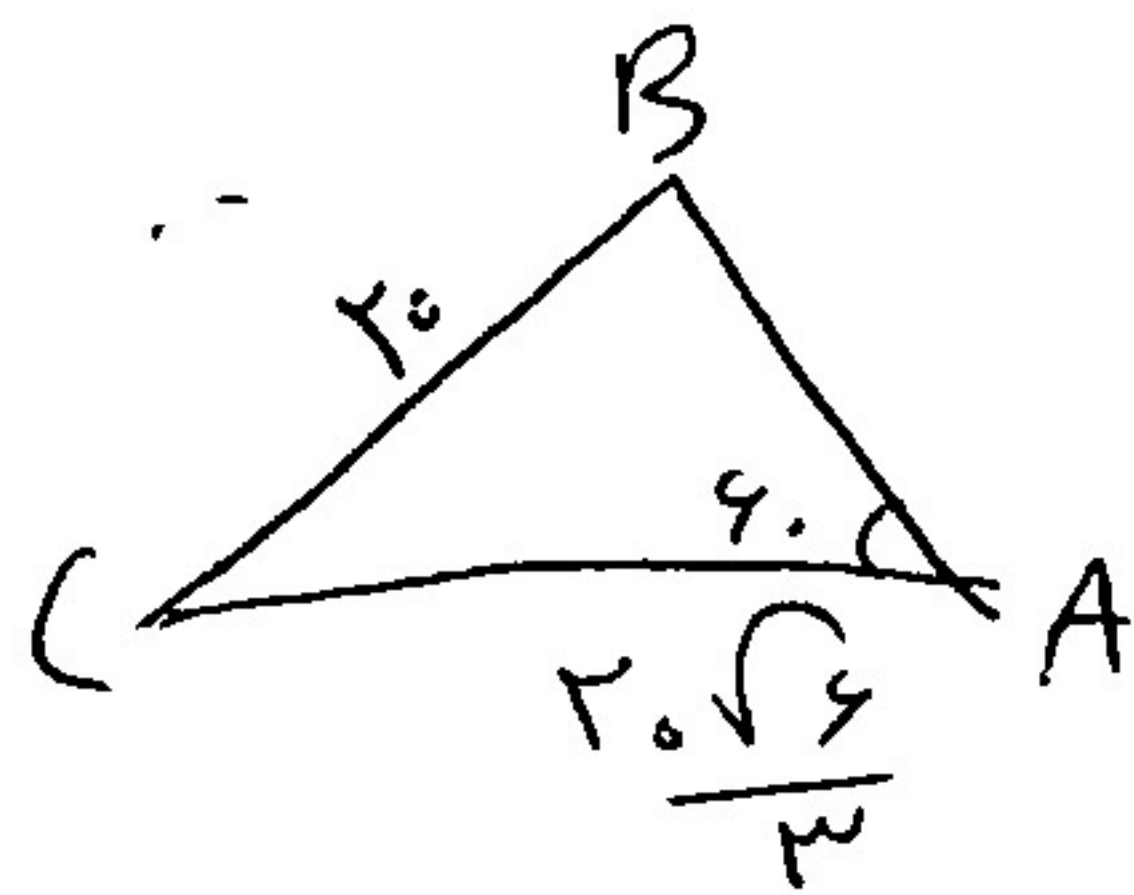


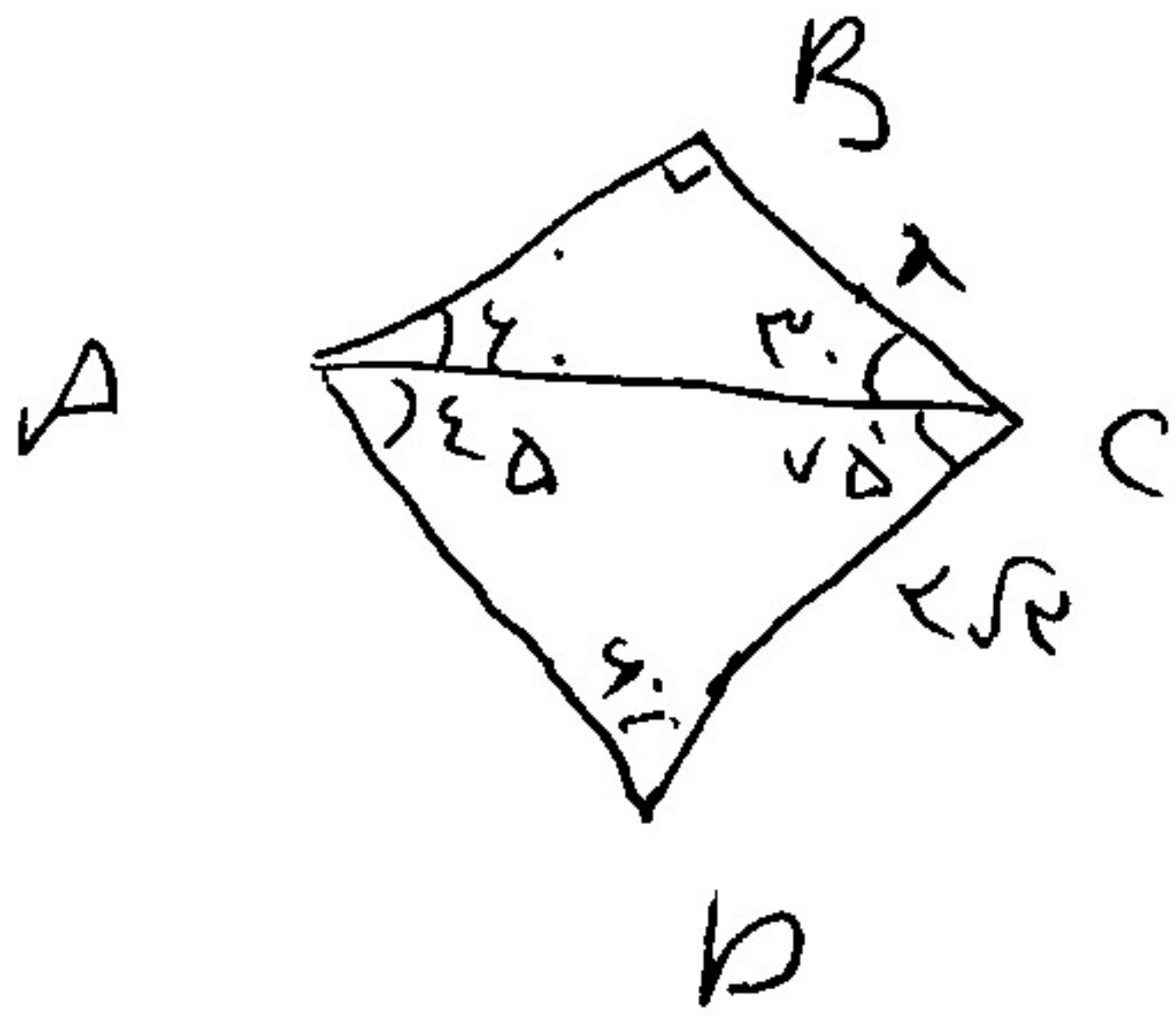
ایر معده اساعلی فر دوا دهقم A



$$\hat{C} = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$$

$$\frac{r_0 \sqrt{2}}{r \sin B} = \frac{r_0}{\frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sqrt{2}/2}} \rightarrow \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{B} = 45^\circ, \hat{A} = 75^\circ$$



$$\frac{r \sqrt{2}}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{AC}{\frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sqrt{2}/2}} \rightarrow AC = r \sqrt{2}$$

