

مسئله: یک مثلث قائم الزاویه ۱۳۰

در مثلث A

گزینه صحیح

$$\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad *$$

$$BC = 20$$

$$AC = \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

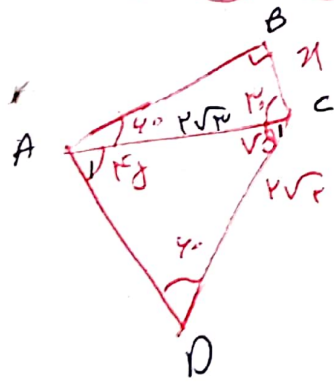
$$B + C = 120 \xrightarrow{\text{مجموع زوایا}} A + B + C = 180$$

$$A = 60$$

$$\frac{\frac{20\sqrt{2}}{3}}{\sin B} = \frac{20}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$\sin B = \frac{\frac{20\sqrt{2}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{20} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow B = 45$$

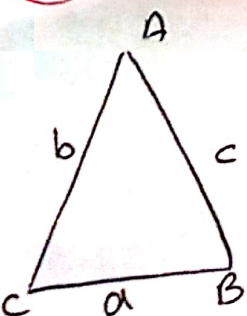
$$B + C = 120 \rightarrow C = 75$$



$$A_1 + C_1 + D = 180 \rightarrow A_1 = 45^\circ$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{AC}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \Rightarrow AC = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} = \frac{x}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x = 2$$



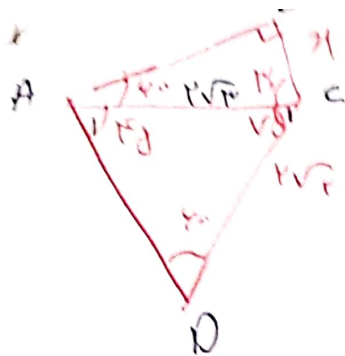
$$\frac{\sin C}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{b}$$

$$(b^2 - 2) \frac{1}{b} = 1$$

چون ۴
است منفرجه
از طرفین خط
بزرگ منفرجه
هم منفرجه

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 - 2 &= b \\ b^2 - b - 2 &= 0 \\ (b-2)(b+1) &= 0 \\ b+1 &= 0 \\ b &= -1 \\ b-2 &= 0 \\ b &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

غیر ممکن
باید مثبت
 $b = 2$

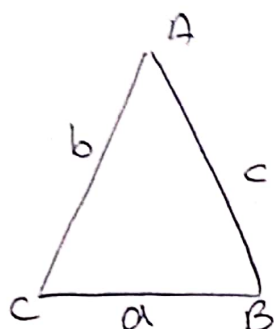


$A_1 + C_1 + D = 180^\circ \rightarrow A_1 = 45^\circ$

مربع واحد

$$\frac{1\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{AC}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \Rightarrow AC = 1\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{x}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times 1\sqrt{2}}{1} \Rightarrow x = 2$$



$$\frac{\sin C}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{b}$$

$$(b^2 - 2) \frac{c}{b} = c$$

چون 90 درجه است
 از طرفین خط
 ضرب کنیم
 مساوی می شود

$$b^2 - 2 = b$$

$$b^2 - b - 2 = 0$$

$$(b-2)(b+1) = 0$$

$$b-2 = 0$$

$$b = 2$$

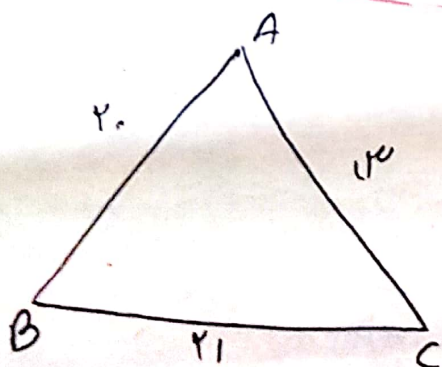
مربع واحد

$$b+1 = 0$$

$$b = -1$$

غیر ممکن است

$$b = 2$$



$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$(13)^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \cos B$$

$$169 = 1 + 1 - 2 \cos B$$

$$-4\sqrt{2} = -2 \cos B$$

$$2\sqrt{2} = \cos B \rightarrow \cos B = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\cos^2 B + \sin^2 B = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$a = r^2 + (r + r\sqrt{r})^2 - r^2 (r + r\sqrt{r})^2 \cos \gamma_0$$

$$a = (r^2 + r^2 + 1r + 1r + 1r\sqrt{r} + 1r\sqrt{r}) - 1r\sqrt{r} - r\sqrt{r}$$

$$a = r^2 + r\sqrt{r} - r\sqrt{r} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{r^2 + r\sqrt{r} - r\sqrt{r}} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{r^2} = r\sqrt{r}$$

