

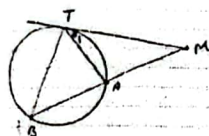
طول میانه $AH^2 = 225 - 144 = 81 \Rightarrow AH = 9$

$AB = 2AH = 2 \times 9 = 18$

تفاضل طول کمان های متناظر با زوایای 78° و 33° با طول کمان $78^\circ - 33^\circ = 45^\circ$ پس کافی است طول کمان 45° را در این دایره به دست آوریم:

$L = \frac{45^\circ}{360^\circ} (2\pi \times 6) = \frac{1}{8} (12\pi) = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

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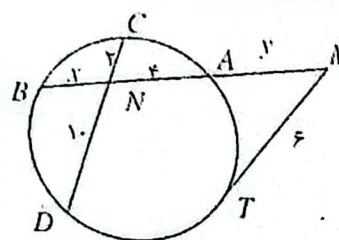
۲. رابطه A و B را می بینیم.

زاویه $T_1 = \frac{\widehat{AT}}{r}$ زاویه $T_2 = \frac{\widehat{BS}}{r}$

زاویه $M = \widehat{M}$

$\Rightarrow \widehat{A} = \widehat{T}$

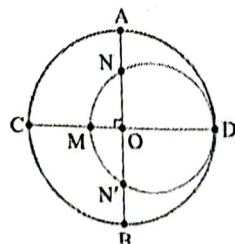
$\Rightarrow \frac{MA}{MT} = \frac{MT}{MB} \Rightarrow MT^2 = MA \cdot MB$



$rx = 24 \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 5$

$MT^2 = MC \cdot MD \Rightarrow 24 = y \cdot (2 + 2 + y) = y(y + 4)$

$\Rightarrow y^2 + 4y - 24 = 0 \Rightarrow (y + 12)(y - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ y = -12 \end{cases}$



$ON \cdot ON' = OM \cdot OD \Rightarrow (R - a) \cdot (R - a) = (R - CM) \cdot R$

$\Rightarrow R^2 - 10R + 25 = R^2 - 18R \Rightarrow 2R + 25 = 0 \Rightarrow -2R = -25 \Rightarrow R = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5$

$R' = \frac{MD}{r} = \frac{CD - CM}{r} = \frac{2R - CM}{r} = \frac{25 - 10}{1} = 15$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} R = 12.5 \Rightarrow S = \pi R^2 = \pi (12.5)^2 \\ R' = 15 \Rightarrow S' = \pi R'^2 = \pi (15)^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S = \frac{390}{r} \pi \\ S' = \frac{225}{r} \pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow S - S' = \frac{165}{r} \pi$

$$R=2 \quad R'=x \quad d=2x+1$$

$$1.5 \quad \text{Q. } TT' = \sqrt{d^2 - (R-R')^2} = 2x \xrightarrow{\text{مربع}} d^2 - (R-R')^2 = 4x^2 \quad \cdot 1.5$$

$$TT' = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x+1)^2 - 2^2 = 4x^2$$

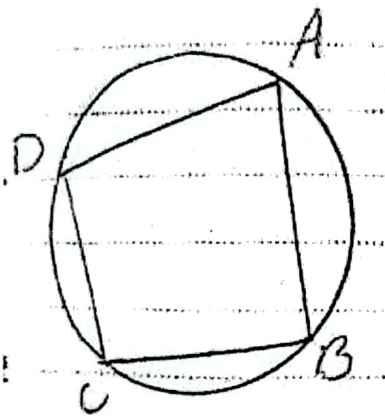
$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 + 4x + 1 - 4 = 4x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{TT' = 2x = 4} \quad \cdot 1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=2} \quad \cdot 1.5$$

$$1.5 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Q. } TT' = 4 \\ \text{Q. } TT' = 2\sqrt{11} \\ d=10 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4^2 = d^2 - (R+R')^2 \quad \cdot 1.5 \\ (2\sqrt{11})^2 = d^2 - (R-R')^2 \quad \cdot 1.5 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 = 100 - (R+R')^2 \\ 44 = 100 - (R-R')^2 \end{array} \right. \quad \cdot 1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (R+R')^2 = 84 \quad \cdot 1.5 \\ (R-R')^2 = 56 \quad \cdot 1.5 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R+R' = 9 \\ R-R' = 7 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 2R = 16 \Rightarrow \boxed{R=8} \Rightarrow \boxed{R'=1} \quad \cdot 1.5$$



نمود یک چهارضلع را محاطی در یک دایره را در نظر بگیرید.
 با توجه به آنکه از هر رأس آن یک وتر می‌گذرد، دایره را در هر دو نقطه قطع می‌کند.
 محاطی آن چهارضلع می‌باشد. $\cdot 1.5$

1.5

ABCD یک چهارضلع محاطی	روشن
$A+C = B+D = 180^\circ$	معمول

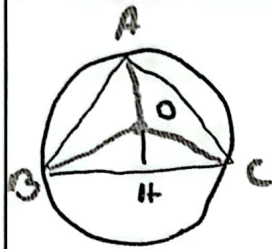
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{A} = \frac{\widehat{BCD}}{2} \\ \hat{C} = \frac{\widehat{BAD}}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \hat{A} + \hat{C} = \frac{\widehat{BCD} + \widehat{BAD}}{2} = \frac{360^\circ}{2} = 180^\circ \quad \cdot 1.5$$

و به همین ترتیب ثابت می‌شود:
 $\hat{B} + \hat{D} = 180^\circ$

$$Mn + p a = np + Ma \quad \therefore a$$

$$x + 9 + 12 + a = 1x + 7 + 2 + a$$

$$\Rightarrow 1x + 12 = ax + 11 \Rightarrow x = 1 \quad \checkmark$$



$$\sin B_1 = \frac{OH}{r\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \sin 30^\circ = \frac{OH}{r\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow OH = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$AH = OA + OH = r\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$ABH: AB^2 = AH^2 + BH^2$$

$$a^2 = (2\sqrt{3})^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} \Rightarrow a^2 = 12 \Rightarrow a = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4\sqrt{3} \quad \therefore a$$

$$\text{طین / در طول مس} : \boxed{S = rp} \Rightarrow r = \frac{S}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{p}{S} \quad (1) \quad \therefore a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{طین فدا} : \left\{ \begin{aligned} r_a &= \frac{S}{p-a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r_a} = \frac{p-a}{S} \\ r_b &= \frac{S}{p-b} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r_b} = \frac{p-b}{S} \\ r_c &= \frac{S}{p-c} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{p-c}{S} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} \\ = \frac{p-a+p-b+p-c}{S} \\ = \frac{3p - (a+b+c)}{S} = \frac{3p - 2p}{S} \\ = \frac{p}{S} \stackrel{11}{=} \frac{1}{r} \quad \therefore a \end{aligned}$$

موفق باشید.

$$\cos B_1 = \frac{BH}{OB} \Rightarrow \cos 30^\circ = \frac{BH}{r\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow BH = r\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = r$$

$$BC = 2BH = 2 \times r = 4 \Rightarrow AB = AC = BC = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 \times$$

راه دیگر