

**Mengenang Jejak Sebagian Kecil Bangsa Indonesia Yang Pernah
Mengikuti Ujian Sekolah Pada Masa Awal Kemerdekaan
UJIAN PENGHABISAN SEKOLAH MENENGAH TINGKAT ATAS
TAHUN 1947**

ILMU UKUR SUDUT DAN SEGITIGA (TRIGONOMETRI)

1. **HBS Negeri Belanda (Nederland) 1947**

Dari sebuah $\triangle ABC$ diberikan $h_a = s - a$. Buktikanlah

- a. $\cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}\beta \cos \frac{1}{2}\gamma$
- b. $\operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2}\beta + \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2}\gamma = 2$
- c. $\sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha = -2 \sin \left(45^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \sin \left(45^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\gamma\right)$
- d. β atau γ adalah sudut tumpul

Bukti:

a. $h_a = s - a$

$$c \sin \beta = \frac{r}{\tan \frac{1}{2}\alpha}$$

$$c \sin \beta \tan \frac{1}{2}\alpha = r$$

$$c \sin \beta \tan \frac{1}{2}\alpha = 4R \sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha \sin \frac{1}{2}\beta \sin \frac{1}{2}\gamma$$

$$2R \sin \gamma \sin \beta \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha}{\cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha} = 4R \sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha \sin \frac{1}{2}\beta \sin \frac{1}{2}\gamma$$

$$\sin \gamma \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha \sin \frac{1}{2}\beta \sin \frac{1}{2}\gamma$$

$$\sin \gamma \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha \sin \frac{1}{2}\beta \sin \frac{1}{2}\gamma$$

$$4 \sin \frac{1}{2}\gamma \cos \frac{1}{2}\gamma \sin \frac{1}{2}\beta \cos \frac{1}{2}\beta = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha \sin \frac{1}{2}\beta \sin \frac{1}{2}\gamma$$

$$\cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}\beta \cos \frac{1}{2}\gamma \quad (\text{qed})$$

b. $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$

$$\frac{1}{2}\alpha = 90^\circ - \left(\frac{1}{2}\beta + \frac{1}{2}\gamma\right)$$

$$\cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}\beta \cos \frac{1}{2}\gamma$$

$$\cos \frac{1}{2} \left[90^\circ - \left(\frac{1}{2} \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \beta \right) \right] = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \beta \cos \frac{1}{2} \gamma$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right) = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \beta \cos \frac{1}{2} \gamma$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{2} \beta \cos \frac{1}{2} \gamma + \cos \frac{1}{2} \beta \sin \frac{1}{2} \gamma = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \beta \cos \frac{1}{2} \gamma$$

$$\tan \frac{1}{2} \beta + \tan \frac{1}{2} \gamma = 2 \quad (\text{qed})$$

c. $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$

$$\frac{1}{2} \beta + \frac{1}{2} \gamma = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \alpha$$

$$\tan \frac{1}{2} \beta + \tan \frac{1}{2} \gamma = 2$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} \beta}{\cos \frac{1}{2} \beta} + \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} \gamma}{\cos \frac{1}{2} \gamma} = 2$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} \beta \cos \frac{1}{2} \gamma + \cos \frac{1}{2} \beta \sin \frac{1}{2} \gamma}{\cos \frac{1}{2} \beta \cos \frac{1}{2} \gamma} = 2$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right) = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \beta \cos \frac{1}{2} \gamma$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right) = \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right) + \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta - \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right)$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right) = \cos \left(90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \right) + \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta - \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right)$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right) = \sin \frac{1}{2} \alpha + \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta - \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right)$$

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

$$\sin \frac{1}{2} \alpha = -2 \sin \frac{1}{2} \left[90^\circ - \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta - \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right) \right] \sin \frac{1}{2} \left[90^\circ - \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta - \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right) \right]$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{2} \alpha = -2 \sin \left(45^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \beta \right) \sin \left(45^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right) \quad (\text{qed})$$

d. Karena $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$ dan $\sin \frac{1}{2} \alpha = -2 \sin \left(45^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \beta \right) \sin \left(45^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \gamma \right)$, maka haruslah

β atau γ adalah sudut tumpul, sehingga $\sin \frac{1}{2} \alpha$ bernilai positif.

