

نیاسی سہ نظری
کثیف کدہ
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① نقطہ ای وسط AB
 $M\left(\frac{x_A+x_B}{2}, \frac{y_A+y_B}{2}\right)$
 $M(1, 1)$

$m_{AB} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{1 - 3}{-1 - (-3)} = -1 \rightarrow m_{AB} = -1$

$(y - y_0) = m(x - x_0) \rightarrow y - 1 = \frac{1}{-1}(x - 1)$

$y = \frac{1}{-1}x + \frac{2}{-1} \rightarrow \boxed{y - x = -2}$

② $d_{BC} = \sqrt{(x_C - x_B)^2 + (y_C - y_B)^2} \rightarrow d_{BC} = 2$

$m_{BC} = \frac{y_C - y_B}{x_C - x_B} = \frac{1 - 3}{-1 - (-3)} = -1 \rightarrow m_{AH} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$
 $y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$

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$y = \frac{1}{-1}x + \frac{2}{-1}$

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

$\frac{1}{-1}x = \frac{1}{-1} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$
 $y = \frac{1}{-1}x + \frac{2}{-1} = \frac{1}{-1}(-1) + \frac{2}{-1} = -1 - 2 = -3$

$d_{AH} = \sqrt{(x_H - x_A)^2 + (y_H - y_A)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{-1} - (-3)\right)^2 + \left(-3 - 3\right)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 36} = \sqrt{52} = 2\sqrt{13}$

$d_{BC} - d_{AH} = 2 - 2\sqrt{13}$

③ $d_1 \rightarrow ry - x = v \rightarrow m_1 = \frac{1}{r} = m_r = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a < r$

$d_r \rightarrow ry - ax = r \rightarrow ry - rx = r \rightarrow ry - x = 1$

$\begin{cases} ry - x = v \\ ry - x = 1 \end{cases}$

$d = \frac{|k - c'|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \rightarrow$

$$S = \pi r^2 = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{4} \times \frac{16}{4} \pi = 16\pi$$

$$M\left(\frac{x_A + x_B}{2}, \frac{y_A + y_B}{2}\right) \rightarrow M(r, r)$$

Case AB bisecting, bisecting, M (r)

$$m_{AB} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{1 - r}{r - r} = -1 \rightarrow m_{CH} = 1 \xrightarrow{C(-1, -r)} y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y + 1 = x + r$$

$$y = x + r$$

$$\downarrow A(r, r)$$

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - r = -1(x - r)$$

$$y = -x + 2r$$

$$x + r = -x + 2r$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x + r &= -x + 2r \\ y &= \frac{r}{r} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow H\left(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{r}{2}\right)$$

$$d_{MH} = \sqrt{(x_H - x_M)^2 + (y_H - y_M)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r}$$

$$(r_m - r)x + (\omega - m)y - V = 0 \rightarrow m_1 = \frac{-(r_m - r)}{\omega - m} = \frac{r_m - r}{m - \omega} \quad (a)$$

$$(m+1)x - (r_m - r)y + 1 = 0 \rightarrow m_2 = \frac{-(m+1)}{-(r_m - r)} = \frac{m+1}{r_m - r}$$

$$m_1 m_2 = -1 \rightarrow \frac{r_m - r}{m - \omega} \times \frac{m+1}{r_m - r} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-(r_m - r)}{m+1} = \frac{r_m - r}{m - \omega}$$

$$-r_m r + 1(m - r) = r_m r + m - r$$

$$\omega m r - 1(r_m + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \Delta \zeta. \text{ } \frac{2\omega(r_m + 1)}{r_m + 1} = M \text{ } \frac{1}{r_m}$$

$$\begin{cases} AB = x + ry = r \\ AC = y = rx - 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = \frac{r-x}{r} \quad A \rightarrow \frac{r-x}{r} = rx - 1 \quad (d)$$

$$r - x = rx - r$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= 1 \\ y &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow A(1, 1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} AB \Rightarrow x+y &= r \rightarrow y = \frac{r-x}{1} \\ BC \Rightarrow x+y &= r \rightarrow y = r-x \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow B \rightarrow \frac{r-x}{1} = r-x$$

$$r-x = 1-x$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= 0 \\ y &= -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow B(0, -1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} AC \Rightarrow y &= rx - 1 \\ BC \Rightarrow y &= r-x \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow C \rightarrow rx - 1 = r-x$$

