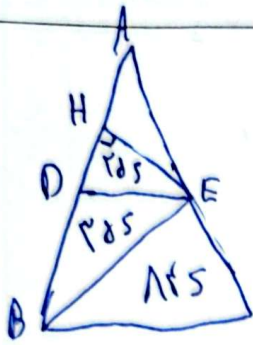


۱۸، ۵

نام و نام خانوادگی: ..... فرم فوری ..... پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۲ کلاس: ..... (۱۰۰٪)

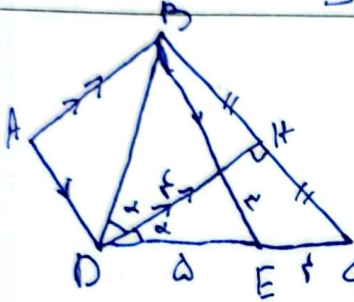


$DE \parallel BC \Rightarrow \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$

$$\left(\frac{5}{14}\right)^2 = \frac{S_{ADE}}{S_{ABC}} = \frac{15}{145}$$

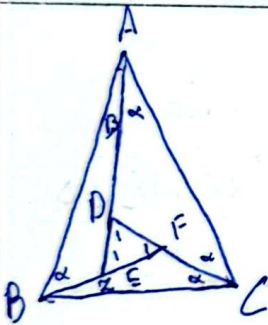
$$\frac{S_{BCE}}{S_{BDE}} = \frac{15}{15} = 1$$

$$\frac{S_{ADE}}{S_{BDE}} = \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{ME}{HE} \times \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{5}{14} = \frac{5}{14}$$

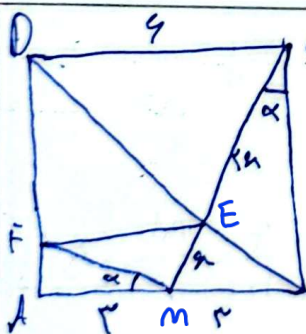


$$M_1, M_2 = 9, DM = BM \Rightarrow \triangle BPM \cong \triangle DME \Rightarrow DM = ME$$

$$\triangle BMH \sim \triangle BEC \Rightarrow \frac{BM}{BE} = \frac{MH}{EC} \Rightarrow MH = 5$$



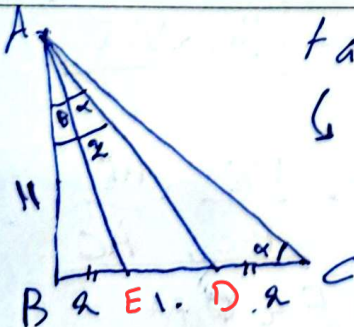
$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{DC}{DF} \Rightarrow AB = 9$$



$$\angle C = 5\alpha = \frac{9}{5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{5}{FM} \Rightarrow FM = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\triangle DCE \sim \triangle MEB \Rightarrow \frac{DC}{MB} = \frac{CE}{ME} = 2 \Rightarrow S_{FME} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{2} \times \frac{5}{2} = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5\alpha = 5\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{5}$$

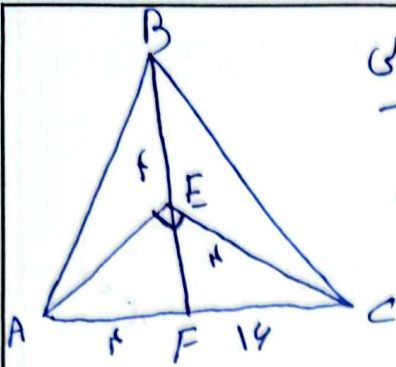


$$\tan \angle B = \tan \alpha$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{11}{1 + 5\alpha} = \frac{1 + \alpha}{11} - \frac{\alpha}{11} = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 1.2 + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha - 5)(\alpha - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 5 \Rightarrow DC = BE = 5$$



رابطه کوسینوس

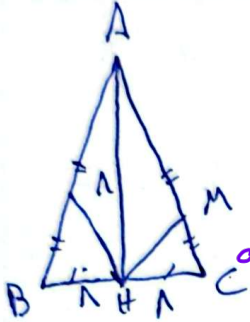
$$\triangle ABC \rightarrow BC^2 = EC^2 + AC^2 - 2 \cdot EC \cdot AC \cos \angle C \rightarrow BC = \sqrt{80} \checkmark$$

رابطه کوسینوس

$$\triangle ACB \rightarrow BF^2 = EC^2 + AF^2 - 2 \cdot EC \cdot AF \cos \angle C \Rightarrow BF = 1$$

(2)

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$\triangle AHC \rightarrow AC = \sqrt{5} \checkmark$

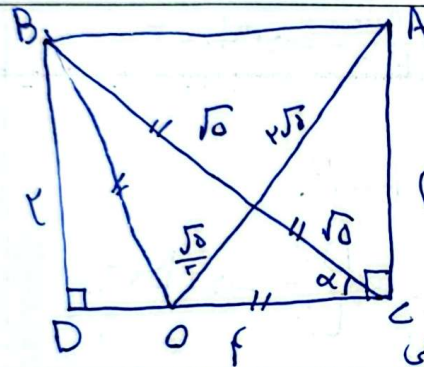
$\triangle AHC \xrightarrow{\text{میانبر}} \frac{AC}{2} = MH \rightarrow MH = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$a^2 + a^2 = (14)^2 \rightarrow a = \sqrt{5}$

$m^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2 \rightarrow m = \sqrt{10}$

(1)

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$E_1, E_2, 9 \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} OE = OE \\ \angle OEC = \angle OEB \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \triangle OEC \cong \triangle OEB$

$\therefore EC = BE$

$\triangle BDC \rightarrow BC = \sqrt{50}$

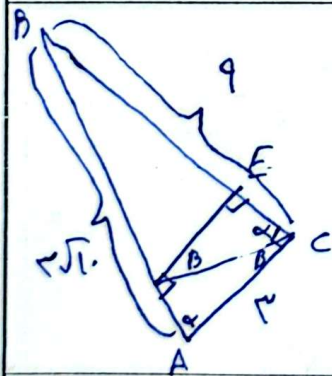
$\tan \alpha = \frac{OE}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow OE = \frac{\sqrt{50}}{2}$

رابطه کوسینوس  $\rightarrow \triangle \frac{\sqrt{50}}{2} = AE \Rightarrow AE = \sqrt{50}$

$S_{ABE} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{50} \times \sqrt{50} = \frac{50}{2} = 25 \checkmark$

(2)

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$\sin \alpha = \frac{9}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$

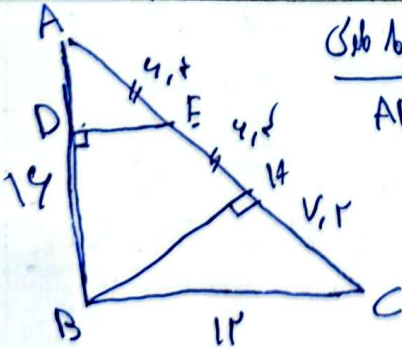
$DC = 9 \sin \alpha = \frac{9}{\sqrt{2}}$

$EC = DC \times \cos \alpha = \frac{9}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{9}{2}$

$\rightarrow BE = 9 - \frac{9}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5 \checkmark$

(2)

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رابطه کوسینوس

$$\triangle ABC \rightarrow BC^2 = HC^2 + (AH + HC)^2 \Rightarrow HC = \sqrt{12}$$

$DE \perp AB$

$BC \perp AB$

$\triangle ABC \rightarrow \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AC}$

$\rightarrow DE = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{12} \checkmark$

(2)

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