2. HBS Negeri Belanda (Nederland) 1947

Pada garis alas AB dari $\triangle ABC$ terletak sebuah titik D sehingga $AD : DB = p : q$, $\angle ACD = \gamma_1$, dan $\angle DCB = \gamma_2$.

- a. Buktikanlah: $\frac{\sin \gamma_1}{\sin \gamma_2} = \frac{p \sin \alpha}{q \sin \beta}$.
- b. Jika R_1 dan R_2 berturut-turut jari-jari lingkaran luar dari $\triangle ACD$ dan $\triangle BCD$, buktikanlah bahwa $R_1 : R_2$ tidak bergantung pada letaknya D pada AB . Hitunglah sudut-sudut γ_1 dan γ_2 , jika $p : q = 1 : 2$, $\alpha = 70^\circ$, dan $\beta = 36^\circ$.

Solusi:

- a. Menurut Aturan Sinus:

$$\frac{CD}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{p}{\sin \gamma_1}$$

$$CD = \frac{p \sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma_1} \dots (1)$$

$$\frac{CD}{\sin \beta} = \frac{q}{\sin \gamma_2}$$

$$CD = \frac{q \sin \beta}{\sin \gamma_2} \dots (2)$$

Dari persamaan (1) dan (2) diperoleh:

$$\frac{p \sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma_1} = \frac{q \sin \beta}{\sin \gamma_2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \gamma_1}{\sin \gamma_2} = \frac{p \sin \alpha}{q \sin \beta} \text{ (qed)}$$

- b. Menurut Aturan Sinus:

$$\text{Pada } \triangle ACD : \frac{CD}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \angle ADC} = \frac{p}{\sin \gamma_1} = 2R_1$$

$$CD = 2R_1 \sin \alpha \dots (1)$$

$$\text{Pada } \triangle BCD : \frac{CD}{\sin \beta} = \frac{a}{\sin \angle BDC} = \frac{q}{\sin \gamma_2} = 2R_2$$

$$CD = 2R_2 \sin \beta \dots (2)$$

Dari persamaan (1) dan (2) diperoleh:

$$2R_1 \sin \alpha = 2R_2 \sin \beta$$

$$R_1 : R_2 = \sin \beta : \sin \alpha$$

Dari persamaan terakhir terlihat bahwa $R_1 : R_2$ tidak bergantung pada letaknya D pada AB .

(qed)

- c. Hitunglah sudut-sudut γ_1 dan γ_2 , jika $p : q = 1 : 2$, $\alpha = 70^\circ$, dan $\beta = 36^\circ$.

$$\frac{\sin \gamma_1}{\sin \gamma_2} = \frac{p \sin \alpha}{q \sin \beta}$$

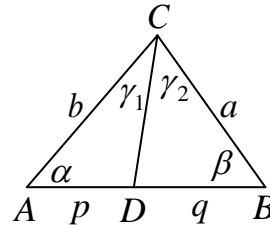
$$\frac{\sin \gamma_1}{\sin \gamma_2} = \frac{\sin 70^\circ}{2 \sin 36^\circ} = 0,7994$$

$$\sin(74^\circ - \gamma_2) = 0,7994 \sin \gamma_2$$

$$\sin 74^\circ \cos \gamma_2 - \cos 74^\circ \sin \gamma_2 = 0,7994 \sin \gamma_2$$

$$0,9613 \cos \gamma_2 - 0,2756 \sin \gamma_2 = 0,7994 \sin \gamma_2$$

$$0,9613 \cos \gamma_2 = 1,075 \sin \gamma_2$$



$$\tan \gamma_2 = \frac{0,9613}{1,075} = 0,8942$$

$$\gamma_2 = 41^\circ 48'$$

$$\gamma_1 = 74^\circ - 41^\circ 48' = 32^\circ 12'$$

3. Gymnassium Negeri Belanda, 1947

Dalam sebuah $\triangle ABC$ yang bersudut lancip AD dan BE adalah dua garis tinggi yang saling bertemu di H . Hitunglah sudut-sudut dari segitiga tersebut, jika diketahui bahwa $CH = 2 \times DE$ dan $\cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta = \frac{3}{4}$.

