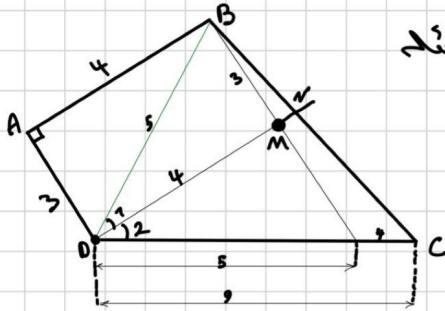


$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h_1 \perp BC \\ h_2 \perp ED \\ DE \parallel BC \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow h_1 \parallel h_2, h_1 = h_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S_{\triangle EDB} = h_2 \times DE \times \frac{1}{2} \\ S_{\triangle EBC} = h_1 \times BC \times \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{S_{\triangle EBC}}{S_{\triangle EDB}} = \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{12}{5}$$

طبق قضیه تالس $\rightarrow \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{BC}{DE} \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{5} = \frac{BC}{7} \Rightarrow \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{12}{5}$



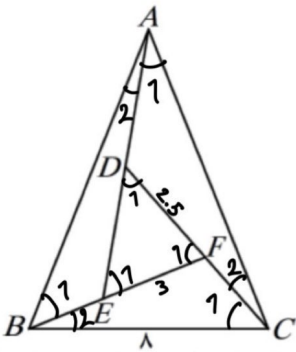
(2) DM نیم ساز زاویه $\widehat{BDE}$ در مثل $\triangle BDE$ متساوی الساقین است.

$$BD^2 = AB^2 + AD^2 = 4^2 + 3^2 = 25 \rightarrow BD = 5$$

$$BD = DE = 5 \quad EC = DC - DE = 9 - 5 = 4$$

N وسط ضلع BC ، در مثل $\triangle BDE$ متساوی الساقین ارتفاع DM میان هم هست $\rightarrow BM = ME = 3$

$$\frac{BM}{ME} = \frac{BN}{NC} \rightarrow MN \parallel EC \Rightarrow \frac{MN}{4} = \frac{3}{6} \Rightarrow MN = 2$$



$$\angle EFD = \angle ABC$$

$$\angle FDE = \angle BCA$$

$$\angle DEF = \angle BAC$$

$$\hat{A}_1 = \hat{B}_1 = \hat{C}_1 = t^\circ$$

AE بخشی از AC است که از D و E ای تشکیل شده.

$$\begin{array}{l} BA \parallel BF \\ CD \parallel CB \end{array}$$

خطوط FD ، DE ، EF از مرکز E در جهت ساعتگرد از خطوط AB ، BC ، CA تشکیل شده است.
 زاویه داخلی ای که این سه خط جدید تشکیل داده اند بازوای داخلی ای که سه خط قبلی با هم تشکیل داده اند برابر است.

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$$

$$\hat{F}_1 = \hat{B}, \hat{D}_1 = \hat{C}, \hat{E}_1 = \hat{A} \Rightarrow \frac{BC}{DF} = \frac{8}{2.5}$$

$$\frac{BC}{DF} = \frac{8}{2.5} = \frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{AB}{3} \Rightarrow AB = 9.6$$

$$BM = AM = 3 \quad BM \parallel DC \Rightarrow BME \sim OEC \rightarrow \frac{ME}{CE} = \frac{BM}{DC} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$BCM = CM^2 = BC^2 + BM^2 = 6^2 + 3^2 = 45$$

$$CM = 3\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow ME = \sqrt{5}, CE = 2\sqrt{5}$$

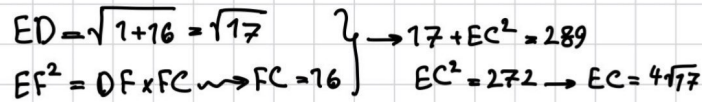
$$AMF \sim BCM \Rightarrow \frac{AM}{BC} = \frac{MF}{MC} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{MF}{3\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow MF = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5}$$

$$S_{MFE} = \frac{1}{2} \times ME \times MF = \frac{1}{2} \times (\sqrt{5} \times \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5}) = \frac{15}{4} = 3.75$$

(5)

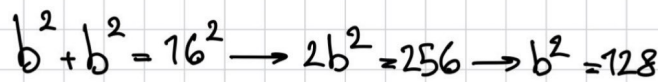
9

$$1) \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 3 / x_2 = 7$$



(6)

