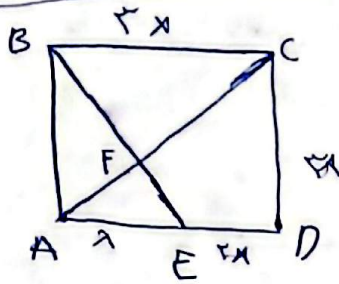


۱۵، ۵

کلید مرشدی شماره ۲۱ یا زدم سپر B



۱- $\triangle BFC \sim \triangle AFE$ (۲) $\frac{AE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$ نسبت ۱:۲ میسر

حالت بافتاوس $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + (2x)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 4x^2} = 2\sqrt{1+x^2}$
 $BE = \sqrt{AB^2 + AE^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + x^2} = \sqrt{4+x^2}$

$\frac{AF}{FC} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2x-x} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow AF = \frac{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}{3}$

$\frac{EF}{EB} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{\sqrt{4+x^2}-y} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow EF = \frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{EF}{AF} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{3}}{\frac{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \checkmark$

$\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC}$

۲- $\hat{E} = \hat{C}$ و $\hat{A} = \hat{A}$ (۲) $\Rightarrow \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ صورت سوال

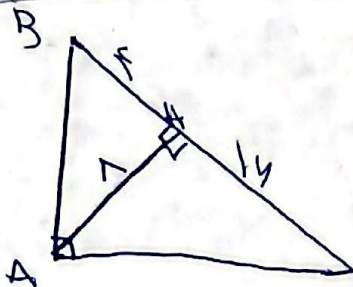
$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{2+1} = \frac{x}{15} \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 30 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+6)(x-5) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5$ (چون $x = -6$ غرض)

۳- طبق سوال (۲) $\triangle DEH \sim \triangle FHC$ و $\frac{EH}{FH} = \frac{3}{5}$ حالا $\frac{DE}{DC}$ را میسر می دهیم $x = 4$ و $y = 4$

$\frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{DE}{BC} \Rightarrow \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow DE = \frac{BC}{2}$

$DE = \frac{BC-9}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{BC-9}{2} = \frac{BC}{2} \Rightarrow BC = 9$ (نشان بده)

$\Rightarrow DE = DE \Rightarrow \frac{2BC-9}{2} = \frac{BC}{2} \Rightarrow BC = \frac{9}{2} \checkmark$



۴- $AH^2 = BH \times HC = 4 \times 1 = 4 \Rightarrow AH = 2$

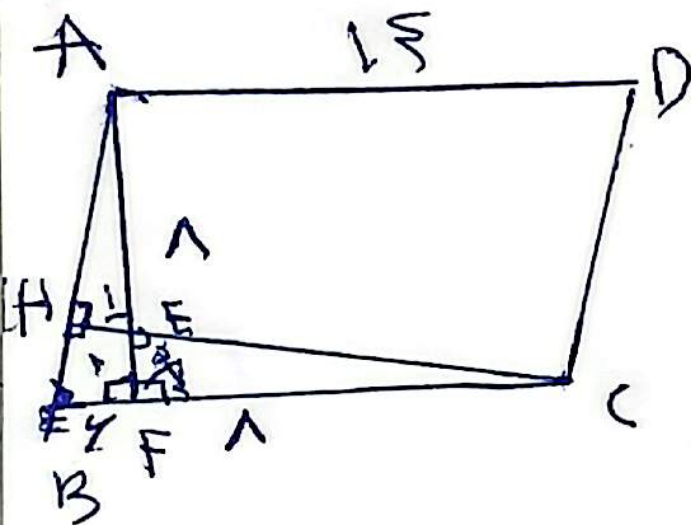
$\Rightarrow AB^2 = AH^2 + BH^2 = 2^2 + 4^2 = 20 \Rightarrow AB = \sqrt{20} \checkmark$

$AB^2 + AC^2 = BC^2 \Rightarrow AC^2 = BC^2 - AB^2 = 25 - 20 = 5 \Rightarrow AC = \sqrt{5}$

$\Rightarrow 5 - 1 = 4 \Rightarrow AC = 2$

۳۲۰

$\rightarrow AC = 1\sqrt{5}$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E_1 = E_2 \text{ (مقابلہ)} \\ H = F = 90^\circ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \triangle AHE \sim \triangle FEC \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C = C \text{ (مقابلہ)} \\ H = F = 90^\circ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \triangle BHC \sim \triangle FEC$$

