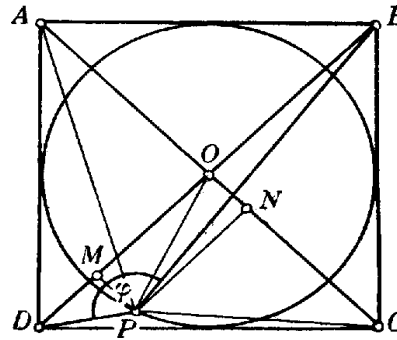


Legyen

$DBP \sphericalangle = \varphi$, $DB = AC = a$, $PM \perp BD$, $PN \perp AC$.



Ekkor

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{2 \cdot DBP \Delta}{PB \cdot PD} = \frac{2 \cdot a \cdot PM}{2 \cdot PB \cdot PD}$$

és

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\overline{DP}^2 + \overline{PB}^2 - a^2}{2 \cdot PB \cdot PD},$$

vagy minthogy (K. M.L. IV. 63.)

$$\overline{DP}^2 + \overline{PB}^2 = 2 \cdot \overline{PO}^2 + 2 \cdot \overline{OB}^2,$$

azért

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{2 \cdot \overline{PO}^2 + 2 \cdot \overline{OB}^2 - a^2}{2 \cdot PB \cdot PD} = -\frac{2r^2}{2 \cdot PB \cdot PD};$$

így tehát

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos \varphi} = \frac{2 \cdot a \cdot PM}{-2r^2} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2} \cdot PM}{r},$$

hasonlóképpen nyerjük, hogy

$$\operatorname{tg} \psi = -\frac{2\sqrt{2} \cdot PN}{r}$$

és így

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \varphi + \operatorname{tg}^2 \psi = \frac{8 \cdot \overline{PM}^2}{r^2} + \frac{8 \cdot \overline{PN}^2}{r^2} = 8 \frac{\overline{PM}^2 + \overline{PN}^2}{r^2} = 8.$$

(Pichler Sándor, Budapest.)