

باز هم دقت! C

بنا خذ

19

بجایابی - تکلیف 12

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مایل عرضیافته لایزنده از: $A \begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{vmatrix} \quad B \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$(B, A) \begin{vmatrix} 2+4 \\ -2+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix}$ $m \begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $m_{AB} = \frac{1 - (-2)}{2 - 4} = \frac{14}{-2} = -7$
 $m \rightarrow +\frac{1}{7}$ عرضیافته

$y - 1 = \frac{1}{7} (x - 4) \rightarrow y = \frac{x - 4 + 7}{7} \rightarrow 7y = x + 3 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{7}x + \frac{3}{7}$

$A \begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad B \begin{vmatrix} -4 \\ 7 \end{vmatrix} \quad C \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$ BC معیشتی: AC

$BC \Rightarrow \sqrt{(7-4)^2 + (-4+1)^2} = \sqrt{14+9} = 5$

$m_{BC} \Rightarrow \frac{7-4}{-4+1} = \frac{3}{-3}$ $y_{BC} = -\frac{3}{3}x + b$ $\begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$ $\frac{3}{3} + b = 3 \rightarrow b = \frac{6}{3}$

$y_{BC} = -\frac{3}{3}x + \frac{6}{3}$ BC معیشتی $m \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$ $y = \frac{3}{2}x + b$ $\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $\frac{3}{2} + b = 1$
 $b = -\frac{1}{2}$

A لایزنده BC معیشتی $y = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{6}{3} = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$

$(\frac{2+2}{-1})x = \frac{2+6}{-1} \rightarrow x = \frac{8}{-1} = -8$

$H \begin{vmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix}$

$A \begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$y = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$AH = \sqrt{(4 - \frac{5}{2})^2 + (1 + \frac{1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{49}{4} + \frac{9}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{58}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{29}{2}}$

$BC = 5, AH = 2 \rightarrow BC - AH = 3$

$$ry - n = V, \quad ry = n + V$$

$$ry - n = V_s$$

$$ry - n = V_s \xrightarrow{+r} ry - n = V_s + r$$

$$M \leq \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \alpha \leq 2$$

$$\text{Laplace} \rightarrow \frac{-1+V}{\sqrt{\Delta}} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{\Delta}}$$

$$r = \frac{V}{\sqrt{\Delta}}$$

$$S = \pi r^2 \rightarrow S = \pi \left(\frac{V}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \right)^2 \rightarrow S = \frac{\pi V^2}{\Delta} \rightarrow S = \frac{rV}{\Delta} = \Delta_1 r$$



$$A \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ r \end{vmatrix} \quad B \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad C \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ -r \end{vmatrix}$$

$$M \begin{vmatrix} \frac{r+1}{r} & r \\ \frac{r+1}{r} & r \end{vmatrix} \quad M \begin{vmatrix} r \\ r \end{vmatrix}$$

$$H \rightarrow m_{AS}, \quad \frac{r-1}{r-r} = \frac{r}{-r} = -1$$

$$y = n + b \xrightarrow{A \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ r \end{vmatrix}}, \quad r = -r + b \rightarrow b = r \rightarrow y = n + r$$

AB, AC, BC
Chose

$$y = n + b \xrightarrow{C \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ -r \end{vmatrix}}, \quad -r = -1 + b \rightarrow b = -r + 1 \rightarrow y = n - r + 1$$

$$H \rightarrow n - r = -n + \Delta \rightarrow r = n = V \rightarrow n = \frac{V}{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{V}{r} - r = \frac{V}{r}$$

$$M \begin{vmatrix} r \\ r \end{vmatrix} \quad H \begin{vmatrix} \frac{V}{r} \\ \frac{V}{r} \end{vmatrix} \quad MH \rightarrow \sqrt{\left(r - \frac{V}{r} \right)^2 + \left(r - \frac{V}{r} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{r}} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}$$

$$(n+1)n - (r-m-r)y + 1 = 0, \quad (rm-r)n + (\Delta-m)y - Vs = 0$$

ms?
 نه كافي

$$\text{Circled } m = \frac{-m-1}{-r-m+r}$$

$$\text{Circled } m = \frac{-rm+r}{\Delta-m}$$

$$\frac{-m-1}{-r-m+r} \times \frac{-rm+r}{\Delta-m} = -1 \rightarrow (rm^2 - rm + rm - r) = (1 \cdot m - rm^2 - r + rm)$$

$$\Delta m^2 - 1 rm + 11 = 0$$

جايي مع سويلي
ان 2 حد برهم عرضي سويلي
Δ < 0

$$AB: x+y=r \quad AC: y=rn-1, \quad BC: x+y=r \quad \frac{AM}{AH}$$

(y) (y)

