

TROOØNG NAII HOIC QUY NHON KHOA TOAÙN

Nhoùm thöïc hieän

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NHAÄN DAÏNG TAM GIAÙC

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LUDI NOUT NAAU

daïng tam giaùc laø moät vaán ñeà khoâng môùi, chûa tìøm
hùc saùch treân thò tröôøng vôùi nhieàu taùc giaû khaø. Nhöng

chuùng toâi thaáy caùc taøi lieäu naøy trình baøy chöa chaët cheõ vaø khaùi quaùt, chöa ñi saâu vaøo phöông phaùp thieát laäp ñeà toaùn.

Vôùi baøi tieåu luaän naøy chuùng ta mong raèng seõ ñoùng goùp moät soá kieán thöùc ñeå giaûi baøi toaùn nhaän daïng tam giaùc vaø phöông phaùp ra ñeà cho daïng naøy.

Baøi tieåu luaän cuûa chuùng toâi goàm:

Chööng 1: Nhaän daïng tam giaùc caân

Chööng 2: Nhaän daïng tam giaùc vuoâng

Chööng 3: Nhaän daïng tam giaùc ñeàu

Chööng 4: Nhaän daïng tam giaùc khaùc.

Trong moãi chööng chuùng toâi ñeàu ñöa ra moät soá ví duï ñieån hình cho phöông phaùp giaûi, ñoàng thôøi coù môû roäng vaø nhaän xeùt, cuoái moãi chööng laø phöông phaùp ra ñeà cho daïng toaùn ñou.

Chuùng toâi xin ñööïc toû lôøi caùm ôn chaân thaønh ñeán thaày giaùo Dööng Thanh Vyö cuøng moät soá baïn lôùp sö phaïm Toaùn K29 Tröôøng Ñaïi hoïc Quy Nhôn.

Vì thôøi gian vaø khaû naêng coù haïn neân baøi tieåu luaän naøy chaéc chaén coù nhieàu sai xoùt vaø haïn cheá. Chuùng toâi raát mong ñööïc söi ñoùng goùp yù kieán xaây döïng vaø pheâ bình cuûa ñoäc giaû.

Nhoùm thöïc hieän

Moät soá heä thöùc lõöïng trong tam giaùc:

1. $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$
2. $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$
3. $\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2} - \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} - \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} - \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = 0$
4. $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$
5. $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$ (ΔABC khoâng laø tam giaùc vuôâng)
6. $\cot anA \cdot \cot anB + \cot anB \cdot \cot anC + \cot anC \cdot \cot anA = 1$
7. $\tan \frac{A}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1$
8. $\operatorname{Co} \tan \frac{A}{2} + \operatorname{Co} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \operatorname{Co} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \operatorname{Co} \tan \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{Co} \tan \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{Co} \tan \frac{C}{2}$
9. $\operatorname{Co} \tan A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{4S}$ (Ñaúng thöùc haøm Coâsin suy roäng)

Moät soá baát ñaúng thöùc lõöïng trong tam giaùc:

1. $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq \frac{3}{2}$
2. $\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \leq \frac{1}{8}$
3. $\cos A \cos B \cos C \leq \frac{1}{8}$
4. $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C \leq \frac{9}{4}$
5. $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C \leq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$
6. $\cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2} \leq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$
7. $\sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} \leq \frac{3}{2}$
8. $\tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \geq \sqrt{3}$
9. $\cot anA + \cot anB + \cot anC \geq \sqrt{3}$

Daáu baèng xaûy ra trong caùc baát ñaúng thöùc treân $\Leftrightarrow \Delta ABC$ ñeàu. Vieäc chöùng minh caùc bñt naøy xin daønh cho baïn ñoïc.

CHÖÔNG 1: NHAÄN DAÏNG TAM GIAÙC CAÂN

- Caùc baøi toaùn thuöäc loaïi naøy coù caùc daëng nhö sau: cho tam giaùc ΔABC thaôu maõn moät ñieàu kieän naøo ñoù, thöôøng laø cho döôùi daëng heä thöùc. Haøy chöùng minh ΔABC caân.

- Phaûi lœu yù tính ñoái xöùng cuâa baøi toaùn ñeå ñònh höôùng caùc pheùp bieán ñoái. Chaúng haïn caân taïi C thi taäp trung vaøo chöùng minh $A=B$.

- Caùc baøi toaùn veà nhaän daëng tam giaùc caân coù theå chia thaønh 2 loaïi chinh nhö sau:

LOAÏI I: SÖÛ DUÏNG CAÙC PHEÙP BIEÁN ÑOÁI ÑAÚNG THÖÙC

Töø giaû thieát ñi ñeán keát luaän baèng caùch vaän duïng caùc heä thöùc lœöing trong tam giaùc, caùc coâng thöùc bieán ñoái lœöing giaùc.

VD1:

$$\text{Cho } \Delta ABC \text{ thaôu } \frac{\sin C}{\sin B} = 2 \cos A \quad (1)$$

CM ΔABC caân

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \sin C = 2 \sin B \cos A$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin C = \sin(B + A) + \sin(B - A)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin C = \sin C + \sin(B - A)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(B - A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = B \quad (\text{vì } |A - B| < \pi)$$

$\Leftrightarrow \Delta ABC$ caân taïi C.

NX: Töø (1) neáu thay goùc C baèng goùc B thi ta ñööïc 2 baøi toaùn:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = 2 \cos A \\ \frac{\sin B}{\sin A} = 2 \cos C \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ñeàu cho } \Delta ABC \text{ caân taïi} \\ B \end{array}$$

Tööng töïi neáu thay goùc C baèng goùc A thi ta ñööïc 2 baøi toaùn:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{\sin A}{\sin B} = 2 \cos C \\ \frac{\sin A}{\sin C} = 2 \cos B \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ñeàu cho } \Delta ABC \text{ caân taïi} \\ A \end{array}$$

Nhö vaäy trong baøi toaùn CM ΔABC caân, neáu ta hoaùn ñoái vò trí caùc goùc thi ta seõ thu ñööïc ΔABC caân taïi caùc vò trí khaùc nhau.

$$\text{VD2: Cho } \Delta ABC \text{ coù } \frac{1 + \cos B}{\sin B} = \frac{2a + c}{\sqrt{4a^2 - c^2}} \quad (1)$$

CM ΔABC caân

Ta thaáy trong (1) chöùa caû 2 yeáu toá goùc vaø caïnh. Ñoái vôùi baøi toaùn naøy ta coù theå CM ΔABC caân theo 2 caùch

$$1. A=B$$

$$2. a=b$$

Tuyø vaøo bieåu thöùc cuâa baøi toaùn maø ta choïn bieán ñoái veà goùc hay veà caïnh sao cho thuaän lôïi hôn.

Caùch 1:

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1 + \cos B)^2}{\sin^2 B} = \frac{(2a + c)^2}{4a^2 - c^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1 + \cos B)^2}{1 - \cos^2 B} = \frac{2a + c}{2a - c}$$

Aùp duïng ñònh lyù haøm Sin ta ñööïc:

$$\frac{1 + \cos B}{1 - \cos B} = \frac{2 \sin A + \sin C}{2 \sin A - \sin C}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin A - \sin C + 2 \sin A \cos B - \sin C \cos B = 2 \sin A + \sin C - 2 \sin A \cos B - \sin C \cos B$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow 4 \sin A \cos B = 2 \sin C \\
&\Leftrightarrow 2[\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)] = 2 \sin C \\
&\Leftrightarrow 2[\sin C + \sin(A-B)] = 2 \sin C \\
&\Leftrightarrow \sin(A-B) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = B \\
&\Leftrightarrow \Delta ABC \text{ caân taïi } C
\end{aligned}$$

Caùch 2:

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) &\Leftrightarrow \frac{2 \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(2a+c)^2}{4a^2 - c^2}} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\tan \frac{B}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2a+c}{2a-c}} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} = \frac{2a-c}{2a+c} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(p-c)(p-a)}{p(p-b)} = \frac{2a-c}{2a+c} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{b^2 - (c-a)^2}{(c+a)^2 - b^2} = \frac{2a-c}{2a+c} \Leftrightarrow \frac{b^2 - (c-a)^2}{(c+a)^2 - b^2} + 1 = \frac{2a-c}{2a+c} + 1 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{4ac}{(c+a)^2 - b^2} = \frac{4a}{2a+c} \Leftrightarrow c(2a+c) = (c+a)^2 - b^2 \\
&\Leftrightarrow 2ac + c^2 = c^2 + a^2 + 2ca - b^2 \Leftrightarrow b^2 = a^2 \\
&\Leftrightarrow a = b \Leftrightarrow \Delta ABC \text{ caân taïi } C
\end{aligned}$$

Chuù yù: Ta coù $r_B = \frac{S}{p-b} = p \cdot \tan \frac{B}{2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan \frac{B}{2} = \frac{S}{p(p-b)} = \frac{\sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}}{p(p-b)} = \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-c)}{p(p-b)}}$$

VD3: Cho ΔABC thoáû $\sin \frac{A}{2} \cos^3 \frac{B}{2} = \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos^3 \frac{A}{2}$ (1)

CM ΔABC caân.

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos^3 \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{B}{2}}{\cos^3 \frac{B}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \tan \frac{A}{2} \left(1 + \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}\right) = \tan \frac{B}{2} \left(1 + \tan^2 \frac{B}{2}\right) (*) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\tan \frac{A}{2} - \tan \frac{B}{2}\right) + \tan^3 \frac{A}{2} - \tan^3 \frac{B}{2} = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\tan \frac{A}{2} - \tan \frac{B}{2}\right) \left(1 + \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan^2 \frac{B}{2}\right) = 0 \\
&Vi 0 < \frac{A}{2}, \frac{B}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \tan \frac{A}{2}, \tan \frac{B}{2} > 0
\end{aligned}$$

Néân $\tan \frac{A}{2} - \tan \frac{B}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{2}$
 $\Leftrightarrow A = B \Leftrightarrow \Delta ABC$ caân taïi C

NX: Töø (1) ta coù theå bieán ñoåi nhö sau

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \left(1 - \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}\right) = \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} \left(1 - \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}\right)$$

Tieáp tuïc chuyeån veá vaø ñaët thöøa soá chung ta ñööïc:

$$\sin \frac{A-B}{2} = 0$$

Caùch khaùc:

Töø (*) ta xeùt $f(x) = x(1+x^2)$, $x > 0$

$$f'(x) = 1 + 3x^2 > 0, \forall x > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ laø haøm taêng treân $(0, +\infty)$

$$\text{Vì vaäy: } (*) \Leftrightarrow f\left(\tg\frac{A}{2}\right) = f\left(\tg\frac{B}{2}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tg\frac{A}{2} = \tg\frac{B}{2}$$

Chuù yù: Trong baøi toaùn CM tam giaùc caân ta thöôøng gaëp 2 veá cuâa bieåu thöùc ñoái xöùng. Trong tröôøng hôïp naøy ta coù theå söû duïng phöôøng phaùp haøm soá:

