

نام و نام خانوادگی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره (۱۷) کلاس (B).....

در معادله خط (دایره) دایره متوازی باشد نسبت فاصله ی A به B تغییر نمی کند. $L: -\frac{1}{2}x + b = y$ $b = 0 \quad (1, 0) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x = y$ $-\frac{1}{2}x = -2 \rightarrow (4, -2) \quad , \quad -\frac{1}{2}x(-2) = 1 \rightarrow (-2, 1)$ $AB = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{16+4} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$ $\rightarrow S = (2\sqrt{5})^2 = 4 \times 5 = 20$	۱
$x_A + x_C = x_B + x_D$ $y_A + y_C = y_B + y_D$ $-1 + x = 4 + (-1-x) \Rightarrow x-1 = 4-x \rightarrow 2x = 5 \rightarrow x = \frac{5}{2}$ شیب $AB = \frac{4-1}{-1-4} = \frac{-3}{-5} = \frac{3}{5} \rightarrow$ شیب $BC = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \frac{4}{5}x + b = y$ $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{2} + b = 1 \rightarrow b = -1$ $\rightarrow BC: \frac{4}{5}x - 1 = y \rightarrow \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{5}{5} = y \rightarrow \frac{4}{5}x - 1 = y \rightarrow y = -1$ $AB = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5 \quad BC = \sqrt{(\frac{5}{2}-\frac{5}{2})^2 + 1^2} = 1$ $= \sqrt{\frac{9}{5} + 4} = \sqrt{\frac{29}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{145}}{5} \rightarrow (\frac{\sqrt{145}}{5} + 5)x^2 = 5 + 10 = 15 = \frac{3}{2}$	۲
شیب $= \frac{-r_m}{m-1} = \tan 45 = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow -r_m = \sqrt{2}m - \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{2}m + r_m - \sqrt{2} = 0$ $\Delta = (r)^2 - 4(-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}) = 4 + 12 = 16 \rightarrow m = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{r\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-1 \pm 4}{r\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow m = -\frac{3}{r}, 1$ $1 - (-\frac{3}{r}) = \frac{4}{r\sqrt{2}}$ $m = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$	۳
BC دایره: شیب $BC = \frac{11-4}{5-4} = \frac{7}{1} = 7 \rightarrow y = 7x + b$ $\rightarrow 4 = 4 + b + b = -4$ $\rightarrow y = 7x - 4 \rightarrow y - 7x + 4 = 0$ $AH = \frac{ 4 - 7 \times 4 }{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{24}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{12\sqrt{2}}{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$	۴
A $\begin{cases} 4y - 3x = 14 \\ y + 2x = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 11x = 11 \rightarrow x = 1$ $y = 5 \quad A(1, 5)$ B $\begin{cases} 2y - 5x = -14 \\ y + 2x = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 11x = 14 \rightarrow x = \frac{14}{11}$ $y = 1 \quad B(\frac{14}{11}, 1)$ C $\begin{cases} 2y - 5x = -14 \\ 4y - 3x = 14 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 11x = 55 \rightarrow x = 5$ $y = 1 \quad C(5, 1)$ AC دایره: $4y - 3x = 14$ $\Rightarrow 4y - 3x - 14 = 0$ $BH = \frac{ 4 \times 5 - 3 \times 1 - 14 }{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{1}{5}$	۵

۵- این نقطه‌ای خط $g=2$ نیز قرار دارد. $\frac{-9}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-18}{1} = -18$ $\rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}, 0), (0, -4)$: معادله خط

$$\begin{cases} x = y \\ -1x - 4 = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -1x - 4 \rightarrow 9x = -4 \rightarrow x = \frac{-4}{9} = \frac{-r}{\mu}, y = \frac{r}{\mu}$$

$$\text{مقدار} = \sqrt{r_1 \left(\frac{r}{r_1}\right)^2} = \sqrt{r_1 \frac{r^2}{r_1^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{r_1}} = \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r_1}$$

دو ضلع مقابل موازیند پس شیب برابر دارند.

قرار دارد
نقطه x نقطه $(1, 1)$ می باشد قرار دارد

$$\frac{111}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \text{فاصله ی از مرکز} = \text{طول ی از اضلاع مستطیل}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow x' + \frac{1}{r} = r\omega + x' = \frac{c\theta}{r} \Rightarrow x = \frac{v}{\sqrt{r}} \Rightarrow S = \frac{v}{\sqrt{r}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{v}{r} = r\omega$$

طول ضلع AB را بیابید. $\frac{14}{10}$ است می تواند طول $\rightarrow$ (با توجه به شکل) $= \frac{14}{10} = \frac{11-4}{\sqrt{10}}$ فاصله ی رأس A تا خط BC باشد.

[illegible]

نقصی $(\frac{V}{P}, \frac{1}{P})$ اور مراری ہر دو سے غرق
 (خفیہ) $y = \frac{x}{100}$, $x = \frac{x}{10} \times 10 + 1 = \frac{19}{10}$
 اور این صورت نقصی $(\frac{V}{P}, \frac{1}{P})$ اور مراری ہر دو سے غرق
 $\Rightarrow S = 10 \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{P} = (\frac{10}{P})$

$$\Delta: y = \sqrt{x} + b$$

$$(1.10) \quad b' = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\mu} \sqrt{r} = \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{\mu} \left(-\frac{1}{\mu}, \underbrace{-\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\mu}} \right), \quad -\frac{1}{\mu} \sqrt{r} = \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{\mu} + \left(-\frac{1}{\mu}, \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{\mu} \right)$$

$$r_{\text{موزع}} = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{1}{\mu}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{q} + \frac{\sqrt{p}}{q}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{q}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{q^2} + \frac{p}{q^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+p}{q^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+p}}{q} = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)^2 \times r} = \frac{1}{\mu} \times \sqrt{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\mu}$$

OH : $\text{سب} = \frac{-4-0}{-3-0} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \text{سب} = -\frac{4}{3}$

$$L_{\text{Schnell}}: -\frac{1}{x}x + b = 9 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x}(-1) + b = -9 \Rightarrow b = -9 + (-\frac{1}{x}) = -\frac{1}{x} - 9$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{r_x}{z} - \frac{r_0}{z} = y \rightarrow -r_x - r_0 = zy$$

$$L'_{\text{C, w}} = \frac{\epsilon}{\mu} x + b = y \rightarrow r_{\text{C, w}} L'_{\text{C, w}} \text{ zu } 0 \text{ werden} \rightarrow r = \sqrt{\mu^2 + \epsilon^2} = \Delta$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \infty = \frac{|r_b|}{\sqrt{k_0}} \rightarrow k_0 = |r_b| + b = \pm \frac{k_0}{r} \rightarrow \quad \text{نسبتی دوری} \left(\frac{r}{r_0} + \frac{k_0}{r} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow C': \varepsilon x + r_0 = r_y \xrightarrow{\text{JTS}} \begin{cases} -r_x - r_0 \omega = \varepsilon y \rightarrow -r_x - r_0 \omega = r_y \\ \varepsilon x + r_0 \omega = r_y \rightarrow 14x + 100 = 114 \end{cases} \Rightarrow r_0 x = -10 \omega \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x = -10 \\ y = -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(ny = v)$$