5



7

The diagram illustrates the geometric proof of the Pythagorean theorem. It shows two right triangles, BDO and ACO , which share a common hypotenuse BC . The vertices D and O lie on a straight line, as do A and C . The intersection point of BO and AC is labeled E . Red handwritten annotations provide additional information:

- Angles:** At vertex B , angle $\angle DBO$ is labeled 1 and $\angle OBA$ is labeled 2. At vertex A , angle $\angle CAO$ is labeled 1 and $\angle OAB$ is labeled 2. At vertex D , angle $\angle BDO$ is labeled 1 and $\angle ODB$ is labeled 2. At vertex C , angle $\angle ACO$ is labeled 1 and $\angle OCD$ is labeled 2.
- Sides:** Side BD is labeled x , side AO is labeled y , side DO is labeled z , and side EO is labeled h .
- Congruence:** Triangles BDO and ACO are marked as congruent with double tick marks on their corresponding sides ($BD = AO$ and $DO = CO$).

(8)

$$\leadsto x = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$$

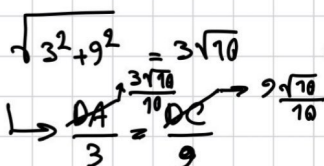
$$\Rightarrow S_{\triangle BDC} = 2 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4, \quad S_{\triangle BDO} = 2 \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

ΔOBC در مثل متساوی الساقین $\rightarrow \hat{O}_2 = \hat{C}_1$
 ΔBEO در مثل قائم الزاویه $\rightarrow \hat{B}_2 + \hat{O}_2 = 90^\circ$
 $OC = OB$ $\rightarrow \hat{O}_2 = \hat{O}_3$
 ΔOBC در مثل متساوی الساقین $\rightarrow \hat{O}_2 = \hat{O}_3$
 $OA = OA$ (مستطیل برای در مثل) $\rightarrow \hat{O}_2 = \hat{O}_3$
 $\hat{C}_1 + \hat{O}_3 = 90^\circ$, $\hat{O}_3 + \hat{A}_2 = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \hat{A}_2 = \hat{C}_1 \Rightarrow \hat{A}_1 = \hat{C}_1$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\hat{A}_1 = \hat{C}_1 \\ &\hat{D} = \hat{E}_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \triangle BDC \sim \triangle BEA$$

$$k = \frac{BD}{BE} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \implies k^2 = \frac{S_{\triangle BDC}}{S_{\triangle BEA}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

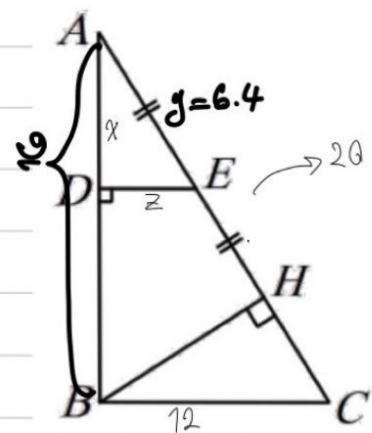
$$S_{\triangle BDC} = 2 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad S_{\triangle BEA} = 4 \times \frac{5}{4} = 5$$



(9)

$$\triangle BDE \sim \triangle ABC \Rightarrow \frac{ED}{AC} = \frac{EB}{BC} = \frac{BD}{BA} \Rightarrow \frac{ED}{3} = \frac{EB}{9} = \frac{3\sqrt{70} - DA}{3\sqrt{70}}$$

$$\text{II} \Rightarrow EB \times 3\sqrt{10} = 9(3\sqrt{10} - 3\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}) = 27\sqrt{10} \times 9 \Rightarrow EB \times \cancel{3\sqrt{10}} = \cancel{9} \times 27 \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \Rightarrow EB = 8.1$$



$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE \Rightarrow \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{20} = \frac{z}{12}$$

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle BHC \Rightarrow \frac{BH}{AB} = \frac{HC}{BC} \Rightarrow \frac{BH}{20} = \frac{12-y}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{20} \times (20-2y) = \frac{6 \times 6}{12} \Rightarrow 100 - 10y = 36 \Rightarrow y = 6.4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6.4}{20} = \frac{z}{12} \Rightarrow z = \underline{3.84}$$

(10)