ) \cdot \eta\mu(-330^\circ) = \eta\mu^2 60^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 60^\circ = 1$.

68. Είναι $\sigma\upsilon\nu 210^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ$, $\eta\mu 150^\circ = \eta\mu 30^\circ$, $\eta\mu 330^\circ = -\eta\mu 30^\circ$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu 150^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ$. ὥστε είναι $\sigma\upsilon\nu 210^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 150^\circ - \eta\mu 330^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 150^\circ = -\eta\mu 30^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ - [(-\eta\mu 30^\circ) \cdot (-\sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ)] = -2\eta\mu 30^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

69. Είναι $\eta\mu 150^\circ = \eta\mu 30^\circ$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu 240^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu 300^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ$, $\eta\mu 210^\circ = -\eta\mu 30^\circ$. ὥστε είναι $\eta\mu 150^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 240^\circ - \sigma\upsilon\nu 300^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 210^\circ = -\eta\mu 30^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ + \eta\mu 30^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ = 0$.

70. Είναι $\sigma\varphi 120^\circ = -\sigma\varphi 60^\circ = -\varepsilon\varphi 30^\circ$, $\varepsilon\varphi 210^\circ = \varepsilon\varphi 30^\circ$, $\varepsilon\varphi 240^\circ = \varepsilon\varphi 60^\circ$, $\varepsilon\varphi 300^\circ = -\varepsilon\varphi 60^\circ$. ὥστε είναι $\sigma\varphi 120^\circ + \varepsilon\varphi 210^\circ + \varepsilon\varphi 240^\circ + \varepsilon\varphi 300^\circ = -\varepsilon\varphi 30^\circ + \varepsilon\varphi 30^\circ + \varepsilon\varphi 60^\circ - \varepsilon\varphi 60^\circ = 0$.

71. Είναι $\epsilon\varphi 225^\circ = \epsilon\varphi 45^\circ$, $\sigma\varphi 135^\circ = -\sigma\varphi 45^\circ$, $\epsilon\varphi 315^\circ = -\epsilon\varphi 45^\circ$, $\sigma\varphi 225^\circ = \sigma\varphi 45^\circ$. Ώστε είναι $\epsilon\varphi 225^\circ \cdot \sigma\varphi 135^\circ - \epsilon\varphi 315^\circ \sigma\varphi 225^\circ = -\epsilon\varphi 45^\circ \cdot \sigma\varphi 45^\circ + \epsilon\varphi 45^\circ \cdot \sigma\varphi 45^\circ = 0$.

$$72. 1) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = -1$$

$$2) -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = 0$$

$$3) \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

73. 1) 'Επειδή $\eta\mu 160^\circ = \eta\mu 20^\circ$ και $\sigma\upsilon\nu 160^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 20^\circ$, είναι $\eta\mu 160^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu 160^\circ = \eta\mu 20^\circ - \sigma\upsilon\nu 20^\circ$. Άλλ' $\eta\mu 20^\circ > \sigma\upsilon\nu 20^\circ$. Ώστε $\eta\mu 160^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu 160^\circ > 0$.

2) 'Επειδή $\eta\mu 128^\circ = \eta\mu 52^\circ$ και $\sigma\upsilon\nu 128^\circ = -\sigma\upsilon\nu 52^\circ$, είναι $\eta\mu 128^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu 128^\circ = \eta\mu 52^\circ - \sigma\upsilon\nu 52^\circ$. Άλλ' $\eta\mu 52^\circ < \sigma\upsilon\nu 52^\circ$. Ώστε τὸ ἐν λόγω ἄθροισμα εἶναι ἀρνητικόν.

3) Είναι $\eta\mu(-310^\circ) = \eta\mu 50^\circ$ και $\sigma\upsilon\nu(-310^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 50^\circ$ ὥστε εἶναι $\eta\mu(-310^\circ) + \sigma\upsilon\nu(-310^\circ) = \eta\mu 50^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu 50^\circ$. Ἄρα τὸ ἐν λόγω ἄθροισμα εἶναι θετικόν.

74. 1) Είναι $\eta\mu 220^\circ - \sigma\upsilon\nu 220^\circ = -\eta\mu 40^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu 40^\circ$ και $\eta\mu 40^\circ > \sigma\upsilon\nu 40^\circ$ ὥστε ἡ δοθεῖσα διαφορὰ εἶναι ἀρνητικὴ.

2) Είναι $\eta\mu 115^\circ - \sigma\upsilon\nu 115^\circ = \eta\mu 65^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu 65^\circ$. 'Επειδὴ δὲ εἶναι $\eta\mu 65^\circ > 0$ και $\sigma\upsilon\nu 65^\circ > 0$, ἔπεται ὅτι ἡ δοθεῖσα διαφορὰ εἶναι θετικὴ.

3) Είναι $\eta\mu(-100^\circ) - \sigma\upsilon\nu(-100^\circ) = -\eta\mu 100^\circ - \sigma\upsilon\nu 100^\circ = -\eta\mu 80^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu 80^\circ$ και $\sigma\upsilon\nu 80^\circ > \eta\mu 80^\circ$. ὥστε ἡ δοθεῖσα διαφορὰ εἶναι θετικὴ.

75. Είναι $\eta\mu(90^\circ - \alpha) = \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha$, $\eta\mu(180^\circ + \alpha) = -\eta\mu \alpha$, και $\eta\mu(270^\circ - \alpha) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha$ ὥσταί εἶναι $\eta\mu \alpha + \eta\mu(90^\circ - \alpha) + \eta\mu(180^\circ + \alpha) + \eta\mu(270^\circ - \alpha) = \eta\mu \alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha - \eta\mu \alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha = 0$.

76. 'Επειδὴ εἶναι $\sigma\upsilon\nu(90^\circ + \alpha) = -\eta\mu \alpha$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu(180^\circ + \alpha) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha$ και $\sigma\upsilon\nu(270^\circ + \alpha) = \eta\mu \alpha$, ἔπεται ὅτι $\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu(90^\circ + \alpha) + \sigma\upsilon\nu(180^\circ + \alpha) + \sigma\upsilon\nu(270^\circ + \alpha) = \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha - \eta\mu \alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \eta\mu \alpha = 0$.

77. 'Επειδὴ $\eta\mu(270^\circ + \alpha) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha$, $\eta\mu(270^\circ - \alpha) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha$, και $\sigma\upsilon\nu(180^\circ + \alpha) = -\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha$, ἔπεται ὅτι $\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \eta\mu(270^\circ + \alpha) - \eta\mu(270^\circ - \alpha) + \sigma\upsilon\nu(180^\circ + \alpha) = \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha = 0$.

78. Είναι $\epsilon\varphi(180^\circ + \alpha) = \epsilon\varphi \alpha$, $\epsilon\varphi(90^\circ + \alpha) = -\sigma\varphi \alpha$, $\epsilon\varphi(360^\circ - \alpha) = -\epsilon\varphi \alpha$ ὥστε εἶναι $\sigma\varphi \alpha + \epsilon\varphi(180^\circ + \alpha) + \epsilon\varphi(90^\circ + \alpha) + \epsilon\varphi(360^\circ - \alpha) = \sigma\varphi \alpha + \epsilon\varphi \alpha - \sigma\varphi \alpha - \epsilon\varphi \alpha = 0$.

$$79. \text{Εἶναι } \frac{\epsilon\varphi \chi}{-\sigma\varphi \chi} = \frac{\eta\mu \chi}{\sigma\upsilon\nu \chi} ; -\frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu \chi}{\eta\mu \chi} = -\frac{\eta\mu^2 \chi}{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \chi} = -\frac{\eta\mu^2 \chi}{1 - \eta\mu^2 \chi}$$

80. α) Τὸ $\eta\mu \alpha$ εἶναι θετικόν. Ἄρα τὸ πέρας τοῦ τόξου α θὰ κείται εἰς τὸ α' ἢ β' τεταρτημόριον. ἄλλ' $\eta\mu \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \eta\mu 45^\circ$, ὥστε τὰ ζητούμενα τόξα εἶναι 45° και $180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ$.

β) Ὁμοίως εὐρίσκομεν, ὅτι τὰ τόξα μὲ $\eta\mu \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ εἶναι 30° και 150° .

81. α) Τὸ $\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha$ εἶναι ἀρνητικόν. Ἄρα τὸ πέρας τοῦ τόξου α θὰ κεί-

ται εις τὸ β' ἢ γ' τεταρτημόριον' καὶ ἐπειδὴ $\sin \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} = -\sin 60^\circ =$
 $= \sin(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = \sin(180^\circ + 60^\circ)$, τὰ ζητούμενα τόξα εἶναι 120° ἢ 240° .

β') Τὸ πέρασ τοῦ τόξου θὰ κείται εις τὸ α' ἢ δ' τεταρτημόριον' καὶ
 ἐπειδὴ εἶναι $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin 30^\circ = \sin(360^\circ - 30^\circ)$, τὰ ζητούμενα τόξα εἶναι
 30° καὶ 330° .

* 82. 1ον) Ἐπειδὴ $\varepsilon\varphi 45^\circ = 1$, ἔπεται ὅτι ἐφαπτομένην -1 ἔχουν τὰ τόξα
 135° καὶ 315° (§ 37, α' καὶ γ').

2ον) Εἶναι $\varepsilon\varphi \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \varepsilon\varphi 30^\circ = \varepsilon\varphi(180^\circ + 30^\circ)$ (§ 37, β'). Ὡστε τὰ ζη-
 τούμενα τόξα εἶναι 30° καὶ 210° .

83. 1ον) Ἐπειδὴ $\sigma\varphi 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}$, ἔπεται ὅτι $-\sqrt{3} = \sigma\varphi(180^\circ - 30^\circ) =$
 $= \sigma\varphi(360^\circ - 30^\circ)$. Τὰ ζητούμενα λοιπὸν τόξα εἶναι 150° καὶ 330° .

2ον) Εἶναι $\sigma\varphi 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \sigma\varphi 240^\circ$. Τὰ ζητούμενα λοιπὸν τόξα εἶναι
 60° καὶ 240° .

84. Εἶναι $\sin 135^\circ = -\sin 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. Ἐὰν δὲ εἶναι $\varepsilon\varphi \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, τότε
 $\varepsilon\varphi(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ καὶ $\varepsilon\varphi(360^\circ - \alpha) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. Ἐχομεν δὲ $\eta\mu(180^\circ - \alpha) =$
 $= \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \eta\mu(360^\circ - \alpha)$ καὶ $\sin(180^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} =$
 $= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \sin(360^\circ - \alpha)$.

Τριγωνομετρικοὶ ἀριθμοὶ ἀθροίσματος καὶ διαφορᾶς δύο τόξων.

85. Εἶναι $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$ καὶ $\eta\mu\beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{81}{1681}} = \sqrt{\frac{1600}{1681}}$
 $= \frac{40}{41}$. Ὡστε $\eta\mu(\alpha + \beta) = \eta\mu \alpha \cos \beta + \eta\mu\beta \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{9}{41} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{40}{41} = \frac{187}{205}$
 καὶ $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \eta\mu\beta \sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{9}{41} - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{40}{41} = \frac{156}{205}$.

86. Εἶναι $\eta\mu(\alpha - \beta) = \eta\mu \alpha \cos \beta - \eta\mu\beta \sin \alpha$ καὶ $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \eta\mu\beta \sin \alpha$,
 $\eta\mu\beta$ καὶ $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{225}{289}} = \sqrt{\frac{64}{289}} = \frac{8}{17}$ καὶ $\eta\mu \beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{144}{169}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{169}} =$

$$= \frac{5}{13} \cdot \text{ώστε } \eta\mu(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{15}{17} \cdot \frac{12}{13} - \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{8}{17} = \frac{180 - 40}{221} = \frac{140}{221} \text{ και}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{8}{17} \cdot \frac{12}{13} - \frac{15}{17} \cdot \frac{5}{13} = \frac{96 - 75}{221} = \frac{21}{221}.$$

87. Είναι $\sigma\upsilon\nu(60^\circ - \alpha) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \eta\mu 60^\circ \cdot \eta\mu \alpha$, $\eta\mu(60^\circ + \alpha) = \eta\mu 60^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \eta\mu \alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ$ και $\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{25}{169}} = \sqrt{\frac{144}{169}} = \frac{12}{13}$. ὥστε $\sigma\upsilon\nu(60^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{12}{13} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{13} = \frac{12 + 5\sqrt{3}}{26} \text{ και } \eta\mu(60^\circ + \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{12}{13} + \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{12\sqrt{3} + 5}{26}.$$

88. Είναι $\eta\mu 75^\circ = \eta\mu(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \eta\mu 45^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\sqrt{3} + 1)$ και $\sigma\upsilon\nu 75^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ - \eta\mu 45^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\sqrt{3} - 1)$.

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\sqrt{3} - 1). \text{ Ὡστε } \epsilon\varphi 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} + 1)^2}{(\sqrt{3} - 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)} = 2 + \sqrt{3} \text{ και } \sigma\varphi 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = 2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

89. Είναι $\eta\mu 15^\circ = \eta\mu(60^\circ - 45^\circ) = \eta\mu 60^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ - \eta\mu 45^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu 15^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ + \eta\mu 60^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$, $\epsilon\varphi 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})^2}{6 - 2} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ και $\sigma\varphi 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$.

90. Έχουμε $\sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha + \beta) + \eta\mu(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \eta\mu\beta = \sigma\upsilon\nu[(\alpha + \beta) - \beta] = \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha$.

91. Είναι $\eta\mu(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \eta\mu(\alpha - \beta) = (\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \beta + \eta\mu \beta \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha) \cdot (\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \beta - \eta\mu \beta \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha) = \eta\mu^2 \alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \beta - \eta\mu^2 \beta \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha = \eta\mu^2 \alpha (1 - \eta\mu^2 \beta) - \eta\mu^2 \beta (1 - \eta\mu^2 \alpha) = \eta\mu^2 \alpha - \eta\mu^2 \beta - \eta\mu^2 \beta + \eta\mu^2 \alpha \eta\mu^2 \beta = \eta\mu^2 \alpha - \eta\mu^2 \beta$.

92. Είναι $\sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha - \beta) = (\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \beta - \eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta) \cdot (\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \beta + \eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta) = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \beta - \eta\mu^2 \alpha \cdot \eta\mu^2 \beta = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha (1 - \eta\mu^2 \beta) - (1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha) \eta\mu^2 \beta = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha - \eta\mu^2 \beta \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha - \eta\mu^2 \beta + \eta\mu^2 \beta \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha - \eta\mu^2 \beta = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha - (1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \beta) = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \beta - 1$.

93. Είναι $\eta\mu(45^\circ - \alpha) = \eta\mu 45^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha - \eta\mu \alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha - \eta\mu \alpha)$ και $\sigma\upsilon\nu(45^\circ + \alpha) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \eta\mu 45^\circ \cdot \eta\mu \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \eta\mu \alpha)$.

94. Είναι $\eta\mu(45^\circ + \alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \eta\mu \alpha = \frac{\eta\mu \alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu \alpha}{\sqrt{2}}$.

95. Είναι $\eta\mu(45^\circ + \alpha + 45^\circ - \alpha) = \eta\mu 90^\circ = 1$.

96. Έχομεν $\sin(45^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \sin(45^\circ - \beta) - \eta\mu(45^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \eta\mu(45^\circ - \beta) = \sin[(45^\circ - \alpha) + (45^\circ - \beta)] = \sin[90^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)]$ και έπειδιή τὰ τόξα $90^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)$ και $(\alpha + \beta)$ είναι συμπληρωματικά, είναι $\sin[90^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)] = \eta\mu(\alpha + \beta)$.

97. Έχομεν $\eta\mu(45^\circ + \alpha) \sin(45^\circ - \beta) + \sin(45^\circ + \alpha) \eta\mu(45^\circ - \beta) = \eta\mu[(45^\circ + \alpha) + (45^\circ - \beta)] = \eta\mu[90^\circ + (\alpha - \beta)]$ και έπειδιή τὰ τόξα $90^\circ + (\alpha - \beta)$ και $(\alpha - \beta)$ διαφέρουν κατά 90° , είναι $\eta\mu[90^\circ + (\alpha - \beta)] = \sin(\alpha - \beta)$.

98. 2) Είναι $\eta\mu 60^\circ \cdot \sin \alpha + \sin 60^\circ \cdot \eta\mu \alpha - \eta\mu 60^\circ \cdot \sin \alpha + \sin 60^\circ \cdot \eta\mu \alpha = 2 \sin 60^\circ \cdot \eta\mu \alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \alpha = \eta\mu \alpha$.

2) $\sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin \alpha - \eta\mu 30^\circ \cdot \eta\mu \alpha - \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin \alpha - \eta\mu 30^\circ \cdot \eta\mu \alpha = -2 \eta\mu 30^\circ \cdot \eta\mu \alpha = -\eta\mu \alpha$.

$$99. \text{ Είναι } \varepsilon\varphi(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha - \varepsilon\varphi\beta}{1 + \varepsilon\varphi\alpha \cdot \varepsilon\varphi\beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{70} - \frac{1}{99}}{1 + \frac{1}{70} \cdot \frac{1}{99}} = \frac{99 - 70}{70 \cdot 99 + 1} = \frac{29}{6931}$$

100. Είναι $\varepsilon\varphi(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha + \varepsilon\varphi\beta}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha \cdot \varepsilon\varphi\beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3+2}{3 \cdot 2 - 1} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 = \varepsilon\varphi 45^\circ = \varepsilon\varphi 225^\circ$ έπειδιή όμως τὰ α και β περατοῦνται εις τὸ α' τεταρτημόριον, έκαστον τούτων είναι $< 90^\circ$ και έπομένως τὸ άθροισμά των είναι $< 180^\circ$, άστε τὸ ζητούμενον τόξον είναι 45° .

101. Είναι $\eta\mu \beta = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{12}{37}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2225}{1369}} = \frac{35}{37}$ έπειδιή $\beta < 280^\circ$

$$\text{άστε } \varepsilon\varphi \beta = \frac{35}{12} \text{ και } \varepsilon\varphi(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{-\frac{3}{4} + \frac{35}{12}}{2 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{35}{12}} = \frac{104}{153}$$

$$102. \text{ Είναι } \varepsilon\varphi(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \varepsilon\varphi(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha + \varepsilon\varphi\beta}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha \cdot \varepsilon\varphi\beta} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha - \varepsilon\varphi\beta}{1 + \varepsilon\varphi\alpha \cdot \varepsilon\varphi\beta} = \frac{(\varepsilon\varphi\alpha + \varepsilon\varphi\beta) \cdot (\varepsilon\varphi\alpha - \varepsilon\varphi\beta)}{(1 - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha \cdot \varepsilon\varphi\beta) \cdot (1 + \varepsilon\varphi\alpha \cdot \varepsilon\varphi\beta)} = \frac{\varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha - \varepsilon\varphi^2\beta}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha \cdot \varepsilon\varphi^2\beta}$$

$$103. 1) \text{ Είναι } \varepsilon\varphi(45^\circ + \alpha) = \frac{\varepsilon\varphi 45^\circ + \varepsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi 45^\circ \cdot \varepsilon\varphi\alpha} = \frac{1 + \varepsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha}$$

$$2) \varepsilon\varphi(45^\circ + \alpha) = \varepsilon\varphi(\alpha + 45^\circ) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sigma\varphi\alpha}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sigma\varphi\alpha}} = \frac{\sigma\varphi\alpha + 1}{\sigma\varphi\alpha - 1} = -\frac{1 + \sigma\varphi\alpha}{1 - \sigma\varphi\alpha}$$

104. Είναι $\eta\mu\Gamma \cdot \sin\alpha + \sin\Gamma \cdot \eta\mu\alpha = \eta\mu(\alpha + \Gamma) = \eta\mu\beta$, έπειδιή αι γωνίαι $(\alpha + \Gamma)$ και β είναι παραπληρωματικά. Δι' όμοιον δέ λόγον είναι $\sin\beta \cdot \sin\Gamma - \eta\mu\beta \cdot \eta\mu\Gamma = \sin(\beta + \Gamma) = -\sin\alpha$.

105. 1) Είναι $\eta\mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\Gamma}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \eta\mu \left(\frac{B}{2} + \frac{\Gamma}{2} \right)$
 άλλά $\left(\frac{B}{2} + \frac{\Gamma}{2} \right) + \frac{A}{2} = 90^\circ$, άθεν $\eta\mu \left(\frac{B}{2} + \frac{\Gamma}{2} \right) = \sin \frac{A}{2}$.

$$2) \text{ Είναι } \text{ συν } \frac{A}{2} \cdot \text{ συν } \frac{B}{2} - \eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{B}{2} = \text{ συν} \left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right) = \eta\mu \frac{\Gamma}{2}.$$

106. Είναι $\text{ συν } 20^\circ = \eta\mu 70^\circ$ και $\text{ συν } 75^\circ = \eta\mu 15^\circ$. ὁθεν $\text{ συν } 70^\circ \cdot \text{ συν } 15^\circ + \text{ συν } 20^\circ \cdot \text{ συν } 75^\circ = \text{ συν } 70^\circ \cdot \text{ συν } 15^\circ + \eta\mu 70^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 15^\circ = \text{ συν} (70^\circ - 15^\circ) = \text{ συν } 55^\circ$.

107. Είναι $\text{ σφ}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\text{ συν}(\alpha + \beta)}{\eta\mu(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\text{ συν } \alpha \cdot \text{ συν } \beta - \eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta}{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \text{ συν } \beta + \eta\mu \beta \cdot \text{ συν } \alpha}$ διαι-
ροῦντες δὲ ἀμφοτέρους τοὺς ὄρους τούτου διὰ τοῦ $\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta$ εὐρίσκομεν

$$\text{ σφ}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\frac{\text{ συν} \alpha \cdot \text{ συν } \beta}{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta} - \frac{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta}{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta}}{\frac{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \text{ συν } \beta}{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta} + \frac{\eta\mu \beta \cdot \text{ συν } \alpha}{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta}} = \frac{\text{ σφ} \alpha \cdot \text{ σφ} \beta - 1}{\text{ σφ} \beta + \text{ σφ} \alpha}$$

$$108. \text{ Ὁμοίως ὡς ἄνω εὐρίσκομεν } \text{ σφ}(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\text{ σφ} \alpha \cdot \text{ σφ} \beta + 1}{\text{ σφ} \beta - \text{ σφ} \alpha}.$$

109. Ἐκ τῶν τύπων τῶν ἀσκήσεων 107 καὶ 108 εὐρίσκομεν

$$\text{ σφ}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{4} - 1}{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{4}} = \frac{15 - 8}{12 + 10} = \frac{7}{22} \quad \text{καὶ}$$

$$\text{ σφ}(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{4} + 1}{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{15 + 8}{10 - 12} = -\frac{23}{2}.$$

$$110. \text{ Είναι } \text{ εφ} \alpha + \text{ εφ} \beta = \frac{\eta\mu \alpha}{\text{ συν} \alpha} + \frac{\eta\mu \beta}{\text{ συν} \beta} = \frac{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \text{ συν} \beta + \eta\mu \beta \cdot \text{ συν} \alpha}{\text{ συν} \alpha \cdot \text{ συν} \beta} = \frac{\eta\mu(\alpha + \beta)}{\text{ συν} \alpha \cdot \text{ συν} \beta}$$

$$111. \text{ Ὁμοίως εἶναι } \frac{\text{ συν} \alpha}{\eta\mu \alpha} + \frac{\text{ συν} \beta}{\eta\mu \beta} = \frac{\eta\mu \beta \cdot \text{ συν} \alpha + \eta\mu \alpha \cdot \text{ συν} \beta}{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta} = \frac{\eta\mu(\alpha + \beta)}{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta}.$$

$$112. \text{ Ὁμοίως εἶναι } \text{ εφ} \alpha + \text{ σφ} \beta = \frac{\eta\mu \alpha}{\text{ συν} \alpha} + \frac{\text{ συν} \beta}{\eta\mu \beta} = \frac{\eta\mu \alpha \eta\mu \beta + \text{ συν} \alpha \text{ συν} \beta}{\text{ συν} \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta} = \frac{\text{ συν}(\alpha - \beta)}{\text{ συν} \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta}.$$

$$113. \text{ Ὁμοίως εἶναι } \frac{\text{ συν} \alpha}{\eta\mu \alpha} - \frac{\eta\mu \beta}{\text{ συν} \beta} = \frac{\text{ συν} \alpha \cdot \text{ συν} \beta - \eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta}{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \text{ συν} \beta} = \frac{\text{ συν}(\alpha + \beta)}{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \text{ συν} \beta}.$$

$$114. \text{ Είναι } 1 + \text{ εφ} \alpha \cdot \text{ εφ} \beta = 1 + \frac{\eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta}{\text{ συν} \alpha \cdot \text{ συν} \beta} = \frac{\text{ συν} \alpha \cdot \text{ συν} \beta + \eta\mu \alpha \cdot \eta\mu \beta}{\text{ συν} \alpha \cdot \text{ συν} \beta} = \frac{\text{ συν}(\alpha - \beta)}{\text{ συν} \alpha \cdot \text{ συν} \beta}.$$

$$115. \text{ Γράφομεν } \text{ εφ}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \text{ εφ}[(\alpha + \beta) + \gamma] = \frac{\text{ εφ}(\alpha + \beta) + \text{ εφ} \gamma}{1 - \text{ εφ}(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \text{ εφ} \gamma} = \frac{\frac{\text{ εφ} \alpha + \text{ εφ} \beta}{1 - \text{ εφ} \alpha \cdot \text{ εφ} \beta} + \text{ εφ} \gamma}{1 - \frac{\text{ εφ} \alpha + \text{ εφ} \beta}{1 - \text{ εφ} \alpha \cdot \text{ εφ} \beta} \cdot \text{ εφ} \gamma} = \frac{\text{ εφ} \alpha + \text{ εφ} \beta + \text{ εφ} \gamma - \text{ εφ} \alpha \cdot \text{ εφ} \beta \cdot \text{ εφ} \gamma}{1 - \text{ εφ} \alpha \cdot \text{ εφ} \beta - \text{ εφ} \alpha \cdot \text{ εφ} \gamma - \text{ εφ} \beta \cdot \text{ εφ} \gamma}.$$

$$116. \text{ Ιον } \eta\mu \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{16}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \eta\mu 2\alpha = \pm 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8}.$$

$$2\text{ον}) \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{49}{121}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{72}{121}} = \pm \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{11} \text{ και } \eta\mu 2\alpha = \pm 2 \cdot \frac{7}{11} \cdot \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{11} = \pm \frac{84\sqrt{2}}{121}.$$

$$117. 1) \text{ Είναι } \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha = 1 - 2\eta\mu^2\alpha = 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{16}{25} = 1 - \frac{32}{25} = -\frac{7}{25} \text{ και}$$

$$2) \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{225}{289} - 1 = \frac{161}{289}.$$

$$118. 1\text{ον}) \text{ Είναι } \eta\mu 60^\circ = 2\eta\mu 30^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ = 1 - 2\eta\mu^2 30^\circ = 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ κτλ., } 2\text{ον}) \eta\mu 90^\circ = 2\eta\mu 45^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{4} = 1, \sigma\upsilon\nu 90^\circ = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 45^\circ - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{4} - 1 = 0 \text{ κτλ.}$$

$$119. \text{ Είναι } \eta\mu 36^\circ = 2\eta\mu 18^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 18^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4},$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu 36^\circ = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 18^\circ - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{10+2\sqrt{5}}{16} - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4} \text{ κτλ.}$$

$$120. \text{ Είναι } 2\eta\mu 40^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 50^\circ = 2\eta\mu 40^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 40^\circ = \eta\mu(2 \cdot 40^\circ) = \eta\mu 80^\circ, \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 20^\circ - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 70^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 20^\circ - \eta\mu^2 20^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu(2 \cdot 20^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 40^\circ.$$

$$121. \text{ Είναι } 1) 2\eta\mu \frac{5\chi}{2} \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{5\chi}{2} = \eta\mu \left(2 \cdot \frac{5\chi}{2}\right) = \eta\mu 5\chi.$$

$$2) \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{8\chi}{3} - \eta\mu^2 \frac{8\chi}{3} = \sigma\upsilon\nu \left(2 \cdot \frac{8\chi}{3}\right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{16\chi}{3}.$$

$$122. \text{ Είναι } \sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{45^\circ}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2},$$

$$\eta\mu \left(\frac{45^\circ}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{2}, \varepsilon\varphi \left(\frac{45^\circ}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}}} \text{ κτλ.}$$

$$123. \text{ Είναι } \frac{90^\circ}{4} = \frac{45^\circ}{2}. \text{ Έχουμε λοιπόν}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{90^\circ}{8}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}{2} \text{ και κατόπιν}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{90^\circ}{16}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}{2}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}}{2}.$$

$$\text{*Όμοιος εύρισκομεν } \eta\mu \left(\frac{90^\circ}{8}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}{2}$$

$$\eta\mu\left(\frac{90^\circ}{16}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}}}{2}}}{2}}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}}}}}}{2} \quad \kappa\tau\lambda.$$

$$124. \text{ Είναι } \eta\mu\frac{30^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2}, \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{30^\circ}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

$$\eta\mu\left(\frac{30^\circ}{4}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}{2}}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}}{2}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{30^\circ}{4}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}{2}}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}}{2}$$

$$\eta\mu\left(\frac{30^\circ}{8}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}{2}}}{2}}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}}}}{2}$$

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\left(\frac{30^\circ}{8}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}}}}{2}.$$

125. Είς τόν τύπον $\eta\mu\alpha = \frac{2\varepsilon\varphi\frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \varepsilon\varphi^2\frac{\alpha}{2}}$, ἐάν θέσωμεν 2α ἀντὶ α εὐρίσκομεν

$$\eta\mu 2\alpha = \frac{2\varepsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 + \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{16}{63}}{1 + \left(\frac{16}{63}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{32}{63}}{1 + \frac{256}{3969}} = \frac{32 \cdot 63}{3969 + 256} = \frac{2016}{4225}$$

126. Ὁμοίως ἐκ τοῦ τύπου $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = \frac{1 - \varepsilon\varphi^2\frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \varepsilon\varphi^2\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ ἔχομεν

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{9}{16}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{9}{16}\right)^2} = \frac{1 - \frac{81}{256}}{1 + \frac{81}{256}} = \frac{256 - 81}{256 + 81} = \frac{175}{337}.$$

127. Είναι $2\eta\mu(45^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(45^\circ - \alpha) = \eta\mu[2(45^\circ - \alpha)] = \eta\mu(90^\circ - 2\alpha) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha$.

