

Trigonometrie – Berechnungen in gleichschenkeligen Dreiecken

Lösungsblatt 1

Berechnen Sie in folgenden Beispielen die gesuchten Größen!

	<p>gleichschenkliges $\triangle ABC$: $A = 1728 \text{ cm}^2$, $c = 48 \text{ cm}$;</p> <p>gesucht: h_c, $a = b$, $\alpha = \beta$ und γ!</p>					
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot h_c$ $h_c = \frac{2 \cdot A}{c}$ $h_c = \frac{2 \cdot 1728}{48}$ $\underline{h_c = 72 \text{ cm}}$ </td> <td> <p>$\triangle ACD$ bzw. $\triangle BCD$:</p> $a^2 = h_c^2 + \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2$ $a^2 = 72^2 + \left(\frac{48}{2}\right)^2$ $a = \sqrt{5760}$ $\underline{a = b = 75,89 \text{ cm}}$ </td> <td> $\sin \alpha = \frac{h_c}{a}$ $\sin \alpha = \frac{72}{75,89}$ $\sin \alpha = 0,9486\dots$ $\underline{\alpha = \beta = 71,565^\circ}$ </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> <p>$\gamma = 180^\circ - \alpha - \beta$ $\gamma = 180^\circ - 2 \cdot 71,565^\circ$ $\gamma = 36,86^\circ$</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Der Winkel γ kann auch mit der tan - Formel berechnet werden!</i></p> <p>$\tan \frac{\gamma}{2} = \left(\frac{c}{2}\right) : h_c$</p>	$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot h_c$ $h_c = \frac{2 \cdot A}{c}$ $h_c = \frac{2 \cdot 1728}{48}$ $\underline{h_c = 72 \text{ cm}}$	<p>$\triangle ACD$ bzw. $\triangle BCD$:</p> $a^2 = h_c^2 + \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2$ $a^2 = 72^2 + \left(\frac{48}{2}\right)^2$ $a = \sqrt{5760}$ $\underline{a = b = 75,89 \text{ cm}}$	$\sin \alpha = \frac{h_c}{a}$ $\sin \alpha = \frac{72}{75,89}$ $\sin \alpha = 0,9486\dots$ $\underline{\alpha = \beta = 71,565^\circ}$	<p>$\gamma = 180^\circ - \alpha - \beta$ $\gamma = 180^\circ - 2 \cdot 71,565^\circ$ $\gamma = 36,86^\circ$</p>	
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<p>gleichschenkliges $\triangle ABC$: $a = b = 118 \text{ m}$, $\alpha = \beta = 50^\circ$; gesucht: γ, h_c, c und A!</p>			
$\gamma = 180^\circ - \alpha - \beta$ $\gamma = 180^\circ - 2 \cdot 50^\circ$ $\underline{\gamma = 80^\circ}$	$\sin \alpha = \frac{h_c}{a}$ $h_c = a \cdot \sin \alpha$ $h_c = 118 \cdot \sin 50^\circ$ $h_c = 118 \cdot 0,7660\dots$ $\underline{h_c = 90,39 \text{ m}}$	$\left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2 = a^2 - h_c^2$ $\left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2 = 118^2 - 90,39^2$ $\frac{c}{2} = \sqrt{5753,06\dots}$ $\frac{c}{2} = 75,84 \quad \cdot 2$ $\underline{c = 151,68 \text{ m}}$	<p>Die Seite c kann auch mit der sin - Formel berechnet werden!</p> $\sin \frac{\gamma}{2} = \frac{c}{2} : a$ $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot h_c$ $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 151,68 \cdot 90,39$ $\underline{A = 6855,1776 \text{ m}^2}$

<p>gleichschenkliges $\triangle ABC$: $c = 68 \text{ dm}$, $\gamma = 72^\circ$; gesucht: $\alpha = \beta$, $a = b$, h_c und A!</p>			
$\alpha = (180^\circ - \gamma) : 2$ $\alpha = (180^\circ - 72^\circ) : 2$ $\alpha = 108^\circ : 2$ $\underline{\alpha = \beta = 54^\circ}$	$\cos \alpha = \left(\frac{c}{2}\right) : a$ $a = \left(\frac{c}{2}\right) : \cos \alpha$ $a = \left(\frac{68}{2}\right) : \cos 54^\circ$ $a = \left(\frac{34}{0,58\dots}\right)$ $\underline{a = b = 57,84 \text{ dm}}$	$h_c^2 = a^2 - \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2$ $h_c^2 = 57,84^2 - \left(\frac{68}{2}\right)^2$ $h_c^2 = 57,84^2 - 34^2$ $h_c = \sqrt{2189,95\dots}$ $\underline{h_c = 46,79 \text{ dm}}$	$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot h_c$ $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 68 \cdot 46,79$ $\underline{A = 1591,09 \text{ dm}^2}$

<p>gleichschenkliges $\triangle ABC$: $h_c = 65 \text{ mm}$, $\alpha = 65^\circ$; gesucht: γ, $a = b$, c und A!</p>			
$\gamma = 180^\circ - \alpha - \beta$ $\gamma = 180^\circ - 2 \cdot 65^\circ$ $\underline{\gamma = 50^\circ}$	$\sin \alpha = \frac{h_c}{a}$ $a = \frac{h_c}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow a = \frac{65}{\sin 65^\circ}$ $a = \frac{65}{0,90\dots}$ $\underline{a = b = 71,71 \text{ mm}}$	$\left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2 = a^2 - h_c^2$ $\left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2 = 71,71^2 - 65^2$ $\frac{c}{2} = \sqrt{918,69}$ $\frac{c}{2} = 30,30; \underline{c = 60,60 \text{ mm}}$	$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot h_c$ $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 60,60 \cdot 65$ $\underline{A = 1970,14 \text{ mm}^2}$