

$$\frac{p}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi - \alpha)} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = p \times \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$DE^2 = x^2 + 4^2 - 2(x)(4)(\frac{1}{p}) = 14 + 16 - \frac{8x}{p} = 14 - \frac{8x}{p}$$

$$DE = \sqrt{14 - \frac{8x}{p}} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$BC^2 = 10 + 44 - 2(10)(11) \cos 45^\circ \Rightarrow BC^2 = 19 - 10 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow BC^2 = 49 \Rightarrow BC = 7$$

$$s = \frac{1}{p} AB \sin \alpha \Rightarrow s = \frac{1}{p} \times 10 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow s = 10\sqrt{2}$$

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

$$\frac{2bc(1 + \cos \hat{A})}{bc(1 + \cos \hat{A})} = 2$$

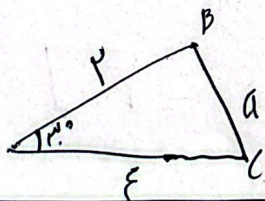
$$a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = a^2 + a^2 b - a^2 c \rightarrow (b-c)(b^2 + bc + c^2) = a^2(b-c)$$

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

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \Rightarrow -2 \cos A = 1 \rightarrow \cos A = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \hat{A} = 120^\circ$$

$$\frac{1}{p} (1 - \cos \theta) (1 + 1 \cos \theta) \sin \theta = p \rightarrow (1 - \cos \theta) (1 + \cos \theta) = 1$$

$$1 + \cos \theta - \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta = 1 \rightarrow -\cos^2 \theta + 1 \cos \theta - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \theta = 1 \\ \cos \theta = \frac{0}{p} \times \end{cases}$$



$$a^2 = 1 + 4 - 2(1)(2) \cos 120^\circ = 5$$

$$a = \sqrt{5} = 1 + 4 - \frac{4}{p} = 5 - \frac{4}{p}$$