

۱۵, ۲۵

Subject

Date

عرفان حقیقی یازدهم بهار A

$$\frac{1 + \frac{r}{v}}{r - r} = -v \Rightarrow m' = \frac{1}{v} = \text{شیب} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{نقطه وسط} \\ 1 \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

(۲)

$$y - 1 = \frac{1}{v} (x - r) \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{v} + \frac{r}{v} \quad \checkmark$$

$$BC = \sqrt{r^2 + r^2} = \sqrt{2}r = \omega \quad (2) \quad |r$$

$$m_{BC} = \frac{v - r}{-r + 1} = \frac{r}{-r} \Rightarrow m' = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$AH: y - 1 = \frac{r}{r} (x - r) \Rightarrow y = \frac{rx}{r} - \frac{\omega}{r}$$

$$BC: y - v = -\frac{r}{r} (x + r) \Rightarrow y = -\frac{rx}{r} + \frac{\omega}{r}$$

$$\frac{rx}{r} - \frac{\omega}{r} = -\frac{rx}{r} + \frac{\omega}{r} \Rightarrow 9x + 16x = r + 16 \quad \times r$$

$$r\omega m = r\omega \quad x = \frac{r\omega}{r\omega} = \frac{v}{\omega} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{\omega}$$

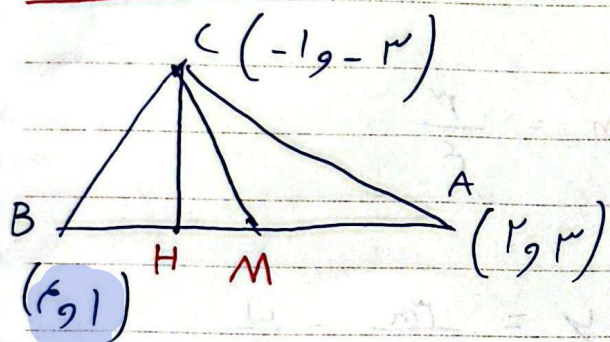
$$AH = \sqrt{1, r^2 + 1, r^2} = \sqrt{r} = r$$

$$BC - AH: \omega - r = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$m = m' \Rightarrow a = r \quad d = \frac{1r - r}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1r}} = \frac{1r}{\sqrt{r}} \quad (\mu)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -m + ry &= v \\ -rm + ry &= r \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -rm + ry = 1r \\ -rm + ry = r \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$d = \frac{1r}{r\sqrt{a}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \xRightarrow{\text{Leibniz}} \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{a}} \Rightarrow -d\mu = \frac{1}{a} \pi \quad \checkmark$$



$$M = \begin{vmatrix} \mu \\ r \end{vmatrix} \quad \checkmark \quad (1) \quad r$$

$$m = \frac{r-1}{r-r} = \frac{r}{-r} = -1 \quad \text{مقدار خط BA}$$

$$y - 1 = -1(x - r) \Rightarrow y = -x + r$$

$$m = 1 \quad \text{مقدار خط CH}$$

$$y + r = x + 1 \Rightarrow y = x - r \quad \checkmark$$

مقدار خط CH

$$x - r = -x + r \Rightarrow rx = r \quad x = \frac{r}{r} \quad y = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow H \left(\frac{r}{r}, \frac{r}{r} \right)$$

$$MH = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{r}x + b \Rightarrow m + ry - rb = 0 \quad (V)$$

$$d = \frac{|-rb|}{\sqrt{r}} = \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow b = d \quad (r)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{r}x + d \Rightarrow A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad B = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{1^2 + d^2} = \sqrt{1 + d^2} \Rightarrow d\sqrt{d} \quad \checkmark$$

$$y_A = (1-m)(1) + r = y_A = r \Rightarrow A(1, r) \quad A$$

$$y_B = \frac{r}{m}(1) - r \Rightarrow y_B = -r \Rightarrow B(1, -r) \quad 0$$

$$(1-m)x + r = \frac{r}{m}x - r \Rightarrow \left(\frac{m - m^2 - r}{m}\right)x = -r \quad \text{(سهم تقاطع)}$$

$$x_c = \frac{-rm}{m - m^2 - r} \Rightarrow \frac{rm}{m^2 - m + r}$$

جواب صحیح به ...

