

(۱) با استفاده از قضیه سینوس در مثل $\triangle ABC$ و در نظر گرفتن اینکه

$$\hat{B} + \hat{C} + \hat{A} = 180^\circ \rightarrow \hat{A} = 20^\circ$$

$$\frac{\sin \hat{A}}{BC} = \frac{\sin \hat{B}}{AC} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{20} = \frac{\sin \hat{B}}{20\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \hat{B} = 45^\circ$$

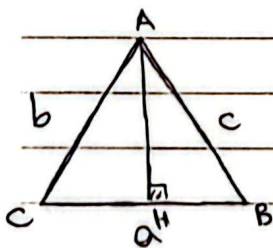
ملاحظه کنید زاویه $\hat{B}$ 120° نمی تواند باشد چرا که این است که آنجا $\hat{C}$ متوجه خواهد شد

$$\hat{B} + \hat{C} = 120^\circ \Rightarrow 45^\circ + \hat{C} = 120^\circ \rightarrow \hat{C} = 75^\circ$$

$$\hat{A} + \hat{C} + \hat{D} = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \hat{A} + 75^\circ + 40^\circ = 180^\circ \rightarrow \hat{A} = 65^\circ$$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin \hat{D}} = \frac{DC}{\sin \hat{A}} \rightarrow \frac{AC}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \rightarrow AC = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin 40^\circ = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow x = 3$$



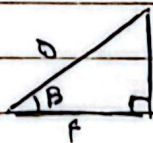
$$(b^2 - 2) \frac{\sin \hat{C}}{\sin \hat{B}} = c \rightarrow (b^2 - 2) \times \frac{\frac{AH}{AB}}{\frac{AH}{AC}} = c$$

$$(b^2 - 2) \times \frac{AB}{AC} = (b^2 - 2) \times \frac{c}{b} = c \rightarrow b^2 - 2 = b$$

$$\rightarrow b^2 - b - 2 = 0 \quad a+c=b \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} b = -1 \text{ و } 2 \\ b = 2 \checkmark \end{array} \right\}$$

(۴) ابتدا از طریق قضیه سینوس $\hat{B}$ و $\hat{C}$ را پیدا می کنیم

$$149 = 400 + 441 - 2 \times 20 \times 21 \cos \hat{B} \rightarrow 140 \cos \hat{B} = 272 \rightarrow \cos \hat{B} = \frac{272}{140} = \frac{4}{5}$$



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

چون این زاویه حاد است در نتیجه سینوس آن نیز مثبت است

$$a^2 = 14 + 4 + 1\sqrt{4} + 12 - 2 \times 4 \times (2 + 2\sqrt{4}) \times \frac{1}{4} = 24 = a^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = 2\sqrt{6} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{8 \sin B}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2\sqrt{4}} \Rightarrow \sin B = 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{4}}{4} \wedge \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} \Rightarrow \hat{B} = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \hat{C} = 45^\circ \quad \checkmark$$

۴) انتهای از طریق مساحت ABC در افقی کسینوس در زاویه α را می یابیم

$$F = 1 + F - 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \cos \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$DE^2 = 14 + 14 - 2 \times 4 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow DE^2 = 8 \Rightarrow DE = 2\sqrt{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{الف) } BC^2 = 12 + 44 - 2 \times 2 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{4} = 44 - 8 = 36 = BC^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad BC = 6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{ب) } S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} \times 2 \times 4 = 2\sqrt{4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \hat{A}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(b^2 + c^2) - a^2}{bc(\cos \hat{A} + 1)} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - b^2 - c^2 + 2bc \cos \hat{A}}{bc(\cos \hat{A} + 1)} = \frac{2bc + 2bc \cos \hat{A}}{bc(\cos \hat{A} + 1)} = \frac{2bc(\cos \hat{A} + 1)}{bc(\cos \hat{A} + 1)} = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{a + b - c} = a^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = a^2 + a^2b - a^2c$$

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

$$A = 120^\circ$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (3 - \cos \theta)(1 + 2 \cos \theta) = 2 \rightarrow 3 + 9 \cos \theta - \cos \theta - 3 \cos^2 \theta = 4$$

$$\rightarrow 3 \cos^2 \theta - 8 \cos \theta + 2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cos \theta = 1 \vee \cos \theta = \frac{2}{3} \times$$

$$a^2 = 4 + 14 - 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} = 10 - 4\sqrt{4} = a^2 \quad \checkmark$$