$$rx = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{0}{r}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y &= \frac{0}{r} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow C\left(\frac{0}{r}, \frac{0}{r}\right)$$

$$M\left(\frac{x_B+x_C}{1}, \frac{y_B+y_C}{1}\right) \rightarrow M\left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{r}{r}\right) = A(1, 1)$$

$$d_{AM} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{r}-1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{r}{r}-1\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2+1}}{r}$$

$$m_{BC} = \frac{y_C - y_B}{x_C - x_B} = \frac{\frac{0}{r} + 1}{\frac{0}{r} - 0} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \rightarrow m_{AH} = 1$$

$$B(0, -1)$$

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - 1 = x - 1$$

$$y + 1 = -1(x - 0)$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = -x + r$$

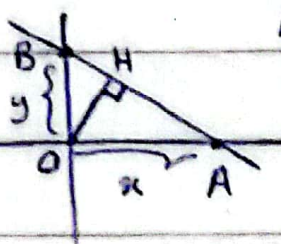
$$x = -x + r \rightarrow x = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$H\left(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{r}{2}\right)$$

$$d_{AH} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{2}-1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{r}{2}-1\right)^2} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$\frac{d_{AM}}{d_{AH}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{r^2+1}}{r}}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2+1}}{r\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2+1}}{r^{3/2}}$$



$$A(1, 1)$$

$$B(0, -1)$$

$$S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} AB \times OH = \frac{1}{2} OB \times OA \quad (V)$$

$$AB \times OH = OB \times OA$$

$$d_{AB} \times \sqrt{r} = xy$$

$$d_{AB} = \sqrt{(y-1)^2 + (0-1)^2} = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \rightarrow (\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \times \sqrt{r} = xy)^2$$

$$r \cdot x^r + r \cdot y^r = x^r y^r \quad m_{AB} = \frac{-1}{r} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{y}{-x} \rightarrow x = -y$$

$$r \cdot (ry)^r + r \cdot y^r = r y^r y^r \rightarrow 1 \cdot y^r = r y^r \rightarrow y^r = r \omega \rightarrow y = \omega$$

$$x = ry = 1$$

$$d_{AB} = \sqrt{x^r + y^r} = \sqrt{1 + r\omega} = \omega \sqrt{\omega}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y + mx &= x + r \\ y &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow x = \frac{r}{m-1} \quad (y=0) \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} my &= rx + rm \\ y &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow rx = -rm \rightarrow x = -\frac{rm}{r} \quad (y=0)$$

$$d = \frac{r}{m-1} - \left(-\frac{rm}{r}\right)$$

$$d = \frac{r + m^2 - m}{r(m-1)}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y &= -(m-1)x + r \\ y &= \frac{r}{m}x + r \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow -(m-1)x = \frac{r}{m}x$$

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

$$-m^2 + m = r \rightarrow m^2 - m + r = 0$$

$$\Delta \leq 0$$

این دو خط به ازای هیچ مقدار m با هم برخورد ندارند و منگنه تشکیل نمی دهند

① دو نقطه را خواهم باروری خط $y = rx - 3$ در نظر می گیریم و آن معادله را به $A(2, 2)$ قرار می دهیم

$$A \rightarrow x = 2, y = 2 \times 2 - 3 = 1 \rightarrow A(2, 1) \rightarrow A'(rx_m - x_A, ry_m - y_A)$$

$$B \rightarrow x = 3 \rightarrow y = 3 \rightarrow B(3, 3) \quad A'(2, -\omega)$$

$$\rightarrow B'(rx_B - x_B, ry_m - y_B) \rightarrow B'(1, -v)$$

$$m_{A'B'} = \frac{-\omega - (-v)}{2 - 1} = r \rightarrow y + \omega = r(x - 2) \rightarrow y' = rx - 9$$

① از معادله $A(1, 2)$ و $y = x + 2$ به دست می آید
 معادله A به صورت $0 \sim$ قرار می گیرد

$$m_1 = 1 \rightarrow m_2 = -1 \rightarrow y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - 2 = -1(x - 1)$$

$$y = -x + 3 \quad ; \quad y = x + 2$$

$$-x + 3 = x + 2$$

$$2x = -1 \rightarrow x = -1/2$$

$$y = 5/2$$

↓

$$O(-1/2, 5/2)$$

$$A'(x_0 - x_A, y_0 - y_A) \rightarrow A'(-3, 4) \rightarrow a = -3$$

$$b = 4$$

$$|b - a| = |4 - (-3)| = |7|$$