$$r = r \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sqrt{2}/2} = r$$

$$\frac{\sin C}{c} = \frac{\sin B}{b} \rightarrow \sin B = \frac{b \sin C}{c}$$

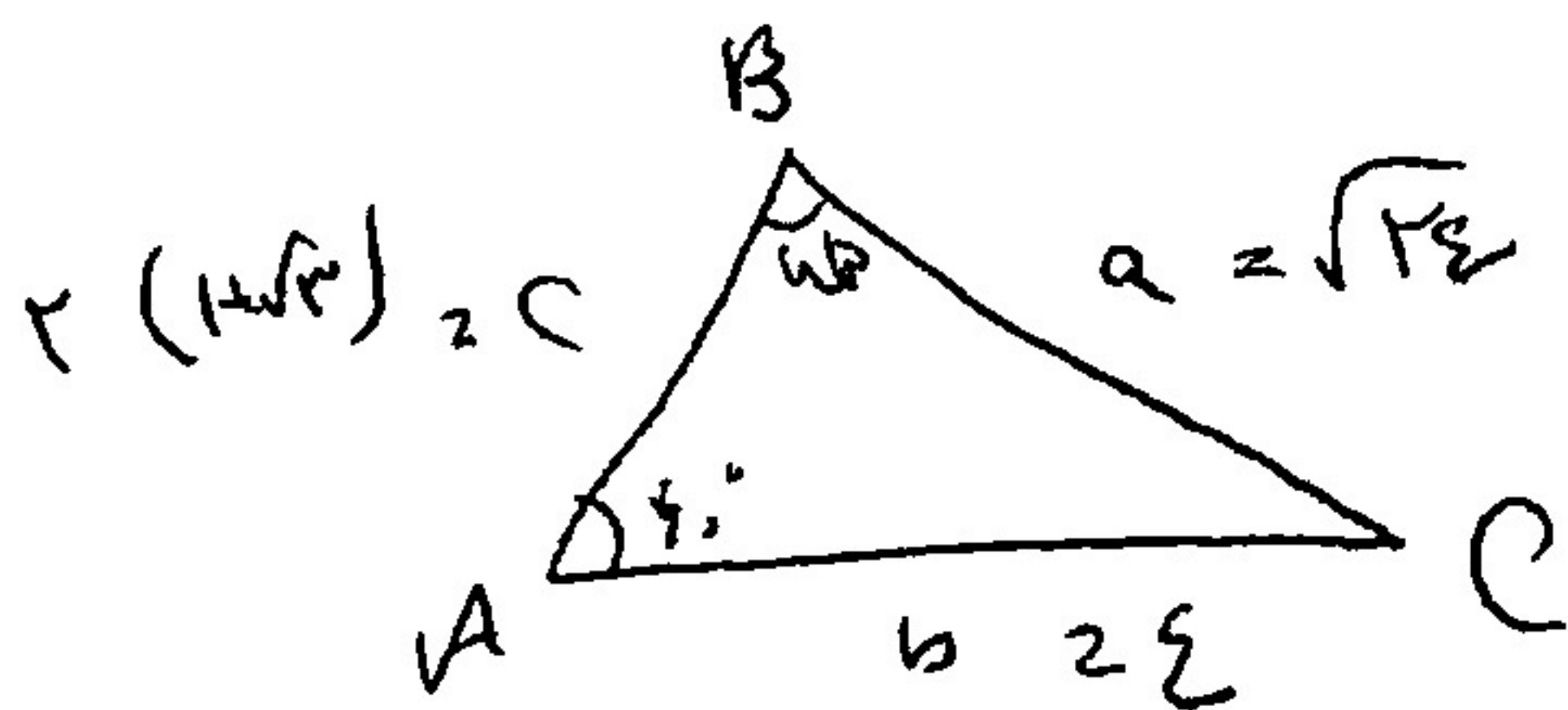
$$(b^2 - r^2) \left(\frac{\sin C}{b \sin A} \right) = 1$$

$$b^2 - b - r^2 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 1 \checkmark \\ b = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{b = 1}$$

$$\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_0^2 - 2 r_1 r_0 \cos B} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \cos B = 0/1 \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B = 1}{\sin B, \cos B} \rightarrow \boxed{\sin B = 0/4}$$

