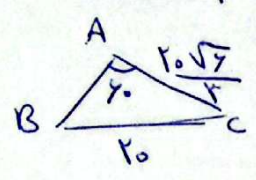


کریا ایسری

تکلیف ۱۳

۲۰ آفرین

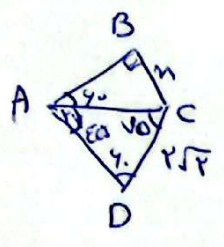
دارد هم دختر B



$\hat{B} + \hat{C} = 110 \rightarrow \hat{A} = 40^\circ$

طبق قاعده سینوس ها: $\frac{BC}{\sin A} = \frac{AC}{\sin B} \rightarrow \frac{10}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin B}$

$\rightarrow \sin B = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 10\sqrt{2}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \hat{B} = 45^\circ \rightarrow \hat{C} = 110 - 45 = 65^\circ$



$AD = 110 - 45 - 40 = 45^\circ$

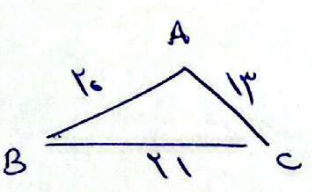
طبق قاعده سینوس ها: $\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin 45} = \frac{AC}{\sin 40} \rightarrow AC = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 10\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 10\sqrt{3}$

$\sin 40 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{n}{AC} = \frac{n}{10\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow n = \frac{10\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}}{2} = 15$

$(b^2 - 2) \frac{\sin \hat{C}}{\sin \hat{B}} = c \rightarrow (b^2 - 2) \frac{\sin \hat{C}}{c \cdot \sin \hat{B}} = 1 \rightarrow (b^2 - 2) \frac{\sin \hat{C}}{c} = \sin \hat{B} \rightarrow$

$\frac{b^2 - 2}{b} \times \frac{\sin \hat{C}}{c} = \frac{\sin \hat{B}}{b} \rightarrow \frac{b^2 - 2}{b} = 1 \rightarrow b^2 - 2 = b \rightarrow b^2 - b - 2 = 0 \rightarrow b = -1 \text{ or } b = 2$

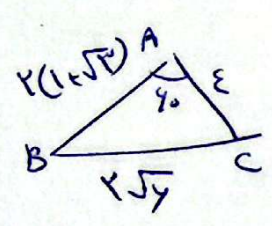
طبق قاعده سینوس ها برابرند



$\sin \hat{B} ?$

$13^2 = 10^2 + 11^2 - 2(10)(11) \cos \hat{B} \rightarrow 169 = 100 + 121 - 220 \cos \hat{B}$

$\rightarrow \cos \hat{B} = \frac{100 + 121 - 169}{220} = \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \hat{B}} = \frac{3}{10}$

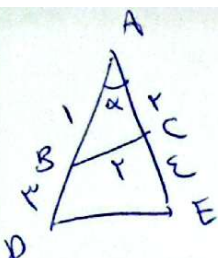


$a^2 = 10^2 + (11 - 10)^2 - 2(10)(1) \cos 40^\circ$

$\rightarrow a^2 = 100 + 1 + 10\sqrt{3} - 10\sqrt{3} \rightarrow a^2 = 100 \rightarrow a = 10$

$\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin 40} = \frac{10}{\sin \hat{B}} \rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 10}{10\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \hat{B} = 45^\circ$

$\hat{C} = 110 - 40 - 45 = 25^\circ$

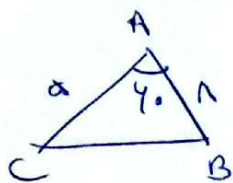


$$\triangle ABC: \cancel{AB^2} BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2(AB)(AC) \cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \epsilon = 1 + \epsilon - \epsilon \cos \alpha \rightarrow \epsilon \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\triangle ADE: DE^2 = AD^2 + AE^2 - 2(AD)(AE) \cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow DE^2 = 1 + 1 - \epsilon \cdot 1 \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) \rightarrow DE^2 = \epsilon \rightarrow DE = \sqrt{\epsilon}$$



$$\rightarrow BC^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2(1)(1) \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow BC^2 = 2 - \frac{2}{\epsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow BC^2 = \epsilon \rightarrow BC = \sqrt{\epsilon} \rightarrow \text{النتيجة}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \sin \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\epsilon}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon-1}}{2}$$

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

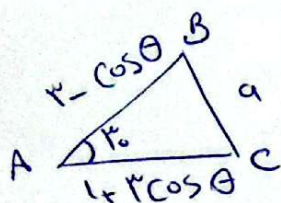
$$= \frac{2bc(1 + \cos A)}{bc(1 + \cos A)} = 2$$

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

$$\rightarrow (b-c)(b^2 + c^2 + bc) = a^2(b-c) \rightarrow a^2 = b^2 + c^2 + bc$$

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

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



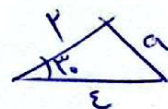
$$a^2 = ?$$

$$S_{ABC} = 1 = \frac{1}{2} \times (1 + \cos \theta) (1 - \cos \theta) \times \sin \theta$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - \cos \theta) = 1 \rightarrow -\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta + 1 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \cos \theta = 1 \checkmark$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$a^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2(1)(1) \cos \theta \rightarrow a^2 = 2 - 2 \cos \theta$$