

طبق روابط طولی در
مثلث قائم الزاویه
 $\triangle DEC$ و $\triangle ABC$

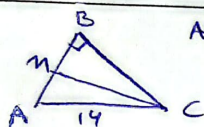
$$EF^2 = DF \times FC$$

$$14 = 1 \times FC \rightarrow FC = 14$$

$$BC^2 = AC \times FC = 2 \times 14 \rightarrow BC = \sqrt{28}$$

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طبق فیثاغورس $\triangle ABC$

چون میانه دارد بر BC نصف آن است پس این مثلث قائم الزاویه است
(در مثلث قائم الزاویه صدی کند)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} BC^2 + AB^2 = AC^2 \\ AB = BC \end{array} \right\} 2AB^2 = AC^2 \rightarrow AB = BC = \sqrt{49}$$

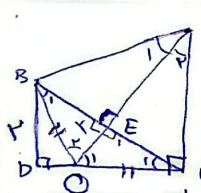
$$AM = MB = \frac{AB}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{49}}{2} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

طبق فیثاغورس $\triangle MBC$

$$BC^2 + MB^2 = MC^2 \rightarrow (\sqrt{49})^2 + (\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 = MC^2 \rightarrow MC = \frac{5\sqrt{11}}{2}$$

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طبق فیثاغورس $\triangle ABC$

$$BO = OC \rightarrow \triangle BOC \rightarrow \hat{B}_1 = \hat{C}_1 \rightarrow BO = OC \rightarrow \triangle OEB \cong \triangle OEC$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} BE = EC \\ \hat{O}_1 = \hat{O}_2 \\ BE = EC \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \triangle BDC \rightarrow \frac{BD}{x} + \frac{DC}{x} = \frac{BC}{x} \rightarrow BC = 2\sqrt{5} = BE + EC \rightarrow EC = BE = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\triangle OEC \rightarrow \hat{C}_1 + \hat{O}_1 + \hat{E}_1 = 180 \rightarrow \hat{C}_1 + \hat{O}_1 = 90$$

$$\triangle ACO \rightarrow \hat{A}_1 + \hat{O}_1 + \hat{C}_1 = 180 \rightarrow \hat{A}_1 + \hat{O}_1 = 90$$

$$\tan \hat{C}_1 = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \tan \hat{A}_1 = \frac{CE}{AE} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow CE = \sqrt{5}$$

$$S_{ABE} = S_{AEC} \rightarrow AE \times EC = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\triangle CDB \rightarrow \frac{CD}{\frac{11}{1}} = CE \times \frac{BC}{9} \rightarrow CE = \frac{9}{11}$$

$$BC = BE + EC \rightarrow 9 = BE + \frac{9}{11} \rightarrow BE = \frac{90}{11}$$

$$\triangle ABC \rightarrow AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 \rightarrow AC = 2$$

$$\triangle ABC \rightarrow BC^2 = AC^2 \times CH \rightarrow CH = \frac{14}{5}$$

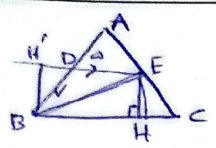
$$AC = AH + HC \rightarrow AH = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow AH = AE + EH \rightarrow \frac{4}{5} = AE + EH \rightarrow EH = AE = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$DE \perp AB \rightarrow DE \parallel BC \rightarrow \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AC} \rightarrow \frac{2}{11} = \frac{2}{5} \rightarrow 21 = \frac{14 \times 5}{11} = \frac{70}{11}$$

$$BC \perp AB \rightarrow DE \parallel BC \rightarrow \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AC} \rightarrow \frac{2}{11} = \frac{2}{5} \rightarrow 21 = \frac{14 \times 5}{11} = \frac{70}{11}$$