فقیه نسیمی ها



$$b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos 45^\circ = a^2$$

$$1^2 + 1^2 + \sqrt{2} - 1(1 + \sqrt{2})/2 = a^2$$

$$2 + \sqrt{2} - 1 - \sqrt{2}/2 = a^2 \rightarrow a = \sqrt{2}$$

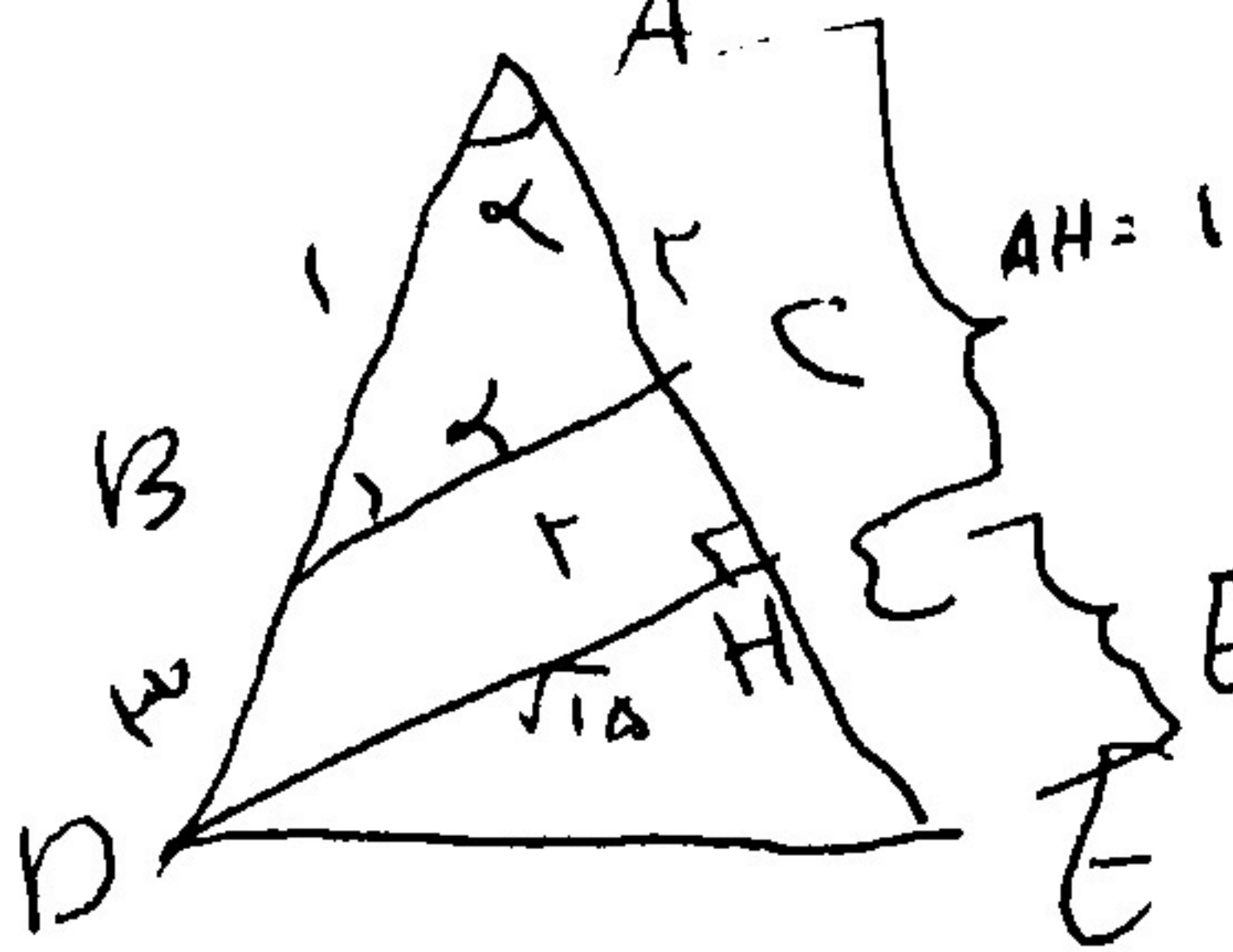
د

الف

ب

$$\frac{r \sqrt{2}}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{r}{\sin B}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin B = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow B = 45^\circ, C = 90^\circ$$



