

$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (از) A \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{-1} \Rightarrow y = -x + b$ $12 - 17 + b = 1 \Rightarrow b = 5$ ب) $a = a' \Rightarrow 2y + 4x = b \Rightarrow 4 + 22 = b \Rightarrow b = 26$ ج) $a \cos \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow a \cos \frac{1}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2x + b \Rightarrow b = -10$ د) $a \cdot \tan \alpha = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1x + b \Rightarrow b = 2 - \sqrt{10}$	1
$A \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow A \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$ ب) $\cos \theta = \frac{ ax + by + c }{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{ 1x + 2y - 1 }{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$	2
$4x + 4y - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow 4x + 4y = 12 \Rightarrow x + y = 3$ ب) $\sin \theta = \frac{ c - c' }{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{ -12 + 12 }{\sqrt{4^2 + 4^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0$ ج) $\cos \theta = \frac{ c - c' }{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{ -12 + 12 }{\sqrt{4^2 + 4^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ$	3
ا) $\cos \theta = \frac{ ax + by + c }{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{ 1x + 2y - 1 }{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ ب) $\sin \theta = \frac{ c - c' }{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{ -12 + 12 }{\sqrt{4^2 + 4^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0$ ج) $\cos \theta = \frac{ c - c' }{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{ -12 + 12 }{\sqrt{4^2 + 4^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ$	4
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الف) $AB = \sqrt{x^2 + 4y^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{17} \approx 4.123$

ب) $M_{AB} = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{-3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) = M\left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

الف) مرکز جاذب غرض است. عمل هر دو میانه همان است که مختصات آن است.

$$M\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}, \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{-9}{3}, \frac{-4}{3}\right) = (-3, -\frac{4}{3})$$

ب) برای محاسبه S از حاصل ضربین مختصات آن به میانه میزنیم.

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (-4) = -2$$

الف) $y_2 - y_1 = 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = y_2 \frac{-rx - 1}{rx - 2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{rx + 1}{-rx - 2}$

ب) $x_2 = \frac{ry + 1}{ry - 2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{rx + 1}{rx - 2}$

$$-x_2 = \frac{-ry - 1}{ry - 2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{rx + 1}{rx - 2}$$

الف) $x = x - r \Rightarrow f(x) = y - r = \frac{r(x+r) + 1}{x+r-2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{rx + r^2 + 1}{x + r - 2}$

$$\begin{cases} y = y - \alpha \\ x = x - \beta \end{cases}$$

ب) $x = x - r \Rightarrow f(x) = y + r = \frac{r(x-r) + 1}{x-r-2} = \frac{1}{x-r-2}$

این شکل مرکز تقارن است.

الف) $\begin{cases} 3x + 4y = 2 \\ x - 5y = 1 \end{cases}$ روشی مختص

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 4y = 2 \\ -5x + 19y = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{19}$$

$$x = \frac{12}{19} = \frac{12}{19}$$

ب) روش کرامر:

$$x = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} b' & c' \\ a' & b' \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a' & b' \\ a' & b' \end{vmatrix}}, y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a' & c' \\ a' & b' \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a' & b' \\ a' & b' \end{vmatrix}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{12}{19}, y = -\frac{1}{19}$$