128. Είναι $2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2(45^\circ - \alpha) = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 (\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + \eta\mu\alpha)^2 = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + \eta\mu^2\alpha + 2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = 1 + 2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha$. ὥστε ἔχομεν $2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2(45^\circ - \alpha) - 1 = 1 + 2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha$
 $- 1 = 2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = \eta\mu 2\alpha$.

129. Είναι $\eta\mu 2\alpha = 2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha$ καὶ $1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha = 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha +$

$$+\eta\mu^2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha \cdot \text{ὥστε } \frac{\eta\mu 2\alpha}{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha} = \frac{2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}{2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha} = \frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} = \epsilon\varphi\alpha.$$

130. Είναι $1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + \eta\mu^2\alpha = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + \eta\mu^2\alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + \eta\mu^2\alpha = 2\eta\mu^2\alpha$. ἄρα είναι $\frac{\eta\mu 2\alpha}{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha} = \frac{2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}{2\eta\mu^2\alpha} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha} = \sigma\varphi\alpha$.

131. Είναι $\epsilon\varphi\alpha - \sigma\varphi\alpha = \frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} - \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha} = \frac{\eta\mu^2\alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} = \frac{-2(\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha)}{2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} = \frac{-2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}{\eta\mu 2\alpha} = -2\sigma\varphi 2\alpha$.

132. Γνωρίζομεν ὅτι $\sigma\varphi(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sigma\varphi\alpha \cdot \sigma\varphi\beta - 1}{\sigma\varphi\alpha + \sigma\varphi\beta}$. ἔὰν δὲ τεθῇ $\alpha = \beta$, ἔχομεν

$$\sigma\varphi(\alpha + \alpha) = \sigma\varphi 2\alpha = \frac{\sigma\varphi^2\alpha - 1}{2\sigma\varphi\alpha}.$$

133. Ἐχομεν $\eta\mu 3\alpha = \eta\mu(\alpha + 2\alpha) = \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu 2\alpha = \eta\mu\alpha(1 - 2\eta\mu^2\alpha) + \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot 2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = \eta\mu\alpha(1 - 2\eta\mu^2\alpha) + 2\eta\mu\alpha(1 - \eta\mu^2\alpha) = \eta\mu\alpha - 2\eta\mu^3\alpha + 2\eta\mu\alpha - 2\eta\mu^3\alpha = 3\eta\mu\alpha - 4\eta\mu^3\alpha$.

134. Ὅμοιως ἔχομεν $\sigma\upsilon\nu 3\alpha = \sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha + 2\alpha) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha - \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu 2\alpha = \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha(2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - 1) - \eta\mu\alpha \cdot 2\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha = \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha(2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - 1) - 2\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha(1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha) = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^3\alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha - 2\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^3\alpha = 4\sigma\upsilon\nu^3\alpha - 3\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha$.

135. Ἐχομεν $\epsilon\varphi 3\alpha = \epsilon\varphi(\alpha + 2\alpha) = \frac{\epsilon\varphi\alpha + \epsilon\varphi 2\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi\alpha \cdot \epsilon\varphi 2\alpha} = \frac{\epsilon\varphi\alpha + \frac{2\epsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}}{1 - \epsilon\varphi\alpha \cdot \frac{2\epsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}} = \frac{\epsilon\varphi\alpha(1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha) + 2\epsilon\varphi\alpha}{(1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha) - 2\epsilon\varphi^2\alpha} = \frac{\epsilon\varphi\alpha - \epsilon\varphi\alpha^3 + 2\epsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha - 2\epsilon\varphi^2\alpha} = \frac{3\epsilon\varphi\alpha - \epsilon\varphi\alpha^3}{1 - 3\epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}$.

136. Είναι $\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha = \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 3\alpha$, διότι $\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - 1$ καὶ $\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2\alpha = (2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha - 1)^2 = 4\sigma\upsilon\nu^4\alpha - 4\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + 1$. Ἐπίσης εἶναι $\eta\mu^2\alpha = 1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha$ ὥστε ἔχομεν $\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 2\alpha - \eta\mu^2\alpha = 4\sigma\upsilon\nu^4\alpha - 4\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha + 1 - 1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = 4\sigma\upsilon\nu^4\alpha - 3\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\alpha = \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha(4\sigma\upsilon\nu^3\alpha - 3\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha) = \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 3\alpha$.

137. Είναι $\epsilon\varphi^2 2\alpha - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha = (\epsilon\varphi 2\alpha + \epsilon\varphi\alpha)(\epsilon\varphi 2\alpha - \epsilon\varphi\alpha) = \left(\frac{2\epsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha} + \epsilon\varphi\alpha\right) \left(\frac{2\epsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha} - \epsilon\varphi\alpha\right) = \frac{3\epsilon\varphi\alpha - \epsilon\varphi^3\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha} \cdot \frac{\epsilon\varphi\alpha + \epsilon\varphi^3\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}$.

Ὅμοιως εἶναι $1 - \epsilon\varphi^2 2\alpha \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha = (1 + \epsilon\varphi 2\alpha \cdot \epsilon\varphi\alpha)(1 - \epsilon\varphi 2\alpha \cdot \epsilon\varphi\alpha) = \left(1 + \frac{2\epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2\epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}\right) = \frac{1 + \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 - 3\epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}{1 - \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha}$.

Ὅστε τὸ α' μέλος τῆς δοθείσης σχέσεως ἰσοῦται μὲ $\frac{(3\epsilon\varphi\alpha - \epsilon\varphi^3\alpha)(\epsilon\varphi\alpha + \epsilon\varphi^3\alpha)}{(1 + \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha)(1 - 3\epsilon\varphi^2\alpha)} = \frac{(3\epsilon\varphi\alpha - \epsilon\varphi^3\alpha) \cdot \epsilon\varphi\alpha(1 + \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha)}{(1 + \epsilon\varphi^2\alpha)(1 - 3\epsilon\varphi^2\alpha)} = \frac{3\epsilon\varphi\alpha - \epsilon\varphi^3\alpha}{1 - 3\epsilon\varphi^2\alpha} \cdot \epsilon\varphi\alpha = \epsilon\varphi 3\alpha \cdot \epsilon\varphi\alpha$.

Μετασχηματισμὸς ἀθροισμάτων τριγωνομετρικῶν ἀριθμῶν εἰς γινόμενα.

138. 1) $2\eta\mu 35^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 25^\circ = \eta\mu(35^\circ + 25^\circ) + \eta\mu(35^\circ - 25^\circ) = \eta\mu 60^\circ + \eta\mu 10^\circ$ (§50)
2) $2\sigma\upsilon\nu 85^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 35^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu(85^\circ + 35^\circ) + \sigma\upsilon\nu(85^\circ - 35^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 120^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu 50^\circ$

$$3) 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 40^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 50^\circ = \eta\mu(40^\circ + 50^\circ) - \eta\mu(40^\circ - 50^\circ) = \eta\mu 90^\circ - \eta\mu(-10^\circ) = \\ = \eta\mu 90^\circ + \eta\mu 10^\circ.$$

$$4) 2\eta\mu 68^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 22^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu(68^\circ - 22^\circ) - \sigma\upsilon\nu(68^\circ + 22^\circ) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 46^\circ - \sigma\upsilon\nu 90^\circ.$$

$$139. 1) \eta\mu 12^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 18^\circ = \frac{\eta\mu(12^\circ + 18^\circ) + \eta\mu(12^\circ - 18^\circ)}{2} = \frac{\eta\mu 30^\circ - \eta\mu 6^\circ}{2}$$

$$2) \sigma\upsilon\nu 70^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 20^\circ = \frac{\eta\mu(70^\circ + 20^\circ) - \eta\mu(70^\circ - 20^\circ)}{2} = \frac{\eta\mu 90^\circ - \eta\mu 50^\circ}{2}$$

$$3) \sigma\upsilon\nu 22^\circ 45' \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 97^\circ 15' = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu(22^\circ 45' + 97^\circ 15') + \sigma\upsilon\nu(22^\circ 45' - 97^\circ 15')}{2} = \\ = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 120^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu(-74^\circ 30')}{2} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 120^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu 74^\circ 30'}{2}$$

$$4) \eta\mu 78^\circ 40' \cdot \eta\mu 71^\circ 20' = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu(78^\circ 40' - 71^\circ 20') - \sigma\upsilon\nu(78^\circ 40' + 71^\circ 20')}{2} = \\ = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 7^\circ 20' - \sigma\upsilon\nu 150^\circ}{2}.$$

$$140. \text{Είναι } 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 50^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 10^\circ = \eta\mu 60^\circ - \eta\mu 40^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \eta\mu 40^\circ, \quad 2\eta\mu 5^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 35^\circ = \\ = \eta\mu 40^\circ + \eta\mu(-30^\circ) = \eta\mu 40^\circ - \frac{1}{2}. \quad \text{ὥστε εἶναι } 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 50^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 10^\circ + 2\eta\mu 5^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 35^\circ = \\ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}.$$

$$141. \text{Εἶναι } 2\eta\mu 40^\circ \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 20^\circ + 2\eta\mu 50^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 20^\circ = \eta\mu 60^\circ + \eta\mu 20^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ - \sigma\upsilon\nu 70^\circ = \\ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \eta\mu 20^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \eta\mu 20^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$142. \text{Εἶναι } 2\eta\mu 52^\circ 30' \cdot \eta\mu 37^\circ 30' = \sigma\upsilon\nu 15^\circ - \sigma\upsilon\nu 90^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2} \quad (\text{ἄσκ. 124}).$$

$$143. \text{Εἶναι } 2\eta\mu \frac{\Gamma}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A-B}{2} = \eta\mu \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2} + \frac{A-B}{2} \right) + \eta\mu \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2} - \frac{A-B}{2} \right) = \\ = \eta\mu \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2} + \frac{A}{2} - \frac{B}{2} \right) + \eta\mu \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2} - \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right).$$

Ἀλλὰ $\left(\frac{\Gamma}{2} + \frac{A}{2} - \frac{B}{2} \right) + B = 90^\circ$ (διότι $\frac{\Gamma}{2} + \frac{A}{2} - \frac{B}{2} + B = \frac{\Gamma}{2} + \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} = \frac{\Gamma+A+B}{2} = \frac{180^\circ}{2}$). ὥστε $\eta\mu \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2} + \frac{A}{2} - \frac{B}{2} \right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu B$. διὲν ὁμοίον λόγον εἶναι καὶ $\eta\mu \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2} + \frac{B}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu A$. ὁ.ἔ.δ.

$$144. \text{Εἶναι } \eta\mu \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{7\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 3\alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu 4\alpha}{2} \text{ καὶ}$$

$$\eta\mu \frac{3\alpha}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{11\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 4\alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu 7\alpha}{2}. \quad \text{Ὡστε τὸ } \alpha' \text{ μέλος}$$

$$\text{ισούται με } \frac{\text{συν}3\alpha - \text{συν}7\alpha}{2} = \frac{2\eta\mu\frac{10\alpha}{2} \cdot \eta\mu\frac{4\alpha}{2}}{2} = \eta\mu2\alpha \cdot \eta\mu5\alpha$$

$$145. \text{ Είηαι } \frac{\text{συν}(45^\circ + \alpha) - \text{συν}(45^\circ - \alpha)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{συν}2\alpha.$$

$$146. 1) \eta\mu30^\circ + \eta\mu20^\circ = 2\eta\mu \frac{30^\circ + 20^\circ}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{30^\circ - 20^\circ}{2} = 2\eta\mu25^\circ \cdot \text{συν}5^\circ$$

$$2) \eta\mu45^\circ - \eta\mu25^\circ = 2\eta\mu \frac{45^\circ - 25^\circ}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{45^\circ + 25^\circ}{2} = 2\eta\mu10^\circ \cdot \text{συν}35^\circ$$

$$3) \text{συν}64^\circ + \text{συν}24^\circ = 2\text{συν} \frac{64^\circ + 24^\circ}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{64^\circ - 24^\circ}{2} = \text{συν}44^\circ \cdot \text{συν}20^\circ$$

$$4) \text{συν}45^\circ - \text{συν}105^\circ = 2\eta\mu \frac{105^\circ + 45^\circ}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{105^\circ - 45^\circ}{2} = 2\eta\mu75^\circ \cdot \eta\mu30^\circ.$$

$$147. \text{ Είηαι } \text{συν}66^\circ + \text{συν}21^\circ = 2\text{συν} \frac{66^\circ + 21^\circ}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{66^\circ - 21^\circ}{2} = 2\text{συν}43^\circ30'.$$

$$\text{συν}22^\circ30', \text{συν}82^\circ30' + \text{συν}6^\circ30' = 2\text{συν} \frac{82^\circ30' + 9^\circ30'}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{82^\circ30' - 9^\circ30'}{2} =$$

$$= \text{συν}46^\circ \cdot \text{συν}36^\circ30'.$$

$$148. \text{ Έχομεν } \eta\mu75^\circ + \eta\mu15^\circ = 2\eta\mu \frac{75^\circ + 15^\circ}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{75^\circ - 15^\circ}{2} =$$

$$= 2\eta\mu45^\circ \cdot \text{συν}30^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}.$$

$$149. \text{ Έχομεν } \frac{\eta\mu75^\circ - \eta\mu15^\circ}{\text{συν}75^\circ + \text{συν}15^\circ} = \frac{2\text{συν} \frac{75^\circ + 15^\circ}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{75^\circ - 15^\circ}{2}}{2\text{συν} \frac{75^\circ + 15^\circ}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{75^\circ - 15^\circ}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{2\text{συν}45^\circ \cdot \eta\mu30^\circ}{2\text{συν}45^\circ \cdot \text{συν}30^\circ} = \text{εφ}30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$150. \text{ Έπειδι } \text{συν}0^\circ = 1 \text{ και } \eta\mu90^\circ = 1, \text{ έχομεν } 1 - \text{συν}\alpha = \text{συν}0^\circ - \text{συν}\alpha =$$

$$= 2\eta\mu \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\alpha}{2} = 2\eta\mu^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}, \quad 1 + \eta\mu\alpha = \eta\mu90^\circ + \eta\mu\alpha = 2\eta\mu \frac{90^\circ + \alpha}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{90^\circ - \alpha}{2} =$$

$$= 2\eta\mu \left(45^\circ + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot \text{συν} \left(45^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right). \text{ άλλ' έπειδι τα τόξα } 45^\circ + \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ και } 45^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ είηαι}$$

$$\text{συμπληρωματικά, έχομεν τελικώς } 1 + \eta\mu\alpha = 2\eta\mu^2 \left(45^\circ + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 2\text{συν}^2 \left(45^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{Όμοίως είηαι } 1 - \eta\mu\alpha = \eta\mu90^\circ - \eta\mu\alpha = 2\eta\mu \frac{90^\circ - \alpha}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{90^\circ + \alpha}{2} = 2\eta\mu \left(45^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right).$$

$$\cdot \text{συν} \left(45^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 2\eta\mu^2 \left(45^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 2\text{συν}^2 \left(45^\circ + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right).$$

$$151. \text{ Είηαι } \frac{\eta\mu\delta\alpha - \eta\mu3\alpha}{\text{συν}\delta\alpha + \text{συν}3\alpha} = \frac{2\text{συν}\frac{1}{2}(\delta\alpha + 3\alpha) \cdot \eta\mu\frac{1}{2}(\delta\alpha - 3\alpha)}{2\text{συν}\frac{1}{2}(\delta\alpha + 3\alpha) \cdot \text{συν}\frac{1}{2}(\delta\alpha - 3\alpha)} = \frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{\text{συν}\alpha} = \text{εφ}\alpha$$

$$152. \text{ Είηαι } \text{συν}3\alpha + \text{συν}\delta\alpha = \text{συν}\delta\alpha + \text{συν}3\alpha \text{ (άσκ. 151).}$$

$$153. \text{ Έχομεν } \frac{\eta\mu\alpha + \eta\mu2\alpha}{\text{συν}\alpha - \text{συν}2\alpha} = \frac{2\eta\mu\frac{3\alpha}{2} \cdot \text{συν}\left(-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{2\eta\mu\frac{3\alpha}{2} \cdot \eta\mu\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2\eta\mu\frac{3\alpha}{2} \cdot \text{συν}\frac{\alpha}{2}}{2\eta\mu\frac{3\alpha}{2} \cdot \eta\mu\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \text{σφ} \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

$$154. \text{ Έχουμεν } \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\beta - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}{\eta\mu 2\beta + \eta\mu 2\alpha} = \frac{2\eta\mu \frac{2\alpha + 2\beta}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{2\alpha - 2\beta}{2}}{2\eta\mu \frac{2\beta + 2\alpha}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{2\beta - 2\alpha}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{2\eta\mu(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \eta\mu(\alpha - \beta)}{2\eta\mu(\beta + \alpha) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(\beta - \alpha)} = \frac{2\eta\mu(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \eta\mu(\alpha - \beta)}{2\eta\mu(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha - \beta)} = \varepsilon\varphi(\alpha - \beta).$$

$$155. \text{ Είναι } \eta\mu 50^\circ - \eta\mu 70^\circ = 2\eta\mu \frac{50^\circ - 70^\circ}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{50^\circ + 70^\circ}{2} = 2\eta\mu(-10^\circ) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ = -2\eta\mu 10^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\eta\mu 10^\circ \text{ ὥστε } \eta\mu 50^\circ - \eta\mu 70^\circ + \eta\mu 10^\circ = -\eta\mu 10^\circ + \eta\mu 10^\circ = 0.$$

$$156. \text{ Είναι } \eta\mu 10^\circ + \eta\mu 50^\circ = 2\eta\mu 30^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu(-20^\circ) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 20^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 20^\circ = \eta\mu 70^\circ$$

καὶ $\eta\mu 20^\circ + \eta\mu 40^\circ = 2\eta\mu 30^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu(-10^\circ) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 10^\circ = \sigma\upsilon\nu 10^\circ = \eta\mu 80^\circ.$

$$157. 1) \eta\mu\alpha + \eta\mu 3\alpha = 2\eta\mu 2\alpha \sigma\upsilon\nu(-\alpha) = 2\eta\mu 2\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha. \text{ Ὡστε } \eta\mu\alpha + 2\eta\mu 2\alpha + \eta\mu 3\alpha =$$

$$= 2\eta\mu 2\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + 2\eta\mu 2\alpha = 2\eta\mu 2\alpha (1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha) = 2\eta\mu 2\alpha \cdot 2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 4\eta\mu 2\alpha \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$2) \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu 3\alpha = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha. \text{ Ὡστε } \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu 3\alpha = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha (1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha) = 4\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

$$158. \text{ Είναι } 1) \sigma\upsilon\nu 3\chi + \sigma\upsilon\nu 7\chi + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 5\chi = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 5\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 5\chi = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 5\chi (1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi) = 4\sigma\upsilon\nu 5\chi \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \chi.$$

$$2) \sigma\upsilon\nu \chi + \sigma\upsilon\nu 5\chi + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 3\chi = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 3\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi + 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 3\chi = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 3\chi (1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi) = 4\sigma\upsilon\nu 3\chi \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \chi. \text{ Ὡστε ἡ δοθεῖσα παράσταση ἰσοῦται με } \frac{4\sigma\upsilon\nu 5\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \chi}{4\sigma\upsilon\nu 3\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2 \chi} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu 5\chi}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 3\chi}.$$

$$159. 1) \sigma\varphi\alpha - \sigma\varphi\beta = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}{\eta\mu\alpha} - \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\beta}{\eta\mu\beta} = \frac{\eta\mu\beta \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha - \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta}{\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta} = \frac{\eta\mu(\beta - \alpha)}{\eta\mu\beta \cdot \eta\mu\alpha}.$$

$$2) \varepsilon\varphi\alpha - \sigma\varphi\beta = \frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} - \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\beta}{\eta\mu\beta} = \frac{\eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta - \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta} = \frac{-(\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta - \eta\mu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta)}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta} = -\frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu(\alpha + \beta)}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha \cdot \eta\mu\beta}.$$

$$3) 1 - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha = \varepsilon\varphi 45^\circ - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha = \frac{\eta\mu 45^\circ}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ} - \frac{\eta\mu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} = \frac{\eta\mu 45^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ \eta\mu\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{\eta\mu(45^\circ - \alpha)}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \eta\mu(45^\circ - \alpha)}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha}.$$

$$160. \text{ Θέτοντες } \beta = 90^\circ - \beta' \text{ ἔχομεν } 1) \eta\mu\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta = \eta\mu\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu(90^\circ - \beta') = \eta\mu\alpha + \eta\mu\beta' = 2\eta\mu \frac{\alpha + \beta'}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta'}{2}.$$

$$2) \eta\mu\alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta = \eta\mu\alpha - \sigma\upsilon\nu(90^\circ - \beta') = \eta\mu\alpha - \eta\mu\beta' = 2\eta\mu \frac{\alpha - \beta'}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha + \beta'}{2}.$$

$$161. \text{ Είναι } \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\beta - \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha} = \frac{2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}}{2\eta\mu \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}} = \sigma\varphi \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sigma\varphi \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}.$$

$$162. \text{ Έχομεν } \varepsilon\varphi 2\alpha - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha = \frac{2\varepsilon\varphi\alpha}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha} - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha = \frac{2\varepsilon\varphi\alpha - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha + \varepsilon\varphi^3\alpha}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha} =$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha + \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha} = \frac{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha(1 + \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha)}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha}. \text{ Άλλ' είναι } \frac{1 + \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha}{1 - \varepsilon\varphi^2\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}.$$

$$\text{Ώστε } \varepsilon\varphi 2\alpha - \varepsilon\varphi\alpha = \varepsilon\varphi\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha} = \frac{\varepsilon\varphi\alpha}{\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\alpha}.$$

$$163. \text{ Είναι } \eta\mu\alpha + \eta\mu\beta = 2\eta\mu \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}, \eta\mu\gamma = 2\eta\mu \frac{\gamma}{2}, \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\gamma}{2} \text{ και}$$

$$\eta\mu \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\gamma}{2}, \text{ διότι } \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \frac{\gamma}{2} = 90^\circ. \text{ Ώστε } \eta\mu\alpha + \eta\mu\beta + \eta\mu\gamma =$$

$$= 2\eta\mu \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + 2\eta\mu \frac{\gamma}{2} \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\gamma}{2} = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \eta\mu \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) =$$

$$= 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right). \text{ Άλλ' είναι πάλιν } \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} =$$

$$= 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\beta}{2}. \text{ Ώστε } \eta\mu\alpha + \eta\mu\beta + \eta\mu\gamma = 4\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\gamma}{2}.$$

$$164. \text{ Ομοίως είναι } \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}, \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \eta\mu \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

$$\text{και } \sigma\upsilon\nu\gamma = 1 - 2\eta\mu^2 \frac{\gamma}{2}. \text{ Ώστε } \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta + \sigma\upsilon\nu\gamma - 1 = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} +$$

$$+ 1 - 2\eta\mu^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} - 1 = 2\eta\mu \frac{\gamma}{2} \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - 2\eta\mu^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} = 2\eta\mu \frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \eta\mu \frac{\gamma}{2} \right).$$

$$\text{Άλλ' είναι πάλιν } \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \eta\mu \frac{\gamma}{2} = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = 2\eta\mu \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\beta}{2}.$$

$$\text{Ώστε τελικῶς είναι } \sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha + \sigma\upsilon\nu\beta + \sigma\upsilon\nu\gamma - 1 = 4\eta\mu \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\gamma}{2}.$$

$$165. \text{ Είναι } \sigma\upsilon\nu A + \sigma\upsilon\nu B + \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ = 1 + 4\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{60^\circ}{2} \text{ (ἄσ. 164).}$$

$$\text{Ώστε } 2(\sigma\upsilon\nu A + \sigma\upsilon\nu B) = 1 + 4\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{B}{2}.$$

$$166. \text{ Είναι } \eta\mu 2A + \eta\mu 2B = 2\eta\mu \frac{2A + 2B}{2} \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{2A - 2B}{2} =$$

$$= 2\eta\mu(A + B) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(A - B) \text{ και } \eta\mu 2\Gamma = 2\eta\mu\Gamma \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\Gamma.$$

$$\text{Άλλὰ } \eta\mu(A + B) = \eta\mu\Gamma \text{ και } \sigma\upsilon\nu\Gamma = -\sigma\upsilon\nu(A + B). \text{ Ώστε}$$

$$\eta\mu 2A + \eta\mu 2B + \eta\mu 2\Gamma = 2\eta\mu(A + B) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(A - B) + 2\eta\mu\Gamma \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\Gamma =$$

$$= 2\eta\mu\Gamma \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(A - B) - 2\eta\mu\Gamma \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu(A + B) = 2\eta\mu\Gamma [\sigma\upsilon\nu(A - B) - \sigma\upsilon\nu(A + B)].$$

$$\text{Ἐπειδὴ δὲ είναι } \sigma\upsilon\nu(A - B) - \sigma\upsilon\nu(A + B) = 2\eta\mu A \cdot \eta\mu B,$$

$$\text{ἔπεται ὅτι } \eta\mu 2A + \eta\mu 2B + \eta\mu 2\Gamma = 4\eta\mu A \cdot \eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu\Gamma.$$

Λογάριθοι.

$$167. \text{ Λογ. } \eta\mu(29^\circ 14') = \overline{1,68875}$$

διαφορά 22

$$\text{διὰ } 32'' \text{ προστίθεται } \frac{32}{60} \cdot 22 = 12$$

$$\text{ἔθεν λογ. } \eta\mu(29^\circ 14' 32'') = \overline{1,68887}$$

$$168. \text{ Λογ. } \sigma\upsilon\nu(16^\circ 27') = \overline{1,98185}$$

διαφορά 4

$$\text{διὰ } 47'' \text{ ἀφαιρούνται } \frac{47}{60} \cdot 4 = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\theta\epsilon\nu \text{ λογ. συν}(16^\circ 27' 47'') &= \overline{1,98182} \\ 169. \text{ Λογ. ημ}(57^\circ 45') &= \overline{1,92723} \end{aligned} \quad \text{διαφορά } 8$$

$$\text{διὰ } 28'' \text{ προστίθενται } \frac{28}{60} \cdot 8 = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\theta\epsilon\nu \text{ λογ ημ}(57^\circ 45' 23'') &= \overline{1,92727} \\ 170. \text{ Λογ συν}(65^\circ 24') &= \overline{1,61939} \end{aligned} \quad \text{διαφορά } 28$$

$$\text{διὰ } 37^\circ \text{ αφαιρούνται } \frac{37}{60} \cdot 28 = 17$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\theta\epsilon\nu \text{ λογ. συν}(65^\circ 24' 37'') &= \overline{1,61922} \\ 171. \text{ Λογ εφ}(22^\circ 37'') &= \overline{1,61972} \end{aligned} \quad \text{διαφορά } 36$$

$$\text{διὰ } 22'' \text{ προστίθενται } \frac{22}{60} \cdot 36 = 13$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\theta\epsilon\nu \text{ λογ. εφ}(22^\circ 37' 22'') &= \overline{1,61985} \\ 172. \text{ Λογ. σφ. } 17^\circ &= \overline{0,51466} \end{aligned} \quad \text{διαφορά } 45$$

$$\text{διὰ } 45'' \text{ αφαιρούνται } \frac{45}{60} \cdot 45 = 34$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\theta\epsilon\nu \text{ λογ. σφ}(17^\circ 45'') &= \overline{0,51432} \\ 173. \text{ Λογ. εφ}(61^\circ 2') &= \overline{0,25684} \end{aligned} \quad \text{διαφορά } 30$$

$$\text{διὰ } 48'' \text{ προστίθενται } \frac{48}{60} \cdot 30 = 24$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\theta\epsilon\nu \text{ λογ. εφ}(61^\circ 2' 48'') &= \overline{0,25708} \\ 174. \text{ Λογ. σφ}(58^\circ 42') &= \overline{1,78391} \end{aligned} \quad \text{διαφορά } 28$$

$$\text{διὰ } 35'' \text{ αφαιρούνται } \frac{35}{60} \cdot 28 = 16$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\theta\epsilon\nu \text{ λογ. σφ}(58^\circ 42' 35'') &= \overline{1,78375} \\ 175. \text{ Είναι } \overline{1,41722} &= \text{λογ ημ}(15^\circ 9'), \overline{1,41768} = \text{λογ ημ}(15^\circ 10') \end{aligned}$$

ἀλλ' ὁ δοθεὶς λογάριθμος 1,41745 περιέχεται μεταξύ τῶν ἀνωτέρω λογαριθμῶν, οἵτινες διαφέρουν κατὰ 46' ἐπομένως, ἂν ὁ λογάριθμος τοῦ ημ $15^\circ 9'$ αὐξηθῇ κατὰ 46 μονάδας τῆς κατωτάτης τάξεως, τὸ τόξον αὐξάνεται κατὰ 60''. ἂν δὲ ὁ αὐτὸς λογάριθμος αὐξηθῇ κατὰ $\overline{1,41745} - \overline{1,41722} = 23$, τὸ τόξον θὰ αὐξηθῇ κατὰ $60'' \cdot \frac{23}{46} = 30''$ ἐπομένως εἶναι $\alpha = 15^\circ 9' 30''$.

$$176. \text{ Είναι } \overline{1,25858} = \text{λογ συν}(79^\circ 33') \text{ καὶ } \overline{1,25790} = \text{λογ συν}(79^\circ 34').$$

Ἡ διαφορά τούτων εἶναι 68, ἡ δὲ διαφορά τοῦ δοθέντος $\overline{1,25807}$ ἀπὸ τοῦ $\overline{1,25858}$ εἶναι 51' ὥστε τὸ τόξον $79^\circ 33'$ πρέπει νὰ αὐξηθῇ κατὰ $60'' \cdot \frac{51}{68}$, ἥτοι κατὰ 45'', ἵνα γίνῃ ἴσον πρὸς τὸ α'. εἶναι λοιπὸν $\alpha = 79^\circ 33' 45''$.

$$177. \text{ Είναι } 0,31342 = \text{λογ εφ}(64^\circ 5') \text{ καὶ } 0,31374 = \text{λογ εφ}(64^\circ 6').$$

Ἐπομένως, ἂν ὁ λογάριθμος 0,31342 αὐξηθῇ κατὰ 32, τὸ ἀντιστοιχοῦν τόξον $64^\circ 5'$ αὐξάνεται κατὰ 60''. ἄρα, ἂν ὁ αὐτὸς λογάριθμος 0,31342 αὐξηθῇ κατὰ $0,31370 - 0,31342$, ἥτοι κατὰ 28, θὰ αὐξηθῇ τὸ τόξον κατὰ $60'' \cdot \frac{28}{32}$, ἥτοι κατὰ $52,5''$ εἶναι λοιπὸν $\alpha = 64^\circ 5' 52,5''$.