Tính chaát: Neáu haøm f taêng (hoaëc giaûm) trong khoaûng (a, b)

Thì : $f(u) = f(v) \Leftrightarrow u = v, \forall u, v \in (a, b)$

VD4: Cho ΔABC thoûa: $\sin(B+C) + \sin(C+A) - \cos(A+B) = \frac{-3}{2}$ (1)

Tam giaùc ABC laø tam giaùc gi?

$$\begin{aligned} (1) &\Leftrightarrow \sin A + \sin B + \cos C = \frac{-3}{2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \cos C = \frac{-3}{2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \left(2 \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} - 1\right) = \frac{-3}{2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2 \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad (*) \\ \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} - \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \frac{A-B}{2} = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left(\cos \frac{C}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \frac{A-B}{2} = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \\ \sin \frac{A-B}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ A = B \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C = 120^\circ \\ A = B = 30^\circ \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

NX: Ta coù theå duøeng tính chaát tam thöùc baäc hai ñeå nhaän daïng ña giaùc naøy. Thaät vaäy:

$$\tilde{N}aët t = \cos \frac{C}{2} \in (0, 1)$$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow 2t^2 - 2 \cos \frac{A-B}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad \text{luoân coù nghieäm.}$$

$$\Delta' = \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2} - 1 = -\sin^2 \frac{A-B}{2} \leq 0$$

$$\text{Neân: } \Delta' = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{A-B}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = B$$

$$\text{Khi ñoù: } t = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C = 120^\circ$$

VD5: Cho ΔABC thoûa maõn heä thöùc

$$atgB + btgA = (a+b)tg \frac{A+B}{2} \quad \text{vaø C} \neq 90^\circ \quad (1)$$

CM ΔABC laø tam giaùc caân.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow a(\operatorname{tg}B - \operatorname{tg}\frac{A+B}{2}) = b(\operatorname{tg}\frac{A+B}{2} - \operatorname{tg}A) \\
&\Leftrightarrow 2R \sin A \frac{\sin \frac{B-A}{2}}{\cos B \cdot \cos \frac{A+B}{2}} = 2R \sin B \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{B-A}{2}}{\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos A} \\
(1) \quad &\Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{B-A}{2} (\sin A \cos A - \sin B \cos B) = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{B-A}{2} (\sin 2A - \sin 2B) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Có 2 khâu naêng sau:

$$1) \text{Neú} \sin \frac{B-A}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow B = A$$

$$2) \text{Neú} \sin 2A - \sin 2B = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2A = \sin 2B \quad (2)$$

Do $C \neq 90^\circ \Rightarrow A+B \neq 90^\circ \Rightarrow 2A+2B \neq 180^\circ$ vàø hieân nhieân

$0 < 2A+2B < 360^\circ$, neân töø (2) suy ra $2A = 2B$ hay $A = B$

Vaäy trong caû hai tröôøng hôïp ta ñeàu cóù ΔABC caân taïi C

NX: Giaû thieát $C \neq 90^\circ$ laø caàn thieát vì neú khoâng cóù nouì thi töø (2) cóù theâm khaû naêng $2A+2B=180^\circ \Leftrightarrow C=90^\circ$, töùc tam giaùc ñaõ cho cóù theå khoâng caân maø chæ vuôang taïi C. Nouì caùch khaùc, neú chæ thoûa maõn ñieàu kieän $a\operatorname{tg}B + b\operatorname{tg}A = (a+b)\operatorname{tg}\frac{A+B}{2}$ thi ΔABC hoaëc laø caân taïi C, hoaëc laø vuôang taïi C. Dó nhieân ΔABC cóù theå laø tam giaùc vuôang caân taïi C.

LOAÏI II: SÖÛ DUÏNG BAÁT ÑAÚNG THÖÙC

- Khaùc vôùi tam giaùc ñeàu cóù voâ soá heä thöùc "ñeïp" thöôøng söû duïng BÑT ñeå chöùng minh, nhööng heä thöùc ñeïp cuâa tam giaùc caân raát ít.

- Cho ΔABC cóù caùc caïnh vaø caùc goùc thoûa maõn moät heä thöùc:

$$F(A,B,C,a,b,c)=0$$

CM ΔABC caân taïi C baèng BÑT nhö sau:

- Duong BÑT chöùng minh $F(A,B,C,a,b,c) \geq 0$
- Daáu baèng xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi $a=b$ (hoaëc $A=B$)
- Vaäy $F(A,B,C,a,b,c)=0 \Leftrightarrow a=b \Leftrightarrow \Delta ABC$ caân taïi C

VD1: Cho a,b,c , laø ñoä daøi 3 caïnh cuâa moät tam giaùc

$$\text{Bieát raèng } 4p - a - b = \sqrt{c^2 + bc + ac + ab} \quad (1)$$

CM tam giaùc treân laø tam giaùc caân

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow 4 \frac{a+b+c}{2} - a - b = 2\sqrt{(c+a)(c+b)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2c + a + b = 2\sqrt{(c+a)(c+b)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (c+a) + (c+b) = 2\sqrt{(c+a)(c+b)}$$

Aùp duïng BÑT Cauchy cho 2 soá (2) $c+b$ ta cóù

$$(c+a) + (c+b) \geq 2\sqrt{(c+a)(c+b)} \quad (3)$$

Daáu "=" xaûy ra $\Leftrightarrow c+a = c+b \rightarrow a=b$

Ñeå (2) xaûy ra thi trong (3) xaûy ra daáu ñaúng thöùc.

Töùc laø $a=b$ hay tam giaùc ñaõ cho laø tam giaùc caân.

NX: Töø (2) ta hoaøn toaøn cóù theå giaûi theo caùch thoâng thöôøng baèng caùch laáy bình phöông 2 veá, ta ñööic:

$$[(a+c) - (c+b)]^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow c+a=c+b$$

* Caùch ra ñeà cho baøitoaùn nhaän daïng tam giaùc baèng BN'T Cauchy:

$$\begin{array}{l} Töø \\ \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} a=b \\ A=B \end{array}} \end{array}$$

Ta bieán ñoái 2 veá ñeå ñööïc moät ñaúng thöùc töông ñööong

Ñaët VT=α, VP=β. Aùp duïng BN'T Cauchy cho 2 soá α, β

Taïi vò trí daáu “=” xaûy ra ta ñööïc baøitoaùn chöùng minh ΔABC caân taïi C
Töø baøitoaùn ñoù ta coù theå tieáp tuïc bieán ñoái ñeå ñööïc 1 baøitoaùn
phöùc taïp hòn döïa vaøo caùc pheùp bieán ñoái töông ñööong hay bieán ñoái
lööing giaùc.

VD2: Cho ΔABC thoáu maõn heä thöùc:

$$h_a = \sqrt{p(p-a)} \quad (1)$$

CM ΔABC laø tam giaùc caân

$$\text{Ta coù: } h_a = \frac{2s}{a} = \frac{2\sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}}{a}$$

Do ñoù:

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}}{a} = \sqrt{p(p-a)} \\ \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{(p-b)(p-c)} = a \quad (2)$$

Aùp duïng BN'T Cauchy cho 2 soá: p-b, p-c

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{(p-b)(p-c)} \leq (p-b) + (p-c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{(p-b)(p-c)} \leq a \quad (3)$$

Daáu “=” xaûy ra $\Leftrightarrow p-b=p-c \Leftrightarrow b=c$

Vaäy töø (2) suy ra trong (3) xaûy ra daáu ñaúng thöùc, töùc laø ta coù b = c \Leftrightarrow ΔABC caân taïi A.

NX: Neáu khoâng aùp duïng BN'T thì töø (2) $\Leftrightarrow 4(p-b)(p-c)=a^2$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4\left(\frac{a+c-b}{2}\right)\left(\frac{a+b-c}{2}\right) = a^2 \Leftrightarrow a^2(c-b)^2 = a^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow (c-b)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow c=b$$

VD3: Cho ΔABC thoáu maõn heä thöùc:

$$4(\sin B + 2 \sin C) + 3(\cos B + 2 \cos C) = 15 \quad (1)$$

CM ΔABC caân.

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow (4 \sin B + 3 \cos B) + (8 \sin C + 6 \cos C) = 15$$

Aùp duïng BN'T Bunhiacopxki, ta coù:

$$4 \sin B + 3 \cos B \leq \sqrt{(4^2 + 3^2)(\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B)} = 5$$

$$8 \sin C + 6 \cos C \leq \sqrt{(8^2 + 6^2)(\sin^2 C + \cos^2 C)} = 10$$

Do ñoù: $(4 \sin B + 3 \cos B) + (8 \sin C + 6 \cos C) \leq 15$

Daáu “=” xaûy ra $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 6 \sin B + 3 \cos B = 5 \\ 8 \sin C + 6 \cos C = 10 \end{cases}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\sin B} = \frac{3}{\cos B} \\ \frac{8}{\sin C} = \frac{6}{\cos C} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{\sin C}{\cos C} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \tan B = \tan C = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C$$

NX: caùch ra ñeà cho baøitoaùn nhaän daïng tam giaùc caân baèng BN'T

Bunhiacopxki töông töi vd 3:

Töø ΔABC caân taïi A $\Rightarrow B=C$. Laáy tg hoaëc cotg 2 veá

$$\text{Gs } \tan B = \tan C \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = \frac{\sin C}{\cos C} \\ \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = \frac{\sin C}{\cos C} \end{cases}, \text{ vôùi } b \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\cos B} \\ \frac{a}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\cos C} \end{cases} \text{ (a,b) cóù theå thay baèng (A,B) sao cho } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{A}{B}$$

Aùp duïng BÑT Bunhiacopxki cho caùc soá a,b, sinB, cosB
vaø A,B, sinC, cosC

Coäng 2 BÑT laïi vôùi nhau, taïi vò trí daáu “=” xaûy ra ta ñööic baøi toaùn.
VD4: Cho $\triangle ABC$ thoáu maõn ñieàu kieän.

$$\sqrt{\sin A} + \sqrt{\sin B} = 2\sqrt{\cos \frac{C}{2}}$$

CM $\triangle ABC$ caân

Aùp duïng BÑT Bunhiacopxki ta cóù:

$$(\sqrt{\sin A} + \sqrt{\sin B})^2 \leq^{(1)} 2(\sin A + \cos A) = 4\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{\sin A} + \sqrt{\sin B})^2 \leq 4\cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

Vì $\cos \frac{A-B}{2} \leq 1, \cos \frac{C}{2} > 0$ neân

$$4 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \leq^{(2)} 4\cos \frac{C}{2} . \text{Vaäy } \sqrt{\sin A} + \sqrt{\sin B} \leq 2\sqrt{\cos \frac{C}{2}}$$

$$\text{Daáu “=” xaûy ra} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin A = \sin B \\ \cos \frac{A-B}{2} = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow A = B$$

$\Leftrightarrow \triangle ABC$ caân taïi C

NX: Baøi naøy aùp duïng BÑT Bunhiacopxki seõ ñôn giaûn hòn laø caùch bieán ñoái ñaúng thöùc.