$$|r - (-r)| = 2r \quad \text{فاصله}$$

$$\frac{rm}{m^2 - m + r} \quad \text{ارتفاع}$$

$$\frac{d}{r} = 2r \times \left| \frac{rm}{m^2 - m + r} \right| \quad \text{مطابقت}$$

$$\frac{rm}{m^2 - m + r} = \frac{d}{r} \Rightarrow d m^2 - r(m + r) = 0$$

$$m' = 2$$

$$y = 2(0) - 3 = -3 \quad \text{بدا کردن نقطه دلخواه}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{اگر نقطه } (x', y') \text{ قرینه } P(0, -3) \text{ نسبت به } M(2, -2) \text{ باشد} \\ \text{م} \end{array} \right| \text{م}$$

م و م باره خط مماس است

$$2 = \frac{0 + x'}{2} \Rightarrow x' = 4$$

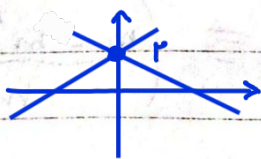
$$-2 = \frac{-3 + y'}{2} \Rightarrow y' = -1$$

$$-1 = 2(4) + b' \Rightarrow b' = -9$$

$$y = 2x - 9 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{معادله خط قرینه}$$

$$y = \frac{f}{m}x + 2$$

$$y = (1-m)x + 2$$



هر دو خط در نقطه
(0, 2) متقاطع اند پس ارتفاع

شکل 2 واحد است

حالا هر یک را به سطح محل برخوردشون با محور x:

$$y = \frac{f}{m}x + 2 \xrightarrow{y=0} x = -\frac{m}{f}$$

$$y = (1-m)x + 2 \xrightarrow{y=0} x = \frac{2}{m-1}$$

$$\Delta \text{ فاصله} = \left| \frac{2}{m-1} - \left(-\frac{m}{f}\right) \right|$$

$$S_{\Delta} = \left| \frac{m^2 - m + f}{2(m-1)} \right| \times 2 \times \frac{1}{f} = \frac{\Delta}{f} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{معادله اول: } m = 3 \\ \text{معادله دوم: } \Delta > 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = -1 \end{cases}$$

فاصله قریب مقایسه م ← (3-)

(1) قریب نقطہ $A \mid \begin{matrix} n_A \\ y_A \end{matrix}$ نسبت $ax+by+c=0$ کا

(15/01)

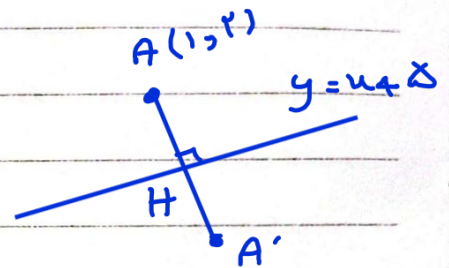
$$p = \frac{ax+by+c}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$A' \mid \begin{matrix} n_A - n_A p \\ y_A - y_A p \end{matrix}$$

$$p = \frac{1 - 2 + 4}{1^2 + 1^2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

مجھری بہت اونٹ ہے

$$\begin{cases} -m = a \\ \text{---} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} m \\ m \end{matrix} = 11$$



$$m_{AH} = -1 \rightarrow AH: y - 2 = -(x - 1) \rightarrow y = -x + 3$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x + 5 \\ y = -x + 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{تقاطع} \rightarrow H(-1, 4) : A' \text{ و } A \text{ میانی}$$

$$\frac{1+a}{2} = -1 \rightarrow a = -3$$

$$\rightarrow 2b - a = 15$$

$$\frac{2+b}{2} = 4 \rightarrow b = 6$$