

بوسه كاسه - بوسه كاسه

11/6

A(-y, k)

B(k, m)

$$m = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$\frac{m-k}{k+y} = -\frac{1}{p} \quad m-k = -y$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(y)^2 + (m-k)^2} = \sqrt{y^2 + 9} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$S = \sqrt{10} \times \sqrt{10} = 10$$

10

11

$$A(-1, r)$$

$$B(r, 1)$$

$$C(x, y)$$

$$D(-1-x, y+r) \quad m_{BC} = +\frac{r}{r} = \frac{1-y}{r-x} \Rightarrow +r - \epsilon r = r - ry$$

$(y = -1)$

$$m_{CD} = \frac{r}{-1-rx} = -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow -1 - rx = -r$$

$$rx = r$$
$$x = \frac{r}{r}$$



نویسید این خط را در صفحه

$$C = \left(\frac{r}{r}, -1\right), D = \left(-\frac{r}{r}, r\right)$$

$$AB = \omega$$

$$BC = \sqrt{\epsilon + \frac{r}{\epsilon}} = \frac{B}{r}$$

$$\text{دایره} = r \left(\frac{B}{r} + \omega\right) = 12$$



دایره

$$\frac{p}{1-y} = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$kmx + (m^2 - 1)y - p = 0$$

60°

نوسین اربیب - یازدهمین سال

$$\tan 60 = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{p}}{k}}{\frac{1}{m}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{p} = \frac{-km}{m^2 - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{p}m^2 - \sqrt{p} &= -km \\ \sqrt{p}m^2 + km - \sqrt{p} &= 0 \\ \Delta &= k^2 + k(\sqrt{p})(\sqrt{p}) = 14 \\ x_{1,2} &= \frac{-k \pm \sqrt{14}}{2\sqrt{p}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-k + \sqrt{14} - (-k - \sqrt{14})}{2\sqrt{p}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{p}} = \frac{k}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{k\sqrt{p}}{p}$$

A/q
B/p
C/u

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{1-p}{1-p} = \frac{1}{k} = k \\ y - p &= k(x - p) \\ y &= kx - p + p \\ y &= kx - p \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= kx - p \quad \times k \\ ky &= -k + 14 \\ -ky &= -kx + p \\ ky &= -k + 14 \\ \hline -2kx + 2k &= 0 \\ kx &= k \\ x &= 1 \\ y &= p \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{AH} &= -\frac{1}{p} \\ y - p &= -\frac{1}{p}(x - 1) \\ y &= -\frac{1}{p}x + \frac{1}{p} + p \\ y &= -\frac{1}{p}x + \frac{1+p}{p} \end{aligned}$$

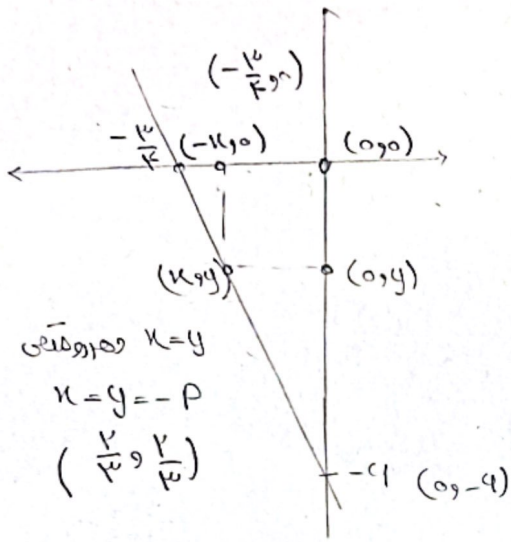
$ky = -k + 14$

$$AH = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2 + (p)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

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نوسین درسی - بازه سر بی

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معمولی $k=y$
 $k=y=-p$
 $(\frac{k}{p}, \frac{k}{p})$

$$m = -1$$

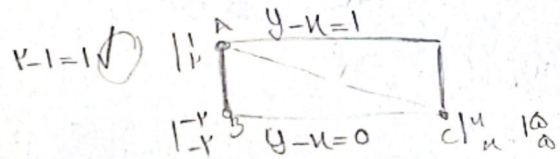
$$y+4 = -1(k-0)$$

$$y = -k-4$$

$$-p = -k-4 \quad 9p=4 \quad p = \frac{4}{9} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{k}{9} + \frac{k}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{2k}}{3}$$

I $y - ax = 1 \implies y - k = 1$ if $a=1$
 II $ay - k = a-1$



3

$m_I = m_{II}$
 $\frac{+a}{1} = \frac{+1}{a}$
 $a^2 = +1$
 $a = \pm 1$

$$d = \frac{|k - c|}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a \pm 1)$$

در $d = \omega$
 طول وتر است

$$d^2 = \omega^2 + L^2$$

$$L^2 = \omega^2 - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{49}{9} \quad L = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{4}{3} = \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) : \text{مساحت}$$

3

4

1

مساحت $d = \frac{|k + a - 1|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times d \times d$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} d^2$$

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

$$AB^2 = AH^2 + BH^2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = BH^2 \rightarrow BH = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$S = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

نوسین

$$(-\frac{1}{p}, a)$$

$$(-\frac{1}{p}, b)$$

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

$$\frac{b-a}{\frac{1}{q}} = \sqrt{p} \quad \text{b-a} = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{q}$$

$$\sqrt{(b-a)^2 + \frac{1}{p^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{p}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{p^2}}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \text{مقطع}$$

$$\text{مقطع} = \frac{b_0}{\sqrt{p}}$$

$$b_0 = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p}$$

$$O|: \quad A \begin{vmatrix} -\epsilon \\ -p \end{vmatrix}$$

$$r = OA = \sqrt{\epsilon^2 + p^2} = \omega$$

$$m_{OA} = \frac{p}{\epsilon}$$

$$m_L = -\frac{p}{\epsilon} \quad y + p = -\frac{p}{\epsilon}(x + \epsilon)$$

(6)
1,5

نویسن اریب - یازده سره B

محل تقاطع (نقطه) B(x, y)

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-\epsilon}{p} \quad -\epsilon x = py$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2\omega \rightarrow y = -\frac{\epsilon}{p}x$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -p \\ y = \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{\epsilon^2}{p^2}x^2 = 2\omega \quad x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

$$\begin{cases} y - \epsilon = \frac{p}{\epsilon}(x + \epsilon) \\ y + p = -\frac{\epsilon}{p}(x + \epsilon) \end{cases}$$



نقطه تقاطع

$$P(-V, 1)$$

$$-V \times 1 = +V$$

$$L: y = \frac{p}{\epsilon}x + k$$

$$OA = \omega \quad OL = \frac{p}{\omega}k = \omega \rightarrow k = \frac{\omega^2}{p}$$

$$\frac{p\omega}{p}k = \frac{-1V\omega}{p} \rightarrow u_B = -V \quad \text{و } B = -1$$

$$-V \times -1 = V$$