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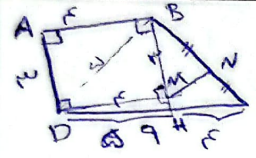


$$\frac{S_{\triangle BCE}}{S_{\triangle BDE}} = \frac{BC \parallel DE}{S_{\triangle BDE}}$$

$$BC \parallel DE \xrightarrow{\text{طبق قضیه تالس}} \frac{AD+BD}{AB} = \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{12}{5} \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S_{\triangle BCE} &= \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times EH \\ S_{\triangle BDE} &= \frac{1}{2} \times DE \times BH' \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{S_{\triangle BCE}}{S_{\triangle BDE}} = \frac{BC}{DE} \xrightarrow{(1)} \frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$DE \parallel BH \rightarrow EH = BH'$ (خاصیت ارتفاع متوازی)



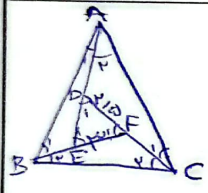
$$\left. \begin{aligned} AD \parallel BM \\ AB \parallel DM \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \square ADMB \rightarrow AB = DM = 5, AD = BM = 3$$

طبق قضیه پیتاگورس $\rightarrow DM^2 + MB^2 = DB^2 \rightarrow DB = 5$

$\frac{BM}{MH} = \frac{BN}{NC} \xrightarrow{\text{طبق قضیه تالس}} MN \parallel HC \rightarrow \frac{BM}{BH} = \frac{MN}{CH} \rightarrow MN = 2$

$DC = 9 = HC + DH \rightarrow HC = 5$

$\left. \begin{aligned} \angle BDC = \angle BDM \rightarrow \angle BDM = \angle MDC \\ \angle BMD = \angle DMH = 90^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{قضیه}} \triangle BDM \cong \triangle DMH \rightarrow DB = DH = 5$

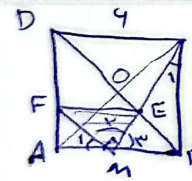


$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_1 &= \angle B_1 + \angle C_1 \\ \angle B &= \angle B_1 + \angle B_2 \\ \angle C &= \angle C_1 + \angle C_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \angle F_1 = \angle B$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \angle E_1 &= \angle B_1 + \angle A_1 \\ \angle A &= \angle A_1 + \angle A_2 \\ \angle A_2 &= \angle B_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \angle E_1 = \angle A$$

$\rightarrow \triangle DEF \sim \triangle ABC \rightarrow \frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{DF}{BC} = \frac{FE}{AB}$

$AB = 9/4$



در مربع قطرها یکدیگر را نصف می‌کنند $\rightarrow BO$ و CM میانه دارند مثلث ABC $\rightarrow \frac{CE}{ME} = \frac{EB}{ED} = 2 \quad (1)$

طبق قضیه پیتاگورس $\rightarrow BC^2 + BM^2 = CM^2 \rightarrow CM = 3\sqrt{5}$

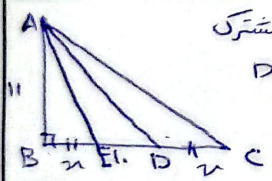
$DC = AB = 4$

$AB = AM + MB$

$\rightarrow AB = 2AM = 2MB \rightarrow BM = AM = 2$

$CM = CE + EM \rightarrow 2ME + ME = 3\sqrt{5} \rightarrow ME = \sqrt{5}$

$S_{\triangle FME} = \frac{FM \times ME}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$



$\left. \begin{aligned} \angle E &= \angle E \\ \angle DAE &= \angle ACD \end{aligned} \right\} \triangle AEC \sim \triangle AED \rightarrow \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{ED}{AE} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2+11}}{1+n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+11}}$

$2^2 + 11 = 1 + 1 \cdot n$

$2^2 - 1 \cdot n + 11 = 0 \rightarrow (n-3)(n-5) = 0$

$n = 3$ یا $n = 5$

طبق قضیه پیتاگورس: $AB^2 + BE^2 = AE^2 \rightarrow 11 + 2^2 = AE^2 \rightarrow AE = \sqrt{15}$