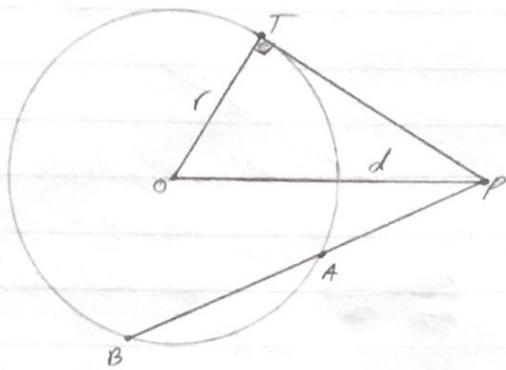
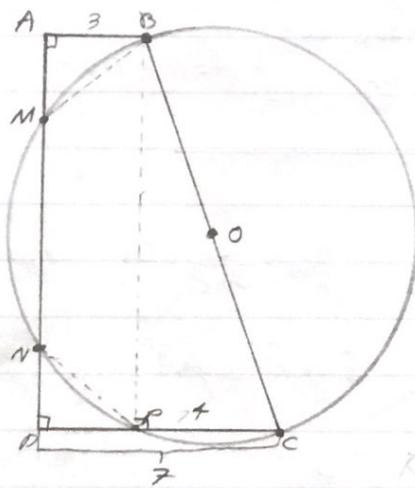


جواب مکمل ایجاد بین  $C(O)$  دایره



$$P_{C(O)}^P \sqrt{d^2 - r^2} = PT^2 = PA \cdot PB$$



$$AM \cdot MP = ?$$

$$\widehat{BPC} = \frac{\widehat{BC}}{r} = \frac{110^\circ}{r} = 90^\circ$$

$$DP = 3 \Rightarrow PC = 4$$

$$DN \times MD = 3 \times 7 = 21$$

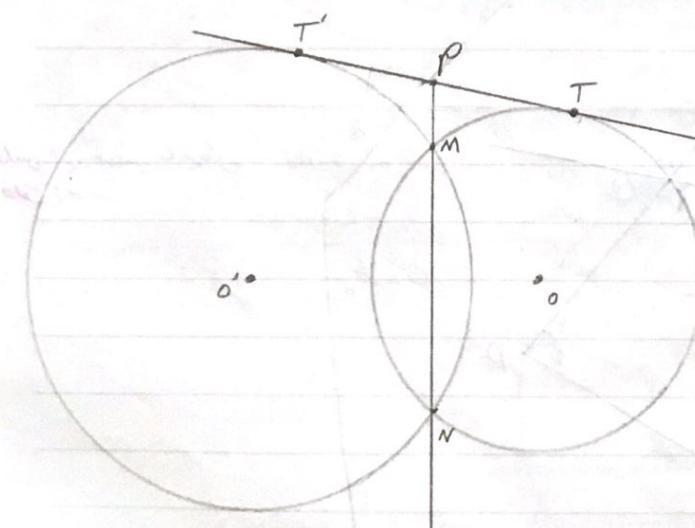
$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{NPB} &= \frac{\widehat{BMN}}{r} \\ M\widehat{BP} &= \frac{\widehat{NMN}}{r} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \widehat{NPB} = \widehat{MBP} \Rightarrow \widehat{NPB} = \widehat{ABM}$$

$$\widehat{NP} = \widehat{MB} = \widehat{NP} = \widehat{MB}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB = DP &= 3 \\ N\widehat{PD} &= A\widehat{BM} \end{aligned}$$

$$A\widehat{BM} = P\widehat{PN}$$

$$AM \cdot MP \Rightarrow DN = AM \Rightarrow DN \cdot MP \Rightarrow AM \cdot MP = 21$$