Caùch ra ñeà tööng töi : töø 2 goùc baèng nhau, bieán ñoái ñeå ñööic 1

ññaúng thöùc tööng ñööing. Ñaët VT =



, VP = β

Aùp duïng BÑT Bunhiacopxki cho 4 soá a, α , b, β vôùi a,b laø caùc heä soá tuyø yù tröôùc α vaø β . Taïi vò trí daáu “=” xaûy ra ta ñööic baøi toaùn.

VD5: CM ñieàu kieän caàn vaø ñuû ñeå $\triangle ABC$ caân laø.

$$\cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2} = 2\cos 15^\circ, \text{ bieát } C = 120^\circ$$

Xeùt $f(x) = \cos x$ treân $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, ta cóù;

$$f'(x) = -\sin x, f''(x) = -\cos x < 0, \forall x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

Theo BÑT Jensen ta cóù:

$$f\left(\frac{\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2}}{2}\right) \geq \frac{f\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2} \leq 2\cos 15^\circ$$

$$\text{Daáu “=” xaûy ra} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{2} \Leftrightarrow A = B = 30^\circ$$

$\Leftrightarrow \triangle ABC$ caân.

NX: Caùch ra ñeà:

Töø 2 goùc baèng nhau, bieán ñoái ñeå ñööïc 1 ñaúng thöùc töông ñööong.

Ñaët VT =



$$, \text{VP} = \beta.$$

Aùp duïng BÑT Jensen cho 2 soá



$$, \beta.$$

$$\left[f\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \leq \frac{f(\alpha)+f(\beta)}{2} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\left[f\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \geq \frac{f(\alpha)+f(\beta)}{2} \right] \quad (2)$$

- Vôùi (1) ta choïn haøm $f(x)$ sao cho coù ñaïo haøm caáp 2: $f''(x)>0, \forall x \in D$
 - Vôùi (2) ta choïn haøm $f(x)$ sao cho coù ñaïo haøm caáp 2: $f''(x)<0, \forall x \in D$
- Sau ñouù thay haøm f vaøø (1) hoaëc (2) töông öùng
Taïi vò trí daáu "=" xaûy ra ta ñööïc baøi toaùn.

VD6: Cho tam giaùc ABC coù $I_b = I_c$. CMR ΔABC caân.

Aùp duïng coâng thöùc tính ñööøng phaân giaùc trong, ta coù:

$$I_b = I_c \Leftrightarrow \frac{2ac \cos \frac{B}{2}}{a+c} = \frac{2ab \cos \frac{C}{2}}{a+b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a+c}{ac} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \frac{B}{2}} = \frac{a+b}{ab} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \frac{C}{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \frac{B}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{C}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) \quad | \quad (1)$$

Giaû söû $b \neq c$, khi ñouù ta coù

theå cho laø $b>c$. Töø ñouù suy ra:

$$B>C \Rightarrow 90^\circ > \frac{B}{2} > \frac{C}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < \cos \frac{B}{2} < \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \frac{B}{2}} > \frac{1}{\cos \frac{C}{2}} \quad | \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Do } b>c \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} > \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \quad | \quad (3)$$

Töø (2) vaø (3) suy ra:

$$\frac{1}{\cos \frac{B}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} \right) > \frac{1}{\cos \frac{C}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) \quad : \text{maâu thuaän vôùi (1)}$$

Vaäy $b=c \Rightarrow \Delta ABC$ caân taiïA.

Chuù yù: Töø $I_b = I_c$ ta döï ñoaùn $b=c$

Ta chöùng minh baèng phöong phaùp phaûn chöùng

Dõia vaøo BÑT quan heä gioöa caùc goùc vaø caïnh.

$$a \leq b \leq c \Leftrightarrow A \leq B \leq C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin A \leq \sin B \leq \sin C \\ \operatorname{tg} A \leq \operatorname{tg} B \leq \operatorname{tg} C \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos A \geq \cos B \geq \cos C \\ \operatorname{cotg} A \geq \operatorname{cotg} B \geq \operatorname{cotg} C \end{cases}$$

CHÖÔNG 2: NHAÄN DAÏNG TAM GIAÙC VUOÂNG

So vôùi nhööng loaïi tam giaùc khaùc tam giaùc vuoâng coù moät soá tính chaát ñaëc bieät nhö toång bình phööng cuâa 2 caïnh goùc vuoâng baèng bình phööng caïnh huyeàn. Soá ño cuâa goùc vuoâng baèng soá ño cuâa hai goùc coøn laïi. Töø xa xoa Pitago ñaõ phaùt hieän moät daáu hieäu ñeå nhaän daïng tam giaùc vuoâng laø ñònh lyù Pitago. Trong phaàn naøy chuùng toái xin cung caáp moät soá daáu hieäu ñeå nhaän bieát tam giaùc vuoâng.

Neå nhaän daïng tam giaùc vuoâng ta thöôøng ñöa veà moät soá daáu hieäu sau ñaây:

$$1. \sin A = 1 \quad 2. \cos A = 0 \quad 3. \sin 2A = 0$$

$$4. \cos 2A = -1 \quad 5. \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1 \quad 6. \tan A = \operatorname{cotan} B$$

$$7. \sin A = \sin(B-C) \quad 8. a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

LOAÏI I:SÖÛ DUÏNG PHÖÖNG PHAÙP BIEÁN ÑOÀI TÖÔNG ÑÖÔNG

Ví duï: Chöùng minh raèng trong ΔABC thoáû maõn: $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2$ (1) thì ΔABC vuoâng.

Ta coù: $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2 + 2\cos A \cdot \cos B \cdot \cos C$

$$\text{Töø (1) suy ra } \cos A \cdot \cos B \cdot \cos C = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos A = 0 \\ \cos B = 0 \Leftrightarrow \Delta ABC \text{ vuoâng} \\ \cos C = 0 \end{cases}$$

Nhaän xeüt: Neáu $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = m$,

Vôùi $m = 2$ thì ΔABC vuoâng,

$m < 2$ thì ΔABC tuø,

$m > 2$ thì ΔABC nhoïn.

Thaät vaäy vôùi $m < 2$. Töø (1) suy ra $\cos A \cdot \cos B \cdot \cos C < 0 \Rightarrow$ toàn taïi moät soá trong 3 soá $\cos A, \cos B, \cos C$ beù hôn 0. Suy ra, moät goùc phaûi lôùn hôn 90° hay ΔABC tuø

Vôùi $m > 2 \Rightarrow \cos A \cdot \cos B \cdot \cos C > 0$. Suy ra trong 3 soá $\cos A, \cos B, \cos C$ phaûi coù moät soá dööng hoaëc 3 soá ñeàu dööng

$$\text{Giaû söû} \quad \begin{cases} \cos A > 0 \\ \cos B < 0 \Rightarrow 90^\circ < B < 180^\circ \\ \cos C < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \cos C < 0 \\ 90^\circ < C < 180^\circ \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow B+C > 180^\circ \text{ voâ lyù}$$

Do ñoù CosA, CosB, CosC ñeàu dööng

Ví duï 2: Cho tam giaùc ABC thoáõ maõn heä thöùc

$r_c = r + r_a + r_b$ (2) vôùi r_a laø baùn kính ñöôøng troøn baøng tieáp.
Chöùng minh raèng ΔABC vuôâng.

$$\text{Ta coù } S = pr \Rightarrow r = \frac{S}{p}$$

$$S = (p-a)r_a \Rightarrow r_a = \frac{S}{p-a}$$

$$\text{Khi ñoù (2) töông ñöôøng vôùi } \frac{S}{p-a} = \frac{S}{P} + \frac{S}{p-b} + \frac{S}{p-c}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{p-a} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p-b} + \frac{1}{p-c}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{p(p-a)}{p(p-a)} = \frac{p-c+p-b}{(p-b)(p-c)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{p(p-a)} = \frac{a}{(p-b)(p-c)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)(b+c-a) = (a+c-b)(a+b-c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (b+c)^2 - a^2 = a^2 - (b-c)^2 \Leftrightarrow (b+c)^2 \Leftrightarrow (b-c)^2 = 2a^2 \Leftrightarrow a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta ABC$ vuôâng.

Neáu àüp duïng heä thöùc cô baûn trong tam giaùc, ta coù

$$r_c = ptg \frac{C}{2}, r = (p-c)tg \frac{C}{2}, r_a = ptg \frac{A}{2}, r_b = btg \frac{B}{2}$$

$$\text{Töø (2) ta ñöôøc } ptg \frac{C}{2} = (p-c)tg \frac{C}{2} + ptg \frac{A}{2} + ptg \frac{B}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow ctg \frac{C}{2} = ptg \frac{A}{2} + tg \frac{B}{2} \quad (2')$$

$$\text{Maët khaùc } p = R(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C) = 4R \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\text{Töø (2) ta coù } 2R \sin C \cdot tg \frac{C}{2} = 4R \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{A+B}{2}}{\cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} \Rightarrow \tg^2 \frac{C}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{Do } \tg \frac{C}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow \tg \frac{C}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{C}{2} = 45^\circ \rightarrow C = 90^\circ.$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta ABC$ vuôâng.

Chuù yù: Khi gaëp 1 baøi toaùn coù chöùa caùc yeáu toá khaùc caïnh vaø goùc ta neân chuyeân veà baøi toaùn coù chöùa goùc hoaëc caïnh ñeå giaûi, khi ñoù coù nhieàu coâng cuï ñeå giaûi hôñ.

LOAÏI II: SÖÙ DUÏNG BAÁT ÑAÚNG THÖÙC

Ví duï 1:

Cho ΔABC coù A, B nhoïn vaø thoaû maõn heä thöùc $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = \sqrt[3]{\sin C}$. (1)

Chöùng minh raèng ΔABC vuôâng.

Vì $0 < \sin C \leq 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\sin C} \geq \sin^2 C$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Töø (1)} &\Rightarrow \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B \geq \sin^2 C \Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 \geq c^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 \geq a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \Rightarrow \cos C \geq 0 \\ &\Rightarrow C \leq 90^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Neáu } C = 90^\circ \Rightarrow A + B = 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1.$$

Vaäy neáu ABC laø tam giaùc vuôâng taïi C thi thoáø maõn heä thöùc ñaõ cho.

Neáu $C < 90^\circ$. Töø giaû thieát ta coù

$$\frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2B}{2} = \sqrt[3]{\sin C}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - \cos(A+B) \cdot \cos(A-B) = \sqrt[3]{\sin C} \Leftrightarrow 1 + \cos C \cdot \cos(A-B) = \sqrt[3]{\sin C} \quad (3).$$

Ta coù $\sin C < 1$. Maët khaùc do A, B, C nhoïn neân $\cos C > 0$, $\cos(A-B) > 0$, vaäy töø (3) ta suy ra ñieàu voâ lyù. Do ñòu tröôøng hôïp $C < 90^\circ$ khoâng xaûy ra. Vaäy ABC laø tam giaùc vuôâng taïi C.