178. Είναι $\bar{1},05553 = \log \sigma\phi(83^\circ 31')$ και $\bar{1},05441 = \log \sigma\phi(83^\circ 32')$.

"Ωστε, ἂν ὁ λογάριθμος $\bar{1},05553$ ἐλαττωθῆ κατὰ 112, τὸ ἀντιστοιχοῦν τόξον $83^\circ 31'$ πρέπει νὰ ἀυξηθῆ κατὰ $60''$ ἄρα, ἂν ὁ πρῶτος λογάριθμος ἐλαττωθῆ κατὰ $\bar{1},05553 - \bar{1},05490 = 63$, θὰ ἀυξηθῆ τὸ τόξον κατὰ $60'' \cdot \frac{63}{112}$,

ἦτοι κατὰ $34''$ περίπου· ἔχομεν λοιπὸν $\alpha = 83^\circ 31' 34''$.

179. Ἐχομεν $\log \eta\mu\alpha = \log \left(\frac{3}{8} \right) = \log 3 - \log 8$ ἢ

$\log \eta\mu\alpha = 0,47712 - 0,90309 = -0,42597 = \bar{1},57403$ καὶ $\alpha = 22^\circ 1' 27''$.

180. Ἐχομεν $\log \sigma\upsilon\alpha = \log \left(\frac{5}{9} \right) = \log 5 - \log 9$ ἢ

$\log \sigma\upsilon\alpha = 0,69897 - 0,95424 = -0,25527 = \bar{1},74473$ καὶ $\alpha = 56^\circ 15' 3''$.

181. Ἐχομεν $\log \sigma\phi\alpha = \log \left(2 \frac{1}{4} \right) = \log \left(\frac{9}{4} \right) = \log 9 - \log 4$ ἢ

$\log \sigma\phi\alpha = 0,95424 - 0,60206 = 0,35218$. ἐπομένως εἶναι $\alpha = 66^\circ 2' 14''$.

182. Είναι $\log \sigma\phi\alpha = \log 0,875 = \bar{1},94201$. ἄρα εἶναι $\alpha = 48^\circ 48' 50''$.

183. Θέτομεν $\alpha = 180^\circ + \beta$, ὁπότε $\beta = \alpha - 180^\circ$, $\eta\mu\beta = \eta\mu(\alpha - 180^\circ) = -\frac{7}{15}$ καὶ $\log \eta\mu\beta = \log 7 - \log 15 = \bar{1},66904$.

"Ὅθεν $\beta = 27^\circ 49' 5''$ καὶ $\alpha = 180^\circ + 27^\circ 49' 5'' = 207^\circ 49' 5''$.

184. Ἐὰν $\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ$ θὰ εἶναι $\sigma\phi\beta = \sigma\phi(180^\circ - \alpha) = 3$, $\log \sigma\phi\beta = \log 3 = 0,47712$ καὶ $\beta = 18^\circ 26' 6''$. ὥστε $\alpha = 161^\circ 33' 54''$.

185. 1) $\log \beta = \log 89,25 + \log \eta\mu 18^\circ 50' = 1,95061 + \bar{1},50896 = 1,45957$. ἄρα $\beta = 28,812$.

2) $\log \beta = \log 5147,8 + \log \sigma\phi 42^\circ 37' 20'' = 3,71162 + \bar{1},96361 = 3,67553$. ὅθεν $\beta = 4737,3$.

3) $\log \gamma = \log 112,35 + \log \sigma\upsilon\alpha 35^\circ 25' 30'' = 2,05058 + \bar{1},91110 = 1,96168$. ὅθεν $\gamma = 91,554$.

4) $\log \gamma = \log 6009,6 + \log \sigma\phi 29^\circ 37' 20'' = 3,77884 + 0,24520 = 4,02404$. ὅθεν $\gamma = 10569,3$.

186. Είναι 1) $\log \alpha = \log 58 + \log \eta\mu 49^\circ + \log \sigma\upsilon\alpha 27^\circ 45' = 1,76343 + \bar{1},87778 + \bar{1},94694 = 1,58815$. ὅθεν $\alpha = 38,739$.

2) $\log \beta = \log 419 + \log \eta\mu 65^\circ 20' + \log \eta\mu 39^\circ 22' 40'' = 2,62221 + \bar{1},96844 + \bar{1},80239 = 2,38304$. ὅθεν $\beta = 241,57$.

3) $\log \gamma = \log 708 + \log \sigma\upsilon\alpha 51^\circ 18' + \log \sigma\phi 19^\circ 32' 35'' = 2,85003 + \bar{1},79605 + 0,44982 = 3,09590$. ὅθεν $\gamma = 1247,09$.

187. Ἐχομεν 1) $\log E = \log 317,5 + \log 429 + \log \eta\mu 33^\circ 27' - \log 2 = 2,50174 + 2,63216 + \bar{1},74132 - 0,30103 = 4,57449$. ὅθεν $E = 37540$.

2) $\log \chi = \log 4753 + \log \eta\mu 45^\circ 40' + \log \sigma\upsilon\alpha 19^\circ 9' - \log 91,8 = 3,67697 + \bar{1},85448 + \bar{1},97528 - 1,96284 = 1,54389$. ὅθεν $\chi = 34,986$.

188. Είναι $\log \psi = (\log 31,2 + \log \eta\mu 73^\circ 10' 30'') - (\log \eta\mu 46^\circ 54' + \log \eta\mu 30^\circ 28') = (1,49415 + \bar{1},98100) - (\bar{1},86342 + \bar{1},70504) = 1,90669$. ὅθεν $\psi = 80,666$.

Τριγωνομετρικαί ἐξισώσεις καὶ συστήματα.

189. Αἱ γωνίαι ἢ τὰ τόξα τὰ ὁποῖα ἔχουν ἡμίτονον $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ εἶναι $60^\circ, 120^\circ, -300^\circ, -240^\circ$. Διὰ τὴν ἄλλην ἐξίσωσιν παρατηροῦμεν, ὅτι $\eta\mu\chi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\eta\mu 60^\circ = \eta\mu(-60^\circ)$ ὥστε $\chi = -60^\circ$ κτλ.

190. Ἐχομεν $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\chi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\nu 30^\circ$ ὥστε εἶναι $\chi = \pm 30^\circ$ ἢ $\pm 330^\circ$. ὁμοίως ἔχομεν $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\chi = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\nu 135^\circ$ ὥστε $\chi = \pm 135^\circ$ ἢ $\pm 225^\circ$.

191. Εἶναι $\epsilon\phi\chi = -1 = \epsilon\phi 135^\circ$ ὥστε $\chi = 135^\circ$ ἢ 315° ἢ $\chi = -45^\circ$ ἢ -225° . Ἐπίσης ἔχομεν $\sigma\phi\chi = 1 = \sigma\phi 45^\circ$ ὥστε $\chi = 45^\circ$ ἢ 225° ἢ $\chi = -135^\circ$ ἢ -315° .

192. Ἐκ τῆς $\epsilon\phi^2\chi = \frac{1}{8}$ λαμβάνομεν ἢ $\epsilon\phi\chi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, ὁπότε $\chi = 30^\circ$ ἢ 210° ἢ $\epsilon\phi\chi = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, ὁπότε $\chi = 150^\circ, 330^\circ$ ἢ -30° .

Ἐκ δὲ τῆς $\sigma\phi^2\chi = 3$ λαμβάνομεν ἢ $\sigma\phi\chi = \sqrt{3}$, ὁπότε $\chi = 30^\circ$ ἢ 210° , ἢ $\sigma\phi\chi = -\sqrt{3}$, ὁπότε $\chi = -30^\circ, 150^\circ, 330^\circ$.

193. Τὸ πρῶτον μέλος τῆς ἐξισώσεως γράφεται

$$2\eta\mu\frac{\chi+5\chi}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\frac{\chi-5\chi}{2} = 2\eta\mu 3\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi$$

ὥστε ἡ δοθεῖσα ἐξίσωσις εἶναι $2\eta\mu 3\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi - \eta\mu 3\chi = 0$, ἥτοι $\eta\mu 3\chi(2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi - 1) = 0$ ὁπότε θὰ εἶναι ἢ $\eta\mu 3\chi = 0$ ἢ $2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi - 1 = 0$. ἄλλ' ἐκ τῆς $\eta\mu 3\chi = 0$ λαμβάνομεν ἢ $3\chi = 0$, δηλαδὴ $\chi = 0$, ἢ $3\chi = 180^\circ$ ἢ 360° , δηλαδὴ ἢ $\chi = 60^\circ$ ἢ $\chi = 120^\circ$. ἐκ δὲ τῆς $2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi - 1 = 0$ λαμβάνομεν $\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi = \frac{1}{2}$ ὥστε εἶναι ἢ $2\chi = \pm 60^\circ$, ἥτοι $\chi = \pm 30^\circ$, ἢ $2\chi = 300^\circ$, ἥτοι $\chi = 150^\circ$.

194. Μετατρέποντες τὸ ἄθροισμα τῶν συνημιτόνων τοῦ πρώτου μέλους εἰς γινόμενον λαμβάνομεν $2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi$, ἢ $\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\chi - \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi = 0$, ἢ $\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi(\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi - 1) = 0$ ὁπότε θὰ εἶναι ἢ $\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi = 0$ ἢ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = 1$. ἄλλ' ἐκ τῆς $\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi = 0$ λαμβάνομεν ἢ $2\chi = 90^\circ$ δηλαδὴ $\chi = 45^\circ$ ἢ $2\chi = 270^\circ$, ἥτοι $\chi = 135^\circ$. ἐκ δὲ τῆς $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = 1$ λαμβάνομεν $\chi = 0$ ἢ 360° .

195. Εἶναι $\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\chi + \eta\mu\chi + 2\eta\mu\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\chi - \eta\mu^2\chi = 0$, ἥτοι $\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\chi + 2\eta\mu\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = 0$ ἢ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi(\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi + 2\eta\mu\chi) = 0$.

Ἐκ ταύτης δὲ λαμβάνομεν ἢ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = 0$, ὁπότε $\chi = 90^\circ$ ἢ 270° , ἢ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi + 2\eta\mu\chi = 0$ ἥτοι $\sigma\phi\chi = -2$ ἢ $\sigma\phi(180^\circ - \chi) = 2$ καὶ $\log\sigma\phi(180^\circ - \chi) = 0,30103$ ὥστε $180^\circ - \chi = 26^\circ 33' 54''$ καὶ $\chi = 153^\circ 26' 6''$ ἢ $\chi = 333^\circ 26' 6''$.

196. Εἶναι $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi + \sigma\upsilon\nu 3\chi + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\chi + \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi = \sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi(2\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi + 1) = 0$. ὥστε εἶναι ἢ $\sigma\upsilon\nu 2\chi = 0$, ὁπότε $2\chi = 90^\circ$ ἢ 270° , ἥτοι $\chi = 45^\circ$ ἢ 135° , ἢ $2\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi + 1 = 0$, δηλαδὴ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = -\frac{1}{2}$, ἥτοι $\chi = 120^\circ$ ἢ 240° .

197. Έχομεν $\eta\mu\chi = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2}$, ἤτοι $\eta\mu\chi=2$ ἢ $\eta\mu\chi=1$. Ἄλλ' ἡ

πρώτη λύσις ἀπορρίπτεται, ἐκ δὲ τῆς $\eta\mu\chi=1$ λαμβάνομεν $\chi=90^\circ$ ἢ -270° .

198. Ἡ ἐξίσωσις αὕτη εἶναι β' βαθμοῦ ὡς πρὸς $\eta\mu\chi$. Έχομεν λοιπὸν

$$\eta\mu\chi = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{4} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{4}, \quad \text{ἤτοι } \eta\mu\chi=3 \quad \text{ἢ} \quad \eta\mu\chi=-\frac{1}{2}.$$

καὶ ἐκ τῆς παραδεκτῆς λύσεως $\eta\mu\chi=-\frac{1}{2}$ λαμβάνομεν $\chi=210^\circ$ ἢ -30° .

199. Ὁμοίως ὡς ἄνω λαμβάνομεν

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = \frac{(2+\sqrt{3}) \pm \sqrt{(2+\sqrt{3})^2 - 8\sqrt{3}}}{4} = \frac{(2+\sqrt{3}) \pm \sqrt{(2-\sqrt{3})^2}}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{(2+\sqrt{3}) \pm (2-\sqrt{3})}{4}, \quad \text{ἤτοι ἡ } \sigma\upsilon\nu\chi=1 \quad \text{ὅποτε } \chi=0^\circ \quad \text{ἢ} \quad 360^\circ \quad \text{ἢ} \quad \sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

ὅποτε $\chi=\pm 30^\circ$ ἢ $\chi=\pm 330^\circ$.

200. Έχομεν $3\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi=2\eta\mu^2\chi$ ἢ, ἐπειδὴ $\eta\mu^2\chi=1-\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\chi$, $3\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi=2(1-\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\chi)$ ἢ $2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\chi+3\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi-2=0$. ἢ ἐὰν $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi=\psi$, εἶναι $2\psi^2+3\psi-2=0$, ἐξ ἧς λαμβάνομεν $\psi=-2$ ἢ $\frac{1}{2}$. ἤδη ἐκ τῆς παραδεκτῆς λύσεως $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = \frac{1}{2}$ εὐρίσκομεν $\chi=\pm 60^\circ$ ἢ $\pm 300^\circ$.

201. Ἡ δοθεῖσα ἐξίσωσις, γράφεται $2-2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\chi+\sqrt{3}\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi+1=0$ ἢ $2\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\chi-\sqrt{3}\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi-3=0$, ἐξ ἧς εὐρίσκομεν $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi=\sqrt{3}$ ἢ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. ἐκ δὲ τῆς $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ εὐρίσκομεν $\chi=\pm 150^\circ$ ἢ $\pm 210^\circ$.

202. Ἡ δοθεῖσα ἐξίσωσις, ἐὰν θέσωμεν $\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\chi=1-\eta\mu^2\chi$, γράφεται $4-4\eta\mu^2\chi-4\eta\mu\chi-1=0$ ἢ $4\eta\mu^2\chi+\eta\mu\chi-3=0$. ἐξ ἧς εὐρίσκομεν $\eta\mu\chi=-\frac{3}{2}$ ἢ $\frac{1}{2}$. ἐκ δὲ τῆς $\eta\mu\chi = \frac{1}{2}$, λαμβάνομεν $\chi=30^\circ$ ἢ 150° .

203. Αὕτη γράφεται $2\eta\mu\chi - \frac{\eta\mu\chi}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi} = 0$ ἢ $\eta\mu\chi \left(2 - \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi} \right) = 0$. ὅστε $\eta\mu\chi=0$, ὅποτε $\chi=0$ ἢ 180° ἢ 360° ἢ $2 - \frac{1}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi} = 0$ ἤτοι $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = \frac{1}{2}$ ὅποτε $\chi=\pm 60^\circ$ ἢ $\pm 300^\circ$.

204. Έχομεν $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{12} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{12}$, ὅστε ἡ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = \frac{1}{2}$ ὅποτε $\chi=\pm 60^\circ$ ἢ $\pm 330^\circ$, ἢ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = \frac{1}{3}$ ἤτοι $\log\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi = -\log 3 = -0,47712 = \bar{1},52288$. ὁθεν $\chi=\pm 70^\circ 31' 43''$ ἢ $\pm 289^\circ 28' 17''$.

205. Αὕτη γράφεται $2\sqrt{3}(1-\eta\mu^2\chi)-\eta\mu\chi=0$ ἢ $2\sqrt{3}\eta\mu^2\chi+\eta\mu\chi-2\sqrt{3}=0$ εὐρίσκομεν δὲ τὴν παραδεκτὴν λύσιν $\eta\mu\chi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \eta\mu 60^\circ$.

206. Έχομεν $2\eta\mu\chi(3\eta\mu\chi-4\eta\mu^3\chi)-4\eta\mu^2\chi\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\chi=0$ ἢ $6\eta\mu^2\chi-8\eta\mu^4\chi-4\eta\mu^2\chi+4\eta\mu^4\chi=0$ ἢ $\eta\mu^2\chi-4\eta\mu^4\chi=0$, ἥτοι $\eta\mu^2\chi(1-4\eta\mu^2\chi)=0$.

Ἐξ αὐτῆς λαμβάνομεν ἢ $\eta\mu\chi=0$, ὁπότε $\chi=0^\circ, 180^\circ, 360^\circ$, ἢ $1-4\eta\mu^2\chi=0$, δηλαδὴ $\eta\mu\chi=\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, ὁπότε $\chi=\pm 45^\circ$ ἢ $\pm 135^\circ$ ἢ 225° .

207. Δύοντες ταύτην κατὰ τὰ γνωστὰ εὐρίσκομεν ἢ $\epsilon\phi\chi=-1$ ἢ $\epsilon\phi\chi=2$. αὕτη δὲ λύεται διὰ τῶν λογαριθμῶν εὐκολώτατα.

208. Έχομεν $\epsilon\phi\frac{\chi}{2}=\frac{-2\pm\sqrt{4+12}}{6}=\frac{-2\pm 4}{6}=-1$ ἢ $\frac{1}{3}$. ἄλλ' ἐκ τῆς $\epsilon\phi\frac{\chi}{2}=-1$ λαμβάνομεν $\frac{\chi}{2}=135^\circ$ ἢ 315° ἢ -45° ἥτοι $\chi=270^\circ$ ἢ -90° , ἐκ δὲ τῆς $\epsilon\phi\frac{\chi}{2}=\frac{1}{3}$ διὰ τῶν λογαριθμῶν εὐρίσκομεν $\log\epsilon\phi\frac{\chi}{2}=-\log 3=-0,47712=1,52288$.

ὁθεν $\frac{\chi}{2}=18^\circ 26' 6''$ ἢ $198^\circ 26' 6''$ ἥτοι $\chi=36^\circ 52' 12''$.

209. Δύοντες ταύτην κατὰ τὰ γνωστὰ εὐρίσκομεν $\epsilon\phi\chi=1=\epsilon\phi 45^\circ$, ὁπότε εἶναι $\chi=45^\circ$ ἢ 225° κτλ., ἢ $\epsilon\phi\chi=\sqrt{3}=\epsilon\phi 60^\circ$, ὁπότε εἶναι $\chi=60^\circ$ ἢ 240° κτλ.

210. Αὕτη γράφεται $\sqrt{3}\epsilon\phi\chi+\sqrt{3}\cdot\frac{1}{\epsilon\phi\chi}-2=0$ ἢ $\sqrt{3}\cdot\epsilon\phi^2\chi-2\epsilon\phi\chi+\sqrt{3}=0$. ὁθεν εἶναι $\epsilon\phi\chi=\frac{2\pm\sqrt{4+4\cdot\sqrt{3}\cdot\sqrt{3}}}{2\sqrt{3}}=\frac{2\pm\sqrt{4+12}}{2\sqrt{3}}=\frac{2\pm 4}{2\sqrt{3}}$.

ἥτοι ἢ $\epsilon\phi\chi=\frac{6}{2\sqrt{3}}=\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}=\sqrt{3}$, ὁπότε $\chi=60^\circ$ ἢ 240°

ἢ $\epsilon\phi\chi=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, ὁπότε $\chi=150^\circ, 330^\circ, -30^\circ$.

211. Αὕτη γράφεται $\epsilon\phi^2\chi+\frac{1}{\epsilon\phi^2\chi}=2$ ἢ $\epsilon\phi^4\chi-2\epsilon\phi^2\chi+1=0$, ἐξ ἧς λαμβάνομεν $\epsilon\phi^2\chi=1$, ἥτοι $\epsilon\phi\chi=\pm 1$. ὥστε $\chi=45^\circ, 225^\circ, 135^\circ, 315^\circ$ κτλ.

212. Αὕτη γράφεται $\frac{2\epsilon\phi\chi}{1-\epsilon\phi^2\chi}\cdot\epsilon\phi\chi=1$ ἢ $\frac{2\epsilon\phi^2\chi}{1-\epsilon\phi^2\chi}=1$ ἢ $2\epsilon\phi^2\chi=1-\epsilon\phi^2\chi$, ἥτοι $\epsilon\phi^2\chi=\frac{1}{3}$ καὶ $\epsilon\phi\chi=\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, ἐξ ἧς λαμβάνομεν τὰς τιμὰς τοῦ χ .

213. Διαιροῦμεν ἀμφοτέρα τὰ μέλη τῆς δοθείσης δι' α καὶ ἔχομεν $\eta\mu\chi+\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\cdot\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi=\frac{\gamma}{\alpha}$. θέτομεν ἤδη $\frac{\beta}{\alpha}=\epsilon\phi\omega$ καὶ ἔχομεν $\eta\mu\chi+\epsilon\phi\omega\cdot\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi=\frac{\gamma}{\alpha}$ ἢ $\eta\mu\chi+\frac{\eta\mu\omega}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega}\cdot\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi=\frac{\gamma}{\alpha}$ ἢ $\eta\mu\chi\cdot\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega+\eta\mu\omega\cdot\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi=\frac{\gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega}{\alpha}$, καὶ τέλος $\eta\mu(\chi+\omega)=\frac{\gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega}{\alpha}$. ἐκ τῆς ω ἤδη, ἥτις εὐρίσκεται ἐκ τῆς λύσεως τῆς ἐξισώσεως $\epsilon\phi\omega=\frac{\beta}{\alpha}$, εὐρίσκομεν τὸ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega$, καὶ κατόπιν τὸ χ ἐκ τῆς $\eta\mu(\chi+\omega)=\frac{\gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu\omega}{\alpha}$.

$$214. \text{ Έχουμεν } \operatorname{συν}\chi - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \cdot \eta\mu\chi = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \text{ ἢ } \operatorname{συν}\chi - \frac{\eta\mu\omega}{\operatorname{συν}\omega} \cdot \eta\mu\chi = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \text{ ἢ}$$

$$\operatorname{συν}\chi \operatorname{συν}\omega - \eta\mu\chi \cdot \eta\mu\omega = \frac{\gamma \operatorname{συν}\omega}{\alpha} \text{ ἢ } \operatorname{συν}(\chi + \omega) = \frac{\gamma \operatorname{συν}\omega}{\alpha} \text{ κτλ. ὡς ἄνω.}$$

$$215. \text{ Έχουμεν } \operatorname{συν}\chi - \frac{2}{5} \cdot \eta\mu\chi = \frac{2}{5} \text{ ἢ ἔὰν } \varepsilon\varphi\omega = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{\eta\mu\omega}{\operatorname{συν}\omega}, \operatorname{συν}\chi - \frac{\eta\mu\omega}{\operatorname{συν}\omega}$$

$$\eta\mu\chi = \frac{\eta\mu\omega}{\operatorname{συν}\omega} \text{ ἢ } \operatorname{συν}\chi \operatorname{συν}\omega - \eta\mu\chi \cdot \eta\mu\omega = \eta\mu\omega \text{ ἢ } \operatorname{συν}(\chi + \omega) = \eta\mu\omega \text{ ἥτοι } \chi + \omega +$$

$+\omega = 90^\circ$ ἢ $\chi + 2\omega = 90^\circ$. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκ τῆς λύσεως τῆς ἐξισώσεως $\varepsilon\varphi\omega = \frac{2}{5}$ εὐρίσκομεν ὅτι ἡ μικροτέρα τιμὴ τοῦ ω εἶναι $21^\circ 48'$ ἔπεται, ὅτι ἡ μικροτέρα τιμὴ τοῦ χ εἶναι $46^\circ 24'$ κτλ.

$$216. \text{ Έχουμεν } \operatorname{συν}\chi + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \eta\mu\chi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}, \text{ ἔπειδὴ δὲ τὸ μικρότερον θετικὸν}$$

$$\text{τόξον, ὅπερ ἔχει ἐφαπτομένην } \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ εἶναι } 30^\circ, \text{ ἔχουμεν } \operatorname{συν}(\chi - 30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\operatorname{συν} 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ ἢ } \operatorname{συν}(\chi - 30^\circ) = \operatorname{συν}45^\circ \text{ ἢ } \chi = 75^\circ \text{ κτλ.}$$

$$217. \text{ Αὕτη γράφεται } \eta\mu\chi + (2 + \sqrt{3}) \cdot \operatorname{συν}\chi = 1, \text{ ἀλλὰ (ἀσκ. 124)}$$

$$\operatorname{σφ}15^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2 - \sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{\frac{(2 + \sqrt{3})^2}{(2 - \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{3})}} = \sqrt{\frac{(2 + \sqrt{3})^2}{4 - 3}} = 2 + \sqrt{3}.$$

ὅθεν θέτοντες ἐν τῇ δοθείσῃ ἐξισώσει $\operatorname{σφ}15^\circ$ ἀντὶ $2 + \sqrt{3}$ ἔχουμεν $\eta\mu\chi + \frac{\operatorname{συν}15^\circ}{\eta\mu 15^\circ} \cdot \operatorname{συν}\chi = 1$ ἢ $\operatorname{συν}(\chi - 15^\circ) = \eta\mu 15^\circ$ ἢ $\operatorname{συν}(\chi - 15^\circ) = \operatorname{συν}75^\circ$. ὅθεν $\chi - 15^\circ = 75^\circ$ ἢ $\chi - 15^\circ = -75^\circ$ ἢ $\chi - 15^\circ = 285^\circ$, ἐξ ὧν $\chi = 90^\circ$ ἢ -60° ἢ 300° .

$$218. \text{ Ἐνταῦθα δέον νὰ θέσωμεν } \varepsilon\varphi\omega = 1 = \varepsilon\varphi45^\circ \text{ ὥστε θὰ ἔχουμεν}$$

$$\eta\mu\chi \cdot \operatorname{συν}45^\circ + \eta\mu 45^\circ \cdot \operatorname{συν}\chi = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ ἢ } \eta\mu(\chi + 45^\circ) = 1$$

$$\text{καὶ } \chi + 45^\circ = 90^\circ \text{ καὶ } \chi = 45^\circ \text{ κτλ.}$$

$$219. \text{ Ἐκ τοῦ τύπου } \eta\mu\chi = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \operatorname{συν}2\chi}{2}} \text{ λαμβάνομεν } \eta\mu^2\chi = \frac{1 - \operatorname{συν}2\chi}{2}.$$

$$\text{ὥστε ἡ δοθεῖσα ἐξίσωσις γράφεται } 1 + \frac{1 - \operatorname{συν}2\chi}{2} = 3\eta\mu\chi \cdot \operatorname{συν}\chi \text{ ἢ } 2 + 1 - \operatorname{συν}2\chi =$$

$$= 3 \cdot 2\eta\mu\chi \cdot \operatorname{συν}\chi \text{ ἢ } 3 = \operatorname{συν}2\chi + 3\eta\mu^2\chi. \text{ θέτοντες δὲ ἥδη } \varepsilon\varphi\omega = 3 \text{ λαμβάνομεν}$$

$$3 = \operatorname{συν}2\chi + \frac{\eta\mu\omega}{\operatorname{συν}\omega} \cdot \eta\mu^2\chi \text{ ἢ } \operatorname{συν}(2\chi - \omega) = 3 \cdot \operatorname{συν}\omega \text{ ἢ } \operatorname{συν}(2\chi - \omega) = \eta\mu\omega \text{ ἢ } \operatorname{συν}(2\chi -$$

$$-\omega) = \operatorname{συν}(90^\circ - \omega). \text{ Ἐπειδὴ δὲ } \log \varepsilon\varphi\omega = \log 3 = 0,47712 \text{ ἥτοι } \chi = 71^\circ 33' 54'',$$

$$\text{ἔχουμεν } \operatorname{συν}(2\chi - 71^\circ 33' 54'') = \operatorname{συν}18^\circ 26' 6''.$$

$$\text{Ἐπειδὴ } 2\chi - 71^\circ 33' 54'' = 18^\circ 26' 6'', \text{ ἥτοι } \chi = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{ἢ } 2\chi - 71^\circ 33' 54'' = -18^\circ 26' 6'', \text{ ἥτοι } \chi = 26^\circ 33' 54''$$

$$\text{ἢ } 2\chi - 71^\circ 33' 54'' = 341^\circ 33' 54'', \text{ ἥτοι } \chi = 206^\circ 33' 54''$$

$$\text{ἢ } 2\chi - 71^\circ 33' 54'' = -341^\circ 33' 54'', \text{ ἥτοι } \chi = -135^\circ.$$

$$220. \text{Είναι } \eta\mu(\chi-\psi) = \frac{1}{2} = \eta\mu 30^\circ \text{ και } \sigma\upsilon\nu(\chi+\psi) = \frac{1}{2} = \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ \text{ ἔχο-}$$

μεν λοιπὸν $\chi-\psi=30^\circ$ καὶ $\chi+\psi=60^\circ$ ἢ $\chi-\psi=150^\circ$ καὶ $\chi+\psi=300^\circ$.