$$PT = PT'$$

جواب

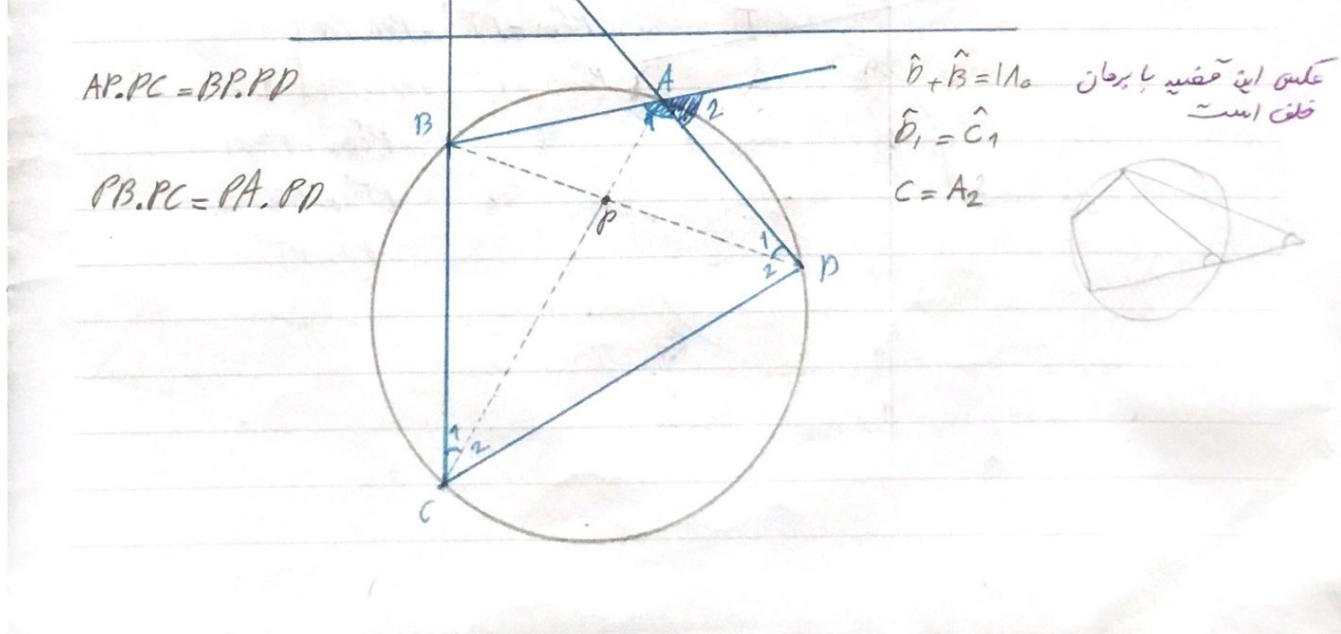
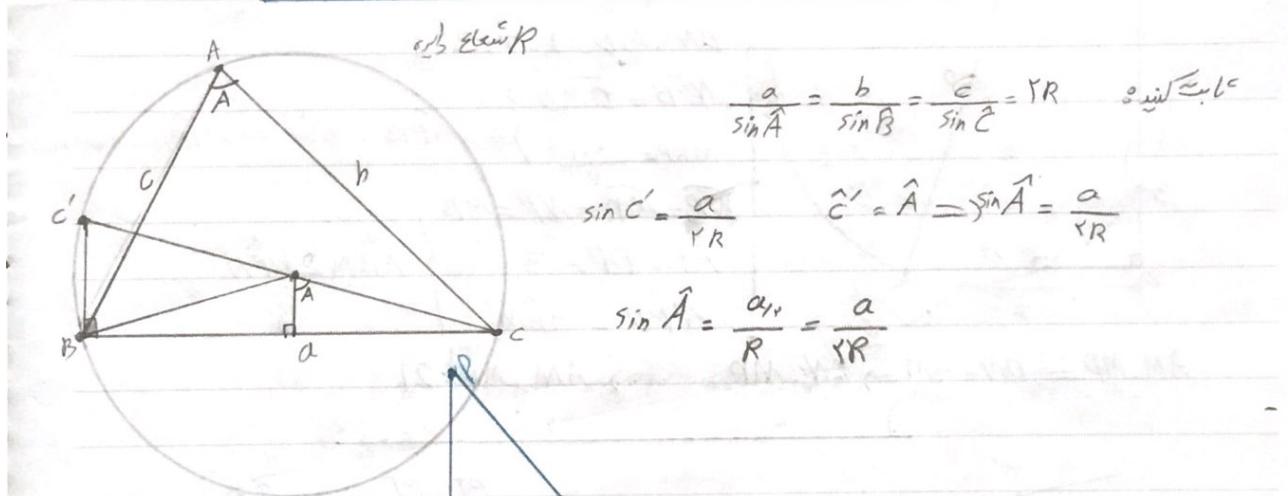
