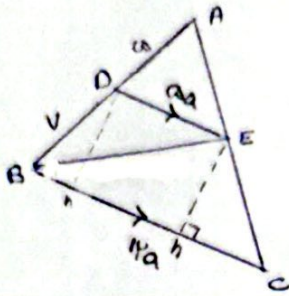


18

Q. In $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$. Find $\frac{AD}{AB}$ if $\frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{3}$.

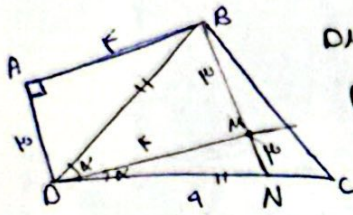


$$\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{A} = \hat{A} \text{ (Common)} \\ DE \parallel BC \text{ : } \angle \text{alt} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{3} = k$$

$$DE \parallel BC \text{ : } \angle \text{alt} \Rightarrow \frac{S_{BCE}}{S_{BDE}} = \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$OH = EH$

(Ques 13) In $\triangle ABC$, D is a point on AB such that $AD = \frac{1}{3}AB$. E is a point on AC such that $AE = \frac{1}{3}AC$. Find $\frac{DE}{BC}$.



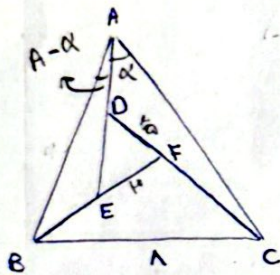
$$DM \parallel AB, BM \parallel AD \Rightarrow ABMD \text{ is a parallelogram}$$

$$DB = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$ME \parallel PC \xrightarrow{\text{alt}} ME = \frac{1}{3}PC \rightarrow ME = \frac{1}{3} \times 6 = 2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Since $BD \parallel AC$ and $DM \parallel AB$

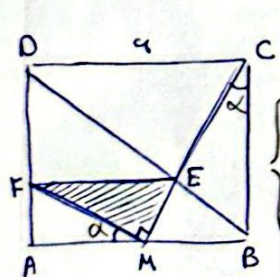
Q. In $\triangle ABC$, D is a point on AB such that $AD = \frac{1}{3}AB$. E is a point on AC such that $AE = \frac{1}{3}AC$. Find $\frac{DE}{BC}$.



$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{EFD} = \hat{B} - \alpha + \alpha = \hat{B} \text{ (Ex } \angle) \\ \hat{DEF} = \hat{A} \text{ (Ex } \angle) \\ \hat{EDF} = \hat{C} \text{ (Ex } \angle) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{EF}{AB}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times 12 = \frac{10}{AB} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{10 \times 3}{12} = 2.5$$

Q. In $\triangle ABC$, D is a point on AB such that $AD = \frac{1}{3}AB$. E is a point on AC such that $AE = \frac{1}{3}AC$. Find $\frac{DE}{BC}$.



$$\triangle DME \sim \triangle DEC \text{ (EM } \parallel DC) \quad / \quad \triangle AMF \sim \triangle BCM \text{ (Z-Z)}$$

$$\frac{ME}{CE} = \frac{DM}{DC} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow ME = \frac{1}{3}CE$$

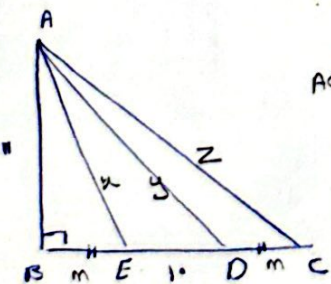
$$\frac{AM}{BC} = \frac{MF}{MC} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = \frac{MF}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$CM = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3}$$

$$S_{MFE} = \frac{1}{2} \times ME \times MF = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3} \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Q. In $\triangle ABC$, D is a point on AB such that $AD = \frac{1}{3}AB$. E is a point on AC such that $AE = \frac{1}{3}AC$. Find $\frac{DE}{BC}$.



$$\triangle ACE \sim \triangle AED \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{E} = \hat{E} \\ \hat{DAE} = \hat{ACD} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{AE}{10+m} = \frac{ED}{m} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 3m = 10(10+m) \Rightarrow 3m = 100 + 10m \Rightarrow 7m = 100 \Rightarrow m = \frac{100}{7}$$

Since $AB \parallel EC$

$$11^2 + m^2 = 2^2$$

$$(m-11)(m-1) = 0 \Rightarrow m = 11 \text{ or } m = 1$$

و BC عمودى و DF=1 و EF=2 و AD=11 و ... $\hat{A}BC = \hat{C}ED = 90^\circ$ و ...

