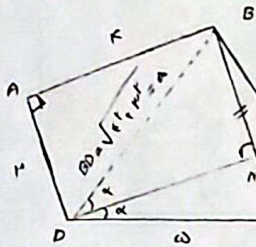


ارتفاع های h و h' ، ارتفاع های در مثلث BEC و BDE هستند و چون فاصله های موازی از یک نقطه به یک خط موازی برابر است، پس $h = h'$ است. BC و DE نسبت مساوی است. این در مثلث نسبت فاصله ها است.

$$\frac{S_{\triangle BDE}}{S_{\triangle BEC}} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{11} \Rightarrow \frac{S_{\triangle BEC}}{S_{\triangle BDE}} = \frac{11}{1}$$

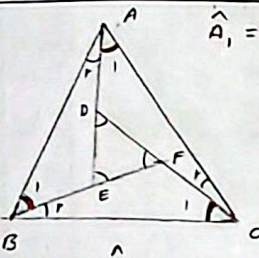
۵



ماتریس به شکل مقابل چون $DM \parallel AB$ است پس $AD \parallel BM$ ، $ABMD$ متوازی الاضلاع است. $BM = AD = 2$ ، $DM = AB = 4$ و $\hat{A} = 90^\circ$ است. DM ارتفاع و نیز ساز است. پس $\triangle DCB$ متساوی الساقین است و DM میانه نیز محسوب می شود. همچنین: $EC = CD - DE = 4 - 2 = 2$ ، $DE = BD = 4$ ، $BC = 6$ ، $BF = 3$ ، $FC = 3$ ، $ME = 2$ ، $MF = 2$ ، $MF \parallel EC$ (قضیه یاس).

$$\frac{BM}{BE} = \frac{BF}{BC} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{MF}{EC} \Rightarrow MF = 2$$

۲



$$\hat{A}_1 = \hat{B}_1 = \hat{C}_1 = \alpha$$

$$\hat{A}_1 + \hat{C}_1 = \hat{D} = \hat{C}_1 + \hat{C}_1 = \hat{C}$$

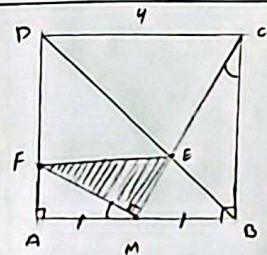
$$\hat{C}_1 + \hat{B}_1 = \hat{F} = \hat{B}_1 + \hat{B}_1 = \hat{B}$$

$$\hat{B}_1 + \hat{A}_1 = \hat{E} = \hat{A}_1 + \hat{A}_1 = \hat{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF \Rightarrow \frac{DF}{BC} = \frac{EF}{AB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r_1 \Delta}{\Delta} = \frac{r_2}{AB} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{r_2 \Delta}{r_1} = \frac{r_2}{r_1} \Delta$$

۳



$$\hat{C} = \hat{M} = 90^\circ$$

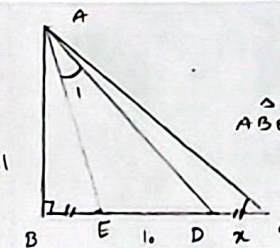
$$\hat{B} = \hat{A} = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \triangle AMF \sim \triangle MCB \Rightarrow \frac{AF}{MB} = \frac{AM}{BC} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{AF}{2} \Rightarrow AF = 1$$

$$\rightarrow FM^2 = AF^2 + AM^2 = 1 + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow FM = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\rightarrow MC^2 = MB^2 + BC^2 = 1 + 4 = 5 \Rightarrow MC = \sqrt{5}$$

$$BD \rightarrow \hat{B} \text{ نیز ساز} \Rightarrow \frac{ME}{EC} = \frac{MB}{BC} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow ME = \frac{1}{2} MC = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow S_{FEM} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$$

۴



$$\hat{A}_1 = \hat{C}_1 = \hat{E} = \alpha$$

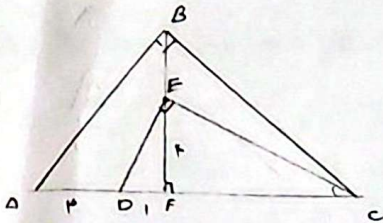
$$\hat{E} \rightarrow \text{متر} \Rightarrow \triangle AED \sim \triangle AEC \Rightarrow \frac{AE}{ED} = \frac{EC}{AE} \Rightarrow AE^2 = 1 \cdot (1 + x)$$

$$\triangle ABE \rightarrow AE^2 = BE^2 + 1^2 = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 = 1 + 1 \cdot x$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 1 \cdot x + 1 = (x - 1)(x - 1) \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