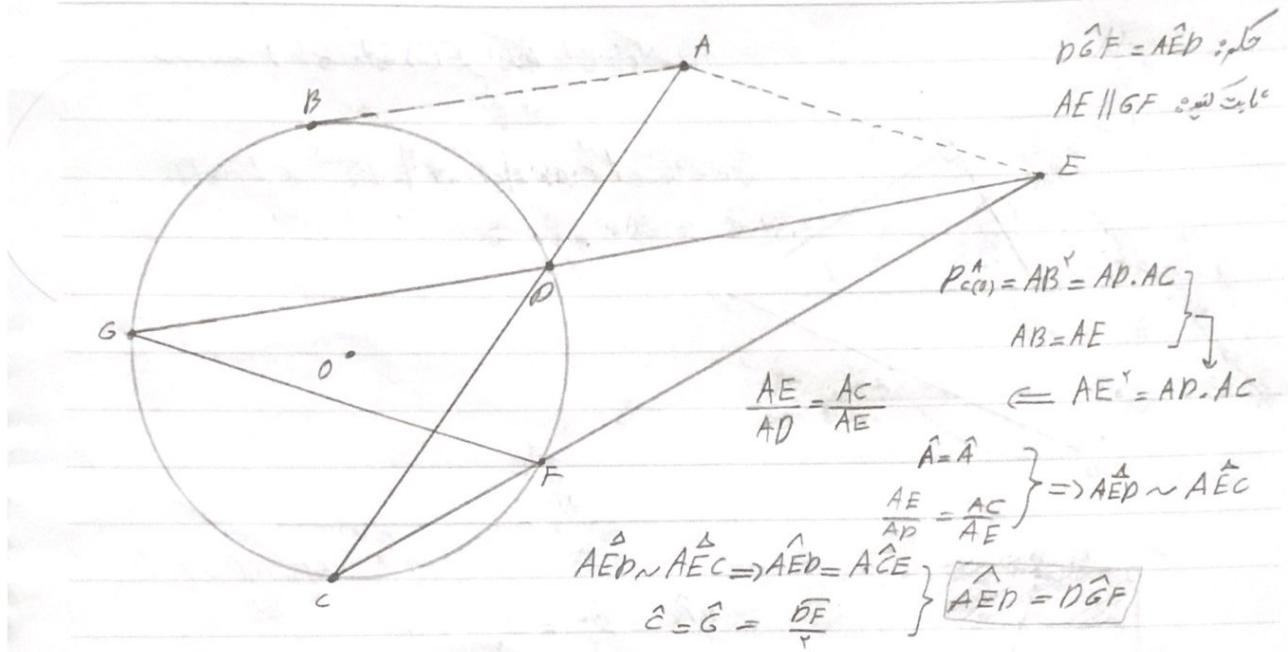
$$P_{C(O)}^P = PT^2 = PM \cdot PN$$