Λύοντες τὰ συστήματα ταῦτα, εὐρίσκομεν τὰς τιμὰς τῶν χ καὶ ψ .

$$221. \text{Εἶναι } \sigma\upsilon\nu(2\chi+3\psi) = \frac{1}{2} = \sigma\upsilon\nu 60^\circ, \sigma\upsilon\nu(3\chi+2\psi) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sigma\upsilon\nu 30^\circ.$$

$$\text{ὥστε } 2\chi+3\psi=60^\circ \text{ ἢ } 2\chi+3\psi=300^\circ \text{ κτλ.}$$

$$\text{καὶ } 3\chi+2\psi=30^\circ \text{ ἢ } 3\chi+2\psi=330^\circ \text{ κτλ.}$$

Κατόπιν λύομεν τὰ συστήματα ταῦτα.

222. Ἡ δευτέρα ἐκ τῶν δοθεισῶν γράφεται

$$2\eta\mu \frac{\chi+\psi}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\chi-\psi}{2} = \beta, \text{ ἔξ ἧς λαμβάνομεν } \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\chi-\psi}{2} = \frac{\beta}{2\eta\mu \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

καὶ ἐκ τῆς λύσεως τῆς ὁποίας εὐρίσκομεν τὸ $\frac{\chi-\psi}{2}$. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ γνωρίζομεν τὸ $\frac{\chi+\psi}{2}$, εὐρίσκομεν εὐκολώτατα τὰ χ καὶ ψ .

223. Εὐρίσκομεν $\chi=45^\circ$ καὶ $\psi=30^\circ$ κτλ. (§ 61,2).

224. Ἐκ τῆς δευτέρας ἐξισώσεως λαμβάνομεν διαδοχικῶς

$$\frac{\eta\mu\chi - \eta\mu\psi}{\eta\mu\chi + \eta\mu\psi} = \frac{2-1}{2+1}, \quad \frac{2\eta\mu \frac{\chi-\psi}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\chi+\psi}{2}}{2\eta\mu \frac{\chi+\psi}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\chi-\psi}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon\varphi \frac{\chi-\psi}{2}}{\epsilon\varphi \frac{\chi+\psi}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \frac{\epsilon\varphi 30^\circ}{\epsilon\varphi \frac{\chi+\psi}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \text{ἔξ ἧς}$$

$$\epsilon\varphi \frac{\chi+\psi}{2} = 3\epsilon\varphi 30^\circ \text{ ἢ } \epsilon\varphi \frac{\chi+\psi}{2} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \text{ ἥτοι } \epsilon\varphi \frac{\chi+\psi}{2} = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\text{ἔπειδὴ δὲ } \sqrt{3} = \epsilon\varphi 60^\circ \text{ ἢ } \epsilon\varphi 240^\circ, \text{ ἔχομεν } \frac{\chi+\psi}{2} = 60^\circ,$$

$$\text{ἥτοι } \chi+\psi=120^\circ, \text{ ἢ } \frac{\chi+\psi}{2}=240^\circ, \text{ ἥτοι } \chi+\psi=480^\circ$$

Λύοντες ἥδη τὰ συστήματα $\chi-\psi=60^\circ$ $\chi-\psi=60^\circ$ εὐρίσκομεν
 $\chi+\psi=120^\circ$ $\chi+\psi=480^\circ$
 $\chi=90^\circ, \psi=30^\circ$ ἢ $\chi=270^\circ, \psi=210^\circ$.

225. Ἡ δευτέρα ἐξίσωσις γράφεται $\frac{\eta\mu(\chi+\psi)}{\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\psi} = 1$, ἥτοι $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\psi = \eta\mu 45^\circ$

ἢ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\psi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ἢ $2\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\psi = \sqrt{2}$. ἀλλὰ τὸ πρῶτον μέλος τῆς τελευταίας ἐξισώσεως γράφεται $\sigma\upsilon\nu(\chi+\psi) + \sigma\upsilon\nu(\chi-\psi)$ ὥστε ἐκ ταύτης λαμβάνομεν

$$\sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ + \sigma\upsilon\nu(\chi-\psi) = \sqrt{2} \text{ ἢ } \sigma\upsilon\nu(\chi-\psi) = \sqrt{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{ἢ } \sigma\upsilon\nu(\chi-\psi) = \sigma\upsilon\nu 45^\circ, \text{ ὅθεν } \chi-\psi=45^\circ \text{ ἢ } \chi-\psi=-45^\circ.$$

$$\text{ἢ } \chi-\psi=315^\circ \text{ ἢ } \chi-\psi=-315^\circ.$$

*Έχομεν λοιπόν να λύσωμεν τὰ συστήματα

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \chi + \psi = 45^\circ & \chi + \psi = 45^\circ & \chi + \psi = 45^\circ & \chi + \psi = 45^\circ \\ \chi - \psi = 45^\circ & \chi - \psi = -45^\circ & \chi - \psi = 315^\circ & \chi - \psi = -315^\circ \\ \chi = 45^\circ & \chi = 0^\circ & \chi = 180^\circ & \chi = -135^\circ \\ \psi = 0^\circ & \psi = 45^\circ & \psi = -135^\circ & \psi = 180^\circ \end{array}$$

Σχέσεις μεταξύ τῶν στοιχείων ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου

226. α) *Ἐστω $\Gamma < 90^\circ$. Ἐκ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου ΓΕΔ, ἔχομεν ΓΕ=ΓΔσυνΓ', ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου ΑΔΓ, λαμβάνομεν ΓΔ=βσυνΓ' ὥστε εἶναι ΓΕ=βσυν²Γ'.

β) *Ἐστω $\Gamma > 90^\circ$. τότε εἶναι ΓΕ=ΓΔσυν(180°-Γ)=ΓΔ(-συνΓ) καὶ ΓΔ=βσυν(180°-Γ)=β(-συνΓ): ἐπομένως εἶναι ΓΕ=βσυν²Γ'.

227. Ἐκ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου ΑΒΓ λαμβάνομεν ΑΓ=2ρημω, ὡς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου ΓΔΒ ἔχομεν ΓΔ=ΓΒημ ω' ἀλλὰ πάλιν ἐκ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου ΑΒΓ ἔχομεν ΓΒ=2ρημω' ὥστε εἶναι ΓΔ=2ρημω.συνω καὶ ΑΓ+ΓΔ=2ρημω+2ρημω.συνω=2ρημω(1+συνω).

228. Ἐπειδὴ εἶναι ημ2Γ=2ημΓ.συνΓ=2συνΒημΒ καὶ ημ2Β=2ημΒσυνΒ τὸ α' μέλος γράφεται β²ημ2Γ+γ²ημ2Β=2β²ημΒσυνΒ+2γ²ημΒ.συνΒ=2ημΒ.συνΒ(β²+γ²)=2α²ημΒ.συνΒ· ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ εἶναι β=αημΒ καὶ γ=ασυνΒ, ἔπεται ὅτι εἶναι βγ=α²ημΒ.συνΒ ὥστε εἶναι καὶ 2α²ημΒ.συνΒ=2βγ.

229. 1) Γνωρίζομεν ὅτι εἶναι β=αημΒ καὶ γ=ασυνΒ ὥστε εἶναι

$$\frac{\beta}{\alpha + \gamma} = \frac{\alpha \eta \mu \text{B}}{\alpha + \alpha \sigma \nu \text{B}} = \frac{\alpha \eta \mu \text{B}}{\alpha(1 + \sigma \nu \text{B})} \cdot \text{ἀλλὰ πάλιν εἶναι } \eta \mu \text{B} = 2\eta \mu \frac{\text{B}}{2} \cdot \sigma \nu \frac{\text{B}}{2}$$

$$\text{καὶ } \sigma \nu \frac{\text{B}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sigma \nu \text{B}}{2}} \quad \eta \quad 1 + \sigma \nu \text{B} = 2\sigma \nu^2 \frac{\text{B}}{2} \cdot \text{ὥστε ἔχομεν}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\alpha + \gamma} = \frac{2\alpha \eta \mu \frac{\text{B}}{2} \cdot \sigma \nu \frac{\text{B}}{2}}{2\alpha \sigma \nu^2 \frac{\text{B}}{2}} \quad \eta \quad \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \gamma} = \epsilon \varphi \frac{\text{B}}{2}.$$

$$2) \text{ Εἶναι } 2\beta\gamma = 2\alpha^2 \eta \mu \text{B} \cdot \sigma \nu \text{B} = \alpha^2 \eta \mu 2\text{B} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \gamma^2 - \beta^2 = \alpha^2 \sigma \nu^2 \text{B} - \alpha^2 \eta \mu^2 \text{B} = \alpha^2 (\sigma \nu^2 \text{B} - \eta \mu^2 \text{B}) = \alpha^2 \sigma \nu 2\text{B} \cdot \text{ὥστε } \frac{2\beta\gamma}{\gamma^2 - \beta^2} = \frac{\eta \mu 2\text{B}}{\sigma \nu 2\text{B}} = \epsilon \varphi 2\text{B}.$$

$$230. \text{ Ἐν τῷ ὀρθογωνίῳ τριγώνῳ ΑΒΓ εἶναι } \gamma = \alpha \sigma \nu \text{B} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \beta = \alpha \eta \mu \text{B} \cdot \text{ὅθεν } \gamma^2 = \alpha^2 \sigma \nu^2 \text{B} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \beta^2 = \alpha^2 \eta \mu^2 \text{B} \cdot \text{καὶ} \quad \gamma^2 - \beta^2 = \alpha^2 (\sigma \nu^2 \text{B} - \eta \mu^2 \text{B}) \quad \eta \quad \frac{\gamma^2 - \beta^2}{\alpha^2} = \sigma \nu^2 \text{B} - \eta \mu^2 \text{B} \quad \eta \quad \frac{\gamma^2 - \beta^2}{\alpha^2} = \sigma \nu 2\text{B}.$$

$$231. \text{ Εἶναι } \beta = \alpha \eta \mu \text{B}, \quad \gamma = \alpha \eta \mu \Gamma, \quad \text{ἄρα καὶ } \beta - \gamma = \alpha (\eta \mu \text{B} - \eta \mu \Gamma) \cdot \text{ἀλλ' εἶναι πάλιν } \eta \mu \text{B} - \eta \mu \Gamma = 2\eta \mu \frac{\text{B} - \Gamma}{2} \cdot \sigma \nu \frac{\text{B} + \Gamma}{2} \cdot \text{ἐπειδὴ δὲ } \text{B} + \Gamma = 90^\circ, \quad \text{ἔπεται}$$

$$\eta \mu \text{B} - \eta \mu \Gamma = 2\eta \mu \frac{\text{B} - \Gamma}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} \eta \mu \frac{\text{B} - \Gamma}{2} \cdot \text{ὥστε ἔχομεν}$$

$$\beta - \gamma = a \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{B - \Gamma}{2}. \quad \text{Άρα } \eta \mu \frac{B - \Gamma}{2} = \frac{\beta - \gamma}{a \sqrt{2}}.$$

232. Ἐάν αἱ πρώται ἰσοότητες τῆς προηγουμένης ἀσκήσεως προστεθοῦν κατὰ μέλη εὐρίσκομεν $\beta + \gamma = a(\eta \mu B + \eta \mu \Gamma)$ ἢ $\beta + \gamma = a \cdot 2 \eta \mu \frac{B + \Gamma}{2} \text{ συν } \frac{B - \Gamma}{2}$
 $= a \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \text{συν } \frac{B - \Gamma}{2}, \quad \text{ὥστε } \text{συν } \frac{B - \Gamma}{2} = \frac{\beta + \gamma}{a \sqrt{2}}.$

233. 1) Ἐχομεν $\beta = a \eta \mu B, \quad \gamma = a \eta \mu \Gamma$ καὶ $\beta^2 + \gamma^2 = a^2$. Ὅστε εἶναι $\beta \gamma = a^2 \eta \mu B \cdot \eta \mu \Gamma$ καὶ $2\beta \gamma = 2a^2 \eta \mu B \eta \mu \Gamma$ καὶ $\frac{2\beta \gamma}{\beta^2 + \gamma^2} = \frac{2a^2 \eta \mu B \cdot \eta \mu \Gamma}{a^2}$ ἢ $\frac{2\beta \gamma}{\beta^2 + \gamma^2} = 2 \eta \mu B \cdot \eta \mu \Gamma$ ἢ $\frac{2\beta \gamma}{\beta^2 + \gamma^2} = \eta \mu B \cdot \eta \mu \Gamma + \eta \mu B \cdot \eta \mu \Gamma$ ἀλλ' αἱ γωνίαι B καὶ Γ εἶναι συμπληρωματικαί· ἐπομένως εἶναι $\eta \mu B \cdot \eta \mu \Gamma = \text{συν} \Gamma \cdot \text{συν} B$ καὶ $\eta \mu B \eta \mu \Gamma + \eta \mu B \cdot \eta \mu \Gamma = \text{συν} B \cdot \text{συν} \Gamma + \eta \mu B \cdot \eta \mu \Gamma = \text{συν}(B - \Gamma)$ · ἄρα $\text{συν}(B - \Gamma) = \frac{2\beta \gamma}{\beta^2 + \gamma^2}$.

2) Ἐπειδὴ $\beta^2 + \gamma^2 = a^2$ ἐπανερχόμεθα εἰς τὴν ἀσκήσιν 230.

234. Ἐχοντες ὑπ' ὄψιν τὴν προηγουμένην ἀσκήσιν εὐρίσκομεν
 $\frac{2\beta \gamma}{\beta^2 - \gamma^2} = \frac{2a^2 \eta \mu B \cdot \eta \mu \Gamma}{a^2(\eta \mu^2 B - \eta \mu^2 \Gamma)} = \frac{2 \eta \mu B \eta \mu \Gamma}{\eta \mu^2 B - \eta \mu^2 \Gamma} = \frac{\text{συν}(B - \Gamma)}{\text{συν}^2 \Gamma - \text{συν}^2 B} =$
 $= \frac{\text{συν}(B - \Gamma)}{\text{συν}^2 \Gamma - \eta \mu^2 \Gamma} = \frac{\text{συν}(B - \Gamma)}{\text{συν} 2\Gamma}.$

235. Εἶναι $(AB) \eta \mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{B}{2} = (\Gamma \Delta) \eta \mu \frac{\Gamma}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{\Delta}{2}$, διότι, ἐάν τὸ κέντρον τοῦ κύκλου εἶναι O , αἱ OA, OB, OG, OD εἶναι διχοτόμοι τῶν γωνιῶν A, B, Γ, Δ τοῦ τετραπλεύρου $AB \Gamma \Delta$ · ἐάν δὲ E εἶναι τὸ σημεῖον τῆς ἐπαφῆς τῆς πλευρᾶς AB , ἢ OE εἶναι κάθετος ἐπὶ τὴν AB · ἐκ τῶν ὀρθογωνίων λοιπὸν τριγώνων OAE καὶ OBE ἔχομεν $(AE) = \rho \cdot \sigma \varphi \frac{A}{2} (\rho = OE)$ καὶ $(EB) = \rho \cdot \sigma \varphi \frac{B}{2}$.

$$\text{Άρα } (AE) + (EB) = \rho \left(\sigma \varphi \frac{A}{2} + \sigma \varphi \frac{B}{2} \right)$$

$$\eta \quad (AB) = \rho \cdot \frac{\eta \mu \left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right)}{\eta \mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{B}{2}} \quad \text{καὶ } (AB) \eta \mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{B}{2} = \rho \eta \mu \left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right)$$

ὁμοίως, ἐάν Z εἶναι τὸ σημεῖον τῆς ἐπαφῆς τῆς πλευρᾶς $\Delta \Gamma$, εὐρίσκομεν $(\Delta \Gamma) \eta \mu \frac{\Gamma}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{\Delta}{2} = \rho \eta \mu \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2} + \frac{\Delta}{2} \right)$ · ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ $A + B + \Gamma + \Delta = 4$ ὀρθαί

εἶναι $\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} + \frac{\Gamma}{2} + \frac{\Delta}{2} = 2$ ὀρθαί· ἐπομένως εἶναι

$$\eta \mu \left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right) = \eta \mu \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2} + \frac{\Delta}{2} \right) \cdot \text{Άρα εἶναι καὶ}$$

$$(\Delta \Gamma) \eta \mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{B}{2} = (\Gamma \Delta) \eta \mu \frac{\Gamma}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{\Delta}{2}.$$

236. Λαμβάνομεν $\frac{\eta \mu^2 \Gamma}{\varepsilon \varphi \Gamma} = \frac{\eta \mu^2 B}{\varepsilon \varphi B}$, ἥτοι $\eta \mu \Gamma \cdot \text{συν} \Gamma = \eta \mu B \cdot \text{συν} B$, ἥτοι $\eta \mu 2\Gamma =$

256. Ἡ ζητούμενη προβολὴ χ ἰσοῦται μὲ $35\text{ συν}42^\circ 20'$ εἶναι δὲ $\log\chi = \log 35 + \log \text{συν}42^\circ 20' = 1,54407 + 1,86879 = 1,41285$ ὥστε $\chi = 25,874$.

257. Τὸ ὕψος ἰσοῦται μὲ $3,75\epsilon\phi 65^\circ 30'$. Εἶναι δὲ

$$\log\chi = 0,57403 + 0,34130 = 0,91533 \text{ καὶ } \chi = 8,2286.$$

258. Ἡ συνισταμένη ἰσοῦται μὲ τὴν ὑποτείνουσαν τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου τοῦ ὁποῦ καθετοὶ πλευραὶ εἶναι αἱ δύο δοθεῖσαι δυνάμεις· αἱ δὲ ζητούμεναι γωνίαι ἰσοῦνται μὲ τὰς γωνίας τοῦ τριγώνου τὰς προσκειμένας εἰς τὴν ὑποτείνουσαν· ὥστε εἶναι

$$\alpha) \epsilon\phi B = \frac{9}{27} \text{ καὶ } \log \epsilon\phi B = 0,95424 - 1,43126 = \bar{1},52288 \text{ καὶ } B = 18^\circ 26' 6''$$

$$\beta) \Gamma = 71^\circ 33' 54'' \text{ καὶ } \gamma) \alpha = \frac{9}{\eta\mu 18^\circ 26' 6''} \text{ καὶ}$$

247. Ἐστω ἡ χορδὴ AB καὶ ἡ ἀπόστασις αὐτῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου O ἢ OG· θὰ εἶναι ἐπομένως (AG)=86,927 καὶ (OG)=100 καὶ $\epsilon\phi \Delta OG = \frac{(AG)}{(OG)}$

ἢ $\log \epsilon\phi \Delta OG = \log 86,927 - \log 100$ ἢ $\log \epsilon\phi \Delta OG = 1,93916 - 2 = \bar{1},93916$. ὁθεν $\Delta OG = 41^\circ$ καὶ τὸ ζητούμενον τόξον εἶναι $41^\circ \cdot 2 = 82^\circ$.

248. Ἐκ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου ABA εὐρίσκομεν

$$(BA) = \sqrt{25^2 - 7^2} = \sqrt{576} = 24 \text{ καὶ } \eta\mu B = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\eta \log \eta\mu B = \log 7 - \log 25 = 0,84510 - 1,39794 = \bar{1},44716$$

καὶ $B = 16^\circ 15' 37''$.

Ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου AΔΓ, εἰς ὃ $\Delta\Gamma = 10$ μ., εὐρίσκομεν

$$(AG) = \sqrt{100 + 49} = \sqrt{149}, \epsilon\phi \Gamma = \frac{7}{10} \text{ καὶ } \log \epsilon\phi \Gamma = \bar{1},84510$$

$$\alpha\epsilon\alpha \Gamma = 34^\circ 59' 31'' \text{ τέλος εὐρίσκομεν } A = 180^\circ - (B + \Gamma).$$

249. Ἡ πλευρὰ τοῦ ῥόμβου εἶναι ὑποτείνουσα ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου οὗ ἡ μία τῶν καθετῶν πλευρῶν εἶναι τὸ ἡμῖς τῆς δοθείσης διαγωνίου, ἧτοι 36 μ. καὶ οὗ αἱ ὀξείαι γωνίαι εἶναι τὰ ἡμῖς τῶν γωνιῶν τοῦ ῥόμβου. Εὐρίσκομεν λοιπόν, ὅτι ἡ τρίτη πλευρὰ τοῦ θεωρηθέντος ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου εἶναι ἢ $\sqrt{39^2 - 36^2} = 15$ μ. καὶ ἐπομένως ἡ ἄλλη διαγώνιος εἶναι 30 μ. Αἱ γωνίαι ἤδη τοῦ θεωρουμένου τριγώνου εὐρίσκονται εὐκόλως.

250. Ἐστω τὸ ἰσοσκελὲς τρίγωνον ABΓ οὗ ἡ βᾶσις BG (ἢ α) εἶναι τὸ $\frac{1}{2}$ τῆς β ἢ τῆς γ. Ἐὰν ἤδη φέρωμεν τὴν AD κάθετον ἐπὶ τὴν BG σχηματίζεται τὸ ὀρθογώνιον τριγώνον ABA, οὗ ἡ BA εἶναι τὸ $\frac{1}{4}$ τῆς γ· ὥστε

$$\epsilon\phi \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - \frac{\gamma}{4}}{\gamma + \frac{\gamma}{4}}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \text{ καὶ } \log \epsilon\phi \frac{B}{2} = \frac{\log 3 - \log 5}{2} = \bar{1},88908.$$

$$\beta - \gamma = a \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2}. \text{ Άρα } \eta\mu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \frac{\beta - \gamma}{a \sqrt{2}}.$$

232. 'Εάν αι πρώται ισότητες της προηγουμένης άσκήσεως προστεθοῦν κατὰ μέλη εύρίσκομεν $\beta + \gamma = a(\eta\mu B + \eta\mu \Gamma)$ ἢ $\beta + \gamma = a \cdot 2\eta\mu \frac{B+\Gamma}{2} \text{ συν } \frac{B-\Gamma}{2}$
 $= a \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \text{συν } \frac{B-\Gamma}{2}, \text{ ὥστε συν } \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \frac{\beta + \gamma}{a \sqrt{2}}.$

233. 1) "Εχομεν $\beta = a\eta\mu B$, $\gamma = a\eta\mu \Gamma$ καὶ $\beta^2 + \gamma^2 = a^2$. "Ὅστε εἶναι $\beta\gamma = a^2 \eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu \Gamma$ καὶ $2\beta\gamma = 2a^2 \eta\mu B \eta\mu \Gamma$ καὶ $\frac{2\beta\gamma}{\beta^2 + \gamma^2} = \frac{2a^2 \eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu \Gamma}{a^2}$ ἢ $\frac{2\beta\gamma}{\beta^2 + \gamma^2} = 2\eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu \Gamma$ ἢ $\frac{2\beta\gamma}{\beta^2 + \gamma^2} = \eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu \Gamma + \eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu \Gamma$ ἀλλ' αἱ γωνίαι B καὶ Γ εἶναι συμπληρωματικαὶ· ἐπομένως εἶναι $\eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu \Gamma = \text{συν} \Gamma \cdot \text{συν} B$ καὶ $\eta\mu B \eta\mu \Gamma + \eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu \Gamma = 2\beta\gamma$
 $\gamma = \frac{2\beta\gamma}{\eta\mu 65^\circ} = \dots$

Χρησιμοποιοῦντες τοὺς λογαρίθμους εύρίσκομεν τὰς τιμὰς τῶν πλευρῶν.

253. 'Εκ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου $\Delta\Delta\Gamma$ λαμβάνομεν

$$\text{εφ } \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \frac{50}{125} \text{ ἢ } \text{εφ } \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \frac{2}{5} = 0,4 \text{ καὶ } \text{λογ εφ } \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \overline{1,60206}$$

$$\text{καὶ } \frac{\Gamma}{2} = 21^\circ 48' 5'' \text{ καὶ } \Gamma = 43^\circ 36' 10'' \text{ καὶ } B = 90^\circ - \Gamma.$$

"Ἡδη ἐκ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου $\Delta B\Gamma$ εύρίσκομεν

$$\gamma = \beta \text{εφ } \Gamma = 125 \text{εφ } 43^\circ 36' 10'' \text{ καὶ } \text{λογ } \gamma = \text{λογ } 125 + \text{λογ εφ } 43^\circ 36' 10''$$

$$\text{ἢ } \text{λογ } \gamma = 2,09691 + \overline{1,97881} = 2,07572 \text{ ὅθεν } \gamma = 119,05$$

$$\text{ὁμοίως εύρίσκομεν } a = \frac{125}{\text{συν } \Gamma} = \frac{125}{\text{συν } 43^\circ 36' 10''}$$

$$\text{καὶ } \text{λογ } a = 2,09691 - \overline{1,85982} = 2,23709 \text{ ὅθεν } a = 172,62.$$

254. 'Εάν O εἶναι τὸ κέντρον τῆς περιφερείας καὶ AB καὶ AG αἱ ἐφαπτόμεναι, ἡ AO, ἥτις διχοτομεῖ τὴν γωνίαν BAO, εἶναι 46 μ., ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου BAO εύρίσκομεν $\eta\mu BAO = \frac{30}{46}$ ἢ $\eta\mu BAO = \frac{15}{23}$ καὶ

$\text{λογ } \eta\mu BAO = \text{λογ } 15 - \text{λογ } 23 = 1,17609 - 1,36175 = \overline{1,81436}$ καὶ $BAO = 40^\circ 42' 20''$ ἄρα $BAG = 81^\circ 24' 40''$.

255. 'Εάν ἡ διχοτόμος τῆς γωνίας AOG εἶναι ἡ OΔ καὶ κάθετος ἐκ τοῦ A ἐπὶ τὴν OΔ ἡ ΑΔ, ἡ OΔ εἶναι ἡ προβολὴ τῆς AO· εἶναι δὲ $OΔ = \frac{2}{3}$.

$$\text{ΟΑ ἢ } \frac{OΔ}{OΑ} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ ἐπειδὴ δὲ } \frac{(OΔ)}{(OΑ)} = \text{συν } AOA, \text{ ἔπεται καὶ } \text{συν } AOA = \frac{2}{3} \text{ καὶ}$$

$\text{λογ } \text{συν } AOA = \text{λογ } 2 - \text{λογ } 3 = 0,30103 - 0,47712 = \overline{1,83391}$ καὶ $AOA = 46^\circ 1' 4''$ ὥστε $AOG = 92^\circ 9' 8''$.

256. Ἡ ζητούμενη προβολὴ χ ἰσοῦται μὲ $35\sigma\upsilon\nu 42^\circ 20'$ εἶναι δὲ $\log \chi = \log 35 + \log \sigma\upsilon\nu 42^\circ 20' = 1,54407 + \overline{1,86879} = 1,41285$ ὥστε $\chi = 25,874$.

257. Τὸ ὕψος ἰσοῦται μὲ $3,75\epsilon\phi 65^\circ 30'$. Εἶναι δὲ $\log \chi = 0,57403 + 0,34130 = 0,91533$ καὶ $\chi = 8,2286$.

258. Ἡ συνισταμένη ἰσοῦται μὲ τὴν ὑποτείνουσαν τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου τοῦ ὁποῦ καθετοὶ πλευραὶ εἶναι αἱ δύο δοθεῖσαι δυνάμεις· αἱ δὲ ζητούμεναι γωνίαι ἰσοῦνται μὲ τὰς γωνίας τοῦ τριγώνου τὰς προσκειμένας εἰς τὴν ὑποτείνουσαν· ὥστε εἶναι

α) $\epsilon\phi B = \frac{9}{27}$ καὶ $\log \epsilon\phi B = 0,95424 - 1,43126 = \overline{1,52288}$ καὶ $B = 18^\circ 26' 6''$

β) $\Gamma = 71^\circ 33' 54''$ καὶ γ) $\alpha = \frac{9}{\eta\mu 18^\circ 26' 6''}$ καὶ

$\log \alpha = 0,95424 - \overline{1,50000} = 1,45424$ ὥστε $\alpha = 28,46$.

