

Više dokaza jedne poznate trigonometrijske nejednakosti u trokutu

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Sažetak. *U radu se daje sedam raznih dokaza jedne trigonometrijske nejednakosti o trokutu. Ta nejednakost je značajna za dokazivanje drugih nejednakosti. Korištene su razne tehnike kod ovih dokaza.*

Ključne riječi: *trigonometrijska nejednakost, razni dokazi, nejednakost C-B-S (Cauchy-Buniakovski-Schwarz), aritmetička i harmonijska sredina i nejednakost između njih, nejednakost Eulera, konveksna funkcija, Jensenova nejednakost*

More proofs of one well-known trigonometric inequality in triangle

Abstract. *In this paper we give seven different proofs for one trigonometric inequality for triangle. This inequality is important for proving other inequalities. We used different methods in this proofs.*

Key words: *trigonometric inequality, different proofs, inequality C-B-S (Cauchy-Buniakovski-Schwarz), inequality between arithmetic and harmonic mean, Euler's inequality, convex function, Jensen's inequality*

Dokazivanje nejednakosti u matematici veoma je zanimljiv i kreativan posao. Pri tome dolaze do izražaja razne ideje koje često dovode do rezultata. Naravno, tko to želi realizirati mora biti solidno upućen u razna područja matematike i diferencijalnog računa.

U ovom članku pokazat ćemo razne dokaze jedne poznate trigonometrijske nejednakosti koja često ima primjenu kod dokazivanja drugih nejednakosti. Riječ je o sljedećoj trigonometrijskoj nejednakosti u trokutu:

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq 1, \quad (1)$$

gdje su α , β i γ unutrašnji kutovi trokuta.

Kod dokaza ove nejednakosti koristit ćemo neke druge poznate jednakosti i nejednakosti čiji se dokazi mogu naći u [1], [2] i [3]. To su sljedeće jednakosti i nejednakosti koje vrijede za trokut:

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1, \quad (2)$$

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$$\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{2R}, \quad (3)$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 1 + \frac{r}{R}, \quad (4)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{s}, \quad (5)$$

$$R \geq 2r \text{ (Nejednakost Eulera)}, \quad (6)$$

$$4R+r \geq s\sqrt{3}, \quad (7)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq \sqrt{3}, \quad (8)$$

gdje su r i R polumjeri upisane i opisane kružnice trokuta, s je poluopseg trokuta.

Dokaz 1. Koristeći poznatu nejednakost između aritmetičke i geometrijske sredine dva pozitivna broja ($A \geq G$), imamo:

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2}}{2} \geq \sqrt{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2}}, \text{ tj.}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \geq 2\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2}.$$

Analogno dobivamo i sljedeće nejednakosti:

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq 2\operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

i

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \geq 2\operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

Nakon zbrajanja tri gornje nejednakosti, dobivamo:

$$2 \left(\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \geq 2 \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \right),$$

odnosno

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2},$$

a odavde zbog (2):

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq 1, \text{ q.e.d.}$$

Vrijedi jednakost u (1), ako i samo ako je $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2}$, a odavde $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$ (jednakostranični trokut).

Dokaz 2. Uz oznake $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = x$, $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} = y$ i $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} = z$, jednakost (2) postaje

$$xy + yz + zx = 1. \quad (9)$$

Sada iz nejednakosti

$$2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 2(xy + yz + zx) = (x - y)^2 + (y - z)^2 + (x - z)^2 \geq 0$$

i jednakosti (9) slijedi:

$$\begin{aligned} 2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 2 &\geq 0, \quad \text{tj.} \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &\geq 1, \end{aligned}$$

odnosno

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq 1$$

a ovo je nejednakost (1) koju je trebalo dokazati.

Dokaz 3. Nadalje, spomenimo vrlo bitnu C-B-S (Cauchy-Buniakovski-Schwarz) nejednakost koju ćemo iskoristiti u sljedećem dokazu. Za $n = 3$, ona glasi

$$(a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3)^2 \leq (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2),$$

gdje su $a_1, a_2, a_3, b_1, b_2, b_3 \in \mathbb{R}$.

Primjenom jednakosti (2) u C-B-S nejednakosti dobivamo vrlo kratak i elegantan dokaz nejednakosti (1).

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \\ &\leq \sqrt{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2}} = \\ &= \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Dokaz 4. Neka je

$$M = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2}.$$

Kako je $\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{2}{1 + \cos x} - 1$, to je:

$$M = 2 \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos \alpha} + \frac{1}{1 + \cos \beta} + \frac{1}{1 + \cos \gamma} \right) - 3. \quad (10)$$

Stavimo da je $x = 1 + \cos \alpha$, $y = 1 + \cos \beta$, $z = 1 + \cos \gamma$; ($x, y, z > 0$).