AC, AB, r

$$\begin{cases} ry=r-n \\ y=rn-1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{r-n}{1} = rn-1 \rightarrow r-n=rn-1 \rightarrow n=1 \Rightarrow A \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right|$$

BC, AB, r

$$\begin{cases} y=\frac{r-n}{r} \\ y=rn-1 \end{cases} \rightarrow rn-1=\frac{r-n}{r} \rightarrow 1-rn=\frac{r-n}{r} \rightarrow n=\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow B \left| \begin{array}{c} \omega \\ -1 \end{array} \right|$$

BC, AC, r

$$\begin{cases} y=rn-1 \\ y=rn-1 \end{cases} \rightarrow rn-1=rn-1 \rightarrow n=\frac{\omega}{r} \quad C \left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{\omega}{r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right|$$

$$BC \rightarrow M \rightarrow \mu \left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{(\omega+\frac{\omega}{r})}{r} \\ \frac{(-1+\frac{1}{r})}{r} \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow M \left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right| \quad AM \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\omega}{r}}{1} + \frac{1}{1}} = \frac{\omega\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$AH \rightarrow m_{BC}y=rn \rightarrow m=1 \quad m_{AH}=1$$

$$\begin{matrix} y=n+b & \xrightarrow{A} & b.s. \\ A \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right| & & \Rightarrow rn=n \\ & & n=r \\ & & y=r \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{AM}{AH} = \frac{\frac{\omega\sqrt{r}}{r}}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\omega}{r}$$

$$M = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \text{t.b.b} \left| \begin{array}{c} \omega \\ \omega \end{array} \right| \rightarrow \sqrt{r}$$

(y) (v)

$$y = -\frac{1}{r}n + b \quad \frac{|y + \frac{1}{r}n - b|}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{r})^2}} \xrightarrow{1} \frac{b}{\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{r}} = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow b = r\sqrt{\omega} \times \frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{r} = \omega$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{r}n + \omega$$

$$\xrightarrow{n.s.} y = \omega, \quad A \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \omega \end{array} \right|, B \left| \begin{array}{c} \omega \\ \omega \end{array} \right|$$

$$\xrightarrow{y=} -\frac{1}{r}n = -\omega \rightarrow n=1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sqrt{1 + \omega^2} = \sqrt{1 + \omega^2} = \omega\sqrt{\omega}$$

$$my - \varepsilon n + r \rightarrow y = \frac{r n + r}{m} \rightarrow y = \frac{r n}{m} + r$$

$$y + m n = r + r$$

$$\rightarrow y = r + r - m n \rightarrow y = r(1-m) + r$$

(1) (A)

فرض از سبک اول
حل برضه : $\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{vmatrix}$

$$y = r n + r \rightarrow y =$$

$$y = \frac{r n}{m} + r \quad \frac{r n}{m} = r \rightarrow n = \frac{m r}{r}$$

$$y = r(1-m) + r \rightarrow n(1-m) = r \rightarrow n = \frac{r}{1-m}$$

$$y = r(1-m) + r \rightarrow y =$$

$$SD = \left| \frac{m^r - m + r}{r(m-1)} \right| \left| r y \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \right|$$

$$\hookrightarrow m = r, \quad m^r + r m - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{r}{a} = -1$$

$$M \begin{vmatrix} r & -1 \\ -r & 1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow y = r a - r^2$$

$$\xrightarrow{\lambda = 1} y = -1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} r \\ -r \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} r \\ -r \end{vmatrix}$$

(5) (9)

$$y = r n + b$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{vmatrix} r \\ -r \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$-r = r + b \Rightarrow b = -r$$

$$\boxed{y = r n - r}$$

$$A \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ r \end{vmatrix}$$

$$y = n + a$$

$$A' \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$r b - a = ?$$

(2) (10)

$$\xrightarrow{m = -1}$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow y = -n + b$$

$$\xrightarrow{A \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ r \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$r(-1) + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = r$$

$$y = -n + r$$

حل برضه

$\Rightarrow$

$$n + a = -n + r \rightarrow n = -1$$

$$y = r$$

$$A \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ r \end{vmatrix}$$

$$E \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ r \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A' \begin{vmatrix} a \\ b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow$$

$$a = -r$$

$$b = r \rightarrow r b - a$$

$$\boxed{r \times r - (-r) = 10}$$

$$E \begin{vmatrix} \frac{r + r}{r} \\ \frac{r + r}{r} \end{vmatrix}$$