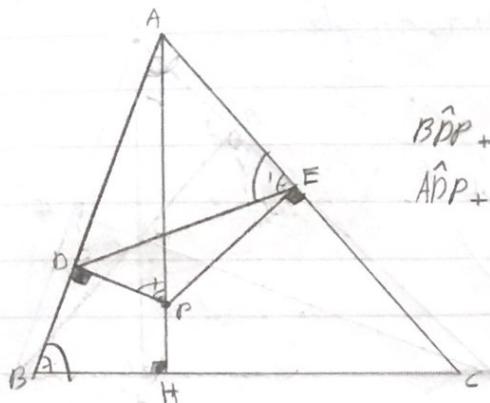
$$P_{C(O')}^P = PT'^2 = PM \cdot PN$$

$$P_{C(O)}^P = P_{C(O')}^P$$

$$PT^2 = PT'^2$$

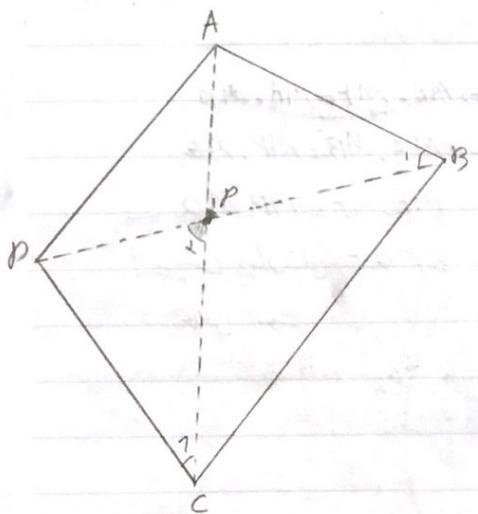
$$PT = PT'$$



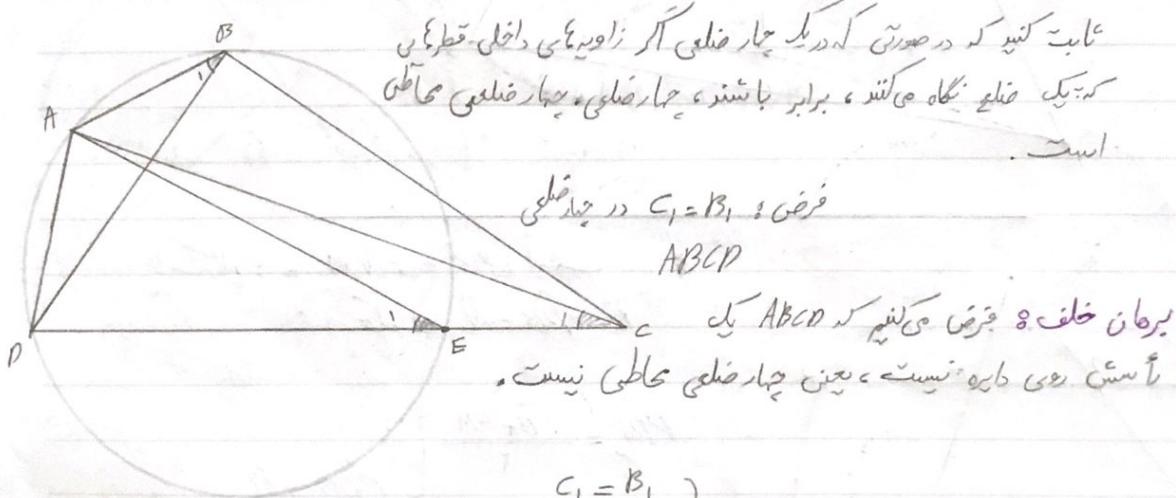


ما باید کنیم  $\triangle BDEC$  مطابق باشد  
 $E_1 = B$  ملک

$$\begin{aligned} B\hat{D}P + B\hat{H}P &= 180^\circ \text{ در } \triangle BDPH \Rightarrow B = P \\ A\hat{D}P + A\hat{E}P &= 180^\circ \text{ در } \triangle ADPE \Rightarrow P_1 = E_1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} E_1 = P_1 \\ P_1 = P \end{array} \right\} E_1 = P_1$$



$$\begin{aligned} AP \cdot PC &= BP \cdot PD \text{ فرض} & B_1 = C_1 \text{ ملک} \\ \frac{P_1 = P}{AP = \frac{BP}{PC}} &\Rightarrow \triangle ABP \sim \triangle DPC & \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = P \\ AP = \frac{BP}{PC} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \triangle ABP \sim \triangle DPC \\ B_1 = C_1 & \end{array}$$



ما باید کنیم که در صورتی که دو چهارضلعی آر ناوی یعنی داخل قطعه که یک ضلع نگاه می‌کند، برابر باشند، چهارضلعی، چهارضلعی مطابق

فرضی  $C_1 = B_1$  در چهارضلعی

$ABCD$

برهان خلف و فرضی کنیم که  $ABCD$  که  $A, B, C, D$  را در قطبی  $E$  نسبت داشته باشند، چهارضلعی مطابق نیست.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_1 = B_1 \\ B_1 = E_1 = \frac{AD}{C} \end{array} \right\} G = E_1$$