Nhaän xeùt:

* Neáu $C = 90^\circ$ ta khoâng thöû laïi maø keát luaän ΔABC vuôâng laø khoâng chaët cheõ. Vì ΔABC chöa chaéc thaû maõn (1).

* Neáu xeùt tröôøng hôïp $C < 90^\circ$ ta ñi ñeán keát luaän loaiïi tröôøng hôïp naøy. Töø ñaây ta phaûi coù $C = 90^\circ$, khoâng caàn thöû laïi.

* Ñieäm quan troïng cuûa baøi taäp naøy laø ôû choã vôùi $a \in R$, $0 < a \leq l$ thi ta coù $a^n > a^m$, $l < n < m$, $n, m \in Q$. Töø ñaây baøi toaùn (1) coù theå môû roäng neáu $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = \sqrt[3]{\sin C}$, $\forall n \geq 1$ thi ΔABC vuôâng.

Ví duï 2: Chöùng minh raèng neáu tam giaùc ABC thaû $\sin^4 A + 2\sin^4 B + 2\sin^4 C = 2\sin^2 A (\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C)$ (1).

Chöùng minh ΔABC vuôâng caân.

• Aùp duïng baát ñaúng thöùc coâsi cho 2 soá döông $\frac{1}{2}\sin^4 A$ vaø $2\sin^4 B$ ta coù:

$$\frac{1}{2}\sin^4 A + 2\sin^4 B \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\sin^4 A \cdot 2\sin^4 B} = 2\sin^2 A \cdot \sin^2 B$$

$$\text{Töông töï } \frac{1}{2}\sin^4 A + 2\sin^4 C \geq 2\sin^2 A \cdot \sin^2 C$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^4 A + 2\sin^4 B + 2\sin^4 C \geq 2\sin^2 A(\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C). \quad (2)$$

(1) ñuùng \Leftrightarrow (2) xaûy ra daáu “=” khi vaø chæ khi

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\sin^4 A = 2\sin^4 B \\ \frac{1}{2}\sin^4 A = 2\sin^4 C \end{cases} \quad (3) \Rightarrow \sin^4 B = \sin^4 C \Rightarrow \sin B = \sin C \Rightarrow B = C.$$

$$\text{Töø (3)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin^4 A = 4\sin^4 B \\ \sin^4 A = 4\sin^4 C \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin^2 A = 2\sin^2 B \\ \sin^2 A = 2\sin^2 C \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sin^2 A = \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C$$

Aùp duïng ñònhanh lyù haøm Sin ta ñööïc

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \Rightarrow \Delta ABC$$

vuoâng caân.

Nhaän xeùt:

Neáu ñeà baøi cho nhaän daïng tam giaùc ABC thaû maõn ñieàu kieän (1) thi raát nhieàu baïn chæe giaûi ñeán $B = C$ vôùi keát luaän ΔABC caân laø chöa ñuû, maø caàn phaûi xeùt ñeán caùc tính chaát khaùc cuâa tam giaùc ñeå keát luaän chính xaùc.

Baøi toaùn treân ta coù theå bieán ñoåi nhö sau:

$$\sin^4 A + 2\sin^4 B + \sin^4 C = 2\sin^2 A (\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sin^4 A + 4\sin^4 B + 4\sin^4 C = 4\sin^2 A \cdot \sin^2 B + 4\sin^2 A \cdot \sin^2 C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sin^4 A - 4\sin^2 A \cdot \sin^2 B + 4\sin^4 B) + (\sin^4 A - 4\sin^2 A \cdot \sin^2 C + 4\sin^4 C) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sin^2 A - 2\sin^2 B)^2 + (\sin^2 A - 2\sin^2 C)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin^2 A = 2\sin^2 B \\ \sin^2 A = 2\sin^2 C \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sin^2 A = \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C \text{ vaø } \sin^2 B = \sin^2 C$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \\ B = C \end{cases} \Rightarrow \Delta ABC \text{ vuôang caân.}$$

Sau ñaây chuùng toâi ñöa ra 1 soá baøi taäp ñeå caùc baïn reøn luyeän kyõ naêng giaûi toaùn.

Chöùng minh raèng ΔABC laø tam giaùc vuôang neáu thaû moät trong caùc ñieàu kieän sau

Baøi 1: $\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = -1$.

Baøi 2: a) $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 1 + \cos A + \cos B + \cos C$

Höôùng daän: Chöùng minh tam giaùc naøy vuôang taïi 1 trong 3 goùc.

b) $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 1 - \cos A + \cos B + \cos C$.

Höôùng daän: Chöùng minh vuôang taïi C.

$$\text{Baøi 3: } \frac{b}{\cos B} + \frac{c}{\cos C} = \frac{a}{\sin B - \sin C}$$

Höôùng daän: A ùp duïng ñònh lyù haøm sin

$$\text{Baøi 4: } r(\sin A + \sin B) = \sqrt{2} \cdot c \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

Höôùng daän: Ta söû duïng heä thöùc cô baûn

$$r = 4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2} \text{ vaø } = 2R \sin C$$

$$\text{Baøi 5: } r + r_a + r_b + r_c = a + b + c$$

$$\text{Aùp duïng coâng thöùc lööïng cô baûn } r = p \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}, \quad r_a = (p-a) \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}$$

$$p = 4R \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \text{ vaø ñònh haøm sin.}$$

Hay coù theå aùp duïng coâng thöùc $S = r_c(p-c)$, $S = rp$.

Baøi 6: $3\cos B + 4\sin B + 6\sin C + 8\cos C = 15 \quad (6)$

HD: Aùp duïng BÑT Schwartz cho caùc caëp (3,4), $(\cos B, \sin B)$ vaø (6,8), $(\sin C, \cos C)$.

Caùch khaùc: Baøi 6 coù theå vaän duïng pheùp bieán ñoái töông ñööng vaø tính chaát bò chaëñ cuûa haøm sinx, cosx.

$$(6) \Leftrightarrow 5\left(\frac{4}{5}\sin B + \frac{3}{5}\cos B\right) + 10\left(\frac{3}{5}\sin C + \frac{4}{5}\cos C\right) = 15. \quad (6')$$

Ñaët $\frac{4}{5} = \cos \varphi, \frac{3}{5} = \sin \varphi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 90^\circ$. Thì töø (6') ta suy ra

$$5\sin(B+\varphi) + 10\cos(C-\varphi) = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin(B+\varphi) = 1 \\ \cos(C-\varphi) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B+C=90^\circ \Rightarrow \Delta ABC \text{ vuoâng.}$$

Baøi 7: $\sin 3A + \sin 2B = 4\sin A \sin B$. (7)

HD: Duøng coâng thöùc bieán ñoái toång thaønh tích cho veá traùi vaø tích thaønh toång, ruùt goïn ta ñööic $\cos(A-B)(\sin C - 1) = \cos C$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2(A-B)(\sin^2 C - 1) = 1 - \sin^2 C.$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-\sin C)[\cos^2(A-B)(1-\sin C) - 1 - \sin C] = 0.$$

Ñaùnh giaù $\cos^2(A-B)(1-\sin C) - 1 - \sin C < 0$ Töø ñoù suy ra $\sin C = 1$

$$\Rightarrow C = 90^\circ$$

Baøi 8: Cho ΔABC coù ñööøng cao AH, p, p_1, p_2 laø nöüa chu vi cuûa $\Delta ABC, \Delta ABH, \Delta ACH$, bieát $p^2 = p_1^2 + p_2^2$ (1). Chöùng minh ΔABC vuoâng.

Gôïi yù: Nhaän xeùt vò trí cuûa H vaø vaän duïng tæ soá lõöïng giaùc cuûa ΔABC ñeå ñöa baøi toaùn thaønh bieåu thöùc theo goùc.

Baøi 9: ΔABC coù ñaëc ñieåm gì neáu

$$\cos A (1 - \sin B) = \cos B.$$

Gôïi yù: $1 - \sin B$ vaø $\cos B$ cuøng chöùa nhaân töû chung laø $\cos \frac{B}{2} - \sin \frac{B}{2}$.

Baøi 10: ΔABC coù ñaëc ñieåm gì neáu

$$2\sin 2A - \sin 2B = \sin C + \frac{1}{\sin C}.$$

HD: Duøng phöông phaùp ñaùnh giaù ñeå giaûi.

*** Moät soá phöông phaùp thieát laäp baøi toaùn.**

1. **Phöông phaùp bieán ñoái töông ñööng töø tính chaát cuûa tam giaùc hoaëc töø nhööng daáu hieäu ñaõ coù.**

Giaû söû ΔABC vuoâng taïi A $\Rightarrow a^2 = b^2 + c^2$

$$\Rightarrow 2bc = \frac{1}{2}(b+c)^2 - a^2 \Leftrightarrow bc = \frac{1}{2}[(b+c)^2 - a^2] = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{p(p-a)}$$

$$S_{bc} = S\sqrt{2}\sqrt{p(p-a)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}}{a} = 2p\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{(p-c)(p-a)}{ca}}\sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-b)}{ab}}$$

Coù

$$\Leftrightarrow h_a = 2p\sqrt{2}\sin \frac{B}{2}\sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

theå môû roäng moät soá daáu hieäu ñaõ coù nhö:

Töø baøi toaùn ΔABC thoûa $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = \sqrt[3]{\sin C}$ thì ΔABC vuoâng.

Ta suy ra nöööic $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = \sqrt{m^2 + n^2}$, m ≥ 1 thì ΔABC vuôang.

2. Duøng baát ñaúng thöùc döïa vaøo tính chaát bò chaën cuâa haøm sinx, cosx hoaëc nhööng baát ñaúng thöùc khaùc

Ví duï 1: Ta coù

$$m \cos B + n \sin B = \sqrt{m^2 + n^2} \left(\frac{m}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}} \cos B + \frac{n}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}} \sin B \right) \leq \sqrt{m^2 + n^2}$$

thaû maõn $\cos B + n \sin B + k \sin C + k \cos C = (k+1) \sqrt{m^2 + n^2}$ thi ΔABC vuôang taïi A.

Ví duï 2: Töø $\sin^2 \frac{A+B}{2} + \frac{1}{2} > \sqrt{2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2}}$. Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi

$$\sin \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \geq \sqrt{2 \cos \frac{C}{2}}$$

Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi $\cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

Coäng veá theo veá 2 baát ñaúng thöùc treân ta seõ coù

$$\sin^2 \frac{A+C}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + 1 = \sqrt{2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2}} + \sqrt{2 \cos \frac{C}{2}}$$

thì ΔABC vuôang.