الف
المسألة الأولى

$$\frac{c}{\sin c} = \frac{b}{\sin b} = \frac{a}{\sin a} \Rightarrow \frac{r(1+r^2)}{\sin c} = \frac{r}{\sin b} \cdot \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} = r\sqrt{r} \quad \text{ب}$$

$$\sin b = \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} \Rightarrow b = r\sqrt{r}$$

$$c = 180^\circ - \gamma_0 - r\sqrt{r} = \gamma_2$$

$$BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2AB \times AC \cos \alpha \Rightarrow r^2 = r^2 + 1 - 2r \times r \times 1 \times \cos \alpha$$

$$-1 = -2r \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

-2

$$DE^2 = AD^2 + AE^2 - 2AD \times AE \cos \alpha \Rightarrow DE^2 = r^2 + r^2 - 2r \times r \times \frac{1}{r} = r^2$$

$$DE = \sqrt{r^2} = r\sqrt{r}$$

$$\sin \gamma_0 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \quad \cos \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{r}$$

-1

$$BC^2 = r^2 + r^2 - 2r \times r \times \frac{1}{r}$$

الف (مسألة الأولى)

$$BC^2 = r^2 + r^2 - 2r \times r \times \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow BC = r$$

$$B C^T = A B^T + A C^T - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} A B \times A^C \quad (\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \Rightarrow F_0 F_0 + 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times (\cos \alpha) \\ - 1 = -F_0 (\cos \alpha) \Rightarrow (\cos \alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$D E^T = A D^T + D E^T - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} D A E \quad (\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \Rightarrow D E^T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} F_0 F_0 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = F_0$$

$$D E = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} F_0$$

$$\sin \phi_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \cos \phi_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B C^T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

المثلث القائم (المثلث)

$$B C^T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - F_0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$S C = A B \times A C \times \sin \alpha \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = F_0 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 \times \sqrt{2} \quad (C)$$

$$A^T = b^T + c^T - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} b c \cos A$$

$$(b+c)^T - a^T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \cos A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1 + \cos A)$$

$$\frac{(b+c)^T - a^T}{bc (\cos A + 1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1 + \cos A)}{bc (1 + \cos A)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

المثلث القائم

المثلث القائم

$$a^2 + a^2 b - a^2 c = a^2 + b^2 - c^2$$

$$a^2 b - b^2 = a^2 c - c^2$$

$$b(a^2 - b^2) = c(a^2 - c^2)$$

$$b^2 - c^2 = a^2 b - a^2 c$$

$$(b - c)(b + c) = (b - c)(b + c - 2bc \cos A)$$

$$\cos A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times c \times \sin \theta$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \times (r - \cos \theta)(1 + r \cos \theta)$$

$$(r - \cos \theta)(1 + r \cos \theta) = 1$$

$$r + r \cos \theta - \cos \theta - r \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$-r \cos^2 \theta + 1 \cos \theta - \delta = 1 \quad \frac{a \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + 1 \cos \theta + 1 \delta = 1$$

$$(\cos \theta + r)(\cos \theta + \delta) = 1$$

$$\cos \theta + r = 1$$

$$\cos \theta = 1 - r$$

$$= 1 - r$$

$$= 1$$

$$\cos \theta + \delta = 1$$

$$\cos \theta = 1 - \delta$$

$$= 1 - r$$

$$\text{عقل قبول}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$$

$$a^2 = r^2 + r^2 - 2 \times r \times r \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a^2 = r^2 - 1 \sqrt{r}$$

$$* \text{ عقل قبول}$$