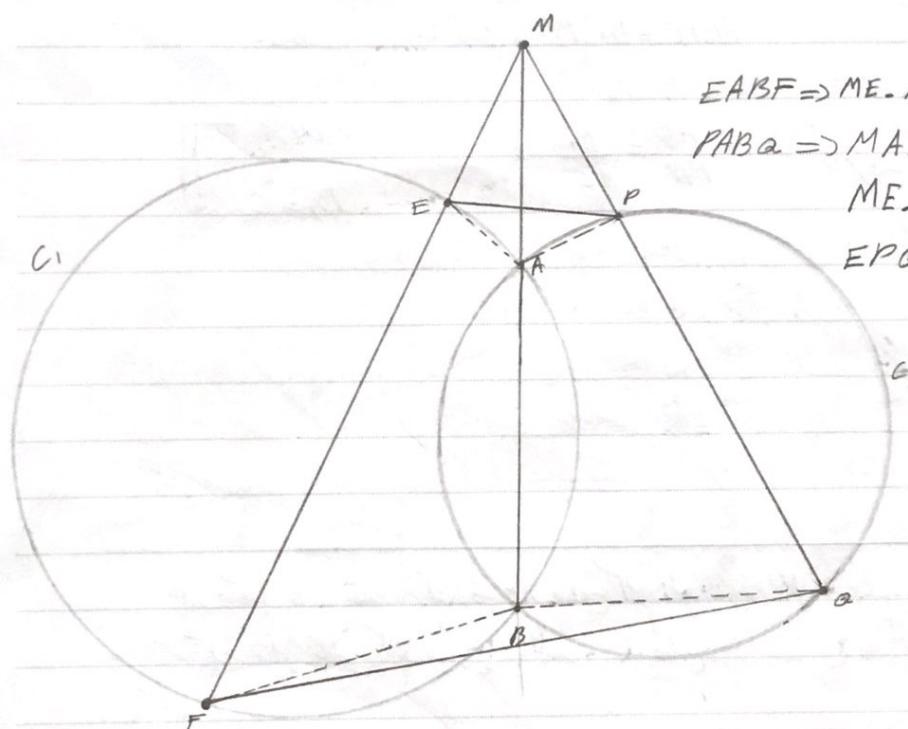
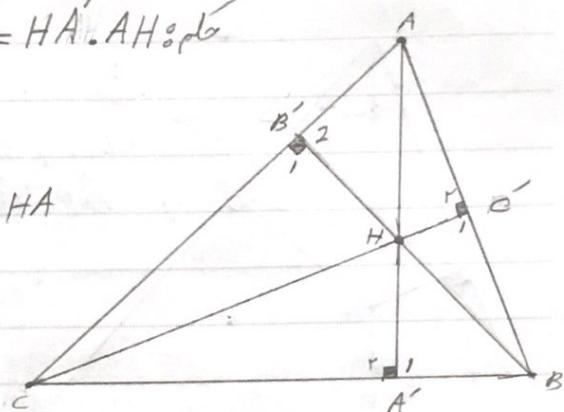
برهان ایندی صدقیت چنین در نهایت است  $AE \neq AC$  (یعنی  $E$  خارجی نیست) پس چهارضلعی غیر مطابق نیست.

$$HB \cdot HB' = HC \cdot HC' = HA' \cdot AH \quad \text{प्र०}$$

$$C'_r + B'_r = 180^\circ \Rightarrow CB'C'B' \text{ को} \Rightarrow C'H \cdot HC = B'H \cdot HB$$

$$A'_r + C'_r = 180^\circ \Rightarrow AC'A'C \text{ को} \Rightarrow C'H \cdot HC = A'H \cdot HA$$

$$HB \cdot HB' = HC \cdot HC' = HA' \cdot AH$$



$$EABF \Rightarrow ME \cdot MF = MA \cdot MB$$

$$PABQ \Rightarrow MA \cdot MB = MP \cdot MQ$$

$$ME \cdot MF = MP \cdot MQ$$

$\angle EPQ = \angle FQG$  की तुलना में  
एक गोले

$$\widehat{PA} = \widehat{PB}$$

$$\angle DEN = \angle MNE \quad \text{जैसे कोण}$$

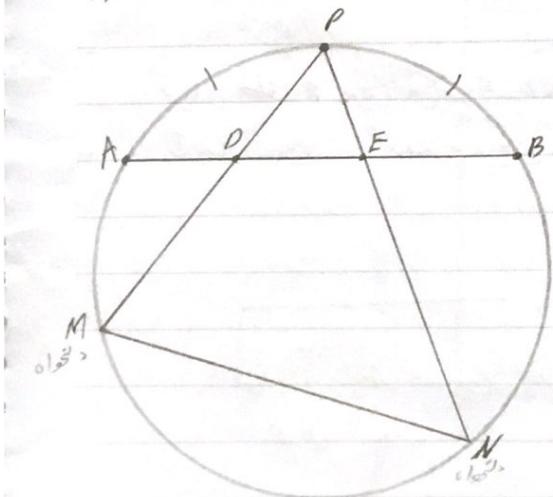
$$\widehat{PDB} = \widehat{N} \quad \text{प्र०}$$