CHÖÔNG 3:NHAÄN DAÏNG TAM GIAÙC ÑEÀU

Tam giaùc ñeàu laø moät tam giaùc ñeip, ñoù laø tam giaùc coù 3 caïnh baèng nhau vaø ba goùc baèng nhau. Baøi toaùn nhaän daïng tam giaùc ñeàu laø lôùp baøi toaùn quan troïng nhaát vaø cuõng laø lôùp baøi toaùn ña daïng nhaát trong chuyeân muïc “nhaän daïng tam giaùc”.

Trong muïc naøy, moät soá phöông phaùp hay söû duïng ñeå nhaän daïng tam giaùc ñeàu nhö

Loaïi I:Söû duïng phöông phaùp bieán ñoái töông ñööng

1/ Phöông phaùp söû duïng 9 baøi toaùn nhaän daïng tam giaùc ñeàu.

2/ Phöông phaùp söû duïng meanh ñeà. $\begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n = 0 \\ A_i = 0, i = 1, n \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow A_1 = A_2 = \dots = A_n = 0$

3/ Nhaän daïng tam giaùc ñeàu töø moät heä ñieàu kieän.

Loaïi II:Söû duïng baát ñaúng thöùc.

Sau ñaây chuùng toâi ñi vaøo töøng phöông phaùp cuï theå.

LOAÏI I:SÖÔU DUÏNG PHÖÔNG PHAÙP BIEÁN ÑOÂI TÖÔNG ÑÖÔNG

1/ Phöông phaùp söû duïng 9 baøi toaùn cô baûn nhaän daëng tam giaùc ñeàu.

* $\triangle ABC$ thaû maõn caùc heä thöùc sau thi $\triangle ABC$ laø tam giaùc ñeàu.

$$a) \cos A + \cos B + \cos C = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f) \cot g A + \cot g B + \cot g C = \sqrt{3}$$

$$b) \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$g) \sin A + \sin B + \sin C = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$c) \cos A \cos B \cos C = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$h) \cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$d) \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$i) \sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$e) \tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

Chöùng minh:

Ôû ñaây chuùng toâi chæchöùng minh vaøi heä thöùc, caùc hình thöùc coøn laïi ñoäc giaû töï chöùng minh

$$a) \cos A + \cos B + \cos C = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - \cos(A+B) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - 2\cos^2(A+B) + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \left(\cos \frac{A+B}{2} - \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \left(\cos \frac{A+B}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right) \right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\cos \frac{A+B}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right) \right]^2 + \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \frac{A-B}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \frac{A-B}{2} = 0 \\ \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{2} \\ \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = B \\ C = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

Vaäy $\triangle ABC$ ñeàu.

$$b) \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow 4 \left(\cos \frac{A-B}{2} - \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = 1 \\
&\Leftrightarrow 4 \cos^2 \frac{A+B}{2} - 4 \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2} + 1 = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \left(2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} - \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \right)^2 + \sin^2 \frac{A-B}{2} = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \frac{A+B}{2} = 0 \\ \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = B \\ \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ C = \pi/3 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

Vaäy $\triangle ABC$ ñeàu.

e) $\mathbf{tg} \frac{A}{2} + \mathbf{tg} \frac{B}{2} + \mathbf{tg} \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\mathbf{tg} \frac{A}{2} + \mathbf{tg} \frac{B}{2} + \mathbf{tg} \frac{C}{2} \right)^2 = 3 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} + \mathbf{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2} + \mathbf{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2} + 2 \left(\mathbf{tg} \frac{A}{2} \mathbf{tg} \frac{B}{2} + \mathbf{tg} \frac{B}{2} \mathbf{tg} \frac{C}{2} + \mathbf{tg} \frac{C}{2} \mathbf{tg} \frac{A}{2} \right) = 3 \quad (*)
\end{aligned}$$

Maø $\mathbf{tg} \frac{A}{2} \mathbf{tg} \frac{B}{2} + \mathbf{tg} \frac{B}{2} \mathbf{tg} \frac{C}{2} + \mathbf{tg} \frac{C}{2} \mathbf{tg} \frac{A}{2} = 1$

Töø (*) suy ra $\mathbf{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} + \mathbf{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2} + \mathbf{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2} - \mathbf{tg} \frac{A}{2} \mathbf{tg} \frac{B}{2} - \mathbf{tg} \frac{B}{2} \mathbf{tg} \frac{C}{2} - \mathbf{tg} \frac{C}{2} \mathbf{tg} \frac{A}{2} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow \left(\mathbf{tg} \frac{A}{2} - \mathbf{tg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\mathbf{tg} \frac{B}{2} - \mathbf{tg} \frac{C}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\mathbf{tg} \frac{C}{2} - \mathbf{tg} \frac{A}{2} \right)^2 = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \mathbf{tg} \frac{B}{2} = \mathbf{tg} \frac{C}{2} \\ \mathbf{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \mathbf{tg} \frac{C}{2} = \mathbf{tg} \frac{B}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow A = B = C
\end{aligned}$$

Vaäy $\triangle ABC$ ñeàu.

f) $\cotg A + \cotg B + \cotg C = \sqrt{3}$.

Baèng caùch àüp duïng heä thöùc cô baûn.

$\cotg A \cotg B + \cotg B \cotg C + \cotg C \cotg A = 1$ roài bieán ñoái gioáng phaàn (e)

Tacoù: $(\cotg A - \cotg B)^2 + (\cotg B - \cotg C)^2 + (\cotg C - \cotg A)^2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cotg A = \cotg B \\ \cotg B = \cotg C \\ \cotg C = \cotg A \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = B = C$$

Vaäy $\triangle ABC$ ñeàu.

Ví duï1: Giaû söÙ $\triangle ABC$ thoáu maõn ñieàu kieän: $2(a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C) = a + b + c$. Chöùng minh $\triangle ABC$ ñeàu.

Aùp duïng ñònh lyù Sin ta coù $a = 2R \sin A$, $b = 2R \sin B$, $c = 2R \sin C$ (vôùi R laø baùn kinh ñöôøng troøn ngoaiii tieáp $\triangle ABC$), heä thöùc ñaõ cho töông ñöôøng vôùi:

$$\begin{aligned}
&2 \sin A \cos A + 2 \sin B \cos B + 2 \sin C \cos C = \sin A + \sin B + \sin C \\
&\Leftrightarrow \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = \sin A + \sin B + \sin C \quad (*)
\end{aligned}$$

Tacoù $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 2\sin(A+B)\cos(A-B) - 2\sin(A+B)\cos(A+B)$
 $= 2\sin(A+B)(\cos(A+B) - \cos(A+B)) = 4\sin A \sin B \sin C$.

$$\text{Tacoù } \sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 2\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 2\cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2}$$

$$= 2\cos \frac{C}{2} \left(\cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right) = 4\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow \sin A \sin B \sin C = \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(daïng baøi toaùn cô baûn.)

Vaäy $\triangle ABC$ ñeàu.

Ví duï 2 : CMR neáu A, B, C laø ba goùc cuâa moät tam giaùc thoau maõn

$$\cos^3 \frac{A}{3} + \cos^3 \frac{B}{3} + \cos^3 \frac{C}{3} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{4} \left(\cos \frac{A}{3} + \cos \frac{B}{3} + \cos \frac{C}{3} \right) \text{ thi tam giaùc aáy ñeàu}$$

Heä thöùc ñaõ cho töông öùng vôùi

$$\begin{aligned} 4\cos^3 \frac{A}{3} + 4\cos^3 \frac{B}{3} + 4\cos^3 \frac{C}{3} &= \frac{3}{2} + 3 \left(\cos \frac{A}{3} + \cos \frac{B}{3} + \cos \frac{C}{3} \right) \\ \Leftrightarrow \left(4\cos^3 \frac{A}{3} - 3\cos \frac{A}{3} \right) + \left(4\cos^3 \frac{B}{3} - 3\cos \frac{B}{3} \right) + \left(4\cos^3 \frac{C}{3} - 3\cos \frac{C}{3} \right) &= \frac{3}{2} \\ \Leftrightarrow \cos A + \cos B + \cos C &= \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(daïng baøi toaùn cô baûn)

Vaäy $\triangle ABC$ ñeàu.

Ví duï 3 : Cho $\triangle ABC$ ñeàu thoau maõn haèng thöùc:

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 4\sqrt{3} S + (a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2$$

Chöùng minh $\triangle ABC$ laø tam giaùc ñeàu.

Bieán ñoái giaû thieát ñaõ cho veà daïng sau

$$2ab + 2ac + 2bc = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 4\sqrt{3} S \quad (1)$$

Aùp duïng ñònh lí haøm soá Coâsin suy roäng, ta coù $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = (\cot g A + \cot g B + \cot g C)4S$

$$\text{Keát hôïp coâng thöùc } ab = \frac{2S}{\sin C}, bc = \frac{2S}{\sin A}, ca = \frac{2S}{\sin B}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Khi } \frac{1}{\sin C} + \frac{1}{\sin B} + \frac{1}{\sin A} &= \cot gA + \cot gB + \cot gC + \sqrt{3} \\
\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sin A} - \cot gA \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sin B} - \cot gB \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sin C} - \cot gC \right) &= \sqrt{3} \\
\Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - \cos A}{\sin A} + \frac{1 - \cos B}{\sin B} + \frac{1 - \cos C}{\sin C} &= \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \tg \frac{A}{2} + \tg \frac{B}{2} + \tg \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{3}. \quad (*)
\end{aligned}$$

(daïng baøi toaùn cô baûn)

Vaäy $\triangle ABC$ ñeàu.

Chuù yù: neáu $\triangle ABC$ thaôu maõn haèng thöùc $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 4\sqrt{3}S$ thi $\triangle ABC$ cuõng laø tam giaùc ñeàu.

Thaät vaäy (*) $\Leftrightarrow \cot gA + \cot gB + \cot gC = \sqrt{3}$ (daïng baøi toaùn cô baûn)

Vaäy $\triangle ABC$ ñeàu.

Nhaän xeùt: Qua moät soá ví duïi treân, ta coù theå taïo ra moät soá baøi toaùn nhaän daïng tam giaùc ñeàu baèng phöông phaùp naøy nhö sau: Ta coù theå xuaát phaùt töø caùc baøi toaùn cô baûn, keát hôïp vôùi caùc heä thöùc lôöïng trong tam giaùc, ñònh lí sin, cosin, bieán ñoái vaø ñoái ra moät baøi toaùn môùi.

2) Phöông phaùp söû duïng meanh ñeàu

Ví duï 1: Chöùng minh $\triangle ABC$ coù $h_a + h_b + h_c = 9r$ thi $\triangle ABC$ ñeàu

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Ta coù } h_a + h_b + h_c = 9r &\Leftrightarrow \frac{2S}{a} + \frac{2S}{b} + \frac{2S}{c} = 9r \Leftrightarrow 2S \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = 9r. \\
\Leftrightarrow 2pr \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = 9r &\Leftrightarrow 2p \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = 9 \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c) \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = 9 \\
\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} - 2 \right) + \left(\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} - 2 \right) + \left(\frac{c}{a} + \frac{a}{c} - 2 \right) &= 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(a-b)^2}{ab} + \frac{(b-c)^2}{bc} + \frac{(c-a)^2}{ca} = 0 \\
\Leftrightarrow a = b = c. &
\end{aligned}$$

Vaäy $\triangle ABC$ ñeàu.