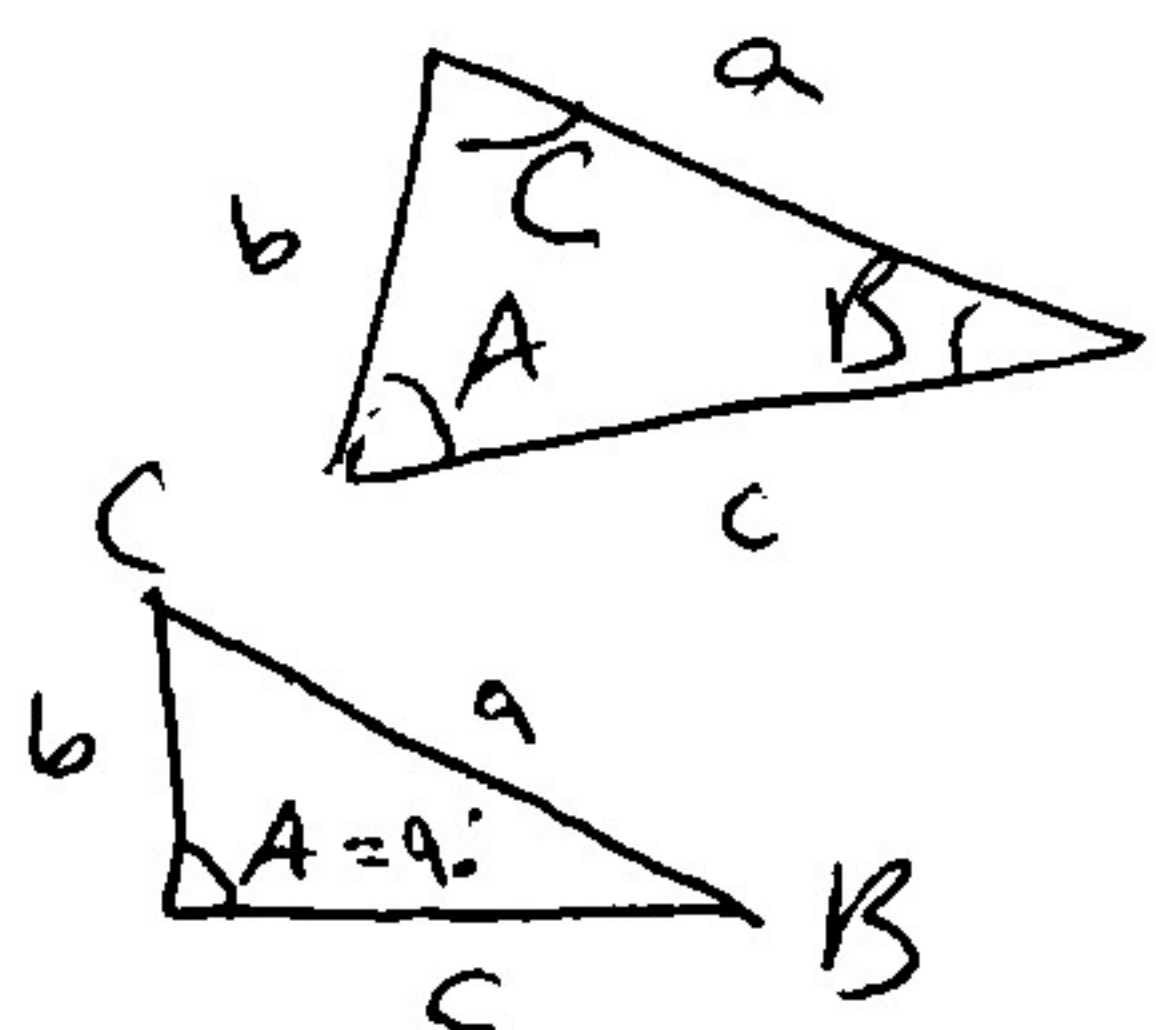
$$1^2 + r^2 - 2 \times r \times 1 \cos \alpha = r^2 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} - 9$$