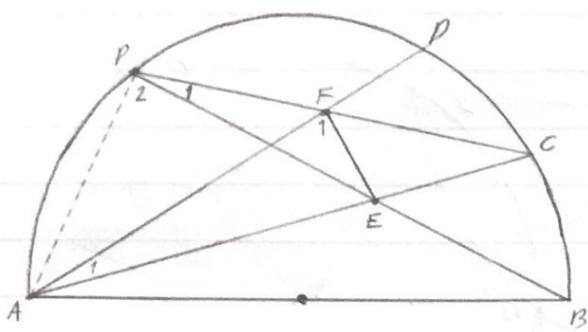
$$\widehat{PDB} = \frac{\widehat{PB} + \widehat{AM}}{2}$$

$$\widehat{N} = \frac{\widehat{PA} + \widehat{AM}}{2}$$

$$\widehat{PA} = \widehat{PB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{N} = \widehat{DEN} \Rightarrow \text{प्र०}$$





$$AFE = 90^\circ \text{ حمل}$$

$$\widehat{DC} = \widehat{CB} \text{ فرض}$$

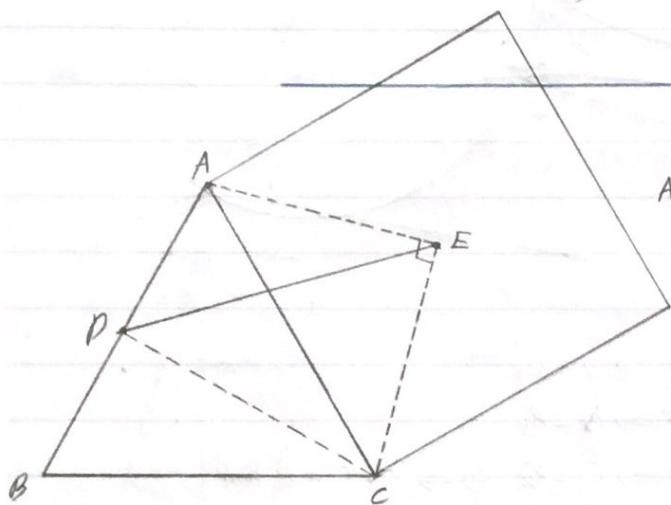
بابے کنڈو EF ⊥ AV

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_1 = \frac{\widehat{PC}}{r} \\ P_1 = \frac{\widehat{CB}}{r} \\ \widehat{DC} = \widehat{CB} \end{array} \right\} A_1 = P_1$$

