

Jedan teorem u vezi s pravokutnim trokutom

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Još u VII. razredu osnovne škole upoznali smo poznati **Pitagorin**¹ **poučak** koji glasi:
Trokut je pravokutan ako i samo ako je kvadrat duljine hipotenuze jednak zbroju kvadrata duljina kateta tj. $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$.

Dokazat ćemo sljedeći

Teorem. Trokut ABC je pravokutan ako i samo ako vrijedi relacija

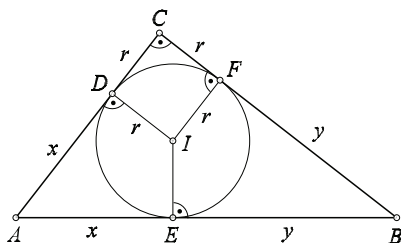
$$a + b + c = 4R + 2r, \quad (1)$$

gdje su a , b , c , duljine stranica trokuta, a R i r polumjeri opisane i upisane mu kružnice.

Dokaz. 1° Jedan smjer se lako dokaže. Ako je trokut pravokutan, dokazat ćemo da vrijedi relacija (1).

Kako su stranice trokuta, tangente upisane mu kružnice vrijedi:

$$|AE| = |AD| = x, \quad |BE| = |BF| = y, \quad |CF| = |CD| = |ID| = |IF| = r.$$



Sada je

$$r + x = b, \quad r + y = a, \quad x + y = c,$$

a odavde

$$a + b + c = 2r + 2(x + y). \quad (2)$$

U pravokutnom trokutu imamo $c = 2R$, tj. $x + y = 2R$, pa iz (2) dobijemo relaciju (1), što je i trebalo dokazati.

2° Dokažimo sada obrat ove tvrdnje. Pretpostavimo da vrijedi relacija (1). Treba dokazati da je trokut ABC pravokutan.

Iz poučka o sinusima

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = 2R,$$

za naš trokut dobivamo

$$a = 2R \sin \alpha, \quad b = 2R \sin \beta, \quad c = 2R \sin \gamma.$$

¹ Pitagora je starogrčki matematičar iz VI. stoljeća prije nove ere.

Uvrštavanjem u (1) dobivamo

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = 2 + \frac{r}{R}. \quad (3)$$

Dokazat ćemo da za svaki trokut vrijedi jednakost

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

Najprije ćemo dokazati da za svaki trokut vrijedi jednakost

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} = \frac{r}{4R}. \quad (5)$$

Koristit ćemo poznatu relaciju $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$.

Prema kosinusovom poučku imamo

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc},$$

a odavde

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{2bc - b^2 - c^2 + a^2}{4bc}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - (b - c)^2}{4bc}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(a - b + c)(a + b - c)}{4bc}} = \sqrt{\frac{(s - b)(s - c)}{bc}}, \\ s &= \frac{a + b + c}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Analogno se dobiva

$$\sin \frac{\beta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s - a)(s - c)}{ac}}, \quad \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s - a)(s - b)}{ab}}.$$

Odavde, koristeći formule za površinu P trokuta:

$$P = \sqrt{s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)} \quad (\text{Heronova formula}),$$

$$R = \frac{abc}{4P}, \quad r = \frac{P}{s},$$

dobivamo

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} = \frac{(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)}{abc} = \frac{P^2}{sabc} = P \cdot \frac{P}{sabc} = \frac{abc}{4R} \cdot \frac{rs}{sabc} = \frac{r}{4R},$$

tj. vrijedi jednakost (5).

Sada imamo

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma - 1 &= \cos \alpha + \cos \beta - (1 - \cos \gamma) \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{180^\circ - \gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} \left[\cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \sin \left(90^\circ - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) = 2 \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} \left[-2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \sin \left(-\frac{\beta}{2} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma}{2},$$

odakle zbog (5) slijedi jednakost (4).

Nadalje, iz (3) i (4) dobivamo

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = 1 + \cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma. \quad (6)$$

Imamo ove jednakosti

$$\sin \alpha = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad \text{i} \quad 1 + \cos \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad \text{te}$$

$$\cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 2 \cos \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} \quad \text{i} \quad \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = 2 \sin \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2},$$

te, radi $\beta + \gamma = 180^\circ - \alpha$,

$$\cos \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} = \cos \left(90^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad \text{i} \quad \sin \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} = \sin \left(90^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

Iz (6) sada dobijemo

$$2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2}, \quad \text{tj.}$$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} = 0,$$

te

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) - \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} \left(\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) &= 0, \\ \left(\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \left(\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} \right) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

a oдавde

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0 \quad \text{ili} \quad \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} = 0, \\ \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 \quad \text{ili} \quad -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta - \gamma}{4} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta + \gamma}{4} = 0, \\ \frac{\alpha}{2} = 45^\circ \quad \text{ili} \quad \alpha + \beta = \gamma \quad \text{ili} \quad \alpha + \gamma = \beta. \end{aligned}$$

Napokon, iz $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$ slijedi

$$\alpha = 90^\circ \quad \text{ili} \quad \gamma = 90^\circ \quad \text{ili} \quad \beta = 90^\circ,$$

što je trebalo dokazati.

Literatura

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