Aritmetička sredina tih brojeva je

$$A_3 = \frac{x + y + z}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(3 + \cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma) \stackrel{(4)}{=} \frac{1}{3} \left(3 + 1 + \frac{r}{R} \right) \stackrel{(6)}{\leq} \frac{3}{2}. \quad (11)$$

Harmonijska sredina tih brojeva je

$$H_3 = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{1 + \cos \alpha} + \frac{1}{1 + \cos \beta} + \frac{1}{1 + \cos \gamma}},$$

a odavde

$$\frac{1}{H_3} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \cos \alpha} + \frac{1}{1 + \cos \beta} + \frac{1}{1 + \cos \gamma} \right) \stackrel{(10)}{=} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{M+3}{2},$$

te

$$H_3 = \frac{6}{M+3}. \quad (12)$$

Kako je $H_3 \leq A_3$, to dobivamo iz (12) i (11):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{6}{M+3} &\leq \frac{3}{2} \\ \Leftrightarrow M+3 &\geq 4 \\ \Leftrightarrow M &\geq 1, \end{aligned}$$

a to smo i trebali pokazati.

Dokaz 5. Neka je opet

$$M = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2}.$$

Kako je $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}$, to je:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \left(\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 - \cos \beta}{\sin \beta} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 - \cos \gamma}{\sin \gamma} \right)^2 = \\ &= \frac{(1 - \cos \alpha)^2}{\sin^2 \alpha} + \frac{(1 - \cos \beta)^2}{\sin^2 \beta} + \frac{(1 - \cos \gamma)^2}{\sin^2 \gamma} \geq \\ &\geq (1 - \cos \alpha)^2 + (1 - \cos \beta)^2 + (1 - \cos \gamma)^2 = \\ &= 3 + \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma - 2(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma) \stackrel{(4)}{=} \\ &\stackrel{(4)}{=} 3 + 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1 + 2 \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} - 1 + 2 \cos^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} - 1 - 2 \left(q + \frac{r}{R} \right) = \\ &= 2 \left(\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) - 2 - \frac{2r}{R} \stackrel{(3)}{=} \\ &\stackrel{(3)}{=} 2 \cdot \frac{4R+r}{2R} - 2 - \frac{2r}{R} = \frac{2R-r}{R} = 2 - \frac{r}{R} \stackrel{(6)}{\geq} 1, \text{ tj.} \\ &M \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

Time smo dokazali nejednakost (1).

Dokaz 6. Neka je $A = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2}$ i $B = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2}$. Sada dobivamo

$$B^2 = A + 2 \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \right),$$

tj. zbog (2):

$$B^2 = A + 2,$$

a odavde zbog (8):

$$A = B^2 - 2 \stackrel{(8)}{\geq} (\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 = 1,$$

a to smo i trebali dokazati.

Dokaz 7. Zbog (2) vrijedi

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} = \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} \right)^2 - 2.$$

Primjenom (5) i (7) dobivamo traženu nejednakost

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} = \left(\frac{4R+r}{s} \right)^2 - 2 \stackrel{(7)}{\geq} \left(\frac{s\sqrt{3}}{s} \right)^2 - 2 = 3 - 2 = 1.$$

Dokaz 8. Za ovaj dokaz koristimo Jensenovu nejednakost¹.

Promotrimo funkciju

$$f(x) = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}; \quad x \in \langle 0, \pi \rangle.$$

Imamo

$$f'(x) = 2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^3 \frac{x}{2}},$$

te

$$f''(x) = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 3 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^4 \frac{x}{2}} > 0 \quad \text{za sve } x \in \langle 0, \pi \rangle.$$

Dakle, dana funkcija $f(x) = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}$ je **konveksna** za sve $x \in \langle 0, \pi \rangle$, pa na osnovu Jensenove nejednakosti za $n = 3$ imamo

$$\frac{1}{3} [f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3)] \geq f \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3} \right),$$

a odavde uzimajući da je $x_1 = \frac{\alpha}{2}$, $x_2 = \frac{\beta}{2}$ i $x_3 = \frac{\gamma}{2}$ dobivamo

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \geq \operatorname{tg}^2 \left(\frac{\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} + \frac{\gamma}{2}}{3} \right), \quad \text{tj.}$$

¹Detalji o Jensenovoj nejednakosti nalaze se u [2].

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{6} \right).$$

zbog $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi$ vrijedi

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{ tj.}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq 3 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)^2 = 1.$$

Time je nejednakost (1) u potpunosti dokazana.

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