۵



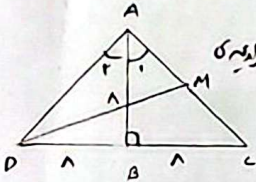
$$\hat{DEc} : EF' = DF \wedge Fc \Rightarrow 14 = 1 \wedge Fc \rightarrow Fc = 14$$

$$\rightarrow Ac = 10 + 1 + 14 = 10$$

$$\Delta BAC: BC' = CF \wedge AC = 14 \text{ cm} \rightarrow BC = 14\sqrt{2}$$

9

5



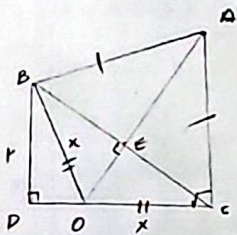
در مثلث های اساتین حیانه ی وارد بر قاعده ، ارتفاع نیز است. یعنی $\hat{ABC}$, $\hat{ABD}$ مثلث های قائم الزامیه کی

9) برای یافتن حتم پس اندازه ی برداری $\hat{A}_1, \hat{A}_2$ را در دام 45° است یعنی $\hat{A} = 45^\circ$

$$\hat{AD}^M : D^M = A M^r + A D^r \rightarrow AD = AC = \sqrt{\lambda^r + \lambda^r} = \lambda \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow AM = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{r}$$

$$\rightarrow D_M^r = 1^{\circ}r + 1^{\circ}\lambda = 14. \rightarrow DM = R\sqrt{10}$$

Y



$$\overset{\Delta}{BOD} : BOD^r = BD^r + DO^r \Rightarrow x^r = K_1(1-x)^r = K_1(1-x) + x^r$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta x = r. \rightarrow x = \frac{r}{\Delta} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\hat{BD}^r : BD^r, CD^r = BC^r \Rightarrow K + 14 = r \rightarrow BC = r\sqrt{2}$$

چون $OB = OC$ و $BC \perp AE$ پس AE نصف است، $\therefore BE = EC$ $\sqrt{5}$

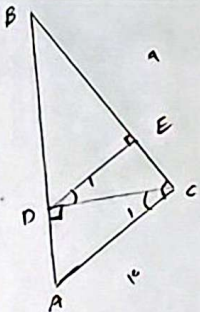
$$BEO: BO^r = OE^r + BE^r \Rightarrow \frac{r_A}{F} = OE^r + a \rightarrow OE = \frac{J_A}{F}$$

AE - محور : $AB=AC$, $BO=OC$, AO مشترك $\Rightarrow \triangle ABO \cong \triangle ACO \Rightarrow \hat{B} = \hat{C} = 90^\circ$

$$\triangle ABO : BE^r = OE \cdot AE \rightarrow \omega = \frac{r}{k} \cdot AE \rightarrow \cancel{AE} = F \rightarrow S_{AOBE} = \frac{r \cdot \sqrt{a}}{r} = r\sqrt{a}$$

①

人



$$AB^T = AC^T + BC^T = 1 + 1 = 2. \rightarrow AB = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\rightarrow CD \perp AB = BC \perp AC \Rightarrow CD \perp \sqrt{10} = \sqrt{9} \rightarrow CD = \frac{9}{\sqrt{10}}$$

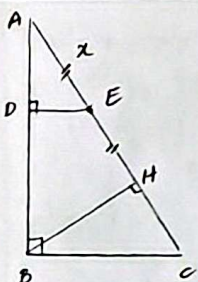
$$DE \perp BC, AC \perp BC \Rightarrow DE \parallel AC \rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{D}_1 = \hat{C}_1 \\ \hat{E} = \hat{O} = 90^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \triangle ECD \sim \triangle ACO$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{CD}{DE} \rightarrow CD^2 = AC \times DE = 1^2 \times DE = \frac{11}{1} \rightarrow DE = \frac{11}{1}$$

$$\frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{DE}{AC} = \frac{10}{10} = 1 = \frac{BE}{9} \rightarrow BE = \frac{9}{1}$$

9

9



$$\begin{aligned} AB^T &= AH \times AC = r_x \times AC \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{AB^T}{BC^T} = \frac{14^T}{12^T} = \frac{14 \times 14}{12 \times 12} = \frac{14}{9} = \frac{r_x}{AC - r_x} \\ BC^T &= CH \times AC = (AC - r_x) \times AC \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow 14Ac - 12x = 12x \rightarrow 14Ac = 24x \rightarrow \frac{x}{Ac} = \frac{14}{24} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{DE}{12}$$

$$\rightarrow DE = \frac{15 + 4}{2} = \frac{19}{2}$$

$$\gamma_{\alpha+\beta} = 90^\circ$$

$$BD' + DC' = BC' \rightarrow BC = r\sqrt{2}, rBE = rEC$$

$$\rightarrow BE = EC = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{Q}} = \frac{F}{AE} = \frac{r\sqrt{Q}}{Q} \rightarrow AE = r\sqrt{Q}$$

$$S_{ABE} = \frac{1}{2} AE \times BE = 1$$