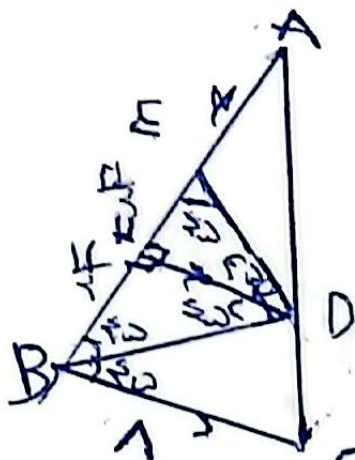
$$\text{سے } \left. \begin{array}{l} B = E \\ F_1 = F_2 = 90^\circ \end{array} \right\} \triangle ABF \sim \triangle FEC$$

$$\frac{AF}{CF} = \frac{BF}{EF} \Rightarrow \frac{1+x}{1} = \frac{x}{x} \Rightarrow x + 1 = x$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 1 = x \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1 \text{ (مردود)}$$

$$AF = 1 + 6 = 7$$

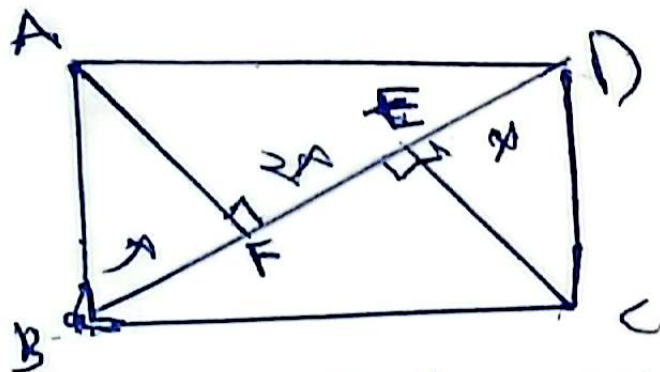


$HD \parallel BC \Rightarrow B = 90^\circ$
(۲) - ۶

$$\frac{AH}{AB} = \frac{HD}{BC} \Rightarrow \frac{x + \frac{11}{2}}{x + 11} = \frac{11}{1}$$

چون مثلث متساوی الساقین کا سر الزاویہ اسے ارتفاع دارد بر دگر نصف دو برابر (HD) ہے

$$\Rightarrow 11x + 55 = \frac{11}{2}x + \frac{121}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{46}{10}} \checkmark$$



$\triangle EDC \sim \triangle AFB$
(۲) - ۷

$\triangle AFD \sim \triangle BEC$

یہ دو مثلث متساوی الساقین ہیں (۲) پر جمع مساویہ کے ساتھ
 مثلثوں AFD و EDC کے لیے

$$S_{\text{متساوی}} = 2 \left(\frac{CE \times \frac{11}{2}}{\frac{11}{2}} + \frac{CE \times \frac{11}{2}}{\frac{11}{2}} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{11}{2} = \boxed{11} \checkmark$$



$$S_{ABC} = 4 S_{BMN}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \sin B \times AB \times BC = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sin B \times BM \times BN$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{BM} = \frac{4}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{BM} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{BM}{AB} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{BM}{AM+BM} = \frac{1}{4}$$

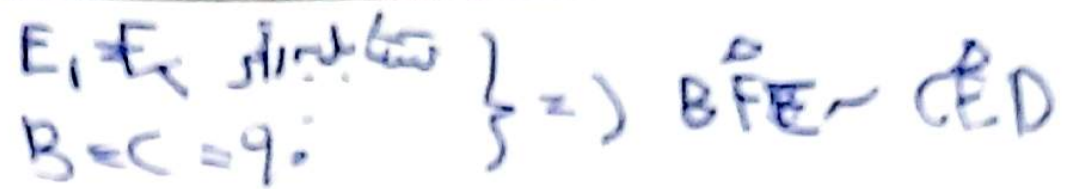
$$\Rightarrow \frac{AM+BM}{BM} = \frac{4}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{AM}{BM} + 1 = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{AM}{BM} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{BM}{AM} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{S_{ABC}}{S_{BMN}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} AB \times BC \times \sin B}{\frac{1}{2} BM \times BN \times \sin B} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{BM} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\frac{AB - BM}{BM} = \frac{4 - 1}{1} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\frac{BM}{AM} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

0 - 1



④

$$-x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{9}{16}x^2 = 7 \Rightarrow \frac{25}{16}x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{4}{5}$$



۱- G محل برخورد میانه ها $\rightarrow BG = 2u \quad GD = u \rightarrow BD = 3u$
 از A به G وصل کنیم، AE ، GD میانه ها هستند AGC مثلث:

$$\begin{aligned} GF &= \frac{2}{3}u \\ FD &= \frac{1}{3}u \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{BD}{FD} = \frac{3u}{\frac{1}{3}u} = \boxed{9}$$