Ví duï 2: CMR neáu trong $\triangle ABC$ ta coù $\frac{a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C}{a \sin B + b \sin C + c \sin A} = \frac{2p}{9r}$

(p: nöôa chu vi, R laø baùn kinh ñöôøng troøn ngoaïi tieáp $\triangle ABC$) thi $\triangle ABC$ laø tam giaùc ñeàu.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Ta coù: (*)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2R \sin A \cos A + 2R \sin B \cos B + 2R \sin C \cos C}{a \cdot \frac{b}{2R} + b \cdot \frac{c}{2R} + c \cdot \frac{a}{2R}} &= \frac{2p}{9R} \\
\Leftrightarrow \frac{2R^2(\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C)}{ab + bc + ca} &= \frac{a+b+c}{9R} (**).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ta coù } \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C = 4 \cdot \frac{a}{2R} \cdot \frac{b}{2R} \cdot \frac{c}{2R} = \frac{abc}{2R^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (***) &\Leftrightarrow \frac{abc}{(ab+bc+ca)R} = \frac{a+b+c}{9R} \Leftrightarrow (ab+bc+ca)(a+b+c) = 9abc \\
 &\Leftrightarrow a^2b + bc^2 + ab^2 + ac^2 + b^2c + a^2c = 6abc \\
 &\Leftrightarrow b(a^2+c^2-2ac) + a(b^2+c^2-2bc) + c(a^2+b^2-2ab) = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow b(a-c)^2 + a(b-c)^2 + c(a-b)^2 \Leftrightarrow \{\text{---}\equiv\text{---}\equiv\text{---}\} \Leftrightarrow a=b=c.
 \end{aligned}$$

Vaäy ΔABC ñeàu.

Ví duï 3: CMR neáu trong ΔABC ta coù $b+c = \frac{a}{2} + h_a \sqrt{3}$ thi ΔABC ñeàu

$$\text{Ta coù } h_a = \frac{2S}{a} = \frac{2abc}{4aR} = \frac{bc}{2R}.$$

Suy ra heä thöùc ñaõ cho töông öùng $b+c = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}bc}{2R}$ (*)

Theo ñònh lyù haøm sin, ta coù

$$a = 2R\sin A, b = 2R\sin B, c = 2R\sin C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (*) &\Leftrightarrow 2R\sin B + 2R\sin C = \frac{2R\sin A}{2} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}R^2 \sin B \sin C}{2R} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2R\sin B + 2R\sin C = \sin A + 2\sqrt{3} \sin B \sin C \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2R\sin B + 2R\sin C = \sin(B+C) + 2\sqrt{3} \sin B \sin C \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2R\sin B + 2R\sin C = \sin B \cos C + \sin C \cos B + 2\sqrt{3} \sin B \sin C \\
 &\Leftrightarrow (2R\sin B - \sin B \cos C - \sqrt{3} \sin B \sin C) + (2\sin C - \sin C \cos B - \sqrt{3} \sin B \sin C) = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2\sin B \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos C + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin C \right) \right] + 2\sin C \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos B + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin B \right) \right] = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2\sin B \left[1 - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - C \right) \right] + 2\sin C \left[1 - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - B \right) \right] = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - C \right) = 0 \\ 1 - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - B \right) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C = \frac{\pi}{3} \\ B = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases} \quad \text{Vaäy } \Delta ABC \text{ ñeàu}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ví duï 4: Cho ΔABC thoáu

$$\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} = \frac{3}{2} \quad (1) \text{ CMR } \Delta ABC \text{ ñeàu}$$

Ñaët $\{\text{---}\equiv\text{---}\equiv\text{---}\equiv\text{---}\equiv\text{---}\} \Leftrightarrow \{\text{---}\equiv\text{---}\equiv\text{---}\equiv\text{---}\equiv\text{---}\}$

$$\text{Khi ñoù (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{y+z-x}{2x} + \frac{z+x-y}{2y} + \frac{x+y-z}{2z} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} - 2 \right) + \left(\frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{y} - 2 \right) + \left(\frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{z} - 2 \right) = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-y)^2}{xy} + \frac{(y-z)^2}{yz} + \frac{(z-x)^2}{zx} = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow z = y = x \Leftrightarrow 2x = 2y = 2z \\
 &\Leftrightarrow a = b = c
 \end{aligned}$$

Vaäy ΔABC ñeàu.

LOAÏI II: SÖÛ DUÏNG BAÁT ÑAÚNG THÖÙC

- Töø ñieàu kieän cuâa baøi toaùn (thöôøng laø caùc heä thöùc, caùc baát ñaúng thöùc)söû duïng caùc pheùp bieán ñoái lõöing giaùc ñeå daän ñeán moät baát ñaúng thöùc ñôn giaûn, coù theå ñaùnh giaù ñööïc ñieàu kieän daáu baèng xaûy ra.

- Thieát laäp moät heä phööng trình xaùc ñònh moái quan heä gioöa caùc goùc, caùc caïnh cuâa tam giaùc, qua ñoù nhaän daïng ñööïc tam giaùc.

Ví duï 1: Cho ΔABC thoûa ñieàu kieän $\cos A \cos B \cos C = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$

(*)

Chöùng minh ΔABC ñeàu.

Töø giaû thieát suy ra ΔABC nhoïn ($\cos A > 0, \cos B > 0, \cos C > 0$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ta coù: } \cos A \cos B &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B)] \leq \frac{1}{2} [1 + \cos(A + B)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos C) = \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Vaäy } 0 < \cos A \cos B \leq \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\text{Töông töï ta cuõng coù } 0 \leq \cos B \cos C \leq \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}; 0 \leq \cos C \cos A \leq \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}$$

$$\text{Suy ra } \cos A \cos B \cos C \leq \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos A \cos B = \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \\ \cos B \cos C = \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \\ \cos C \cos A = \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos(A - B) = 1 \\ \cos(B - C) = 1 \\ \cos(C - A) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow A = B = C \quad \text{Hay}$$

Vaäy ΔABC ñeàu

Ví duï 2: Cho ΔABC thoûa ñk $\left[\begin{array}{l} C \leq B \leq A \leq 90^\circ \\ \cos A + \cos B = \cos(A - B) \end{array} \right]$

Xaùc ñònh daïng cuâa ΔABC ?

Töø ñieàu kieän $C \leq B \leq A \leq 90^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 0 < C \leq B \leq 90^\circ \Rightarrow \sin B \geq \sin C > 0, \cos A \geq 0, \cos B > 0$

Maët khaùc $\sin 2A + \sin 2B = 2 \sin(A + B) \cos(A - B)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \cos(A - B) &= \frac{\sin 2A + \sin 2B}{2 \sin(A + B)} = \frac{2 \sin A \cos A + 2 \sin B \cos B}{2 \sin C} \\ &= \frac{\sin A}{\sin C} \cos A + \frac{\sin B}{\sin C} \cos B \geq \cos A + \cos B. \end{aligned}$$

Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos A = 0 \\ \sin B = \sin C \end{array} \right.$ hoaëc $\sin A = \sin B = \sin C$

Vaäy ΔABC vuoâng caân taïi A hoaëc ñeàu.

❖ Hai ví duï treân söû duïng caùc bñt lõöïng giaùc ñôn giaûn cuâa tam giaùc ñeå nhaän daïng tam giaùc ñeàu. Ngoaøi caùc bñt treân ta coøn coù theå söû duïng caùc bñt cô baûn trong ñaïi soá nhö bñt Cosi, bñt Bunhiacopxki, Jesen,.....ñeå nhaän daïng tam giaùc.

Nhaän daïng tam giaùc ñeàu baèng caùch söû duïng BÑT Cosi

$$\boxed{\text{Ví duï 3: CMR } \Delta ABC \text{ ñeàu neáu} \quad \frac{1}{\cos A} + \frac{1}{\cos B} + \frac{1}{\cos C} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin \frac{C}{2}}}$$

Xeùt ΔABC tuø

$$\text{Giaû söû } A > \frac{\pi}{2} > B \geq C \text{ thi } C \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Vaäy } \operatorname{tg} C \leq 1 \text{ vaø } 0 < \sin \frac{\pi}{2} < \sin C < \cos C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos C} < \frac{1}{\sin \frac{C}{2}}; \quad \frac{1}{\cos A} + \frac{1}{\cos B} = \left(2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\cos \frac{A-B}{2}}{\cos A \cos B} \right) < 0$$

$$\text{Vaäy } \frac{1}{\cos A} + \frac{1}{\cos B} + \frac{1}{\cos C} < \frac{1}{\cos C} < \frac{1}{\sin \frac{C}{2}} < \frac{1}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} < \frac{1}{\sin \frac{B}{2}} < \frac{1}{\sin \frac{C}{2}}$$

Xeùt tröôøng hôïp ΔABC nhoïn. AÙp duïng bñt Cosi ta coù

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\cos A} + \frac{1}{\cos B} &\geq \frac{2}{\sqrt{\cos A \cos B}} \geq \frac{4}{\cos A + \cos B} = \frac{4}{2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{4}{2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sin \frac{C}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi $A=B$

$$\text{Töông töï } \frac{1}{\cos B} + \frac{1}{\cos C} \geq \frac{2}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} \quad \text{Daáu “=” xaûy ra } \Leftrightarrow B=C$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos C} + \frac{1}{\cos A} \geq \frac{2}{\sin \frac{B}{2}} \quad \text{Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi } A=C$$

$$\text{Suy ra } \frac{1}{\cos A} + \frac{1}{\cos B} + \frac{1}{\cos C} + \frac{1}{\cos C} + \frac{1}{\cos A} \geq \frac{2}{\sin \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{2}{\sin \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{2}{\sin \frac{A}{2}}.$$

$$\text{hay } \frac{1}{\cos A} + \frac{1}{\cos B} + \frac{1}{\cos C} \geq \frac{1}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin \frac{C}{2}}.$$

Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi ΔABC ñeàu.

Xeùt ví duï 1: Phaàn I,2. Ta coù theå chöùng minh baèng caùch söû duïng baát ñaúng thöùc Cosi

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ta coù } \frac{2S}{a} + \frac{2S}{b} + \frac{2S}{c} &= 9r \\ \Leftrightarrow 2S \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) &= 9r \Leftrightarrow 2pr \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = 9r \\ \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c) \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

AÙp duïng baát ñaúng thöùc Cosi ta ñöôïc

$$(a+b+c) \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{abc}} = 9$$

Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi ΔABC ñeàu.

Ví duï 2: Cho ΔABC , thoåu $\left(3 - \frac{b+c}{a} \right) \left(3 - \frac{a+c}{b} \right) \left(3 - \frac{a+b}{c} \right) \leq 1$ (1)

CMR ΔABC ñeàu khi daáu “=” xaûy ra.