259. Αἱ ζητούμεναι συνιστώσαι ἰσοῦνται μὲ τὰς καθέτους πλευρὰς ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου, τοῦ ὁποῦ ἡ ὑποτείνουσα εἶναι 125 μ. καὶ μίᾳ τῶν ὀξείων γωνιῶν εἶναι $28^\circ 24'$ · ὥστε εἶναι $\beta = 125\eta\mu 28^\circ 24'$ καὶ $\gamma = 125\sigma\upsilon\nu 28^\circ 24'$. Εἶναι δὲ $\log \beta = 2,09691 + \overline{1,67726} = 1,77417$ καὶ $\beta = 59,453$. Ὁμοίως $\log \gamma = 2,09691 + \overline{1,94431}$ καὶ $\gamma = 109,979$.

260. Εἶναι $v = 75\epsilon\phi 35^\circ 40'$, $\log v = 1,87506 + \overline{1,85594} = 1,73100$ καὶ $v = 53,827$.

261. Εἶναι $v = \frac{4}{\epsilon\phi 22^\circ 30'}$, $\log v = 0,60206 - \overline{1,61722} = 0,98484$ καὶ $v = 9,656$.

262. Εἶναι $\alpha = \frac{1000}{\epsilon\phi 24^\circ 16'}$ καὶ $\log \alpha = 3 - \overline{1,65400} = 3,34600$ καὶ $\alpha = 2218,2$

263. Τὸ ἀεροπλάνον ὑποτίθεται ἐν τῷ κατακόρυφῳ ἐπιπέδῳ τῆς εὐθείας τῶν δύο παρατηρητῶν, ἐὰν δὲ α καὶ β εἶναι τὰ δύο τμήματα εἰς ἃ διαιρεῖ τὸ ὕψος v τὴν ἀπόστασιν τῶν δύο παρατηρητῶν, εἶναι

$$\alpha = v\sigma\phi 45^\circ, \delta = v\sigma\phi 60^\circ \text{ καὶ } \alpha + \beta = v(\sigma\phi 45^\circ + \sigma\phi 60^\circ)$$

$$\text{ἤτοι } 1000 = v \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \text{ ἢ } 1000 = v \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right).$$

$$\text{ἔχομεν λοιπὸν } v = \frac{1000 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = \frac{1000 \cdot \sqrt{3} (\sqrt{3} - 1)}{(\sqrt{3} + 1) \cdot (\sqrt{3} - 1)} = \frac{1000 \cdot (3 - \sqrt{3})}{2}$$

δηλαδὴ $v = 500(3 - 1,732) = 634$ μέτρα.

264. Ἐστω AB τὸ ὕψος τοῦ βράχου, Γ ἡ πρώτη θέσις τοῦ παρατηρητοῦ καὶ Δ ἡ δευτέρα θέσις αὐτοῦ. Ὡστε εἶναι (ΔΓ) = 100 μέτρα, ΒΓΑ = 45° καὶ ΒΔΑ = 60° . Ἡδὴ ἐκ τῶν τριγώνων ΑΒΓ καὶ ΑΒΔ λαμβάνομεν (ΑΓ) = (ΑΒ)· $\sigma\phi 45^\circ$,

καὶ (ΑΔ) = (ΑΒ)· $\sigma\phi 60^\circ$ ὥστε (ΑΓ - ΑΔ) = (ΑΒ)($\sigma\phi 45^\circ - \sigma\phi 60^\circ$)

$$\eta\text{τοι } 100 = (AB) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \quad \eta\text{ } 100 = (AB) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\text{επομένως είναι } (AB) = \frac{100\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \frac{100\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2} = 50(3+\sqrt{3}),$$

δηλαδή $(AB) = 50(3+1,732) = 50 \cdot 4,732 = 236,6$ μέτρα.

Σημ. Ἡ ἄσκησης 263 δύναται νὰ λυθῇ ὡς ἡ ἄσκησης 264 ὁπότε τὸ ὕψος τοῦ ἀεροπλάνου θὰ εἶναι 2366 μέτρα.

265. Ἐστω AB τὸ ὕψος τοῦ δένδρου ὑπὸ γωνίαν 30° , $\Gamma\Delta$ τὸ ὕψος τοῦ δένδρου ὑπὸ γωνίαν 60° , E ἡ πρώτη θέσις τοῦ παρατηρητοῦ καὶ Z ἡ δευτέρα θέσις αὐτοῦ, ἀπὸ τῆς ὁποίας βλέπει τὰ δύο δένδρα ὑπὸ τὴν γωνίαν τῶν 45° . Τότε ἔχομεν $(EA) = (AB)\sigma\phi 30^\circ$, $(ZA) = (AB)\sigma\phi 45^\circ$ καὶ συνεπῶς

$$(EA) - (ZA) = (AB)(\sigma\phi 30^\circ - \sigma\phi 45^\circ) \quad \eta\text{τοι } 60 = (AB)(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

$$\eta\text{ } (AB) = \frac{60}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \frac{60(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2} = 30(1,732+1) = 81,96 \mu.$$

Ὁμοίως δὲ εὐρίσκομεν ὅτι $(Z\Gamma) = \Gamma\Delta\sigma\phi 45^\circ$, $(E\Gamma) = (\Gamma\Delta)\sigma\phi 60^\circ$.

$$\text{ὥστε } (EZ) = (\Gamma\Delta)(\sigma\phi 45^\circ - \sigma\phi 60^\circ), \text{ δηλαδή } 60 = (\Gamma\Delta) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\eta\text{ } (\Gamma\Delta) = \frac{60\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \frac{60\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2} = 30(3+\sqrt{3}) = 141,96 \mu.$$

Ἡδὴ ἡ ἀπόστασις AB τῶν δύο δένδρων, ἡ ὁποία ἰσοῦται μὲ $AZ + Z\Gamma$, εὐρίσκεται, ὅτι εἶναι ἴση μὲ $AB + \Gamma\Delta$, ἥτοι μὲ $81,96 + 141,96 = 223,92 \mu$.

$$266. \text{ Ἐάν } B = 64^\circ 20' 40'' \text{ ἔχομεν } 1) \Gamma = 90^\circ - B, 2) \beta = \frac{915,12 \mu}{\text{συν } 64^\circ 20' 40''}$$

$$3) \gamma = \frac{915,12}{\eta\mu 64^\circ 20' 40''} \text{ καὶ } 4) \alpha = \frac{915,12}{\eta\mu B, \text{ συν } B}$$

$$267. \text{ Ἐάν } v = 896,08 \mu. \text{ καὶ } \mu = 616,29 \mu \text{ ἔχομεν } 1) \sigma\phi B = \sqrt{\frac{896,08}{616,29}}$$

$$2) \Gamma = 90^\circ - B, 3) \beta = (896,08 + 616,29)\eta\mu B, \text{ καὶ } 4) \gamma = (896,08 + 616,29)\text{συν} B.$$

268. Εἶναι δηλαδή $\alpha = 673,12 \mu$ καὶ $\beta - \gamma = 412,373 \mu$. Ἀλλὰ γνωρίζομεν (ἄσκ. 231) ὅτι $\eta\mu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \frac{\beta-\gamma}{\alpha\sqrt{2}}$ ἢ $\eta\mu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \frac{412,373}{673,12 \cdot \sqrt{2}}$

$$\text{καὶ } \log \eta\mu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \log 412,373 - \left(\log 673,12 + \frac{\log 2}{2} \right) =$$

$$= 2,61529 - (2,82809 + 0,15051), \text{ ἥτοι } \log \eta\mu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = 1,63669 \text{ ἄρα εἶναι } \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} =$$

$$= 25^\circ 40' 15'', \text{ ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἶναι καὶ } \frac{B+\Gamma}{2} = 45^\circ \text{ εὐρίσκομεν διὰ προσθέσεως}$$

καὶ ἀφαιρέσεως τῶν δύο τελευταίων ἰσοτήτων, $B = 70^\circ 45' 15''$ καὶ $\Gamma = 19^\circ 19' 45''$ καὶ κατόπιν εὐρίσκομεν $\beta = 1270,3 \mu$ καὶ $\gamma = 445,59 \mu$.

269. Είναι δηλαδή $\alpha=627,5$ και $\beta+\gamma=878,5$ μ. 'Αλλά (ἄσκ. 232)

$$\text{συν} \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \frac{\beta+\gamma}{\alpha\sqrt{2}}, \text{ ἤτοι } \text{συν} \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \frac{878,5}{627,5\sqrt{2}} \cdot \text{εὐρίσκοντες δὲ διὰ τῶν λο-}$$

γαρίθμων τὴν γωνίαν $\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}$ καὶ ἔχοντες ὑπ' ὄψιν ὅτι $\frac{B+\Gamma}{2}=45^\circ$, εὐρίσκω-
μεν (ἄσκ. 268) τὰς γωνίας B καὶ Γ καὶ κατόπιν τὰς πλευρὰς β καὶ γ.

270. Δίδεται $\frac{\beta\gamma}{2}=30$, $B=67^\circ 22' 48''$, ἄρα καὶ $\Gamma=22^\circ 37' 12''$. 'Αλλὰ

γνωρίζομεν (ἄσκ. 233) ὅτι $\text{συν}(B-\Gamma) = \frac{2\beta\gamma}{\beta^2+\gamma^2}$ ἢ $\text{συν}(B-\Gamma) = \frac{2\beta\gamma}{\alpha^2}$ ἢ

$$\text{συν} 44^\circ 45' 36'' = \frac{120}{\alpha^2} \quad \text{ἢ} \quad \alpha^2 = \frac{120}{\text{συν} 44^\circ 45' 36''} \cdot \text{ὥστε ἡ ὑποτείνουσα α εὐ-}$$

ρίσκεται ἐκ τῆς τελευταίας αὐτῆς σχέσεως· κατόπιν δὲ εὐρίσκομεν τὰς πλευ-
ρὰς β καὶ γ.

271. Δίδεται $\beta+\Gamma=119$ καὶ $B=64^\circ 40''$, ἄρα καὶ $\Gamma=25^\circ 59' 20''$. 'Αλλ'
ἔχομεν $\beta=a\eta\mu B$, $\gamma=a\eta\mu\Gamma$

$$\text{ὥστε καὶ } \beta+\gamma=a(\eta\mu B+\eta\mu\Gamma) \quad \text{ἢ} \quad \beta+\gamma=2a\eta\mu \frac{B+\Gamma}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} \quad \text{ἢ}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2\eta\mu \frac{B+\Gamma}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{B-\Gamma}{2}} \quad \text{ἢ} \quad \alpha = \frac{119}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \text{συν} 38^\circ 1' 20''}$$

'Εκ τῆς σχέσεως αὐτῆς εὐρίσκομεν τὴν α καὶ κατόπιν τὰς β καὶ γ.

272. Εἰς τὸ τρίγωνον τοῦτο εἶναι $\alpha+\beta+\gamma=120$, $B=22^\circ 37' 22''$ καὶ
 $\Gamma=67^\circ 22' 38''$. 'Αλλὰ γνωρίζομεν ὅτι $\beta=a\eta\mu B$ καὶ $\gamma=a\eta\mu\Gamma$ ὥστε ἡ $\alpha+\beta+\gamma$
 $=120$ γίνεται $\alpha+a\eta\mu B+a\eta\mu\Gamma=120$ ἢ $\alpha(1+\eta\mu B+\eta\mu\Gamma)=120$ καὶ ἐπειδὴ εἶναι
 $\eta\mu A=1$, ἔχομεν $\alpha(\eta\mu A+\eta\mu B+\eta\mu\Gamma)=120$ · ἀλλὰ πάλιν (ἄσκ. 163) εἶναι

$$\eta\mu A+\eta\mu B+\eta\mu\Gamma=4\text{συν} \frac{A}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{\Gamma}{2}=4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{\Gamma}{2}$$

ὥστε εἶναι

$$\alpha = \frac{120}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{\Gamma}{2}} \quad \text{ἢ} \quad \alpha = \frac{60}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{\Gamma}{2}}$$

εὐρίσκοντες δὲ ἤδη ἐκ ταύτης τὴν α, εὐρίσκομεν κατόπιν τὰς β καὶ γ.

273. Είναι $\beta-\gamma=47$, $\Gamma=32^\circ 46' 45''$, $B=57^\circ 13' 15''$. 'Εκ τοῦ τύπου

$$\eta\mu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \frac{\beta-\gamma}{\alpha\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{ἄσκ. 231}), \text{ εὐρίσκομεν τὴν α καὶ εἶτα τὰς β καὶ γ.}$$

274. Ἐστω AB ἡ πλευρὰ τοῦ κανονικοῦ δωδεκαγώνου καὶ O τὸ
κέντρον τοῦ περὶ αὐτὸ περιγεγραμμένου κύκλου, τότε ἡ γωνία AOB
εἶναι $360^\circ : 12=30^\circ$ · ἐὰν δὲ OF εἶναι τὸ ἀπόστημα τοῦ δωδεκαγώνου,

εἰς τὸ ὀρθογώνιον τρίγωνον $\Lambda O\Gamma$ εἶναι $(\Lambda\Gamma) = 10 \mu.$, $\gamma\omega\nu\Lambda O\Gamma = 15^\circ$
ὥστε εἶναι

$$(\Lambda O) = \frac{(\Lambda\Gamma)}{\eta\mu(\Lambda O\Gamma)} \quad \eta \quad (\Lambda O) = \frac{10}{\eta\mu 15^\circ}$$

ἢ δὲ $O\Gamma$ δηλ. ἡ ἀκτίς τοῦ εἰς αὐτὸ ἐγγεγραμμένου κύκλου εἶναι

$$(O\Gamma) = (\Lambda\Gamma)\sigma\phi\Lambda O\Gamma \quad \eta \quad (O\Gamma) = 10\sigma\phi 15^\circ.$$

275. Ἀφοῦ γνωρίζομεν τὴν AB καὶ τὴν $O\Gamma$ εὐρίσκομεν τὸ ἐμβαδὸν
τοῦ τριγώνου $\Lambda O\Gamma$, τὸ ὁποῖον δωδεκαπλασιάζομεν. Εἶναι δηλαδὴ

$$(\Lambda O\Gamma) = \frac{(AB) \cdot (O\Gamma)}{2} \quad \eta \quad (\Lambda O\Gamma) = \frac{20 \cdot 10 \sigma\phi 15^\circ}{2}$$

$$\text{καὶ } 12(\Lambda O\Gamma) = 12 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \sigma\phi 15^\circ.$$

276. Ἐχόντες ὑπ' ὄψιν τὰς δύο προσηγουμένας ἀσκήσεις, εὐρίσκομεν

$$(\Lambda\Gamma) = (O\Gamma)\epsilon\phi\Gamma O\Lambda \quad \eta \quad (\Lambda\Gamma) = 10\epsilon\phi 15^\circ \quad \alpha\gamma\alpha \quad (AB) = 20\epsilon\phi 15^\circ$$

καὶ ἡ ζητούμενη περίμετρος εἶναι $12 \cdot 20\epsilon\phi 15^\circ$.

277. Ὁμοίως ἔχοντες ὑπ' ὄψιν τὰς ἄνω ἀσκήσεις εὐρίσκομεν

$$(\Lambda\Gamma) = (\Lambda O)\eta\mu\Lambda O\Gamma \quad \eta \quad (\Lambda\Gamma) = \eta\mu 15^\circ \quad \alpha\gamma\alpha \quad (AB) = 2\eta\mu 15^\circ$$

καὶ ἡ ζητούμενη περίμετρος εἶναι $12 \cdot 2 \cdot \eta\mu 15^\circ$.

278. Ἐστω ἡ $\Lambda\Delta$ κάθετος ἐπὶ τὴν $B\Gamma$. ἔχομεν τότε ἐκ τῶν ὀρθογωνίων

τριγώνων $AB\Delta$, $\Lambda\Delta\Gamma$, $\Lambda\Delta = B\Delta\epsilon\phi B$ ἢ $\epsilon\phi B = \frac{\Lambda\Delta}{B\Delta}$ καὶ $\Lambda\Delta = \beta\eta\mu\Gamma$. ἀλλὰ $B\Delta =$

$$= B\Gamma - \Delta\Gamma \quad \eta \quad B\Delta = \alpha - \beta\sigma\upsilon\nu\Gamma. \quad \omega\sigma\tau\epsilon \quad \epsilon\phi B = \frac{\beta\eta\mu\Gamma}{\alpha - \beta\sigma\upsilon\nu\Gamma}.$$

279. Ἐκ τῶν σχέσεων $\frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta}{\eta\mu B} = \frac{\gamma}{\eta\mu \Gamma}$ λαμβάνομεν

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha\eta\mu B}{\eta\mu A} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \gamma = \frac{\alpha\eta\mu\Gamma}{\eta\mu A} \quad \eta \quad \beta^2 = \frac{\alpha^2\eta\mu^2 B}{\eta\mu^2 A} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \gamma^2 = \frac{\alpha^2\eta\mu^2 \Gamma}{\eta\mu^2 A}.$$

$$\text{Ὅθεν} \quad \beta^2 - \gamma^2 = \alpha^2 \left(\frac{\eta\mu^2 B - \eta\mu^2 \Gamma}{\eta\mu^2 A} \right) \quad \eta \quad \frac{\beta^2 - \gamma^2}{\alpha^2} = \frac{\eta\mu^2 B - \eta\mu^2 \Gamma}{\eta\mu^2 A}.$$

$$\eta \quad \frac{\beta^2 - \gamma^2}{\alpha^2} = \frac{\eta\mu(B - \Gamma)\eta\mu(B + \Gamma)}{\eta\mu^2(B + \Gamma)} \quad \eta \quad \frac{\eta\mu(B - \Gamma)}{\eta\mu(B + \Gamma)} = \frac{\beta^2 - \gamma^2}{\alpha^2}.$$

280. Ἐκ τῶν σχέσεων $\frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta}{\eta\mu B} = \frac{\gamma}{\eta\mu \Gamma}$ λαμβάνομεν

$$\frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta + \gamma}{\eta\mu B + \eta\mu \Gamma} \quad \eta \quad \frac{\alpha}{\beta + \gamma} = \frac{\eta\mu A}{\eta\mu B + \eta\mu \Gamma}.$$

ἀλλ' εἶναι $\eta\mu A = 2\eta\mu \frac{A}{2}$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2}$ καὶ $\eta\mu B + \eta\mu \Gamma = 2\eta\mu \left(\frac{B + \Gamma}{2} \right)$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{B - \Gamma}{2} \right)$

$$\text{ἤτοι εἶναι } \frac{\alpha}{\beta+\gamma} = \frac{2\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2}}{2\eta\mu \left(\frac{B+\Gamma}{2}\right) \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}\right)}$$

$$\text{ἀλλὰ } \left(\frac{B+\Gamma}{2}\right) + \frac{A}{2} = 90^\circ, \text{ ὥστε ἔχομεν } \eta\mu \left(\frac{B+\Gamma}{2}\right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2},$$

$$\text{ἐπίσης εἶναι } \left(\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}\right) + \left(\Gamma + \frac{A}{2}\right) = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{ἤτοι εἶναι } \sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}\right) = \eta\mu \left(\Gamma + \frac{A}{2}\right).$$

$$\text{ἔχομεν ἄρα } \frac{\alpha}{\beta+\gamma} = \frac{2\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2}}{2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \left(\Gamma + \frac{A}{2}\right)} = \frac{\eta\mu \frac{A}{2}}{\eta\mu \left(\Gamma + \frac{A}{2}\right)}.$$

$$281. \text{ Λαμβάνομεν ὡς ἄνω } \frac{\alpha}{\beta-\gamma} = \frac{\eta\mu A}{\eta\mu B - \eta\mu \Gamma}.$$

$$\text{ἀλλ' εἶναι } \eta\mu B - \eta\mu \Gamma = 2\sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{B+\Gamma}{2}\right) \cdot \eta\mu \left(\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}\right).$$

$$\text{ἔχομεν λοιπὸν } \frac{\alpha}{\beta-\gamma} = \frac{2\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2}}{2\sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{B+\Gamma}{2}\right) \cdot \eta\mu \left(\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}\right)}.$$

$$\text{ἐπειδὴ δὲ } \left(\frac{B+\Gamma}{2}\right) + \frac{A}{2} = 90^\circ \text{ καὶ } \left(\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}\right) + \left(\Gamma + \frac{A}{2}\right) = 90^\circ,$$

$$\text{ἔπεται ὅτι } \sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\frac{B+\Gamma}{2}\right) = \eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \text{ καὶ } \eta\mu \left(\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}\right) = \sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\Gamma + \frac{A}{2}\right).$$

$$\text{ἔχομεν λοιπὸν } \frac{\alpha}{\beta-\gamma} = \frac{2\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2}}{2\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\Gamma + \frac{A}{2}\right)} = \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2}}{\sigma\upsilon\nu \left(\Gamma + \frac{A}{2}\right)}.$$

$$282. \text{ Εἶναι (§ 72) } \sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2}{2\alpha\beta}, \text{ ἤτοι } \beta\sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2}{2\alpha} \text{ καὶ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\upsilon\nu B &= \frac{\alpha^2 + \gamma^2 - \beta^2}{2\alpha\gamma} \text{ ἤτοι } \gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu B = \frac{\alpha^2 + \gamma^2 - \beta^2}{2\alpha}. \text{ ὥστε } \beta\sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma - \gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu B = \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2}{2\alpha} - \frac{\alpha^2 + \gamma^2 - \beta^2}{2\alpha} = \frac{\beta^2 - \gamma^2}{\alpha}. \text{ ἀφοῦ λοιπὸν } \beta\sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma - \gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu B = \\ &= \frac{\beta^2 - \gamma^2}{\alpha}, \text{ ἔπεται } \frac{1}{\beta\sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma - \gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu B} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2 - \gamma^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$283. \text{ Γνωρίζομεν ὅτι: } \begin{aligned} \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \alpha^2 &= 2\beta\gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu A \\ \gamma^2 + \alpha^2 - \beta^2 &= 2\alpha\gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu B \\ \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2 &= 2\alpha\beta\sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma \end{aligned}$$

και δια της προσθέσεως τούτων κατά μέλη λαμβάνομεν

$$a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = 2(\beta\gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu A + \alpha\gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu B + \alpha\beta\sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma).$$

284. Έχομεν $\epsilon\phi B = \frac{\eta\mu B}{\sigma\upsilon\nu B}$ και $\epsilon\phi \Gamma = \frac{\eta\mu \Gamma}{\sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma}$, ἤτοι εἶναι $\frac{\epsilon\phi B}{\epsilon\phi \Gamma} = \frac{\eta\mu B \sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma}{\eta\mu \Gamma \sigma\upsilon\nu B}$. ἄλλ' ἐκ τῆς σχέσεως $\frac{\beta}{\eta\mu B} = \frac{\gamma}{\eta\mu \Gamma}$ λαμβάνομεν $\frac{\beta}{\gamma} = \frac{\eta\mu B}{\eta\mu \Gamma}$.

ὥστε εἶναι $\frac{\epsilon\phi B}{\epsilon\phi \Gamma} = \frac{\beta\sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma}{\gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu B}$. Ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ εἰς τὴν προηγουμένην ἀσκήσιν 282

εὔρομεν, ὅτι εἶναι $\beta\sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma = \frac{a^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2}{2\alpha}$ και $\gamma\sigma\upsilon\nu B = \frac{a^2 + \gamma^2 - \beta^2}{2\alpha}$, ἔπεται, ὅτι

$$\frac{\epsilon\phi B}{\epsilon\phi \Gamma} = \frac{a^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2}{2\alpha} : \frac{a^2 - \beta^2 + \gamma^2}{2\alpha} \quad \eta \quad \frac{\epsilon\phi B}{\epsilon\phi \Gamma} = \frac{a^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2}{a^2 - \beta^2 + \gamma^2}.$$

285. Εἶναι $\epsilon\phi \frac{A+B}{2} = \sigma\phi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \frac{\tau-\gamma}{\rho}$ (διότι $\epsilon\phi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \frac{\rho}{\tau-\gamma}$). Ὁμοίως

εἶναι $\epsilon\phi \frac{B+\Gamma}{2} = \frac{\tau-\alpha}{\rho}$ και $\epsilon\phi \frac{\Gamma+A}{2} = \frac{\tau-\beta}{\rho}$. Ὡστε εἶναι

$$(\alpha-\beta) \cdot \epsilon\phi \frac{A+B}{2} = (\alpha-\beta) \cdot \frac{\tau-\gamma}{\rho} = \frac{\alpha\tau-\alpha\gamma-\beta\tau+\beta\gamma}{\rho}$$

$$(\beta-\gamma) \cdot \epsilon\phi \frac{B+\Gamma}{2} = (\beta-\gamma) \cdot \frac{\tau-\alpha}{\rho} = \frac{\beta\tau-\alpha\beta-\gamma\tau+\alpha\gamma}{\rho}$$

$$(\gamma-\alpha) \cdot \epsilon\phi \frac{\Gamma+A}{2} = (\gamma-\alpha) \cdot \frac{\tau-\beta}{\rho} = \frac{\gamma\tau-\beta\gamma-\alpha\tau+\alpha\beta}{\rho}.$$

Ἡδη προσθέτομεν τὰς ἰσότητας αὐτὰς κατά μέλη.

286. Ἐπειδὴ $\frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta}{\eta\mu B} = \frac{\gamma}{\eta\mu \Gamma}$, ἔπεται ὅτι

$$\frac{\beta-\alpha}{\eta\mu B - \eta\mu A} = \frac{\gamma-\beta}{\eta\mu \Gamma - \eta\mu B} \quad \epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\delta\eta \delta\epsilon \epsilon\delta\acute{o}\theta\eta \alpha + \gamma = 2\beta, \eta\tau\omicron\iota$$

$\beta - \alpha = \gamma - \beta$, ἔπεται ἐπίσης ὅτι $\eta\mu B - \eta\mu A = \eta\mu \Gamma - \eta\mu B$. Ὡστε εἶναι

$$2\eta\mu \frac{B-A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B+A}{2} = 2\eta\mu \frac{\Gamma-B}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\Gamma+B}{2}.$$

$$\eta \eta\mu \frac{B-A}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \eta\mu \frac{\Gamma-B}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\eta \left(\eta\mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2} - \eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B}{2} \right) \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\Gamma}{2} =$$

$$= \left(\eta\mu \frac{\Gamma}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B}{2} - \eta\mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\Gamma}{2} \right) \cdot \eta\mu \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta \cdot \eta \mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma \nu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{\Gamma}{2} - \eta \mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sigma \nu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \\ = \eta \mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sigma \nu \frac{\Gamma}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{A}{2} - \eta \mu \frac{\Gamma}{2} \cdot \sigma \nu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{A}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Διαιρούμεντες ἤδη τὰ δύο μέλη διὰ $\eta \mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \eta \mu \frac{\Gamma}{2}$ εὐρίσκομεν

$$\sigma \varphi \frac{B}{2} - \sigma \varphi \frac{A}{2} = \sigma \varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2} - \sigma \varphi \frac{B}{2}, \text{ δηλαδή } \sigma \varphi \frac{A}{2} + \sigma \varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = 2\sigma \varphi \frac{B}{2}.$$

Σημείωσις. Τὴν δοθεῖσαν σχέσιν ἀποδεικνύομεν καὶ ὡς ἑξῆς. Διὰ νὰ εἶναι $\sigma \varphi \frac{A}{2} + \sigma \varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = 2\sigma \varphi \frac{B}{2}$ πρέπει νὰ εἶναι

$$\sqrt{\frac{\tau(\tau-\alpha)}{(\tau-\beta)(\tau-\gamma)}} + \sqrt{\frac{\tau(\tau-\gamma)}{(\tau-\alpha)(\tau-\beta)}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\tau(\tau-\beta)}{(\tau-\alpha)(\tau-\gamma)}}, \text{ ἥτοι}$$

ἐὰν πολλαπλασιάσωμεν ἀμφότερα τὰ μέλη ἐπὶ $\sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\alpha)(\tau-\beta)(\tau-\gamma)}{\tau}}$, πρέπει

νὰ εἶναι $(\tau-\alpha) + (\tau-\gamma) = 2(\tau-\beta)$, δηλαδή $2\tau - (\alpha + \gamma) = 2\tau - 2\beta$, ἥτοι $\alpha + \gamma = 2\beta$.

Ἄλλ' ἀφοῦ ἐδόθη ὅτι $\alpha + \gamma = 2\beta$, ἔπεται ὅτι $\sigma \varphi \frac{A}{2} + \sigma \varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = 2\sigma \varphi \frac{B}{2}$.

