

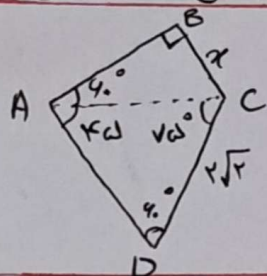
دوازدهم بهر

تکلیف شماره 13

ایلیا سال 13

$$\frac{BC}{\sin A} = \frac{AC}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{20}{\sin 40^\circ} = \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{20\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}}{20} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow B = 45^\circ$$

$B = 45^\circ$  ✓  $C = 95^\circ$  ✓



$$\frac{DC}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{AC}{\sin 90^\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{AC}{1} \Rightarrow AC = x\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin 40^\circ = \frac{x}{AC} \Rightarrow x = AC \times \sin 40^\circ = x\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = x$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = k \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \sin A \times k \\ b = \sin B \times k \\ c = \sin C \times k \end{cases}$$

$$(b^2 - r) \frac{\sin C}{\sin B} = c \Rightarrow (b^2 - r) \frac{\sin C}{\sin B} = \sin C \times k \Rightarrow \frac{b^2 - r}{\sin B} = k \Rightarrow b^2 - r = \sin B \times k \Rightarrow b^2 - r = b \Rightarrow b^2 - b - r = 0 \Rightarrow (b - r)(b + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = r \\ b = -1 \end{cases}$$

$b = r$  ✓  $b = -1$  ✗

$$AC = \sqrt{(AB)^2 + (BC)^2 - 2(AB)(BC)\cos B} \Rightarrow (14)^2 = (2)^2 + (r)^2 - 2(2)(r)(\cos B) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 196 \cos B = 4 + r^2 - 14r = 4\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \cos B = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{14} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{7} = \frac{r}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^2 B + \cos^2 B = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 B = 1 - \frac{4}{7} = \frac{3}{7} \Rightarrow \sin B = \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(AC)^2 + (AB)^2 - 2(AC)(AB)\cos A} \Rightarrow (BC)^2 = a^2 = (2)^2 + (r + 2\sqrt{2})^2 - 2(2)(r + 2\sqrt{2})(\frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{r\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{r}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow B = 45^\circ \Rightarrow C = 180^\circ - (40^\circ + 45^\circ) = 95^\circ$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(AB)^2 + (AC)^2 - 2(AB)(AC)\cos A} \Rightarrow (r)^2 = (1)^2 + (r)^2 - 2(1)(r)\cos A \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$DE = \sqrt{(AE)^2 + (AD)^2 - 2(AE)(AD)\cos A} \Rightarrow (DE)^2 = (2)^2 + (4)^2 - 2(2)(4)(\frac{1}{r}) = 20 \Rightarrow DE = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(AB)^2 + (AC)^2 - 2(AB)(AC)\cos A} \Rightarrow (BC)^2 = (2)^2 + (1)^2 - 2(2)(1)(\frac{1}{r}) = 4 \Rightarrow BC = 2$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} (AB)(AC)(\sin A) = \frac{1}{2} (2)(1)(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{a+b-c} = a^2 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = a^2 + a^2b - a^2c \Rightarrow b^2 - c^2 = a^2b - a^2c \Rightarrow b^2 + c^2 + bc = a^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$b^2 + c^2 + bc = b^2 + c^2 - 2(b)(c)(\cos A) \Rightarrow bc = -2bc\cos A \Rightarrow \cos A = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow A = 120^\circ$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} (BA)(AC) \sin A = \frac{1}{2} (r - \cos \theta)(1 + 4\cos \theta)(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 \Rightarrow -3\cos^2 \theta + 4\cos \theta + 3 = 1 \Rightarrow 3\cos^2 \theta - 4\cos \theta + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } \frac{2}{3}$$

$$a^2 = (AB)^2 + (AC)^2 - 2(AB)(AC)(\cos A) = (r)^2 + (1)^2 - 2(r)(1)(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = 2 - r\sqrt{3}$$