Ta coù (1) $\Leftrightarrow (3a-b-c)(3b-a-c)(3c-a-b) \leq abc$.

Ta chæ caàn xeùt khi VT(1) ≥ 0 . Khi ñoù deã chöùng minh ñööic caû 3 thöøa soá cuâa nou ñeàu

lôùn hòn hoaëc baèng khoâng.

Ñaët $x = 3a-b-c \geq 0$

$$y = 3b-a-c \geq 0$$

$$z = 3c-a-b \geq 0$$

Khi ñoù $a = \frac{1}{4}(2x+y+z)$

$$b = \frac{1}{4}(x+2y+z)$$

$$c = \frac{1}{4}(x+y+2z)$$

(1) $\Leftrightarrow 64xyz \geq (2x+y+z)(x+2y+z)(x+y+2z)$ (2)

Theo baát ñaúng thöùc Cosi ta coù

$$2x+y+z = x+x+y+z \geq 4\sqrt[4]{x^2yz}$$
 (3)

$$x+2y+z \geq 4\sqrt[4]{xy^2z}$$
 (4)

$$x+y+2z \geq 4\sqrt[4]{xyz^2}$$
 (5)

Nhaân töøng veá (3),(4) vaø (5) \Rightarrow (2) ñuùng \Rightarrow ñpcm

Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi ñoàng thôøi coù daáu “=” trong (3),(4) vaø

(5)

töùc $x=y=z \Leftrightarrow a=b=c$ Vaäy ΔABC ñeàu.

Ví duï 3: Cho ΔABC thoåu $\frac{a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C}{a \sin A + b \sin B + c \sin C} = \frac{a+b+c}{9R}$. (1)

CMR ΔABC ñeàu.

Theo ñònh lí haøm soá Sin ta coù

$$\begin{aligned} a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C &= R (\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C) \\ &= 4R \sin 2A \sin 2B \sin 2C. \end{aligned}$$
 (2)

Theo baát ñaúng thöùc Cosi, ta coù

$$a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C \geq 6R \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 A \sin^2 B \sin^2 C}$$
 (3)

$$a \sin A + b \sin B + c \sin C \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc \sin A \sin B \sin C}$$

Do vaäy töø (2) vaø (3) suy ra

$$\frac{a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C}{a \sin A + b \sin B + c \sin C} \leq \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{\sin A \sin B \sin C}$$
 (4)

Daáu “=” trong (4) xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi daáu “=” trong (3) xaûy ra.

Khi $\sin A = \sin B = \sin C$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 A = \sin^2 B = \sin^2 C \Leftrightarrow \sin A = \sin B = \sin C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = B = C.$$

Laïi theo baát ñaúng thöùc Coâsi ta coù

$$\frac{a+b+c}{9R} = \frac{2(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C)}{9} \geq \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{\sin A \sin B \sin C} \quad (5)$$

Daáu “=” trong (5) xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi $A = B = C$.

$$\text{Töø (5) vaø (6) suy ra } \frac{\cos A + \cos B + \cos C}{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C} = \frac{a+b+c}{9R}$$

Söù duïng baát ñaúng thöùc Bunhiacopxki nhaän daïng tam giaùc ñeàu

$$\boxed{\text{Ví duï 4: Cho } \Delta ABC \text{ thoáu } \tan^6 \frac{A}{2} + \tan^6 \frac{B}{2} + \tan^6 \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{9}}$$

CMR ΔABC ñeàu.

$$\text{Ta coù } \tan^6 \frac{A}{2} + \tan^6 \frac{B}{2} + \tan^6 \frac{C}{2} \geq \tan^3 \frac{A}{2} \tan^3 \frac{B}{2} + \tan^3 \frac{B}{2} \tan^3 \frac{C}{2} + \tan^3 \frac{C}{2} \tan^3 \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\text{Daáu “=” trong (1) xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi } \tan^3 \frac{A}{2} = \tan^3 \frac{B}{2} = \tan^3 \frac{C}{2} \Leftrightarrow A = B = C.$$

$$\text{Ñaët } x = \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2}, y = \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}, z = \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} \text{ thì } x+y+z=1.$$

AÙp duïng baát ñaúng thöùc Bunhiacopxki ta coù $(x+y+z)(x^3+y^3+z^3) \geq (x^2+y^2+z^2)$

Daáu “=” trong (2) xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi $x = y = z \Leftrightarrow A = B = C$.

$$\boxed{\text{Ví duï 5: Cho } \Delta ABC \text{ thoáu } 2(I_a + I_b + I_c) = \sqrt{3}(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c})}$$

CMR ΔABC ñeàu.

$$\text{AÙp duïng coâng thöùc } I_a = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{A}{2}}{b+c} = \frac{2\sqrt{bc}}{b+c} \sqrt{p(p-a)}$$

$$\text{AÙp duïng baát ñaúng thöùc Cosi suy ra } I_a \leq \sqrt{p(p-a)} \quad (1)$$

Daáu “=” trong (1) xaûy ra $\Leftrightarrow b=c$

$$\text{Töông töi ta coù } I_b \leq \sqrt{p(p-b)} \quad (2)$$

$$I_c \leq \sqrt{p(p-c)} \quad (3)$$

Daáu “=” trong (2) xaûy ra $\Leftrightarrow a=c$ vaø trong (3) $\Leftrightarrow a=b$

$$\text{Töø (1),(2) vaø (3) suy ra } I_a + I_b + I_c \leq \sqrt{p} (\sqrt{p-a} + \sqrt{p-b} + \sqrt{p-c}) \quad (4)$$

Daáu “=” trong (4) xaûy ra \Leftrightarrow ñoàng thôøi coù daáu “=” trong (1),(2) vaø (3)

Vaäy ΔABC ñeàu.

AÙp duïng baát ñaúng thöùc Bunhiacopxki vôùi 2 daøy $\sqrt{p-a}, \sqrt{p-b}, \sqrt{p-c}$ vaø 1,

1, 1, ta coù

$$\begin{aligned} 3(p-a+p-b+p-c) &\geq (\sqrt{p-a} + \sqrt{p-b} + \sqrt{p-c})^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3p} &\geq \sqrt{p-a} + \sqrt{p-b} + \sqrt{p-c}.(5) \end{aligned}$$

Daáu “=” trong (5) xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi $p-a = p-b = p-c$

Vaäy ΔABC ñeàu

$$\text{Töø (4) vaø (5) ta coù } 2(I_a + I_b + I_c) \leq \sqrt{3}(a+b+c)$$

Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi ñoàng thôøi coù daáu “=” trong (4) vaø (5) töùc ΔABC ñeàu.

* Ví duï 1, phaàn I, 2 coù theå söû duïng BÑT Bunhiacopxki

Ta coù $h_a + h_b + h_c = 9r$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2S}{a} + \frac{2S}{b} + \frac{2S}{c} = 9r$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+b+c)\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) = 9.$$

Duøng baát ñaúng thöùc Bunhiacopxki, ta coù

$$9 = (\sqrt{a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{b} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} + \sqrt{c} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}})^2 \leq (a+b+c)\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)$$

$$\text{Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}\right)^2 \leq (a+b+c)\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)$$

$$\text{Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi } \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \Leftrightarrow a = b = c.$$

Ví duï 6: Cho ΔABC thoáu $\tg^6 \frac{A}{2} + \tg^6 \frac{B}{2} + \tg^6 \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{9}$. **CMR** ΔABC ñeàu.

$$\text{Ta coù } \tg^6 \frac{A}{2} + \tg^6 \frac{B}{2} + \tg^6 \frac{C}{2} \geq \tg^3\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\tg^3\left(\frac{B}{2}\right) + \tg^3\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)\tg^3\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) + \tg^3\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)\tg^3\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Daáu “=” trong (1) xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi } \tg^3 \frac{A}{2} = \tg^3 \frac{B}{2} = \tg^3 \frac{C}{2} \Leftrightarrow A=B=C.$$

$$\text{Ñaët } x = \tg \frac{A}{2} \tg \frac{B}{2}, \quad y = \tg \frac{B}{2} \tg \frac{C}{2}, \quad z = \tg \frac{C}{2} \tg \frac{A}{2} \text{ thi } x+y+z=1.$$

Aùp duïng baát ñaúng thöùc Bunhiacopxki vôùi hai daøy $\sqrt{x}, \sqrt{y}, \sqrt{z}$ vaø $\sqrt{x^3}, \sqrt{y^3}, \sqrt{z^3}$

$$\text{Ta coù } (x+y+z)(x^3+y^3+z^3) \geq (x^2+y^2+z^2)^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Daáu “=” trong (2) xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi } x = y = z \Leftrightarrow A=B=C$$

$$\text{Töø (1) vaø (2) suy ra } \tg^6 \frac{A}{2} + \tg^6 \frac{B}{2} + \tg^6 \frac{C}{2} \geq \frac{1}{9}$$

Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi ñoàng thôøi coù daáu baèng trong (1) vaø (2).

Vaäy ΔABC ñeàu

Nhaän daïng tam giaùc ñeàu baèng caùch söû duïng bñt Jensen

Ví duï 1: CMR ΔABC thoáu $\frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} = 12$ **thì ñeàu**

Xeùt haøm soá $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$, vôùi $0 < x < \pi$

$$\text{Ta coù } f'(x) = -\frac{2\cos x}{\sin^3 x} \Rightarrow f''(x) = \frac{2\sin^2 x + 6\cos^2 x}{\sin^4 x} > 0$$

Vaäy $f(x)$ laø haøm loài treân $(0, \pi)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Khi } \tilde{n}ou \quad & \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} \right) \geq \frac{1}{\frac{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}}{3}} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq 12 \end{aligned}$$

Daáu baèng xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi ΔABC ñeàu .

❖ Hoaøn toaøn tööng töï ta coù theå cm ñööïc caùc baát ñaúng thöùc

$$1) \frac{1}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin \frac{C}{2}} = 6$$

$$2) \frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{1}{\sin B} + \frac{1}{\sin C} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$3) \frac{1}{\cos \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{1}{\cos \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{1}{\cos \frac{C}{2}} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

ñööïc thaûu maõn thì ΔABC ñeàu

Ví duï2: Cho ΔABC nhoïn thaûu maõn

$$\begin{aligned} (\tg A + \tg B + \tg C)(\cot g A + \cot g B + \cot g C) &\geq \\ \geq (\tg \frac{A}{2} + \tg \frac{B}{2} + \tg \frac{C}{2})(\cot g \frac{A}{2} + \cot g \frac{B}{2} + \cot g \frac{C}{2}) & \end{aligned}$$

Chöùng minh ΔABC ñeàu.