$$AD \sin \alpha = DH = \sqrt{10} \rightarrow DE^2 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

$$DE = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}}$$

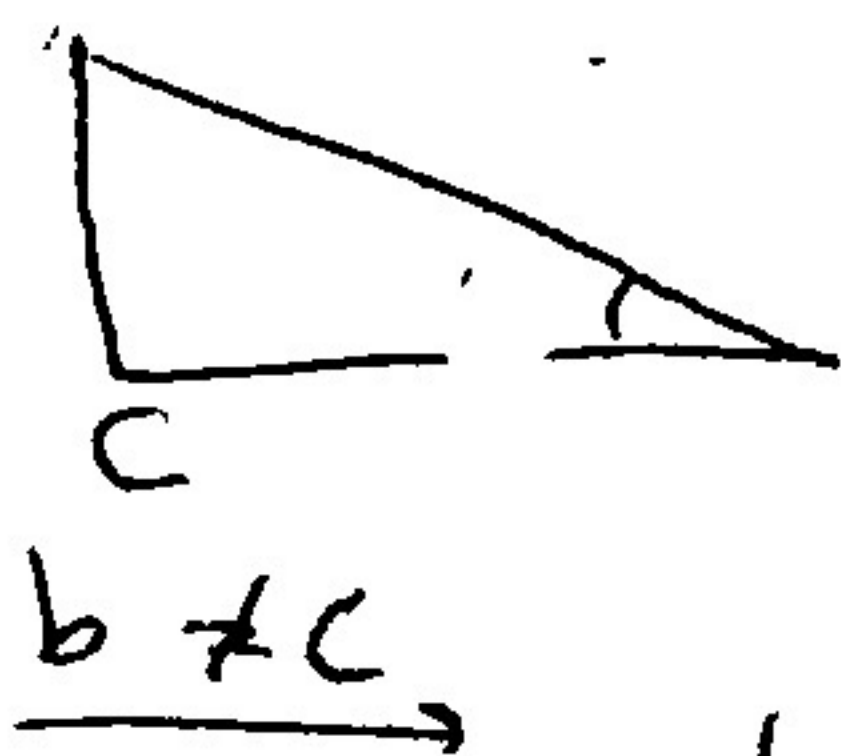
$$BC = \sqrt{4\epsilon + 2a - \frac{10 \cos \alpha}{r}} = \sqrt{4\epsilon + 2a - \frac{10 \times \frac{1}{2}}{r}} = \sqrt{4\epsilon + 2a - \frac{5}{r}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times a \times 1 \times \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{r} = 1 \times \sqrt{10}$$



۸ - برای ارفق در حل سؤال حالت خاص فرض می‌کنیم. نسبت قائم‌الزاویه عبارت برای آن می‌باشد حاصل است

$$\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc \cos A} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc \cos 90^\circ} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{0} = \frac{a^2}{bc} = 2 \quad (2)$$



$$a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - c^2$$

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

$$b^2 + c^2 + bc = a^2$$

$$bc = -2bc \cos \theta \rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$S = r = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times (1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)$$

$$1 = -\cos^2 \theta + 1 \cos \theta + 1 \rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \cos \theta = -1$$

$$AC = r$$

$$\Delta B = r$$

$$a^2 = 16 + r^2 - 2 \times r \times 2 \times \cos \theta = 16 - 4\sqrt{3}$$