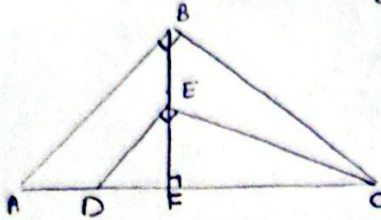
$$\triangle DEC : EF^2 = DF \times FC \Rightarrow F^2 = 1 \times FC \quad (1)$$

$$\triangle ABC : BF^2 = AF \times FC$$

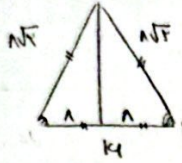
$$BF^2 = F \times F = 4 \Rightarrow BF = 2$$

$$\triangle BFC : BC^2 = BF^2 + FC^2 \Rightarrow BC^2 = 2^2 + 14^2 = 156 \Rightarrow BC = \sqrt{156}$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = \sqrt{156}$$



در این مسئله، ما به دنبال طول BC هستیم. از داده‌ها داریم: $AD=11$, $DF=1$, $EF=2$. با استفاده از قضیه فیثاغورس و نسبت‌های متناهی می‌توانیم BC را پیدا کنیم.



$$\sqrt{1^2 + 14^2} = \sqrt{156} = \sqrt{156}$$

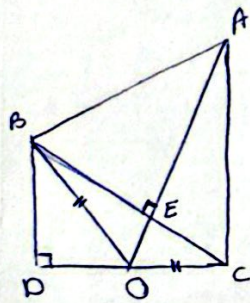
$$a = b = \sqrt{156}$$

$$c = 14$$

$$m_a = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2(156) + 2(196) - 156}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2(156) + 2(196) - 156} \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{444} \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4 \times 111} \Rightarrow m = \sqrt{111}$$

در این مسئله، ما به دنبال طول BC هستیم. از داده‌ها داریم: $AD=11$, $DF=1$, $EF=2$. با استفاده از قضیه فیثاغورس و نسبت‌های متناهی می‌توانیم BC را پیدا کنیم.



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} OE = OE \\ OB = OC \\ O_1 = O_2 \end{array} \right\} \triangle BOE \sim \triangle OCE \rightarrow BE = EC$$

$$BC = \sqrt{F^2 + 14^2} = \sqrt{156} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{39}$$

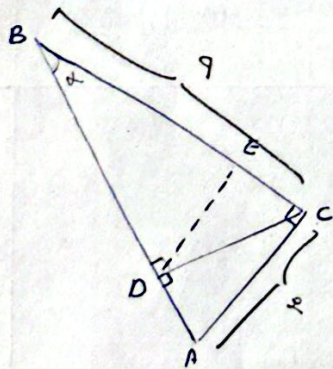
$$EC = \sqrt{39}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{D} = \hat{E} = 90^\circ \\ DB \parallel AC \rightarrow \hat{B}_1 = \hat{C}_1 \end{array} \right\} \triangle BCD \sim \triangle AEC \rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{39}} = \frac{F}{AE} = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{a} \rightarrow AE = \sqrt{39}$$

$$S_{ABE} = \frac{AE \times EC}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{39} \times \sqrt{39}}{2} = \frac{39}{2} \rightarrow \text{مساحت}$$

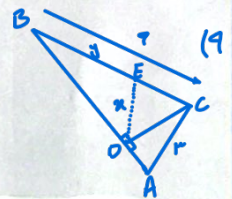
($\hat{C}=90^\circ$) در این مسئله، ما به دنبال طول BC هستیم. از داده‌ها داریم: $AD=11$, $DF=1$, $EF=2$. با استفاده از قضیه فیثاغورس و نسبت‌های متناهی می‌توانیم BC را پیدا کنیم.

$$BA^2 = 9^2 + 1^2 \Rightarrow 10 + 9 = 19 \rightarrow BA = \sqrt{19} \Rightarrow \sqrt{19}$$



$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{4}{9} \rightarrow y = \frac{9x}{4}$$

$$x^2 = y(9-y) = \frac{9x}{4}(9-\frac{9x}{4}) \rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}, y = \frac{9}{2}$$



در این مسئله، ما به دنبال طول BC هستیم. از داده‌ها داریم: $AD=11$, $DF=1$, $EF=2$. با استفاده از قضیه فیثاغورس و نسبت‌های متناهی می‌توانیم BC را پیدا کنیم.

$$\triangle ABH \rightarrow DE \times AB = BH \times AE$$

$$S = \frac{BH \times F}{2} = \frac{14 \times 14}{2} \rightarrow BH = 9.4$$

$$14^2 = 10^2 + AH^2 \rightarrow FAE = AH \Rightarrow AE = 4.6$$

$$DE = \frac{9.4 \times 4.6}{14} = \frac{43.24}{14} = 3.09 \Rightarrow \frac{14}{11}$$