Solusi:

Pada $\triangle AHF$ diperoleh $\angle H_1 = 90^\circ - \angle A_1 \dots (1)$

Pada $\triangle ABD$ diperoleh $\angle B = 90^\circ - \angle A_1 \dots (2)$

Dari persamaan (1) dan (2) diperoleh $\angle H_1 = \angle B = \beta$.

Pada $\triangle ACF$ diperoleh $\cos \alpha = \frac{AE}{b} \Leftrightarrow AE = b \cos \alpha \dots (3)$

Pada $\triangle CHD$ diperoleh $\sin \angle H_2 = \frac{CD}{CH}$, sehingga

$$CH = \frac{CD}{\sin \angle H_2} = \frac{b \cos \gamma}{\sin \beta} = \frac{2R \sin \beta \cos \gamma}{\sin \beta} = 2R \cos \gamma \dots (5)$$

Pada $\triangle BHE$ diperoleh $\angle BHF = 90^\circ - \angle FBH \dots (6)$

Pada $\triangle BAE$ diperoleh $\angle BAE = 90^\circ - \angle FBH \dots (7)$

Dari persamaan (6) dan (7) diperoleh $\angle BHF = \angle BAF = \alpha$.

$$\sin \angle H_2 = \frac{CD}{CH} \rightarrow CD = CH \sin \angle H_2 = 2R \cos \gamma \sin \beta = b \cos \gamma \dots (8)$$

$$\sin \angle EHC = \frac{CE}{CH} \rightarrow CE = CH \sin \angle EHC = 2R \cos \gamma \sin \alpha = a \cos \gamma \dots (9)$$

Menurut Aturan Kosinus pada $\triangle CED$:

$$DE^2 = CE^2 + CD^2 - 2CE \cdot CD \cos \gamma$$

$$DE^2 = (a \cos \gamma)^2 + (b \cos \gamma)^2 - 2(a \cos \gamma)(b \cos \gamma) \cos \gamma$$

$$DE = \cos \gamma \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma} = \cos \gamma \sqrt{c^2} = c \cos \gamma$$

Diketahui bahwa $CH = 2 \times DE$, sehingga

$$CH = 2 \times DE$$

$$2R \cos \gamma = 2c \cos \gamma$$

$$R = c = 2R \sin \gamma$$

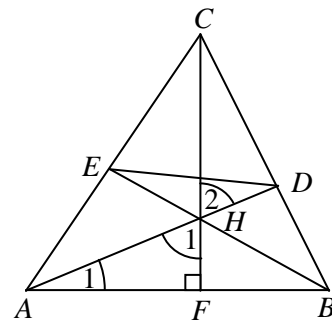
$$\sin \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \gamma = 30^\circ \vee \gamma = 150^\circ$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$$

$$2\alpha + 2\beta = 360^\circ - 2\gamma$$

$$\cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$2 \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta = \frac{3}{2}$$



$$\cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) + \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\cos(360^\circ - 2\gamma) + \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\cos 2\gamma + \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) = \frac{3}{2} - \cos 2\gamma$$

$$\gamma = 30^\circ \rightarrow \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) = \frac{3}{2} - \cos 2 \cdot 30^\circ = \frac{3}{2} - \cos 60^\circ = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$2\alpha - 2\beta = 0$$

$$\alpha = \beta = 75^\circ$$

$$\gamma = 150^\circ \rightarrow \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) = \frac{3}{2} - \cos 2 \cdot 150^\circ = \frac{3}{2} - \cos 300^\circ = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$2\alpha - 2\beta = 0$$

$$\alpha = \beta = 15^\circ$$