

$$(1 + \tan\alpha)(1 + \tan\beta)(1 + \tan\gamma) = \\ = 1 + \tan\alpha + \tan\beta + \tan\gamma + \tan\alpha\tan\beta + \tan\beta\tan\gamma + \tan\gamma\tan\alpha + \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma.$$

De

$$1 = \tan(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan(\beta + \gamma)}{1 - \tan\alpha\tan(\beta + \gamma)} = \\ = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta + \tan\gamma - \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma}{1 - (\tan\alpha\tan\beta + \tan\beta\tan\gamma + \tan\gamma\tan\alpha)},$$

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$$1 - (\tan\alpha\tan\beta + \tan\beta\tan\gamma + \tan\gamma\tan\alpha) = \tan\alpha + \tan\beta + \tan\gamma - \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma,$$

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$$\tan\alpha + \tan\beta + \tan\gamma + \tan\alpha\tan\beta + \tan\beta\tan\gamma + \tan\gamma\tan\alpha = 1 + \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma,$$

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$$\frac{(1 + \tan\alpha)(1 + \tan\beta)(1 + \tan\gamma)}{1 + \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma} = \frac{2(1 + \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma)}{1 + \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma} = 2.$$

(Kubinyi István, Nagyszombat.)