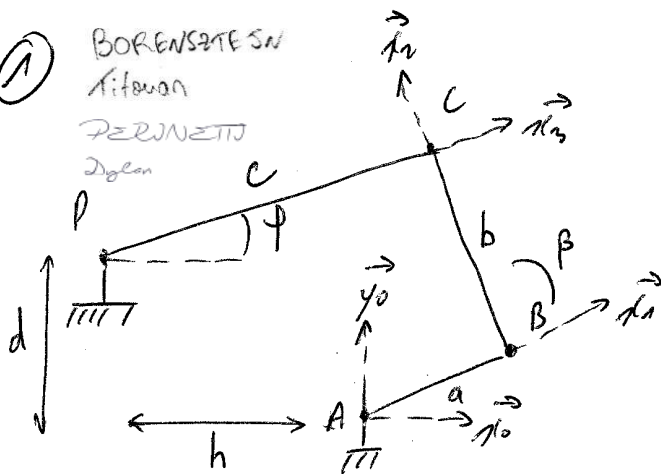
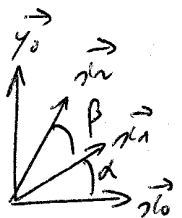


① BORENSZTEIN
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PERNETT
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$$\begin{aligned}\vec{AB} &= a\vec{x}_1 = a(\cos\alpha\vec{x}_0 + \sin\alpha\vec{y}_0) \\ \vec{BC} &= b\vec{x}_2 = b(\cos(\alpha+\beta)\vec{x}_0 + \sin(\alpha+\beta)\vec{y}_0) \\ \vec{CD} &= -c\vec{x}_2 = -c(\cos\phi\vec{x}_0 + \sin\phi\vec{y}_0) \\ \vec{DA} &= h\vec{x}_0 - d\vec{y}_0\end{aligned}$$



fermeture géométrique ABCD:

$$\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CD} + \vec{DA} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{x}_0: a\cos\alpha + b\cos(\alpha+\beta) - c\cos\phi + h = 0 \\ \vec{y}_0: a\sin\alpha + b\sin(\alpha+\beta) - c\sin\phi - d = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{x}_0: (b\cos(\alpha+\beta))^2 &= (c\cos\phi + h - a\cos\alpha)^2 \quad (1) \\ \vec{y}_0: (b\sin(\alpha+\beta))^2 &= (c\sin\phi + d - a\sin\alpha)^2 \quad (2)\end{aligned}$$

$$(1) + (2): b^2 = c^2 + a^2 + h^2 + d^2 - 2ac\cos(\alpha+\phi) + 2c(d\sin\phi - h\cos\phi) - 2a(d\sin\alpha - h\cos\alpha)$$

"petit" $\cos\phi \approx 1$
 $\sin\phi \approx \phi$

$$b^2 = c^2 + a^2 + h^2 + d^2 + 2a[\cos\alpha(h-c) - d\sin\alpha] + 2c(d\phi - h)$$

$$\underbrace{\cos\alpha(h-c)}_K - \underbrace{d\sin\alpha}_K = \underbrace{\frac{2c(d\phi - h) + c^2 + a^2 + h^2 + d^2 - b^2}{2a}}_M \quad K=d \text{ et } L=(h-c)$$

$$L\cos\alpha - K\sin\alpha = M$$

$$\frac{L}{\sqrt{K^2+L^2}} \cos\alpha - \frac{K}{\sqrt{K^2+L^2}} \sin\alpha = \frac{M}{\sqrt{K^2+L^2}}$$

$$\sin\alpha \cos\alpha - \cos\alpha \sin\alpha = \frac{M}{\sqrt{K^2+L^2}}$$

$$\sin(\alpha+\gamma) = \sin\alpha \cos\gamma + \sin\gamma \cos\alpha$$

$$\sin(\alpha+\gamma) = \sin\alpha \cos\gamma - \sin\gamma \cos\alpha$$

$$\left(\frac{K}{\sqrt{K^2+L^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{K^2+L^2}}\right)^2 = \cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha = 1$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{K}{\sqrt{K^2+L^2}} = \frac{(h-c)}{\sqrt{(h-c)^2+d^2}}$$

$$\sin\alpha = \frac{L}{\sqrt{K^2+L^2}} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{(h-c)^2+d^2}}$$

②

$$\sin x \cos x - \cos x \sin x = \sin(x-d)$$

$$\sin(x-d) = \frac{M}{\sqrt{k^2+l^2}} \quad x-d = \arcsin\left(\frac{M}{\sqrt{k^2+l^2}}\right)$$

~~xxxx~~

$$d = x - \arcsin\left(\frac{M}{\sqrt{k^2+l^2}}\right)$$

$$d = \arcsin\left(\frac{d}{\sqrt{(h-c)^2+d^2}}\right) - \arcsin\left(\frac{\frac{2c(d^2-h^2)+c^2+a^2+h^2+d^2-b^2}{2a}}{\sqrt{(h-c)^2+d^2}}\right)$$

$$d = \arcsin\left(\frac{d}{\sqrt{(h-c)^2+d^2}}\right) - \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{(h-c)^2+d^2}(2c(d^2-h^2)+c^2+a^2+h^2+d^2-b^2)}{2a}\right)$$