287. Τὸ ἐμβαδὸν τοῦ τριγώνου ΑΒΓ ἰσοῦται μὲ τὸ ἄθροισμα τῶν ἐμβαδῶν τῶν δύο τριγώνων, εἰς ἃς διαιρεῖται τοῦτο ὑπὸ τῆς διχοτόμου. Ὡστε :

$$\frac{1}{2} \mu \beta \eta \mu \frac{A}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \gamma \eta \mu \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \beta \gamma \eta \mu A, \text{ ἢ } \mu(\beta + \gamma) \eta \mu \frac{A}{2} = \beta \gamma \eta \mu A.$$

288. Εἶναι $\tau=21$, $\tau-\alpha=8$, $\tau-\beta=7$, $\tau-\gamma=6$ ἄρα

$$\text{ἔχομεν } \eta \mu \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\beta)(\tau-\gamma)}{\beta\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{7 \cdot 6}{13 \cdot 15}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\eta \mu \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\alpha)(\tau-\gamma)}{\alpha\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 6}{13 \cdot 15}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{65}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{65}} = \frac{4\sqrt{65}}{65},$$

$$\eta \mu \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\alpha)(\tau-\beta)}{\alpha\beta}} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 7}{13 \cdot 14}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{13}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}.$$

$$289. \text{ Εἶναι } \sigma \nu \nu \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\tau(\tau-\alpha)}{\beta\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{21 \cdot 8}{14 \cdot 15}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},$$

$$\sigma \nu \nu \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\tau(\tau-\gamma)}{\alpha\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{21 \cdot 6}{13 \cdot 15}} = \sqrt{\frac{49}{13 \cdot 5}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{65}} = \frac{7\sqrt{65}}{65},$$

$$\sigma \nu \nu \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\tau(\tau-\beta)}{\alpha\beta}} = \sqrt{\frac{21 \cdot 7}{13 \cdot 15}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{13}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13}.$$

290. Είναι $\tau=9$, $\tau-\alpha=1$, $\tau-\beta=3$, $\tau-\gamma=5$ και

$$\text{συν} \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{24}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{6}}, \quad \text{συν} \frac{B}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{2}}, \quad \text{συν} \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{9.5}{8.6}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}.$$

291. Είναι $\tau=70$, $\tau-\alpha=45$, $\tau-\beta=18$, $\tau-\gamma=7$, ὥστε

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ἔχομεν εφ} \frac{A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{18.7}{70.45}} = \frac{1}{5}, \\ \text{εφ} \frac{B}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{7.45}{70.18}} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{εφ} \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{45.18}{70.7}} = \frac{9}{7}. \end{aligned}$$

292. Είναι $\tau=984$, $\tau-\alpha=697$, $\tau-\beta=168$, $\tau-\gamma=119$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ὥστε λαμβάνομεν εφ} \frac{A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{168.119}{984.697}} = \sqrt{\frac{24.7.7.17}{24.41.41.17}} = \frac{7}{41}, \\ \text{εφ} \frac{B}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{697.119}{984.168}} = \sqrt{\frac{17.41.7.17}{24.41.24.7}} = \frac{17}{24}, \\ \text{εφ} \frac{\Gamma}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{697.168}{984.119}} = \sqrt{\frac{17.41.24.7}{24.41.7.17}} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

293. Ὁ δείκτης διαθλάσεως είναι $\frac{4}{3}$, ὥστε είναι $\eta\mu 36^\circ = \frac{4}{3} \eta\mu\psi$, ἤτοι

$$\begin{aligned} \eta\mu\psi &= \frac{3}{4} \eta\mu 36^\circ \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \log\eta\mu\psi = \log 3 + \log\eta\mu 36^\circ - \log 4, \quad \log\eta\mu\psi = 0,47712 + \\ &+ \bar{1},76922 - 0,60206 = \bar{1},64428. \quad \text{ὥστε} \quad \psi = 26^\circ 9' 26''. \end{aligned}$$

294. α) Κατὰ τὴν προηγουμένην ἄσκησιν εἶναι $\eta\mu\chi = \frac{4}{3} \eta\mu\psi$ καὶ

$$\eta\mu\chi = \frac{3}{2} \eta\mu\psi', \quad \text{ἤτοι} \quad \frac{4}{3} \eta\mu\psi = \frac{3}{2} \eta\mu\psi' \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \frac{\eta\mu\psi}{\eta\mu\psi'} = \frac{9}{8}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta) \quad \frac{\eta\mu 40^\circ}{\eta\mu\psi'} &= \frac{9}{8} \quad \eta \eta\mu\psi' = \frac{8}{9} \eta\mu 40^\circ \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \log\eta\mu\psi' = \log 8 + \log\eta\mu 40^\circ - \\ - \log 9 &= 0,90309 + \bar{1},80807 - 0,95424 = \bar{1},75792 \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \psi = 34^\circ 56' 16''. \end{aligned}$$

295. Ἐχομεν $\frac{\eta\mu 40^\circ}{\eta\mu\psi} = \frac{3}{2}$, ὥστε $\eta\mu\psi = \frac{2\eta\mu 40^\circ}{3}$, $\log\eta\mu\psi = 0,30103 +$
 $+ \bar{1},80807 - 0,47712 = \bar{1},63198$ καὶ $\psi = 25^\circ 22' 27''$. Ἡ διαθλωμένη λοιπὸν ἀκτὶς μετὰ μὲν τῆς προεκτάσεως τῆς ἀκτίνος σχηματίζει γωνίαν $40^\circ - 25^\circ 22' 27'' = 14^\circ 37' 33''$, μετὰ δὲ τῆς καθέτου εἰς τὸ Β σχηματίζει γωνίαν (διαθλάσεως) $25^\circ 22' 27''$. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ γωνία τῶν προεκτάσεων τῶν καθέτων εἰς τὰ σημεῖα Β καὶ Γ εἶναι $360^\circ - (180^\circ + 36^\circ) = 144^\circ$, ἔπεται ὅτι

ή διαθλωμένη άκτις ΒΓ προσπίπτει εις τὸ Γ ὑπὸ γωνίαν $180^\circ - (144^\circ + 25^\circ 22' 27'') = 10^\circ 37' 33''$. Ὡστε ἔχομεν $\frac{\eta\mu 10^\circ 37' 33''}{\eta\mu\psi'} = \frac{2}{3}$, ἥτοι

$$\eta\mu\psi' = \frac{3\eta\mu 10^\circ 37' 33''}{2} \text{ καὶ } \log \eta\mu\psi' = 0,47712 + \bar{1},26575 - 0,30103 = \bar{1},44184$$

καὶ $\psi' = 16^\circ 3' 25''$. Ἡ ἐξερχομένη λοιπὸν άκτις ΓΔ σχηματίζει μετὰ τῆς καθέτου εις τὸ Γ γωνίαν $16^\circ 3' 25''$, ὥστε ἡ προέκτασις τῆς ΓΔ σχηματίζει μετὰ τῆς ΒΓ γωνίαν $16^\circ 3' 25'' - 10^\circ 37' 33'' = 5^\circ 25' 52''$. Ἡ ζητουμένη λοιπὸν γωνία τῆς ἐκτροπῆς ἰσοῦται μὲ τὸ ἄθροισμα $14^\circ 37' 33'' + 5^\circ 25' 52'' = 20^\circ 3' 25''$.

296. Ἐάν ἡ μία γωνία εἶναι χ° , ἡ ἄλλη εἶναι $2\chi^\circ$ καὶ ἡ τρίτη $3\chi^\circ$ ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἶναι $\chi^\circ + 2\chi^\circ + 3\chi^\circ = 180^\circ$ ἢ $6\chi^\circ = 180^\circ$ εὐρίσκομεν, ὅτι αἱ τρεῖς γωνίαι τοῦ τριγώνου εἶναι $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$.

$$\text{Ἐχομεν ἄρα } \frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu 90^\circ} = \frac{\beta}{\eta\mu 60^\circ} = \frac{\gamma}{\eta\mu 30^\circ} \quad \eta \quad \frac{\alpha}{1} = \frac{\beta}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\gamma}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Ἦτοι αἱ πλευραὶ εἶναι ἀνάλογοι τῶν ἀριθμῶν

$$1, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \quad \eta \quad \tau\omega\acute{\nu} \ 2, \sqrt{3}, 1.$$

297. Ἐστω ΑΒΓ τὸ τρίγωνον καὶ $A = 112^\circ 30'$ καὶ $B = 22^\circ 30'$ τότε εἶναι $\Gamma = 45^\circ$. Ἐάν δὲ u εἶναι τὸ ὕψος ΓΔ ἔχομεν

$$u = \beta \eta\mu A = \frac{\gamma \eta\mu B \eta\mu A}{\eta\mu \Gamma} = \frac{\gamma \eta\mu 22^\circ 30' \cdot \eta\mu 112^\circ 30'}{\eta\mu 45^\circ}$$

$$\eta \quad u = \frac{\gamma \eta\mu 22^\circ 30' \cdot \eta\mu 67^\circ 30'}{2 \eta\mu 22^\circ 30' \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 22^\circ 30'} = \frac{\gamma \eta\mu 67^\circ 30'}{2 \sigma\upsilon\nu 22^\circ 30'} \quad \eta \quad u = \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

ἐπειδὴ $\eta\mu 67^\circ 30' = \sigma\upsilon\nu 22^\circ 30'$.

298. Ἐστω τρίγωνον τὸ ΑΒΓ καὶ ΑΔ τὸ ὕψος αὐτοῦ τότε ἔχομεν

$$B\Delta = \gamma \sigma\upsilon\nu B \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \Delta\Gamma = \beta \sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma \quad \text{καὶ} \quad B\Delta + \Delta\Gamma = \gamma \sigma\upsilon\nu B + \beta \sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma$$

$$\eta\tau\omicron\iota \quad \alpha = \gamma \sigma\upsilon\nu B + \beta \sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma.$$

Ἐάν ἡ ΑΔ πῆτῃ ἐκτὸς τοῦ τριγώνου ΑΒΓ ἔχομεν

$$B\Delta = \gamma \sigma\upsilon\nu B \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \Gamma\Delta = \beta \sigma\upsilon\nu (180^\circ - \Gamma) = -\beta \sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma.$$

ἄρα καὶ $B\Delta - \Gamma\Delta = \gamma \sigma\upsilon\nu B - (-\beta \sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma)$, ἥτοι $\alpha = \gamma \sigma\upsilon\nu B + \beta \sigma\upsilon\nu \Gamma$.

Ὅμοίως ἀποδεικνύονται καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι σχέσεις.

$$299. \text{ Εἶναι } E = (A\Delta B) + (A\Delta\Gamma) \cdot \text{ ἄλλὰ } (A\Delta B) = \frac{(B\Delta) \cdot (A\Delta)}{2} \eta\mu \omega$$

$$(\text{ἐπειδὴ } \gamma\omega\nu. A\Delta B + \omega = 180^\circ) \quad \text{καὶ} \quad (A\Delta\Gamma) = \frac{(\Delta\Gamma) \cdot (A\Delta)}{2} \eta\mu \omega'$$

$$\text{ὥστε } E = \frac{(B\Delta)(A\Delta)}{2} \eta\mu\omega + \frac{(\Delta\Gamma)(A\Delta)}{2} \eta\mu\omega = \alpha \frac{(A\Delta)}{2} \eta\mu\omega \quad \eta \quad (A\Delta) = \frac{2E}{\alpha\eta\mu\omega}$$

$$300. \text{ Γνωρίζομεν, ὅτι εἶναι } E = \frac{1}{2} \alpha\beta\eta\mu\Gamma' \quad \text{ἀλλ}' \text{ εἶναι}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} = 2P \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \frac{\beta}{\eta\mu B} = 2P \quad \eta \quad \alpha = 2P\eta\mu A \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \beta = 2P\eta\mu B$$

$$\text{ὥστε ἔχομεν } E = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2P\eta\mu A \cdot 2P\eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu\Gamma' \quad \eta \quad E = 2P^2 \eta\mu A \cdot \eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu\Gamma.$$

$$301. \text{ Γνωρίζομεν, ὅτι εἶναι } E = \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{4P} \quad \eta \quad P = \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{4E} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \rho = \frac{E}{\tau}$$

$$\text{ὥστε εἶναι } 4P \cdot \rho \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{\Gamma}{2} = 4 \cdot \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{4E} \cdot \frac{E}{\tau}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{\tau(\tau-\alpha)}{\beta\gamma}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\tau(\tau-\beta)}{\gamma\alpha}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\tau(\tau-\gamma)}{\alpha\beta}} &= \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\tau} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\tau(\tau-\alpha) \cdot \tau(\tau-\beta) \cdot \tau(\tau-\gamma)}{\alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2}} = \\ &= \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\tau} \cdot \frac{\tau}{\alpha\beta\gamma} \sqrt{\tau(\tau-\alpha)(\tau-\beta)(\tau-\gamma)} = \sqrt{\tau(\tau-\alpha)(\tau-\beta)(\tau-\gamma)} = E. \end{aligned}$$

$$302. \text{ Εἶναι } \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{\beta\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma\alpha} = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha\beta\gamma} + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha\beta\gamma} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{\alpha+\beta+\gamma}{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{2\tau}{\alpha\beta\gamma}$$

$$\text{ἀλλ}' \text{ ἔχομεν } 2\tau = \frac{2E}{\rho} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \alpha\beta\gamma = 4E \cdot P$$

$$\text{ὥστε εἶναι } \frac{2\tau}{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{2E}{\rho} : 4EP \quad \eta \quad \frac{2\tau}{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{1}{2P\rho}$$

$$\text{ἀπεδείχθη λοιπὸν ὅτι εἶναι } \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{\beta\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma\alpha} = \frac{1}{2P\rho}$$

303. Ἐάν O_1 τὸ κέντρον τοῦ παρεγγεγραμμένου κύκλου ἔναντι τῆς γωνίας A , τὸ ἔμβαδὸν τοῦ τετραπλεύρου $ABO_1\Gamma$ ἰσοῦται μὲ τὸ ἄθροισμὸν τῶν ἔμβαδῶν τῶν τριγῶνων $AB\Gamma$, $\Gamma B O_1$, ἢ τῶν τριγῶνων ABO_1 , AGO_1 ,

$$\text{ὥστε εἶναι } E + \frac{1}{2} \rho_1 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rho_1 \gamma + \frac{1}{2} \rho_1 \beta, \quad \eta \text{τοι } E = \rho_1 \left(\frac{\gamma + \beta - \alpha}{2} \right)$$

$$\eta \quad E = \rho_1 \left(\frac{\beta + \gamma + \alpha}{2} - \alpha \right) = \rho_1 (\tau - \alpha) \quad \text{ἀρα } \rho_1 = \frac{E}{\tau - \alpha}$$

$$\text{Ὁμοίως εὐρίσκεται, ὅτι } \rho_2 = \frac{E}{\tau - \beta} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \rho_3 = \frac{E}{\tau - \gamma}$$

$$304. \text{ Εἶναι } \rho_1 \rho_2 = \frac{E}{\tau} \cdot \frac{E}{\tau - \alpha} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \rho_2 \rho_3 = \frac{E}{\tau - \beta} \cdot \frac{E}{\tau - \gamma}$$

$$\text{Ὡστε εἶναι } \frac{\rho_1 \rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_3} = \frac{E^2}{\tau(\tau - \alpha)} \cdot \frac{(\tau - \beta)(\tau - \gamma)}{E^2} = \frac{(\tau - \beta)(\tau - \gamma)}{\tau(\tau - \alpha)} = \varepsilon\varphi^2 \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 305. \text{ Εἶναι } \rho_1 \rho_2 \rho_3 &= \frac{E}{\tau} \cdot \frac{E}{\tau - \alpha} \cdot \frac{E}{\tau - \beta} \cdot \frac{E}{\tau - \gamma} = \frac{E^4}{\tau(\tau - \alpha)(\tau - \beta)(\tau - \gamma)} = \\ &= \frac{E^4}{E^2} = E^2. \end{aligned}$$

Ἐπίλυσις τῶν εὐθυγράμμων τριγώνων ἐν γένει.

306. Ἐχομεν $B + \Gamma = 113^{\circ}5'$ καὶ ἐπομένως εἶναι $A = 180^{\circ} - 113^{\circ}5' = 66^{\circ}55'$,

Εὐρεσις τῆς β

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha \mu B}{\eta \mu A}$$

$$\log \beta = \log \alpha + \log \eta \mu B - \log \eta \mu A$$

$$\log \alpha = 2,16137$$

$$\log \eta \mu B = 1,98426$$

$$\text{ἄθροισμα} = 2,14563$$

$$\log \eta \mu A = 1,96376$$

$$\log \beta = 2,18187$$

$$\text{καὶ } \beta = 152,01$$

Εὐρεσις τῆς γ

$$\gamma = \frac{\alpha \eta \mu \Gamma}{\eta \mu A}$$

$$\log \gamma = \log \alpha + \log \eta \mu \Gamma - \log \eta \mu A$$

$$\log \alpha = 2,16137$$

$$\log \eta \mu \Gamma = 1,79335$$

$$\text{ἄθροισμα} = 1,95472$$

$$\log \eta \mu A = 1,96376$$

$$\log \gamma = 1,99096$$

$$\text{καὶ } \gamma = 97,94 \mu.$$

307. Ἐργαζόμενοι ὁμοίως ὡς εἰς τὴν προηγουμένην ἄσκησιν εὐρίσκομεν

$$A = 180^{\circ} - (76^{\circ} 43' + 85^{\circ} 20') = 17^{\circ} 57' \text{ καὶ}$$

$$\log \beta = \log 475,65 + \log \eta \mu 76^{\circ} 43' - \log \eta \mu 17^{\circ} 57'$$

$$\log \gamma = \log 475,65 + \log \eta \mu 85^{\circ} 20' - \log \eta \mu 17^{\circ} 57' \text{ κτλ.}$$

308. Ἐχομεν κατὰ τὰ γνωστά, εἶναι $\alpha = 12,5$, $B = 18^{\circ}$ καὶ $\Gamma = 98^{\circ} 12'$
 $A = 180^{\circ} - (B + \Gamma)$ ἢ $A = 180^{\circ} - 116^{\circ} 12' = 63^{\circ} 48'$.

Εὐρεσις τῆς β

$$\log \beta = \log \alpha + \log \eta \mu B - \log \eta \mu A$$

$$\log 12,5 = 1,09691$$

$$\log \eta \mu 18^{\circ} = 1,48998$$

$$\text{ἄθροισμα} = 0,58689$$

$$\log \eta \mu 63^{\circ} 48' = 1,95292$$

$$\log \beta = 0,63397$$

$$\text{καὶ } \beta = 4,305$$

Εὐρεσις τῆς γ

$$\log \gamma = \log \alpha + \log \eta \mu \Gamma - \log \eta \mu A$$

$$\log 12,5 = 1,09691$$

$$\log \eta \mu 98^{\circ} 12' \text{ ἢ}$$

$$\log \eta \mu 81^{\circ} 48' = 1,99554$$

$$\text{ἄθροισμα} = 1,09245$$

$$\log \eta \mu 63^{\circ} 48' = 1,95292$$

$$\log \gamma = 1,13953$$

$$\gamma = 13,789$$

309. Ἐὰν $\alpha = 892 \mu.$, $\beta = 104 \mu.$ καὶ $\Gamma = 45^{\circ}$ ἔχομεν $\alpha + \beta = 996 \mu.$, $\alpha - \beta = 788 \mu.$
 καὶ $\Gamma = 22^{\circ} 30'$. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ εφ $\frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{\alpha-\beta}{\alpha+\beta} \cdot \alpha \varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2}$ καὶ

$$\log \epsilon \varphi \frac{A-B}{2} = \log (\alpha - \beta) + \log \sigma \varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2} - \log (\alpha + \beta) \text{ εὐρίσκομεν}$$

$$\log \epsilon \varphi \frac{A-B}{2} = \log 788 + \log \sigma \varphi 22^{\circ} 30' - \log 996 = 2,89653 + 0,38278 - 2,99829 =$$

$$= 0,28105 \text{ ὅθεν } \frac{A-B}{2} = 62^{\circ} 21' 58''$$

ἐπειδὴ δὲ $\frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{180^\circ - \Gamma}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{\Gamma}{2} = 67^\circ 30'$ εὐρίσκομεν

$$\frac{A-B}{2} + \frac{A+B}{2} = A = 129^\circ 51' 58'' \text{ καὶ } \frac{A+B}{2} - \frac{A-B}{2} = B = 5^\circ 8' 2''$$

Διὰ τὴν γ ἔχομεν, $\gamma = \alpha \frac{\eta\mu\Gamma}{\eta\mu A}$ καὶ

$$\begin{aligned} \log\gamma &= \log\alpha + \log\eta\mu\Gamma - \log\eta\mu A = \log\alpha + \log\eta\mu\Gamma - \log\eta\mu(180^\circ - A) = \\ &= 2,95036 + 1,84949 - 1,88510 = 2,91475 \text{ καὶ } \gamma = 821,77 \end{aligned}$$

310. Ἐστω $A = 120^\circ$ καὶ ὅτι $\beta = 2\gamma$. ἔχομεν τότε $\epsilon\varphi \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \frac{\beta-\gamma}{\beta+\gamma}$.

σφ $\frac{A}{2}$ ἢ $\epsilon\varphi \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \frac{2\gamma-\gamma}{2\gamma+\gamma}$. σφ $60^\circ = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ἢ $\epsilon\varphi \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}$ καὶ

$\log\epsilon\varphi \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \log\sqrt{3} - \log 9$. $\log\sqrt{3} = 0,23856$, $\log 9 = 0,95424$ καὶ

$$\log\epsilon\varphi \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = 1,28432 \text{ καὶ } \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = 10^\circ 53' 36''$$

ἐπειδὴ δὲ $\frac{B+\Gamma}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2} = 30^\circ$, ἔπεται $B = 40^\circ 53' 36''$ καὶ $\Gamma = 19^\circ 6' 24''$.

311. Ἐχομεν $\epsilon\varphi \frac{1}{2}(A-B) = \frac{\alpha-\beta}{\alpha+\beta} \cdot \sigma\varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2}$. ὅθεν $\log\epsilon\varphi \frac{1}{2}(A-B) =$
 $= \log(242,5 - 143,3) + \log\sigma\varphi \frac{54^\circ 36'}{2} - \log(242,5 + 143,3)$ ἢ $\log\epsilon\varphi \frac{1}{2}(A-B) =$
 $= \log 99,2 + \log\sigma\varphi 27^\circ 18' - \log 385,8$ ἢ $\log\epsilon\varphi \frac{1}{2}(A-B) = 1,99651 + 0,28723 -$
 $- 2,58636 = 1,69738$. ἄρα $\frac{A-B}{2} = 26^\circ 28' 52'',1$ ἀλλὰ γνωρίζομεν ὅτι

$$\frac{A+B}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{\Gamma}{2} \text{ ἢ } \frac{A+B}{2} = 62^\circ 42' \text{ ὅθεν ἔχομεν}$$

$$\frac{A+B}{2} + \frac{A-B}{2} = A = 89^\circ 10' 52'' \text{ καὶ } \frac{A+B}{2} - \frac{A-B}{2} = B = 36^\circ 13' 8''.$$

Κατόπιν ἐκ τοῦ τύπου $\gamma = \frac{\alpha\eta\mu\Gamma}{\eta\mu A}$ εὐρίσκομεν $\log\gamma = \log 242,5 +$
 $+ \log\eta\mu 54^\circ 36' - \log\eta\mu 89^\circ 10' 53''$ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ $\log\gamma$ εὐρίσκομεν τὴν γ .

312. Κατὰ τὴν προηγουμένην ἀσκήσιν ἔχομεν $\log\epsilon\varphi \frac{1}{2}(B-\Gamma) =$
 $= \log(130 - 63) + \log\sigma\varphi 21^\circ 7' 45'' - \log(130 + 63)$ εὐρίσκοντες δὲ ἐκ τῶν ἀνω-
 τέρω τὴν $\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}$ καὶ γνωρίζοντες ὅτι $\frac{B+\Gamma}{2} = 90^\circ - 21^\circ 7' 45''$ καὶ ἐργασό-

μενοι ὁμοίως ὡς ἄνω, λαμβάνομεν τὰς γωνίας Β καὶ Γ' κατόπιν εὐρίσκομεν καὶ τὴν πλευρὰν α.

313. Ἐπειδὴ $B < 90^\circ$ καὶ $\alpha > \beta$ τὸ πρόβλημα ἔχει δύο λύσεις.

Ἐκ τοῦ τύπου δὲ $\eta\mu A = \frac{\alpha\eta\mu B}{\beta}$ εὐρίσκομεν $\log\eta\mu A = \log 5374,5 +$

$+ \log\eta\mu 15^\circ 11' - \log 1586$ ἢ $\log\eta\mu A = 3,73034 + \bar{1},41815 - 3,20030 = \bar{1},94819$
 ὅθεν $A = 62^\circ 34'$ καὶ $A = 117^\circ 26'$. ὅθεν καὶ $\Gamma = 180^\circ - (62^\circ 34' + 15^\circ 11') = 102^\circ 15'$
 καὶ $\Gamma = 180^\circ - (117^\circ 26' + 15^\circ 11') = 47^\circ 23'$.

314. Ἐνταῦθα ἔχομεν μίαν μόνην λύσιν, ἐπειδὴ $\alpha > \beta$.

Εὔρεσις τῆς γωνίας Β

$$\eta\mu B = \frac{\beta\eta\mu A}{\alpha} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \log\eta\mu B = \log\beta + \log\eta\mu A - \log\alpha$$

$$\log 894,3 = 2,95148$$

$$\log\eta\mu 118^\circ 42' \quad \eta$$

$$\log\eta\mu 61^\circ 18' = \bar{1},94307$$

$$\text{ἄθροισμα} = 2,89455$$

$$\log 1542,7 = 3,18828$$

$$\log\eta\mu B = \bar{1},70627 \quad \text{καὶ} \quad B = 30^\circ 33' 34''$$

$$\text{ὥστε} \quad A + B = 118^\circ 42' + 30^\circ 33' 44'' = 149^\circ 15' 44'' \quad \text{καὶ}$$

$$\text{ἐπομένως} \quad \Gamma = 90^\circ 44' 16''.$$

Εὔρεσις τῆς πλευρᾶς γ

$$\gamma = \frac{\alpha\eta\mu\Gamma}{\eta\mu A} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \log\gamma = \log\alpha + \log\eta\mu\Gamma - \log\eta\mu A = 3,18828 + \bar{1},70852 - \bar{1},94307 =$$

$$= 2,95373 \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \gamma = 898,94.$$

315. Ἐνταῦθα παρατηροῦμεν, ὅτι εἶναι $\alpha < \beta$ καὶ $A < 90^\circ$ ὥστε τὸ πρόβλημα ἐπιδέχεται δύο λύσεις.

Εὔρεσις τῆς γωνίας Β

$$\eta\mu B = \frac{\beta\eta\mu A}{\alpha} \quad \text{καὶ} \quad \log\eta\mu B = \log\beta + \log\eta\mu A - \log\alpha = 1,39794 + \bar{1},73901 -$$

$$- 1,20412 = \bar{1},93283 \quad \text{καὶ} \quad B = 58^\circ 56' 53'' \quad \eta \quad 180^\circ - 58^\circ 56' 53'' = 121^\circ 3' 7''.$$

Εὔρεσις τῆς γωνίας Γ

1η Λύσις

$$B = 58^\circ 56' 53''$$

$$A = 33^\circ 15'$$

$$A + B = 92^\circ 11' 53''$$

$$\text{ὅθεν} \quad \Gamma = 87^\circ 48' 7''$$

2α Λύσις

$$B = 121^\circ 3' 7''$$

$$A = 30^\circ 15'$$

$$A + B = 154^\circ 18' 7''$$

$$\text{ὅθεν} \quad \Gamma = 25^\circ 41' 53''$$

316. Το πρόβλημα τούτο είναι αδύνατον, διότι $\eta\mu B = \frac{78 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{45} = \frac{52}{45}$.

317. Ἡ ζητούμενη μικροτέρα γωνία είναι ἡ κειμένη ἀπέναντι τῆς μικροτέρας πλευρᾶς. Ἐάν ἐπομένως θέσωμεν $\alpha=56$, $\beta=65$, $\gamma=33$, ζητεῖται ἡ γωνία Γ . ἔχομεν ἄρα $\epsilon\varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\alpha)(\tau-\beta)}{\tau(\tau-\gamma)}}$. ἔπειδὴ δὲ εἶναι $\tau=77$,

$$\tau-\alpha=21, \tau-\beta=12 \text{ καὶ } \tau-\gamma=44, \text{ ἔχομεν } \epsilon\varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{21 \cdot 12}{77 \cdot 44}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot 3}{11 \cdot 11}} = \frac{3}{11}$$

καὶ $\log \epsilon\varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \log 3 - \log 11 = 0,47712 - 1,04139$ ἢ $\log \epsilon\varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \overline{1,43573}$ καὶ $\frac{\Gamma}{2} = 15^\circ 15' 18''$ ὅθεν $\Gamma = 30^\circ 30' 36''$.

318. Εἶναι, ἐάν $\alpha=15$, $\beta=12$, $\gamma=20$, $\tau=23,5$, $\tau-\alpha=8,5$, $\tau-\beta=11,5$, $\tau-\gamma=3,5$ καὶ $\log \tau = 1,37107$, $\log(\tau-\beta) = 1,06070$, $\log(\tau-\alpha) = 0,92942$, $\log(\tau-\gamma) = 0,54407$ ὥστε διὰ τὴν εὕρεσιν τῆς γωνίας A λαμβάνομεν

$$\epsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\beta)(\tau-\gamma)}{\tau(\tau-\alpha)}} \text{ καὶ}$$

$$\log \epsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \frac{[\log(\tau-\beta) + \log(\tau-\gamma)] - [\log \tau + \log(\tau-\alpha)]}{2} \quad \eta$$

$$\log \epsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(1,06070 + 0,54407) - (1,37107 + 0,92942)}{2} \quad \eta$$

$\log \epsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \overline{1,65214}$ ὅθεν $\frac{A}{2} = 24^\circ 10' 30''$ καὶ $A = 48^\circ 21'$. Ὁμοίως εὐ-

ρίσκομεν $\log \epsilon\varphi \frac{B}{2} = \overline{1,52086}$ ὅθεν $\frac{B}{2} = 18^\circ 21' 18''$ καὶ $B = 36^\circ 42' 36''$

ὡς καὶ $\log \epsilon\varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = 0,03749$ ὅθεν $\frac{\Gamma}{2} = 47^\circ 28' 12''$ καὶ $\Gamma = 94^\circ 56' 24''$. Διὰ

τὰς ἀκτίνας ρ καὶ P τοῦ ἔγγεγραμμένου καὶ περιγεγραμμένου κύκλου ἔχομεν

$\rho = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\alpha)(\tau-\beta)(\tau-\gamma)}{\tau}}$ καὶ $P = \frac{\alpha}{2\eta\mu A}$. Διὰ δὲ τῶν λογαρίθμων εὐρίσκομεν τὰ ρ καὶ P .