Xeùt haøm soá $f(x) = \tg x$ vaø $g(x) = \cot g x$ vôùi $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{Ta coù } f'(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos^4 x} \text{ vaø } g''(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin^4 x}$$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) > 0$ vaø $g''(x) > 0 \forall x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $\Rightarrow f(x)$ vaø $g(x)$ laø haøm loài treân $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$. Theo

tính chaát baát ñaúng thöùc Jensen, ta coù $\frac{1}{2}(f(A) + f(B)) \geq f\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\tg A + \tg B) \geq \tg \frac{A+B}{2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tg A + \tg B \geq 2 \cot g \frac{C}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Tööng töï, ta coù: } \tg B + \tg C \geq 2 \cot g \frac{A}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\tg C + \tg A \geq 2 \cot g \frac{B}{2} \quad (3)$$

Coäng tröø töøng veá (1), (2) vaø (3) suy ra $\tg A + \tg B + \tg C \geq \cot g \frac{A}{2} + \cot g \frac{B}{2} + \cot g \frac{C}{2}$ (4)

Daáu baèng xaûy ra trong (4) khi vaø chæ khi ñaúng thöùc coù daáu “=” trong (1), (2) vaø (3) suy ra $A = B = C$.

Tööng töï $g(x) = \cot g x$ laø haøm loài khi $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cot A + \cot B + \cot C \geq \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} + \frac{C}{2} \quad (5)$$

Daáu “=” trong (5) xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi $A = B = C$

Nhaân töøng veá cuâa (4), (5). Suy ra ñpcm. Daáu “=” xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi ñaúng thöùc coù daáu baèng trong (4) (5) töùc ΔABC ñeàu.

Nhaän xeùt:

Töø caùc baøi toaùn nhaän daïng treân ta coù theå ñöa ra nhööng baøi toaùn nhaän daïng cho tam giaùc ñeàu baèng caùch töø nhööng baát ñaúng thöùc ñai soá coù ñieàu kieän (maø ta coù theå ñaùnh giaù ñööic ñieàu kieän daáu baèng xaûy ra) keát hôïp vôùi nhööng yeáu toá lôöïng giaùc, caùc yeáu toá goùc caïnh trong tam giaùc ñeå ñi ñeán moät ñaúng thöùc veà tam giaùc.

CHÖÔNG 4:NHAÄN DAÏNG TAM GIAÙC KHAÙC

Tieáp theo chuùng toâi xin trình baøy moät soá baøi toaùn lieân quan ñeán giaûi tam giaùc coù nhööng tính chaát khaùc.

Ví duï 1: Xaùc ñòngh caùc goùc cuâa ΔABC neáu:

$$\sin A + \sin B - \cos C = \frac{3}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Caùch 1: } (1) \Leftrightarrow 2\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - \cos C = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos C - 2\cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\cos^2 \frac{C}{2} - 2\cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad (1')$$

$$\text{Ñaët } t = \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} \quad t \in (0,1)$$

$$(1') \Leftrightarrow 2t^2 - 2\cos \frac{A-B}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{Ñaët } f(t) = 2t^2 - 2t \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \frac{1}{2}, \quad t \in (0,1)$$

$$\text{Ta coù: } \Delta' = \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2} - 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow f(t) \geq 0, \quad \forall t \in (0,1).$$

$$f(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} t = \frac{-b}{2a} \\ f'(\frac{-b}{2a}) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \\ \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos \frac{A-B}{2} = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{C}{2} = 60^\circ \\ \frac{A-B}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 120^\circ \\ A = B = 30^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Caùch 2: } \sin A + \sin B - \sin C = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow 2\cos^2 \frac{C}{2} - 2\cos \frac{A-B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left(\cos \frac{C}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \\ 1 - \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \\ \sin^2 \frac{A-B}{2} = 1 \end{cases} \\ &\begin{cases} \frac{A-B}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{C}{2} = 60^\circ \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C = 120^\circ \\ A = B = 30^\circ \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Ví duï 2: $\cos 2A + \sqrt{3}(\cos 2B + \cos 2C) + \frac{5}{2} = 0$ (*)

$$\tg^2 \frac{A}{2} + \tg^2 \frac{B}{2} + \tg^2 \frac{C}{2} - \tg \frac{A}{2} \tg \frac{B}{2} - \tg \frac{B}{2} \tg \frac{C}{2} - \tg \frac{C}{2} \tg \frac{A}{2} = 0$$

$$\Delta = 12(\cos^2(B-C) - 1) \leq 0$$

(*) Xaûy ra khi vaø chæ khi $\begin{cases} \cos^2(B-C) = 1 \\ \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos(B-C) \end{cases}$

Neáu $\cos(B-C) < 0$

$\Rightarrow B > 90^\circ$ hoaëc $C > 90^\circ$

$$\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos(B-C) < 0$$

$\Rightarrow A > 90^\circ$

Do ñoù $\cos(B-C) = 1$.

Suy ra $B = C$

$$Vaø \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow A = 30^\circ \Rightarrow B = C = 75^\circ$$

Nhaän xeùt: Töø caùch giaûi hai ví duï naøy ta thaáy vieäc nhaän xeùt $|\cos \alpha| \leq 1$ laø cõic kì quan troïng. Nhôø nhaän xeùt naøy maø ta giaûi ñööïc baøi toaùn.

Ví duï 3: Cho ΔABC thoau $b(a^2 - b^2) = c(c^2 - a^2)$. Nhaän daïng tam giaùc naøy.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Ta coù } b(a^2 - b^2) = c(c^2 - a^2) \Leftrightarrow ba^2 - b^3 = c^3 - ca^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (b+c)a^2 = b^3 + c^3 \Leftrightarrow a^2(b+c) = (b+c)(b^2 - bc + c^2) \\ &\Leftrightarrow a^2 = b^2 - bc + c^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A = b^2 - bc + c^2 \Leftrightarrow \cos A = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow A = 60^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Baøi naøy ta cuõng coù theå bieán ñoái nhö sau:

$$\begin{aligned} &b(a^2 - b^2) = c(c^2 - a^2) \Leftrightarrow b(b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A - b^2) = c[c^2 - (b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A)] \\ &\Leftrightarrow b(c^2 - 2bc \cos A) = c(bc \cos A - b^2) \Leftrightarrow bc^2 + b^2c = (bc^2 + b^2c)(2 \cos A) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos A = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow A = 60^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

Nhaän xeùt: Qua nhööng ví duï treân ta thaáy vieäc giaûi moät baøi toaùn nhaän daïng tam giaùc caàn chuù yù caùc ñieåm sau:

+ Caàn phaân bieät moät baøi toaùn nhaän daïng vaø moät baøi toaùn chöùng minh. (Töùc laø phaûi tìm taát caû caùc tính chaát cuûa tam giaùc)

+ Khi giaûi baøi toaùn nhaän daïng thöôøng hay duøng caùc pheùp bieán ñoái tööng ñööïng veà daïng phöôøng trình tích hoaëc toång cuûa nhööng soá haïng (khoâng aâm hoaëc khoâng dööng) ñeå ñaùnh giaù.

Moät soá baøi taäp ñeà nghò:

Baøi 1: Tam giaùc ABC coù ñaúc ñieåm gì neáu:

$$\sin 6A + \sin 6B + \sin 6C = 0$$

HD: Duøng pheùp bieán ñoái töông ñöông chuyeân veà phöông trìnø tñch

Baøi 2: Nhaän danïg tam giaùc ABC neáu thaû

$$\frac{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C}{\cos A + \cos B + \cos C} = \sqrt{3} \quad (2)$$

HD:

$$(2) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos A - \frac{1}{2} \sin A \right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos B - \frac{1}{2} \sin B \right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos C - \frac{1}{2} \sin C \right) = 0$$

Sau ñòù chuyeân veà daïng:

$$\sin\left(\frac{C}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \sin\left(\frac{B}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \sin\left(\frac{A}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta ABC$ coù ít nhaát moät goùc baèng 60°

Trong tröôøng hôïp veá phaûi cuâa (2) thay baèng $\sqrt{2}$ thi keát quaû nhö theá naøo?

Baøi 3: Cho tam giaùc ABC coù caùc caïnh thaû:

$a = x^2 + x + 1, b = 2x + 1, c = x^2 + 1, x \in R$. Haøy nhaän daïng tam giaùc ABC.

HD: Xeùt ñieàu kieän cuâa x ñeå toàn taïi tam giaùc

Baøi 4: Nhaän daïng tam giaùc ABC bieát: $\sin 5A + \sin 5B + \sin 5C = 0$

HD: Ta bieán ñoái töông ñöông ñaúng thöùc treân veà daïng:

$$4 \cos \frac{5C}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{5A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{5B}{2} = 0$$

Ta coù theå khaùi quaùt: Nhaän daïng tam giaùc ABC neáu thaû

$$\sin(mA) + \sin(mb) + \sin(mc) = 0$$

$$\sin(mA) + \sin(mb) + \sin(mc) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -4 \cos \frac{mA}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{mb}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{mc}{2} = 0$$

$$\cos \frac{mA}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{mA}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{\pi}{m} + \frac{k}{m} 2\pi; -\frac{m-1}{2} < k < \frac{m-1}{2}; k \in Z.$$

Baøi 5: Cho tam giaùc ABC thaû maõn ñieàu kieän:

$$\begin{cases} \sin 5A + \sin 5C = 0 \\ \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$(2)$$

Chöùng minh ΔABC coù ít nhaát 1 goùc baèng 36° .

$$HD: (1) \Rightarrow \cos \frac{5A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{5B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{5C}{2} = 0$$

$$Giaû söû \cos \frac{5A}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow A = 36^\circ \text{ hoaëc } A = 108^\circ$$

$$Töø (2) \Rightarrow 1 - 2 \cos A \cdot \cos B \cdot \cos C > 1 \Rightarrow \cos A \cdot \cos B \cdot \cos C < 0$$

$\cos A, \cos B, \cos C < 0$ (Voâ lyù)

$\cos A, \cos B, \cos C$ coù ít nhaát moät phaàn töû < 0 (khi ñòù seõ toàn taïi moät phaàn töû > 0)

Neå thaû maõn (1) vaø (2) thi $A = 36^\circ$

KEÁT LUAÄN

Trong khuoân khoå ñeà taøi naøy chuùng ta ñaoð laøm ñööïc:

1. Toång hôïp moät soá baøi toaùn lieân quan ñeán nhaän daïng tam giaùc.
 2. Sau moäi laàn baøi toaùn, chuùng toâi ruùt ra nhööng nhaän xeùt, nhööng lœu yù cuûa baøi toaùn vaø môû roäng baøi toaùn.
 3. Sau moäi chööng chuùng toâi neâu ra nhööng phööng phaùp ñeå thieát laäp baøi toaùn nhaän daïng tam giaùc ñeå caùc baïn tham khaûo.
- Chuùng toâi hy voëng tieåu luaän naøy seõ laø taøi lieäu tham khaûo cho nhööng ngöôøi daïy vaø hoïc moân lœöïng giaùc noùi chung vaø nhaän daïng tam giaùc noùi rieång. Raát mong nhaän ñööïc söï goùp yù cuûa baïn ñoïc.

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