بیان چار خلیع پFEEA

بانیر این 8

$$F_1 = 90^\circ \quad \left[ P_2 = 90^\circ \right]$$

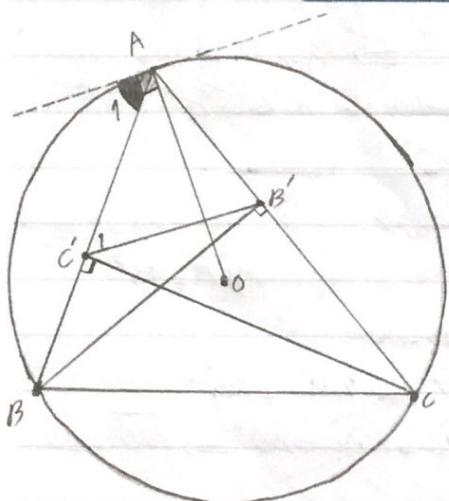


بابے 1 ABE ہے

$$\widehat{ADC} = \widehat{E} = 90^\circ$$

$$\widehat{D} + \widehat{E} = 180^\circ \Rightarrow APCE \text{ جگہ}$$

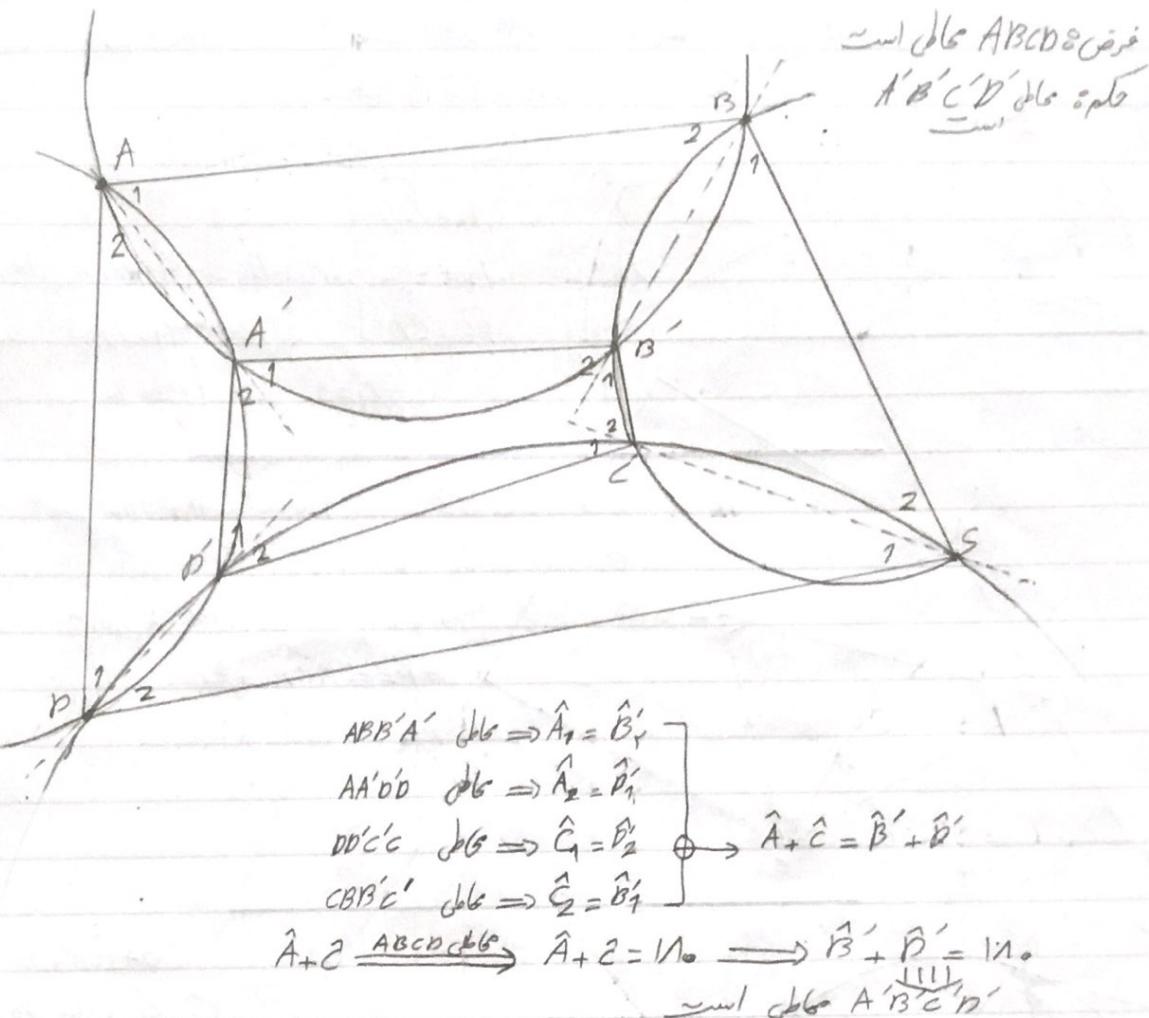
$$\widehat{ADE} = \widehat{ACE} = 90^\circ$$



OALCB' ہے

$$C_1 = A_1 \text{ حمل}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} CC'B + BB'C = 180^\circ \Rightarrow C = C_1 \\ A_1 = C = \frac{\widehat{AB}}{r} \end{array} \right\} A_1 = C_1$$