319. Ἡ μεγαλύτερα γωνία κείται ἔναντι τῆς πλευρᾶς $\sqrt{217}$. ἔχομεν λοιπὸν $217 = 8^2 + 9^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot \cos \chi$ ἢ $\cos \chi = \frac{8^2 + 9^2 - 217}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} = -\frac{1}{2}$, ἀλλὰ $\cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$, ὥστε ἡ ζητούμενη γωνία εἶναι 120° .

320. Είναι $\tau=1,762$, $\tau-\alpha=0,039$, $\tau-\beta=0,777$, $\tau-\gamma=0,946$ και
 $\log\tau=0,24601$, $\log(\tau-\alpha)=\overline{2},59106$, $\log(\tau-\beta)=\overline{1},89042$, $\log(\tau-\gamma)=\overline{1},97589$.

*Ηδη έκ του τύπου $\varepsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\beta) \cdot (\tau-\gamma)}{\tau \cdot (\tau-\alpha)}}$ εύρισκομεν

$$\log \varepsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} [\log(\tau-\beta) + \log(\tau-\gamma) - \log\tau - \log(\tau-\alpha)] \quad \eta$$

$$\log \varepsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} [\overline{1},89042 + \overline{1},97589 - (0,24601 + \overline{2},59106)] \quad \eta$$

$$\log \varepsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\overline{1},86631 - \overline{2},83707) = 0,51462 \cdot \delta\theta\text{εν}$$

$$\frac{A}{2} = 72^\circ 59' 55'' \quad \text{και} \quad A = 145^\circ 59' 50''.$$

*Ομοίως εύρισκομεν έκ του τύπου $\varepsilon\varphi \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\alpha) \cdot (\tau-\gamma)}{\tau \cdot (\tau-\beta)}}$ και διά

των λογαρίθμων, ότι $\log \varepsilon\varphi \frac{B}{2} = \overline{1},21526$ και $\frac{B}{2} = 9^\circ 19' 20''$ και $B = 18^\circ 38' 41''$. Ομοίως δὲ εύρισκομεν ὅτι

$$\log \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\Gamma}{2} = \overline{1},12979 \quad \text{και} \quad \frac{\Gamma}{2} = 7^\circ 40' 44'' \quad \text{και} \quad \Gamma = 15^\circ 21' 29''.$$

321. *Ἐστω, ὅτι αἱ γωνίαι τοῦ τριγώνου τούτου εἶναι $9\chi^\circ$, $13\chi^\circ$, $14\chi^\circ$. ἔχομεν δὲ τότε $9\chi^\circ + 13\chi^\circ + 14\chi^\circ = 180^\circ$ ἢ $36\chi^\circ = 180^\circ$ και $\chi^\circ = 5^\circ$. ὥστε αἱ γωνίαι τοῦ τριγώνου εἶναι 45° , 65° , 70° . ἔὰν δὲ ἡ α εἶναι ἢ ἔναντι τῆς γωνίας 70° , τότε ἔχομεν

$$\beta = \frac{150\eta\mu 65^\circ}{\eta\mu 70^\circ} \quad \text{και} \quad \gamma = \frac{150\eta\mu 45^\circ}{\eta\mu 70^\circ}$$

$$\text{και} \quad \log\beta = \log 150 + \log \eta\mu 65^\circ - \log \eta\mu 70^\circ = \\ = 2,17609 + \overline{1},95728 - \overline{1},97299 = 2,16038 \quad \text{και} \quad \beta = 144,67$$

*Ομοίως ἔχομεν $\log\gamma = \log 150 + \log \eta\mu 45^\circ - \log \eta\mu 70^\circ = \\ = 2,17609 + \overline{1},84949 - \overline{1},97299 = 2,05259$ και $\gamma = 113,87$.

322. Είναι $\tau=984$, $\tau-\alpha=697$, $\tau-\beta=168$ και $\tau-\gamma=119$

$$\text{και} \quad E = \sqrt{984 \cdot 697 \cdot 168 \cdot 119} = \sqrt{41.24.17.41.7.24.7.17} = \\ = \sqrt{41^2 \cdot 24^2 \cdot 17^2 \cdot 7^2} = 41.24.17.7.$$

323. Είναι $E = \frac{840.895}{2} \cdot \eta\mu 87^\circ$ ἢ $E = 420.895 \cdot \eta\mu 87^\circ$

$$\text{και} \quad \log E = \log 420 + \log 895 + \log \eta\mu 87^\circ = \\ = 2,62325 + 2,95182 + \overline{1},99940 = 5,57447 \quad \text{και} \quad E = 375381,73 \text{ τ.μ.}$$

324. Έχομεν $q = \frac{E}{r}$, όπου ένταυθα είναι

$$E=15489 \text{ και } r = \frac{18455}{2} = 9227,5$$

$$\text{ήτοι έχομεν } q = \frac{15489}{9227,5} \text{ και } \log q = \log 15489 - \log 9227,5 =$$

$$= 4,19002 - 3,95509 = 0,22493 \text{ και } q = 1,678$$

325. Έστω τὸ τρίγωνον ΑΒΓ εἰς δὲ εἶναι $a=20 \mu.$, $A=126^\circ 52'$ καὶ $a+\beta+\gamma=42'$ τότε εἶναι $\beta+\gamma=22'$ ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἶναι

$$\frac{a}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta}{\eta\mu B} = \frac{\gamma}{\eta\mu \Gamma} \text{ θὰ εἶναι καὶ } \frac{a}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta+\gamma}{\eta\mu B + \eta\mu \Gamma}$$

$$\text{ἢ } \frac{a}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2\eta\mu \frac{B+\Gamma}{2} \cdot \text{συν } \frac{B-\Gamma}{2}}$$

$$\text{ἢ } \frac{20}{\eta\mu 126^\circ 52'} = \frac{22}{2\eta\mu 26^\circ 34' \cdot \text{συν } \frac{B-\Gamma}{2}}$$

$$\text{ὅθεν } \text{συν } \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} = \frac{11\eta\mu 126^\circ 52'}{20\eta\mu 26^\circ 34'} = \frac{11\eta\mu 53^\circ 8'}{20\eta\mu 26^\circ 34'} =$$

$$= \frac{11,2\eta\mu 26^\circ 34' \cdot \text{συν } 26^\circ 34'}{20\eta\mu 26^\circ 34'} = 1,1 \text{συν } 26^\circ 34'$$

ἐξ αὐτοῦ εὐρίσκομεν τὴν $\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}$, ἔχοντες δὲ ὑπ' ὄψιν ὅτι $\frac{B+\Gamma}{2} = 26^\circ 34'$ εὐ-

ρίσκομεν τὰς γωνίας Β καὶ Γ καὶ κατόπιν τὰς πλευρὰς β καὶ γ.

326. Ἐὰν $A=35^\circ 17' 15''$, καὶ $B=62^\circ 43' 30''$ ἔχομεν

$$\Gamma = 180^\circ - (A+B) = 81^\circ 59' 15'', \alpha = \frac{120\eta\mu 17^\circ 38' 37,5''}{\text{συν } 31^\circ 21' 45'' \cdot \text{συν } 40^\circ 59' 37,5''},$$

$$\beta = \frac{120\eta\mu 31^\circ 21' 45''}{\text{συν } 40^\circ 59' 37,5'' \cdot \text{συν } 17^\circ 38' 37,5''}, \quad \gamma = \frac{120\eta\mu 40^\circ 59' 37,5''}{\text{συν } 17^\circ 38' 37,5'' \cdot \text{συν } 31^\circ 21' 45''}$$

$$E = r^2 \epsilon\phi \frac{A}{2} \cdot \epsilon\phi \frac{B}{2} \cdot \epsilon\phi \frac{\Gamma}{2}.$$

327. Γνωρίζομεν, ὅτι εἶναι $E = \frac{1}{2} \beta\gamma\eta\mu A$. ἄρα εἶναι $\gamma = \frac{2E}{\beta\eta\mu A}$.

Εὐρεθείσης τῆς γ, εὐρίσκονται κατὰ τὰ γνωστά, τὰ λοιπὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ τριγώνου.

328. Δίδονται $A=60^\circ$, $E=10\sqrt{3}$ καὶ $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 20$. Ἄλλ' εἶναι

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \beta\gamma\eta\mu A, \text{ ἦτοι } 10\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} \beta\gamma \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ ἢ } \beta\gamma = 40 \text{ ἐξ ἄλλου δὲ γνωρίζομεν ὅτι}$$

$a^2 = \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - 2\beta\gamma \cos A$ ή $a^2 = \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \beta\gamma$ ή
 $a^2 = (\beta + \gamma)^2 - 3\beta\gamma$ επειδή δε $\beta + \gamma = 20 - a$, και $\beta\gamma = 40$
 έχουμε $a^2 = (20 - a)^2 - 120$ ή $a = 7$. ώστε είναι $\beta + \gamma = 13$.
 επειδή δε είναι και $\beta\gamma = 40$, εύρισκομεν $\beta = 8$ και $\gamma = 5$.

329. Δίδεται $a = \frac{2}{3} \beta$ και $\gamma = \frac{5}{6} \beta$ ήδη την γωνίαν A εύρισκομεν εκ του τύπου συν A =
$$\frac{\beta^2 + \gamma^2 - a^2}{2\beta\gamma} = \frac{\beta^2 + \frac{25}{36}\beta^2 - \frac{4}{9}\beta^2}{2 \cdot \beta \cdot \frac{5}{6}\beta} = \frac{3}{4}$$

και $\log \sin A = \log 3 - \log 4 = 0,47712 - 0,60206$ ή
 $\log \sin A = \bar{1},87506$. ὅθεν $A = 41^\circ 24' 35''$

Ὁμοίως : συν B =
$$\frac{\frac{4}{9}\beta^2 + \frac{25}{36}\beta^2 - \beta^2}{2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}\beta \cdot \frac{5}{6}\beta^2} = \frac{1}{8}$$
 και

$\log \sin B = -\log 8 = \bar{1},09691$. ὅθεν $B = 82^\circ 49' 9''$

Ὁμοίως : συν Γ =
$$\frac{\frac{4}{9}\beta^2 + \beta^2 - \frac{25}{36}\beta^2}{2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}\beta \cdot \beta^2} = \frac{9}{16}$$
 και

$\log \sin \Gamma = \log 9 - \log 16 = 0,95424 - 1,20412$ ή
 $\log \sin \Gamma = \bar{1},75012$. ὅθεν $\Gamma = 55^\circ 46' 16''$.

330. Ἐστω τὸ τετράπλευρον ABΓΔ, οὗ αἱ πλευραὶ AB=α, ΒΓ=β, ΓΔ=γ, ΔΑ=δ καὶ ἡ γωνία Δ εἶναι γνωσταί. Ἐὰν φέρωμεν τὴν διαγώνιον ΑΓ, τὸ τρίγωνον ΑΔΓ λύεται, διότι γνωρίζομεν δύο πλευράς τὰς γ, δ καὶ τὴν ὑπ' αὐτῶν περιεχομένην γωνίαν Δ· ἐκ τῆς λύσεως δὲ τούτου εύρισκομεν τὴν ΑΓ καὶ τὰς γωνίας ΔΑΓ καὶ ΔΓΑ· ἀλλὰ τώρα τοῦ τριγώνου ΑΒΓ γνωρίζομεν καὶ τὰς τρεῖς πλευράς· ἐπομένως εύρισκομεν τὰς γωνίας τοῦ Β, ΒΑΓ, ΒΓΑ. Τὸ ἔμβαδὸν Ε τοῦ τετραπλεύρου τούτου εἶναι ἄθροισμα τῶν ἔμβαδῶν τῶν

τριγώνων ΑΒΓ καὶ ΑΔΓ, ἤτοι εἶναι $E = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \eta \mu B + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \eta \mu \Gamma$.

331. Ἐχομεν $\frac{\alpha}{\eta \mu A} = 2P$ ή $\alpha = 2P \eta \mu A = 87,50 \eta \mu 53^\circ 30'$ οὕτως εύρίσκομεν τὴν α. Ὁμοίως εύρισκομεν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πλευράς.

332. Εἶναι $\frac{\alpha}{\eta \mu A} = \frac{\beta}{\eta \mu B} = \frac{\gamma}{\eta \mu \Gamma} = \frac{\beta + \gamma}{\eta \mu B + \eta \mu \Gamma} = 2P$. Ὅστε $\alpha = 2P \eta \mu A = 164 \eta \mu 52^\circ 12'$ ἔξ αὐτῆς εύρισκομεν τὴν α' εἶναι ἐπομένως $\beta + \gamma = 286 - \alpha$.

Ἀλλὰ $\frac{\beta + \gamma}{\eta \mu B + \eta \mu \Gamma} = 2P$ ἤτοι $\frac{\beta + \gamma}{2 \eta \mu \frac{B + \Gamma}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B - \Gamma}{2}} = 2P$, ὅπου ἄγνω-

στον είναι τὸ συν $\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}$. εὐρίσκομεν λοιπὸν τὴν $\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}$ καὶ μετὰ τῆς $\frac{B+\Gamma}{2}$ εὐρίσκομεν τὰς γωνίας B καὶ Γ καὶ κατόπιν τὰς πλευρὰς β καὶ γ.

333. Δίδεται $P=10,15$ $a=15,23$ καὶ $B=47^\circ$. ἐκ τῆς $\frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} = 2P$ λαμβάνομεν $\eta\mu A = \frac{\alpha}{2P} = \frac{15,23}{20,30}$. εὐρίσκομεν λοιπὸν τὴν A· κατόπιν ἐκ τῆς $\frac{\beta}{\eta\mu B} = 2P$ ἢ τῆς $\beta = 20,30\eta\mu 47^\circ$ εὐρίσκομεν τὴν β· ἐκ τῆς $\frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu \Gamma} = 2P$ εὐρίσκομεν τὴν γ [$\Gamma = 180^\circ - (A+B)$].

334. Ἐστω τὸ εἰς κύκλον ἐγγεγραμμένον τετράπλευρον οὗ αἱ πλευραὶ $AB=a$, $B\Gamma=\beta$, $\Gamma\Delta=\gamma$, $\Delta A=\delta$ εἶναι γνωσταὶ καὶ οὗ φέρομεν τὴν διαγώνιον $A\Gamma'$ ἔχομεν δὲ τότε $A\Gamma'^2 = \gamma^2 + \delta^2 - 2\gamma\delta\sigma\upsilon\nu\Delta$ καὶ $A\Gamma'^2 = a^2 + \beta^2 - 2a\beta\sigma\upsilon\nu B$ ὥστε εἶναι $a^2 + \beta^2 - 2a\beta\sigma\upsilon\nu B = \gamma^2 + \delta^2 - 2\gamma\delta\sigma\upsilon\nu\Delta$. Ἐπειδὴ ὅμως εἶναι $B+\Delta=180^\circ$ ἔχομεν $\sigma\upsilon\nu\Delta = -\sigma\upsilon\nu B$ καὶ ἡ ἀνωτέρω σχέσις γράφεται

$$a^2 + \beta^2 - 2a\beta\sigma\upsilon\nu B = \gamma^2 + \delta^2 + 2\gamma\delta\sigma\upsilon\nu B \quad \text{ἐξ ἧς εὐρίσκομεν } \sigma\upsilon\nu B = \frac{a^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2 - \delta^2}{2(a\beta + \gamma\delta)}$$

$$\text{ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ εἶναι } \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sigma\upsilon\nu B}{2}} \quad \text{ἔχομεν}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B}{2} &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2 - \delta^2}{2(a\beta + \gamma\delta)}} = \sqrt{\frac{2a\beta + 2\gamma\delta + a^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2 - \delta^2}{4(a\beta + \gamma\delta)}} = \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - (\gamma - \delta)^2}{4(\alpha\beta + \gamma\delta)}} = \sqrt{\frac{(\alpha + \beta + \gamma - \delta)(\alpha + \beta - \gamma + \delta)}{4(\alpha\beta + \gamma\delta)}} \end{aligned}$$

Ἐπίσης ἔχομεν

$$\begin{aligned} \eta\mu \frac{B}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sigma\upsilon\nu B}{2}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2 + \beta^2 - \gamma^2 - \delta^2}{2(a\beta + \gamma\delta)}} = \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2a\beta + 2\gamma\delta - a^2 - \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2}{4(\alpha\beta + \gamma\delta)}} = \sqrt{\frac{(\gamma + \delta)^2 - (\alpha - \beta)^2}{4(\alpha\beta + \gamma\delta)}} = \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(\gamma + \delta + \alpha - \beta)(\gamma + \delta - \alpha + \beta)}{4(\alpha\beta + \gamma\delta)}} \end{aligned}$$

Ἐάν ἤδη θέσωμεν $\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta = 2\tau$ ἔχομεν

$$\beta + \gamma + \delta - \alpha = 2(\tau - \alpha), \quad \alpha + \gamma + \delta - \beta = 2(\tau - \beta)$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \delta - \gamma = 2(\tau - \gamma), \quad \alpha + \beta + \gamma - \delta = 2(\tau - \delta)$$

οἱ δὲ προηγουμένως εὐρεθέντες τύποι γράφονται

$$\text{συν } \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\gamma)(\tau-\delta)}{\alpha\beta+\gamma\delta}}, \quad \eta\mu \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\alpha)(\tau-\beta)}{\alpha\beta+\gamma\delta}}.$$

$$\text{ὥστε: } \epsilon\varphi \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\alpha)(\tau-\beta)}{(\tau-\gamma)(\tau-\delta)}} \cdot \text{δμοίως δὲ εὐρίσκομεν}$$

$$\text{ὅτι } \epsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(\tau-\alpha)(\tau-\delta)}{(\tau-\beta)(\tau-\gamma)}}.$$

Αἱ ἄλλαι γωνίαι Γ, Δ εὐρίσκονται ἤδη εὐκόλως, διότι εἶναι παραπληρώματα τῶν ἀπέναντι γωνιῶν A καὶ B · εἶναι δηλ. $\Gamma=180^\circ-A$ καὶ $\Delta=180^\circ-B$.

Τὸ ἔμβαδὸν E τοῦ δοθέντος τετραπλεύρου εἶναι ἄθροισμα τῶν ἔμβαδῶν τῶν τριγῶνων $AB\Gamma$ καὶ $A\Delta\Gamma$, ἥτοι εἶναι $E = \frac{1}{2} \alpha\beta\eta\mu B + \frac{1}{2} \gamma\delta\eta\mu\Delta$ ἢ

$$E = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha\beta+\gamma\delta)\eta\mu B \quad \eta, \quad \text{ἐπειδὴ εἶναι } \eta\mu B = 2\eta\mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \text{συν } \frac{B}{2},$$

$$E = (\alpha\beta+\gamma\delta)\eta\mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \text{συν } \frac{B}{2} \cdot \text{ἐὰν δὲ ἀντικαταστήσωμεν τὰ } \eta\mu \frac{B}{2} \text{ καὶ } \text{συν } \frac{B}{2}$$

διὰ τῶν ἀνωτέρω εὐρεθεισῶν τιμῶν ἔχομεν

$$E = (\alpha\beta+\gamma\delta) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{(\tau-\alpha) \cdot (\tau-\beta)}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta+\gamma\delta}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{(\tau-\gamma) \cdot (\tau-\delta)}}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta+\gamma\delta}} \quad \eta$$

$$E = \sqrt{(\tau-\alpha) \cdot (\tau-\beta) \cdot (\tau-\gamma) \cdot (\tau-\delta)}$$

335. Ἐὰν $\alpha=3$ μ., $\beta=5$ μ., $\gamma=7$ μ. καὶ $\delta=12$ μ., ἔχομεν $\tau=13,5$ μ., $\tau-\alpha=10,5$ μ., $\tau-\beta=8,5$ μ., $\tau-\gamma=6,5$ μ. καὶ $\tau-\delta=1,5$ μ. Ὡστε εἶναι

$$E = \sqrt{10,5 \cdot 8,5 \cdot 6,5 \cdot 1,5} = 0,75\sqrt{7 \cdot 17 \cdot 13}.$$

336. Ἐὰν AB εἶναι ἡ πλευρὰ τοῦ κανονικοῦ δεκαγώνου, O τὸ κέντρον αὐτοῦ καὶ OG τὸ ἀπόστημα, ἡ γωνία ΓOA εἶναι 18° , εἶναι δὲ $(OG) = (AG)\sigma\varphi 18^\circ = \sigma\varphi 18^\circ$, τὸ ἔμβαδὸν ἄρα τοῦ τριγῶνου ABO εἶναι $\frac{1}{2}(AB) \cdot (OG) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sigma\varphi 18^\circ = \sigma\varphi 18^\circ$ καὶ τοῦ δεκαγώνου εἶναι $10\sigma\varphi 18^\circ$.

337. Ἐὰν AD εἶναι τὸ ὕψος u , ἔχομεν $u = \gamma\eta\mu B$ · ἀλλ' εἶναι

$$\gamma = \frac{\alpha\eta\mu\Gamma}{\eta\mu A}, \quad \text{ὥστε καὶ } u = \frac{\alpha\eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu\Gamma}{\eta\mu A}.$$

338. Ἐὰν δ εἶναι διχοτόμος τῆς γωνίας A , ἔχομεν $(\Delta\Delta B) + (\Delta\Delta\Gamma) = (AB\Gamma)$ ἢ $\frac{1}{2}\gamma\delta\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\beta\delta\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\beta\gamma\eta\mu A$, ἥτοι

$$\delta = \frac{\beta\gamma}{\beta+\gamma} \cdot \frac{\eta\mu A}{\eta\mu \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{\beta\gamma}{\beta+\gamma} \cdot \frac{2\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{A}{2}}{\eta\mu \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{2\beta\gamma}{\beta+\gamma} \cdot \text{συν} \frac{A}{2}$$

άλλ' είναι $\beta = \frac{\alpha\eta\mu B}{\eta\mu A}$ και $\gamma = \frac{\alpha\eta\mu\Gamma}{\eta\mu A}$. ὅθεν $\beta\gamma = \frac{\alpha^2\eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu\Gamma}{\eta\mu^2 A}$

και $\beta+\gamma = \frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} (\eta\mu B + \eta\mu\Gamma)$ και $\frac{\beta\gamma}{\beta+\gamma} = \frac{\alpha\eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu\Gamma}{\eta\mu A (\eta\mu B + \eta\mu\Gamma)}$

ὥστε ἡ προηγουμένως εὐρεθεῖσα σχέσις $\delta = \frac{\beta\gamma}{\beta+\gamma} \cdot \frac{\eta\mu A}{\eta\mu \frac{A}{2}}$

$$\text{γίνεται } \delta = \frac{\alpha\eta\mu B \cdot \eta\mu\Gamma}{\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} (\eta\mu B + \eta\mu\Gamma)}$$

339. Ἐάν ΑΔ εἶναι ἡ διάμεσος μ, ἐκ τοῦ τριγώνου ΑΔΓ εὐρίσκομεν

$$(ΑΔ)^2 = (ΑΓ)^2 + (ΑΔ)^2 - 2(ΑΓ)(ΓΔ)\text{συν}Γ$$

ἤτοι $\mu^2 = \beta^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{4} - \alpha\beta\text{συν}Γ$. ἀλλὰ $\text{συν}Γ = \frac{\beta^2 + \alpha^2 - \gamma^2}{2\alpha\beta}$.

ὅθεν ἔχομεν $\mu^2 = \beta^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{4} - \frac{\beta^2 + \alpha^2 - \gamma^2}{2} = \frac{2\beta^2}{4} + \frac{2\gamma^2}{4} - \frac{\alpha^2}{4}$

ἢ $\mu^2 = \frac{1}{4}(2\beta^2 + 2\gamma^2 - \alpha^2)$, ἄρα $\mu = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2\beta^2 + 2\gamma^2 - \alpha^2}$.

ἀλλὰ πάλιν $\beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \alpha^2 = 2\beta\gamma\text{συν}Α$. ὥστε ἡ ἀνωτέρω εὐρεθεῖσα τιμὴ τοῦ μ γράφεται

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \alpha^2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\beta^2 + \gamma^2 + 2\beta\gamma\text{συν}Α}$$

340. Ἐάν ΑΔ ἡ κάθετος ἐπὶ τὴν ΒΓ, εἶναι $\alpha = (ΒΔ) + (ΔΓ)$ ἢ

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

ἤτοι $\alpha = \rho \cdot \frac{\eta\mu \left(\frac{B+\Gamma}{2} \right)}{\eta\mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\Gamma}{2}}$. ἀλλ' $\eta\mu \left(\frac{B+\Gamma}{2} \right) = \text{συν} \frac{A}{2}$.

ὥστε ἔχομεν $\alpha = \rho \cdot \frac{\text{συν} \frac{A}{2}}{\eta\mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\Gamma}{2}}$ και $\rho = \alpha \cdot \frac{\eta\mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\Gamma}{2}}{\text{συν} \frac{A}{2}}$

341. Εἶναι $\Gamma = 180^\circ - (Α + Β)$, και (ἄσκ. 340) $\alpha = \rho \cdot \frac{\text{συν} \frac{A}{2}}{\eta\mu \frac{B}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\Gamma}{2}}$.

Ὅμοίως εἶναι $\beta = \rho \cdot \frac{\text{συν} \frac{B}{2}}{\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{\Gamma}{2}}$, $\gamma = \rho \cdot \frac{\text{συν} \frac{\Gamma}{2}}{\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{B}{2}}$.

*Ἡδη ἡ ἐπίλυσις τοῦ τριγώνου εἶναι εὐκόλος.

342. Ἐκ τῶν σχέσεων $\frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta}{\eta\mu \Gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{\eta\mu B}$ λαμβάνομεν

$$\frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta + \gamma}{\eta\mu B + \eta\mu \Gamma} \quad \eta \quad \frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2\eta\mu \frac{B+\Gamma}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2}} \quad \eta$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(\beta + \gamma) \cdot 2\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2}}{2\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2}} \quad \eta \quad \alpha = \frac{(\beta + \gamma) \eta\mu \frac{A}{2}}{\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2}}$$

εἰς ἣν ἄγνωστον εἶναι τὸ $\sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2}$. εὐρίσκομεν λοιπὸν τὴν $\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}$ καὶ ἐκ τῆς $\frac{B+\Gamma}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}$ εὐρίσκομεν τὰς γωνίας B καὶ Γ κατόπιν δὲ εὐρίσκομεν τὰς πλευρὰς β καὶ γ .

343. Ἐργαζόμενοι ὡς ἄνω εὐρίσκομεν

$$\frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta - \gamma}{\eta\mu B - \eta\mu \Gamma} \quad \eta \quad \frac{\alpha}{\eta\mu A} = \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2\eta\mu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{B+\Gamma}{2}} \quad \eta$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(\beta - \gamma) \cdot 2\eta\mu \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2}}{2\eta\mu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2} \cdot \eta\mu \frac{A}{2}} \quad \eta \quad \alpha = \frac{(\beta - \gamma) \sigma\upsilon\nu \frac{A}{2}}{\eta\mu \frac{B-\Gamma}{2}}, \quad \xi\zeta \quad \eta\zeta$$

εὐρίσκομεν τὴν $\frac{B-\Gamma}{2}$ καὶ ἐκ τῆς $\frac{B+\Gamma}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}$ εὐρίσκομεν τὰς γωνίας B καὶ Γ καὶ κατόπιν τὰς πλευρὰς β καὶ γ .

344. Ἐὰν $u=4$ μ., $v=5$ μ. καὶ $u''=6$ μ., εἶναι $\mu = \frac{1}{4}$, $\nu = \frac{1}{5}$ καὶ

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{6}. \quad \text{Ὡστε εὐρίσκομεν } \mu + \nu + \sigma = 2\lambda = \frac{37}{60} \text{ καὶ } \lambda = \frac{37}{120}. \quad \text{Ἄρα εἶναι } \lambda - \mu =$$

$$= \frac{37}{120} - \frac{30}{120} = \frac{7}{120}, \quad \lambda - \nu = \frac{37}{120} - \frac{24}{120} = \frac{13}{120} \quad \text{καὶ } \lambda - \sigma = \frac{37}{120} - \frac{20}{120} = \frac{17}{120}$$

καὶ ἐπομένως $\rho' = \sqrt{\frac{7 \cdot 13 \cdot 17}{120^2 \cdot 37}} = \frac{1}{120} \sqrt{\frac{7 \cdot 13 \cdot 17}{37}}$. Κατόπιν τούτων ἐκ τῶν τύπων

$$\epsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\rho'}{\lambda - \mu}, \quad \epsilon\varphi \frac{B}{2} = \frac{\rho'}{\lambda - \nu} \quad \text{καὶ } \epsilon\varphi \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\rho'}{\lambda - \sigma} \quad \text{καὶ διὰ τῶν λο-$$

γαριθμῶν, εὐρίσκομεν τὰς γωνίας A, B, Γ καὶ τέλος εὐρίσκομεν τὰς πλευρὰς τοῦ τριγώνου ἐκ τῶν τύπων $\alpha = \frac{\mu}{2\lambda\rho'}$, $\beta = \frac{\nu}{2\lambda\rho'}$ καὶ $\gamma = \frac{\sigma}{2\lambda\rho'}$.

