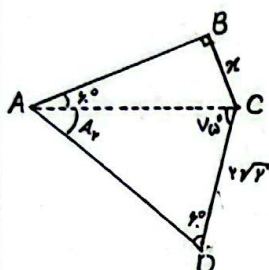


$$\hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \hat{A} = 40^\circ$$

$$\text{طبق سینوسها: } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{17}{\sin 40^\circ} = \frac{10}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{10 \sin 40^\circ}{17}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \Rightarrow \hat{B} = 45^\circ, \hat{C} = 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 45^\circ = 95^\circ$$

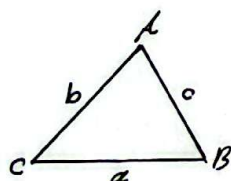
با توجه به اینکه در این مثلث یک ضلع و دو زاویه مشخص است.



$$90^\circ + 45^\circ + \hat{A} = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \hat{A} = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{2}{\sin \hat{C}} \Rightarrow \hat{C} = 30^\circ$$

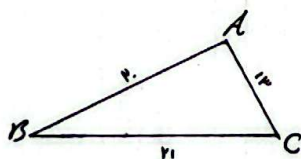
$$\frac{\hat{C}}{\sin B} = \frac{x}{\sin 45^\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{30^\circ}{1} = \frac{x}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}$$



$$\text{طبق سینوسها: } \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{b \sin C}{c}$$

$$(b^2 - c^2) \frac{\sin C}{b \sin C} = c \Rightarrow (b^2 - c^2) \frac{1}{b} = c \Rightarrow b^2 - b - c = 0$$

$$a + c = b \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{c^2 + a^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{2}$$



$$\text{طبق کسینوسها: } (11)^2 = (14)^2 + (10)^2 - 2(14)(10) \cos \hat{B}$$

$$\Rightarrow 121 = 196 + 100 - 280 \cos \hat{B} \Rightarrow \cos \hat{B} = \frac{74}{140} = \frac{37}{70}$$

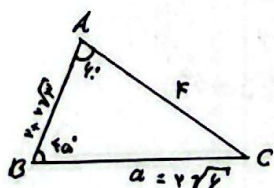
$$\sin^2 \hat{B} = 1 - \cos^2 \hat{B} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \hat{B} = 1 - \left(\frac{37}{70}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{25} \Rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \pm \frac{3}{5}$$

با توجه به اینکه این مثلث قائمه‌الزاویه نیست!

$$\Rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \pm \frac{3}{5}$$

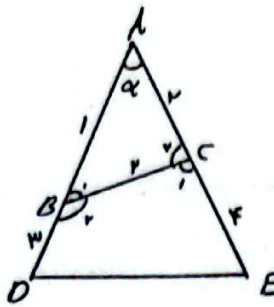
$$\text{طبق کسینوسها: } a^2 = 14^2 + 14^2 - 2 \cdot 14 \cdot 14 \cos \hat{A} = 24 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{24} \Rightarrow a = 2\sqrt{6}$$

مقدار



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sin A} = \frac{10}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{5 \sin A}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{B} = 45^\circ, \hat{C} = 90^\circ$$



ΔABC مثلث متساوی الساقین $\Rightarrow B_1 = \alpha$ / $\Delta C_1 = 2\alpha \Rightarrow \hat{C}_1 = 180 - 2\alpha$
 ΔAC مثلث متساوی الساقین

قضیه سینوس: $\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin (180 - 2\alpha)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin 2\alpha} \Rightarrow 4 \cos \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$

قضیه کوسین: $1(\overline{DE})^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 - 1^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \overline{DE} = \sqrt{1} = 1$

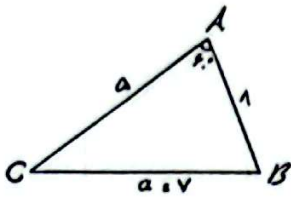
6

$a^2 = 2\omega + 2\psi - 4 \Rightarrow a^2 = 49 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{49}$

(الف)

به قضیه کسینوس ها.

7



(ب) $S = \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AC} \times \overline{AB} \times \sin \hat{A} \Rightarrow S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \omega \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4}$

$\frac{(b+c)^2 - a^2}{bc(\cos \hat{A} + 1)} \xrightarrow{\text{قضیه کسینوس ها!}} \frac{b^2 + c^2 + 2bc - a^2}{bc(\cos \hat{A} + 1)} = \frac{2bc(\cos \hat{A} + 1)}{bc(\cos \hat{A} + 1)} = 2$

8

$\frac{a^3 + b^3 - c^3}{a + b - c} = a^2 \Rightarrow a^3 + b^3 - c^3 = a^2(a + b - c) \Rightarrow (b-c)(b^2 + c^2 + bc) = a^2(b-c)$

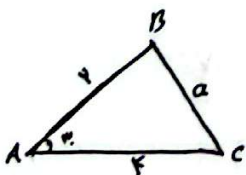
9

$\frac{a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \hat{A}}{\text{قضیه کسینوس ها}} \Rightarrow b^2 + c^2 + bc = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \hat{A} \Rightarrow \cos \hat{A} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$S_{ABC} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times (3 - \cos \theta)(1 + 3 \cos \theta) \times \frac{\sin \theta}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} (3 - \cos \theta)(1 + 3 \cos \theta) = 2$

$\Rightarrow (3 - \cos \theta)(1 + 3 \cos \theta) = 8 \Rightarrow -3 \cos^2 \theta + 10 \cos \theta - 5 = 0 \xrightarrow{a+b+c=0} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{3}$

10



طبق قضیه کسینوس ها: $a^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$