Προβλήματα.

345. Έστω AB ή δύναμις τῶν 50 χιλιογράμμων καὶ ΑΓ ἢ τῶν 60 χιλιογράμμων, ὅποτε ΒΑΓ=35°. Ἐὰν τὸ παραλληλόγραμμον τῶν δυνάμεων εἶναι τὸ ΑΒΓΔ, ἡ ζητούμενη συνισταμένη εἶναι ἡ ΑΔ, τὴν ὅποιαν θὰ εὗρωμεν ἐκ τοῦ τριγώνου ΑΒΔ, εἰς ὃ εἶναι ΑΒ=50, ΒΔ=60 καὶ ΑΒΔ=145° ὥστε εἶναι (§ 72) (ΑΔ)²=50²+60²-2.50.60 συν145° ἢ

$$(ΑΔ)=\sqrt{50^2+60^2+2.50.60.\text{συν}35^\circ}, \text{ διότι } \text{συν}145^\circ = -\text{συν}35^\circ.$$

346. Ἐὰν αἱ δυνάμεις εἶναι α καὶ 2α καὶ ἡ γωνία αὐτῶν χ, ἔχομεν 5²=α²+4α². 2α.2α συνχ, ἤτοι συνχ = $\frac{25-5\alpha^2}{4\alpha^2}$. Δίδοντες ἤδη εἰς τὸ α τιμάς, αἱ ὅποιαι νὰ καθιστοῦν τὸ κλάσμα μικρότερον τῆς μονάδος, προσδιορίζομεν τὴν γωνίαν χ.

347. Ἐὰν αἱ ζητούμεναι δυνάμεις εἶναι αἱ χ καὶ ψ, ἔχομεν $\frac{\chi}{\eta\mu 30^\circ} = \frac{\psi}{\eta\mu 45^\circ} = \frac{100}{\eta\mu 75^\circ}$. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ $\eta\mu 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\eta\mu 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, ἔχομεν $\chi = \frac{50}{\eta\mu 75^\circ}$ καὶ $\psi = \frac{50\sqrt{2}}{\eta\mu 75^\circ}$.

348. Ἐὰν ἡ δοθεῖσα δύναμις εἶναι Α, ἔχομεν Α²=χ²+χ²+2χχ συνω. ἤτοι Α²=2χ²+2χ² συνω ἢ $\frac{Α^2}{2(1+\text{συν}\omega)} = \chi^2$. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ $1+\text{συν}\omega = 2\text{συν}^2 \frac{\omega}{2}$ εὐρίσκομεν $\chi^2 = \frac{Α^2}{4\text{συν}^2 \frac{\omega}{2}}$ καὶ $\chi = \frac{Α}{2\text{συν} \frac{\omega}{2}}$.

349. Ἐὰν ρ εἶναι ἡ ἀκτίς τοῦ παραλλήλου, τὸ μῆκος τῆς περιφερείας του εἶναι 2πρ καὶ ἓν σημεῖον τῆς περιφερείας του διανύει εἰς 1' διάστημα $\frac{2\pi\rho}{86400}$. ἄλλ' ἐὰν Ρ εἶναι ἡ ἀκτίς τῆς Γῆς, ἔχομεν ρ=Ρ συνω, ὅπου ω εἶναι τὸ γεωγραφικὸν πλάτος καὶ ἐπομένως ἡ ζητούμενη ταχύτης ἰσοῦται μὲ $\frac{2\pi\rho\text{συν}\omega}{86400} = \frac{2.\pi.6366.\text{συν}58^\circ 20'}{86400} = \frac{\pi.3183\text{συν}58^\circ 20'}{21600}$.

350. Ἐστω ΑΖ ἡ ὀριζοντία εὐθεῖα, ἡ ὅποια σχηματίζει τὴν γωνίαν ΒΑΖ καὶ τὴν ὅποιαν παριστώμεν διὰ τοῦ ω' ἐὰν δὲ Δ καὶ Ε εἶναι τὰ μέσα τῶν δυνάμεων ΓΑ=0,2 καὶ ΒΑ=0,3 ἀντιστοίχως, τὸ σημεῖον τῆς ἐφαρμογῆς τῆς συνισταμένης τῶν παραλλήλων δυνάμεων τῶν ἐφηρμοσμένων εἰς τὰ

σημεία Δ και Ε ἐν τῇ θέσει τῆς ἰσορροπίας, δέον νὰ κείται καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς κατακορύφου διὰ τοῦ σημείου Α καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ΔΕ, ἥτοι ἐπὶ τῆς τομῆς Ζ τῆς κατακορύφου διὰ τοῦ Α καὶ τῆς ΔΕ. Ἦδη ἐκ τῶν τριγώνων ΑΖΕ καὶ ΑΖΔ

$$\text{λαμβάνομεν } \frac{ΖΕ}{\eta\mu ΖΑΕ} = \frac{ΖΑ}{\eta\mu ΑΕΖ} \text{ καὶ } \frac{ΖΔ}{\eta\mu ΔΑΖ} = \frac{ΖΑ}{\eta\mu ΔΔΖ}, \text{ ἐκ τῶν}$$

$$\text{ὁποίων λαμβάνομεν } \frac{ΖΕ}{ΖΑ} = \frac{\eta\mu ΖΑΕ}{\eta\mu ΑΕΖ} \text{ καὶ } \frac{ΖΔ}{ΖΑ} = \frac{\eta\mu ΔΑΖ}{\eta\mu ΔΔΖ}. \text{ Ἐὰν ἤδη διαιρέ-}$$

σωμεν τὰς τελευταίας ἰσότητας κατὰ μέλη εὐρίσκομεν

$$\frac{ΖΕ}{ΖΔ} = \frac{\eta\mu ΖΑΕ \cdot \eta\mu ΔΔΖ}{\eta\mu ΑΕΖ \cdot \eta\mu ΔΑΖ} = \frac{\text{συνω.} \eta\mu ΑΓΒ}{\eta\mu ΑΒΓ \cdot \eta\mu \omega}. \text{ Ἐπειδὴ ὁμοῦς } \frac{\eta\mu ΑΓΒ}{\eta\mu ΑΒΓ} = \frac{0,3}{0,2}$$

$$\text{καὶ } \frac{ΖΕ}{ΖΔ} = \frac{0,2}{0,3}, \text{ ἔπεται ὅτι } \frac{0,2}{0,3} = \frac{\text{συνω.}}{\eta\mu \omega} \cdot \frac{0,3}{0,2}, \text{ ἥτοι σφω} = \frac{0,2^2}{0,3^2} = \frac{0,04}{0,09} = \frac{4}{9}.$$

351. Ἐστω ΑΒ ἡ ἀρχικὴ ἀκτίς, ΒΓ ἡ διεύθυνσις αὐτῆς ἐν τῇ ὕαλω καὶ ΓΔ ἡ διεύθυνσις κατὰ τὴν ἐξοδὸν τῆς ἀκτίνος, ἡ ὁποία εἶναι παράλληλος πρὸς τὴν ΑΒ. Ἐὰν ἐκ τοῦ Γ φέρωμεν τὴν κάθετον ἐπὶ τὴν ΑΒ, ἡ ὁποία κάθετος συναντᾷ τὴν προέκτασιν τῆς ΑΒ εἰς τὸ Ε, ζητεῖται ἡ ἀπόστασις ΓΕ. Κατόπιν τοῦτον ἐκ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου ΓΕΒ λαμβάνομεν (ΓΕ) = (ΓΒ) · ημ ΓΒΕ (1). Ἄλλ' ἡ γωνία τῆς διαθλάσεως εὐρίσκειται ἐκ τῆς σχέσεως

$$\eta\mu 45^\circ = \frac{3}{2} \eta\mu \psi, \text{ ἥτοι } \eta\mu \psi = \frac{2}{3} \eta\mu 45^\circ = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ ἥτοι } \psi = 28^\circ 7' 34''.$$

Ὡστε ἡ γωνία ΓΒΕ ἰσοῦται μετὰ $45^\circ - 28^\circ 7' 34'' = 16^\circ 52' 26''$.

Ἦδη ἐκ τοῦ Γ φέρομεν τὴν κάθετον ΓΖ ἐπὶ τὰς ἔδρας τῆς ὕαλου, ὁπότε ἐκ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου ΓΒΖ λαμβάνομεν

$$(ΓΒ) = \frac{ΓΖ}{\text{συν} 28^\circ 7' 34''} = \frac{0,03}{\text{συν} 28^\circ 7' 34''}.$$

$$\text{Ὡστε ἡ σχέση (1) μᾶς δίδει } ΓΕ = \frac{0,03 \eta\mu 16^\circ 52' 26''}{\text{συν} 28^\circ 7' 34''} \text{ καὶ } \log(ΓΕ) = \bar{2},30103 + \bar{1},46280 - \bar{1},94543 = \bar{3},81840 \text{ καὶ } ΓΕ = 0,00658.$$

$$352. \text{ Ἐπειδὴ } (ΑΒ) = 12 \mu., (ΒΓ) = 10 \mu., (ΓΑ) = 18 \mu., \text{ ἔχομεν } \tau = 20, \\ \tau - \alpha = 10, \tau - \beta = 2 \text{ καὶ } \tau - \gamma = 8. \text{ Ὡστε εἶναι } \varepsilon\varphi \frac{Β}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{10 \cdot 8}{20 \cdot 2}} = \sqrt{2} \text{ καὶ } \\ \log \varepsilon\varphi \frac{Β}{2} = 0,15052 \text{ καὶ } \frac{Β}{2} = 54^\circ 44' 9''. \text{ Ἄλλ' ἡ } \frac{Β}{2} \text{ εἶναι ἡ γωνία τῆς}$$

προσπίπτουσης, ἥτοι ἡ γωνία τῆς προσπίπτουσης ἀκτίνος ΑΒ μετὰ τῆς καθέτου εἰς τὸ Β. Ὡστε ἡ ζητούμενη γωνία ἰσοῦται μετὰ $90^\circ - 54^\circ 44' 9'' = 35^\circ 15' 51''$.

353. Ἐὰν $u=(AB)$ εἶναι τὸ ζητούμενον ὕψος καὶ $\alpha=(BG)$ ἡ ζητούμενη ἀπόστασις, λαμβάνομεν ἐκ τῶν ὀρθογωνίων τριγώνων ABE , ABD καὶ $AB\Gamma$ ἀντιστοιχῶς, $\sigma\varphi\alpha = \frac{35+\alpha}{v}$, $\sigma\varphi 2\varphi = \frac{10+\alpha}{v}$ καὶ $\sigma\varphi 3\varphi = \frac{\alpha}{v}$. Ἄλλ' ἔπειδὴ

$$\sigma\varphi 2\varphi = \frac{\sigma\varphi^2\varphi - 1}{2\sigma\varphi\varphi}, \text{ λαμβάνομεν}$$

$$\frac{10+\alpha}{v} = \left[\left(\frac{35+\alpha}{v} \right)^2 - 1 \right] : \frac{2(35+\alpha)}{v} = \frac{(35+\alpha)^2 - v^2}{2v(35+\alpha)},$$

$$\text{ἤτοι } 2(10+\alpha)(35+\alpha) = (35+\alpha)^2 - v^2 \quad (1).$$

$$\text{Ἐξ ἄλλου ἔχομεν } \sigma\varphi 3\varphi = \sigma\varphi(2\varphi + \varphi) = \frac{\sigma\varphi\varphi \cdot \sigma\varphi 2\varphi - 1}{\sigma\varphi\varphi + \sigma\varphi 2\varphi}, \text{ ἤτοι}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{v} = \left[\frac{(35+\alpha)(10+\alpha)}{v^2} - 1 \right] : \left[\frac{35+\alpha}{v} + \frac{10+\alpha}{v} \right] = \frac{(35+\alpha)(10+\alpha) - v^2}{v(45+2\alpha)} \quad \eta$$

$$\alpha(45+2\alpha) = (35+\alpha)(10+\alpha) - v^2 \quad (2).$$

Ἐὰν ἤδη ἀφαιρέσωμεν τὴν ἰσότητα (2) ἀπὸ τῆς (1) λαμβάνομεν $3(10+\alpha)(35+\alpha) - \alpha(45+2\alpha) = (35+\alpha)^2$, ἐκ τῆς ὁποίας εὐρίσκομεν $\alpha = 8,75$ μ.

Κατόπιν τούτων ἐκ τῆς (1) εὐρίσκομεν

$$v^2 = (35+\alpha)^2 - 2(10+\alpha)(35+\alpha) = (35+\alpha)(35+\alpha - 20 - 2\alpha),$$

$$\text{ἤτοι } v^2 = (35+\alpha)(15-\alpha) = 43,75 \cdot 6,25 \text{ καὶ } v = \sqrt{43,75 \cdot 6,25} = 16,53 \text{ μέτρα.}$$

358. Ἐστω AB ἡ βάσις μήκους 2α , Γ τὸ μέσον αὐτῆς καὶ ΔE τὸ ὕψος τοῦ πύργου (E ἡ κορυφή του), τὸ ὁποῖον παριστῶμεν διὰ τοῦ v . Τότε εἶναι $\varphi + \epsilon\Gamma\Delta$ καὶ $\omega = \epsilon A\Delta = \epsilon B\Delta$. Κατόπιν τούτων λαμβάνομεν $(\Gamma\Delta) = v\sigma\varphi\varphi$ καὶ $A\Delta = B\Delta = v\sigma\varphi\omega$. Ἄλλ' ἔπειδὴ τὸ τρίγωνον $AB\Delta$ εἶναι ἰσοσκελές, ἔπεται ὅτι $\angle A\Gamma\Delta = 90^\circ$ καὶ ἐπομένως $(A\Delta)^2 = (A\Gamma)^2 + (\Gamma\Delta)^2$, ἤτοι $v^2\sigma\varphi^2\omega = \alpha^2 + v^2\sigma\varphi^2\varphi$

$$\eta \quad v^2(\sigma\varphi^2\omega - \sigma\varphi^2\varphi) = \alpha^2 \quad \eta \quad v^2 \left(\frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega}{\eta\mu^2\omega} - \frac{\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\varphi}{\eta\mu^2\varphi} \right) = \alpha^2 \quad \eta$$

$$v^2 = \frac{\alpha^2 \eta\mu^2\omega \cdot \eta\mu^2\varphi}{\eta\mu^2\varphi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega - \eta\mu^2\omega \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\varphi} = \frac{\alpha^2 \eta\mu^2\omega \cdot \eta\mu^2\varphi}{(\eta\mu\varphi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\omega + \sigma\upsilon\nu\varphi \cdot \eta\mu\omega)(\eta\mu\varphi \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu\omega - \sigma\upsilon\nu\varphi \cdot \eta\mu\omega)}$$

$$\text{Ἔστω εἶναι } v^2 = \frac{\alpha^2 \eta\mu^2\omega \cdot \eta\mu^2\varphi}{\eta\mu(\varphi+\omega) \cdot \eta\mu(\varphi-\omega)} \text{ καὶ } v = \frac{\alpha \eta\mu\omega \cdot \eta\mu\varphi}{\sqrt{\eta\mu(\varphi+\omega) \cdot \eta\mu(\varphi-\omega)}}.$$

359. Ἐστω M ὁ στόχος, A ἡ πρώτη θέσις τοῦ ἀεροστάτου καὶ B ἡ δευτέρα θέσις αὐτοῦ, ὁπότε τὰ ὕψη τοῦ ἀεροστάτου $A\Gamma$ καὶ $B\Delta$ εἶναι ἴσα πρὸς v . Κατόπιν τούτων ἔχομεν $(\Gamma M) = v\sigma\varphi 33^\circ$ καὶ $(M\Delta) = v\sigma\varphi 21^\circ$. Ἐπίσης ἔχομεν $(M\Delta)^2 = (M\Gamma)^2 + (\Gamma\Delta)^2$ (διότι ἡ διεύθυνσις πρὸς N εἶναι κάθετος πρὸς τὴν διεύθυνσιν πρὸς A), ἤτοι $v^2\sigma\varphi^2 21^\circ = v^2\sigma\varphi^2 33^\circ + \delta^2$. Ἐὰν δὲ λάβωμεν ὑπ' ὄψιν τὴν προηγουμένην ἀσκήσιν εὐρίσκομεν ὅτι

$$v = \frac{5\eta\mu 33^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 21^\circ}{\sqrt{\eta\mu 54^\circ \cdot \eta\mu 21^\circ}} \text{ και}$$

$$\log v = 0,69897 + \bar{1},73611 + \bar{1},55433 - (\bar{1},95398 + \bar{1},65894), \text{ ήτοι}$$

$$\log v = 0,37649 \text{ και } v = 2,37955 \text{ χιλ.}$$

360. *Εστω M και N αἱ δύο θέσεις τοῦ πλοίου, A ὁ πλησιέστερος φάρος και B ὁ περισσότερον ἀπομακρυσμένος. Τότε εἶναι $\angle BNM = 45^\circ$, $\angle ANM = 22^\circ 30'$,

$$\begin{aligned} 30', \text{ ἐπομένως και } \angle NAM = 67^\circ 30', \text{ Κατόπιν τούτων ἔχομεν } \frac{BN}{BA} &= \frac{\eta\mu BAZ}{\eta\mu BNA} = \\ &= \frac{\eta\mu(180^\circ - 67^\circ 30')}{\eta\mu(45^\circ - 22^\circ 30')} = \sigma\varphi 22^\circ 30'. \text{ *Ἄλλ' ἐπειδὴ } \sigma\varphi 22^\circ 30' = \sqrt{2} + 1 \text{ και } BA = 10 \end{aligned}$$

ἐπεταὶ ὅτι $BN = 10(\sqrt{2} + 1)$. Ὅμοίως ἡ ζητούμενη ταχύτης εἶναι

$$MN = BN \eta\mu 45^\circ = 10(\sqrt{2} + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 5(2 + \sqrt{2}) = 5 \cdot (2 + 1,414) = 17,07 \text{ χιλ.}$$

363. Ἡ ἀκτίς τοῦ παραλλήλου, ἐφ' οὗ κείνται οἱ δύο τόποι, ἰσοῦται μὲ τὴν ἀκτίνα τῆς γῆς ἐπὶ $\sin 52^\circ$, ἤτοι $6366 \sin 52^\circ$. *Ἐξ ἄλλου ἡ ζητούμενη ἀπόστασις χ τῶν δύο τόπων εἶναι τὸ μῆκος τόξου 30° τῆς περιφερείας τοῦ ἄνω παραλλήλου. Ἐπομένως εἶναι $\chi = \frac{\pi \cdot 6366 \sin 52^\circ}{180} = \pi \cdot 1061 \sin 52^\circ$ και

$$\log \chi = 0,49707 + 3,02572 + \bar{1},78934 = 3,31213, \text{ ὁπότε } \chi = 2051,762.$$

368. Ἡ ἀκμή α ἰσοῦται μὲ τὴν διαγώνιον τοῦ παραλληλεπιπέδου ἐπὶ τὸ ἡμίτονον τῆς κλίσεως. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ ἐν λόγῳ διαγώνιος ἰσοῦται μὲ $\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2}$

$$\text{ἔχομεν } \alpha = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \cdot \eta\mu\omega, \text{ ἤτοι } \eta\mu\omega = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2}}.$$

369. 1) *Εστω $\triangle AB\Gamma$ ἡ βάσις τῆς πυραμίδος, OK τὸ ὕψος αὐτῆς, E τὸ μέσον τῆς AB και OΕK ἡ γωνία ω ἀλλὰ τότε ἐκ τοῦ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου

$$OKE \text{ λαμβάνομεν } (OK) = (KE) \epsilon\varphi\omega, \text{ ἤτοι } v = \frac{\alpha}{2} \epsilon\varphi\omega \text{ και συνεπῶς } \epsilon\varphi\omega = \frac{2v}{\alpha}$$

2) Ἐὰν ἐκ τοῦ K φέρωμεν τὴν KZ κάθετον ἐπὶ τὴν OΓ και κατόπιν φέρωμεν τὰς ZA και ZB, ἡ γωνία AZB εἶναι ἡ δοθεῖσα φ . Ἄλλ' ἐκ τοῦ ὀρθο-

$$\gamma\omega\eta\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon \text{ τριγώνου } \triangle KZ \text{ λαμβάνομεν } (AK) = (KZ) \epsilon\varphi \frac{\varphi}{2}, \text{ ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ } AK = \frac{AB}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ ἔχομεν } \epsilon\varphi \frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{\alpha \sqrt{2}}{\alpha(KZ)}. \text{ Ἐξ ἄλλου ἐκ τοῦ ἑμβραδοῦ τοῦ τριγώνου}$$

$$OK\Gamma \text{ λαμβάνομεν } (KZ) \cdot (O\Gamma) = (OK) \cdot (K\Gamma), \text{ ἤτοι}$$

$$(KZ) = \frac{(OK)(K\Gamma)}{(O\Gamma)} = \frac{v \cdot \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{v^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{2}}} = \frac{v\alpha\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{2v^2 + \alpha^2}{2}}}. \quad \text{Κατόπιν}$$

$$\text{τούτων είναι } \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{\frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2v^2 + \alpha^2}{2}}}{v \cdot \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2v^2 + \alpha^2}{2v^2}}$$

$$\eta \quad \varepsilon\varphi \frac{\varphi}{2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{2v^2}}.$$

ΤΕΛΟΣ

ΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ Α. ΜΠΑΡΜΠΑΣΤΑΘΗ

Τ. ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ
ΕΝ ΤΩ ΠΕΙΡΑΜΑΤΙΚΩ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΩ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟΥ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ΜΕΘΟΔΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΟΔΗΓΙΑΙ

ΔΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΛΥΣΙΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΒΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΓΕΩΜΕΤΡΙΑΣ

Με τὸ βιβλίον τοῦτο, δύναται ὁ μαθητὴς νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ τὴν ἱκανότητα νὰ λύῃ πᾶν πρόβλημα Γεωμετρίας, τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ τοῦ δοθῇ εἰς τὰς εἰσιτηρίους ἐξετάσεις τῶν ἀνωτέρων σχολῶν τοῦ Κράτους. Ἐπιτυχάνει δὲ τοῦτο,

1) Διὰ τῆς ἐπιτυχοῦς ἐκλογῆς τῆς ὕλης καὶ τῶν ἀσκήσεων, ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων αἱ 600 περίπου δίδονται μετὰ τῶν λύσεων. Ἐξ αὐτῶν αἱ ὑπ' ἀριθ. 74, 110, 121, 158, 190, 237, 402, 538, 633, 639, 806 καὶ 989 ἐδόθησαν εἰς τὰς εἰσιτηρίους ἐξετάσεις τοῦ Πολυτεχνείου, τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου καὶ ἄλλων σχολῶν κατὰ τὰ δύο τελευταῖα ἔτη.

2) Διὰ τῶν ὁδηγιῶν, ἵνα δι' αὐτῶν δύναται ὁ μαθητὴς νὰ λαμβάνῃ εὐθύς ἐξ ἀρχῆς τὴν ὁρθὴν κατεύθυνσιν εἰς τὴν λύσιν τοῦ προβλήματός του. Π. χ. ν' ἀντιληφθῇ ἀμέσως, ὅτι ὁ ζητούμενος γεωμετρικὸς τύπος εἶναι εὐθεία γραμμὴ, ἢ περιφέρεια κύκλου.

3) Διὰ τῆς ἀναπτύξεως τῶν κλασσικῶν μεθόδων λύσεως προβλημάτων τῆς Γεωμετρίας, ὡς εἶναι ἡ ἀναλυτικὴ καὶ ἡ συνθετικὴ (πρωτεύουσαι μέθοδοι), ἡ ἀλγεβρικὴ, ἡ μέθοδος τῆς ὁμοιότητος ἢ τῶν ὁμοίων σχημάτων.

4) Διὰ τῶν νέων μεθόδων, ὧν ἡ κατανόησις δὲν εἶναι καθόλου δύσκολος καὶ διὰ τῶν ὁποίων πλεῖστα προβλήματα τῆς Γεωμετρίας λύονται πολὺ εὐκόλως.

Τὸ βιβλίον τοῦτο διαιρεῖται εἰς δύο μέρη:

Μέρος πρῶτον.—Ἐπιπεδομετρία.—Πρῶται γνώσεις. Θεμελιώδη θεωρήματα καὶ προβλήματα. Σύνθεσις καὶ ἀνάλυσις. Γ. κατασκευαί. Γ. τόποι. Λύσις προβλημάτων διὰ τῆς τομῆς τῶν γ. τ. Μετρίαι καὶ σχέσεις. Γ. κατασκευὴ ἀλγεβρικῶν παραστάσεων. Μέγιστα καὶ ἐλάχιστα. Μέθοδος τῆς ὁμοιότητος. Ἀρμονικὴ διαίρεσις. Ριζικοὶ ἄξονες. Κύκλοι τεμνόμενοι ὀρθογωνίως. Ὁμοιοθεσία. Μεταφορὰ. Περιστροφή. Ἀντιστροφή.

Μέρος δεύτερον.—Στερεομετρία.—Περὶ τοῦ ἐπιπέδου. Γ. τόποι. Θ. περὶ τῶν στερεῶν γωνιῶν. Συμμετρία ἐν τῷ χώρῳ. Ὁμοία πολυέδρα. Περὶ τῶν πολυέδρων ἐν γένει. Περὶ κυλίνδρου, κώνου καὶ σφαιράς. Σφαιρικὰ τρίγωνα. Μέγιστα καὶ ἐλάχιστα. Μεταφορὰ, περιστροφή, ὁμοιοθεσία καὶ ἀντιστροφή ἐν τῷ χώρῳ. Στερεογραφικὴ προβολή. Ζητήματα πρὸς ἀσκήσιν μετ' ἑκάστον κεφάλαιον καὶ εἰς τὸ τέλος τοῦ βιβλίου 117 ζητήματα λυμένα καὶ μὴ, δοθέντα εἰς ἀνωτέρας σχολάς, ἰδικᾶς μας καὶ ξένας.

Τιμὴ 25,000 δραχμαί.

Ἀθῆναι 25.9/49

ΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ Α. ΜΠΑΡΜΠΑΣΤΑΘΗ

Τ. ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΩΝ
ΕΝ Τῷ ΠΕΙΡΑΜΑΤΙΚῷ ΣΧΟΛΕΙῷ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟΥ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ΠΙΝΑΚΕΣ ΛΟΓΑΡΙΘΜΩΝ

Τὸ βιβλίον τοῦτο εἶναι ἀπαραίτητον εἰς τὸν μαθητὴν, ὅστις ἤμπορεῖ νὰ εἶναι βέβαιος, ὅτι θὰ εὖρη εἰς αὐτὸ τὸ θεμελιώδες θεώρημα, τὸ ὁποῖον χρειάζεται νὰ ἀναφέρῃ εἰς τὴν ἀπόδειξίν του, ἢ τὸν τύπον τὸν ἀρμόζοντα εἰς τὸ ζήτημὰ του ἢ καὶ ἀριθμούς, οἵτινες θὰ τὸν διευκολύνουν νὰ λύσῃ ὀρθῶς καὶ ταχέως τὸ πρόβλημά του: τῆς Ἀριθμητικῆς ἢ τῆς Ἀλγέβρας, τῆς Γεωμετρίας, τῆς ἐπιπέδου ἢ σφαιρικῆς Τριγωνομετρίας, τῆς Κοσμογραφίας ἢ τῆς Φυσικῆς.

Περιέχει δὲ ἀκόμη τὸ βιβλίον τοῦτο παραγώγους καὶ ἀρχικὰς συναρτήσεις.

Οἱ πίνακές του ἀνέρχονται εἰς 34. Εἶναι π.χ. πίνακες τῶν λογαρίθμων τῶν ἀριθμῶν καὶ τῶν τριγωνομετρικῶν ἀριθμῶν τῶν τόξων. Πίνακες ἀνατοκισμοῦ, ἴσων καταθέσεων καὶ χρεωλυσίας—Δυνάμεων ἀριθμῶν, τετραγωνικῶν ριζῶν, κύβων καὶ κυβικῶν ριζῶν, πρώτων ἀριθμῶν, διαφόρων τιμῶν τοῦ π.—Ἀναγωγῆς μοιρῶν εἰς ἀκτίνια, βαθμούς καὶ ἀντιστρόφως· καὶ ἀναγωγῆς κοινῶν λογαρίθμων εἰς φυσικοὺς καὶ ἀντιστρόφως.

Ἐκ τῆς Χημείας καὶ τῆς Φυσικῆς περιέχει τὸν διεθνή πίνακα τῶν ἀτομικῶν βαρῶν, καὶ πίνακας εἰδικῶν βαρῶν, συντελεστῶν γραμμικῆς διαστολῆς, θερμοκρασίας τήξεως, ποσοῦ θερμοτήτος τήξεως, θερμοκρασίας βρασμοῦ ὕδατος ὑπὸ διαφόρους πιέσεις.

Ἰδιαιτέρως σημειοῦμεν τοὺς πίνακας τῶν φυσικῶν τιμῶν καὶ τῶν ἔξ τριγωνομετρικῶν συναρτήσεων μὲ τρία καὶ μὲ πέντε δεκαδικὰ ψηφία, διὰ τὴν λύσιν ζητημάτων Φυσικῆς, ἐφαρμοσμένων μαθηματικῶν κ. ἄ. Ζητήματα μὲ τοιαύτας φυσικὰς τιμὰς, δίδονται καὶ εἰς τὰς εἰσιτηρίους ἐξετάσεις ἀνωτέρων σχολῶν.

Τιμὴ 10.000 δραχμαὶ

Ἀθῆναι 25/9/49