$$\hat{M} = \hat{N} = 1^\circ, \hat{AM} = 60^\circ \quad \text{فرصه ممكنه}$$

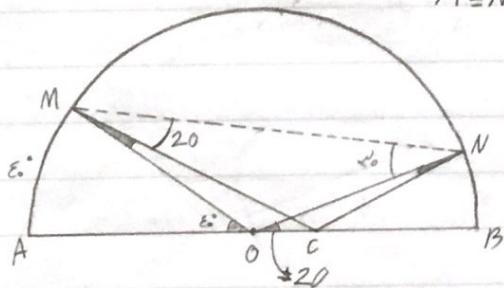
$$\hat{BN}?$$

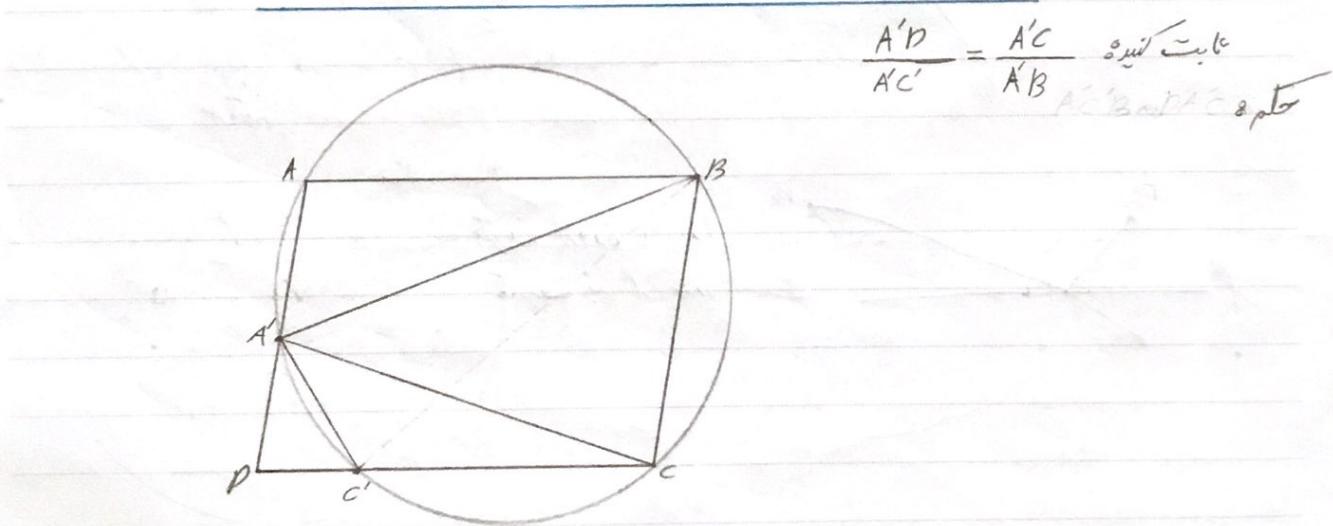
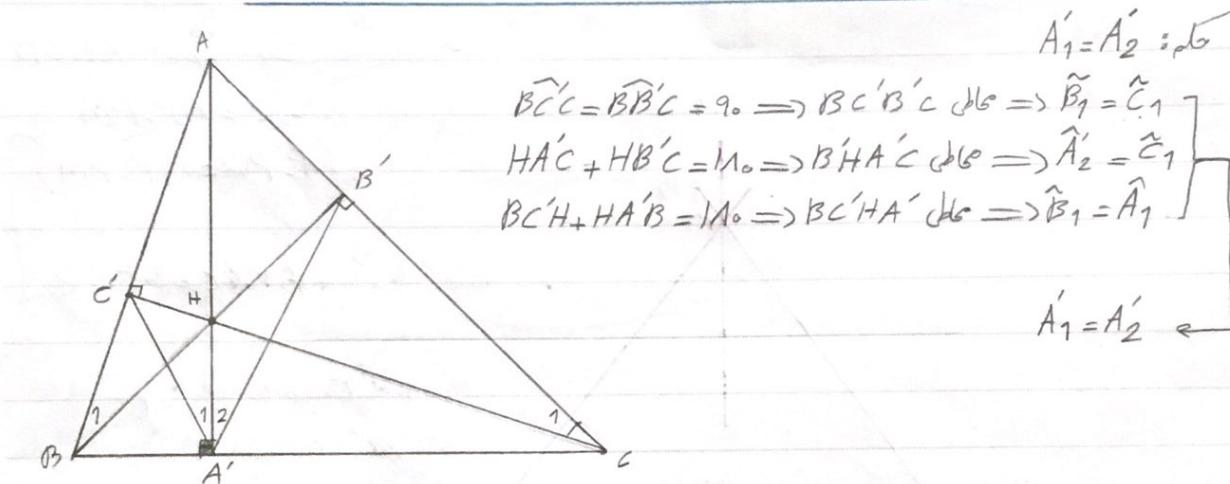
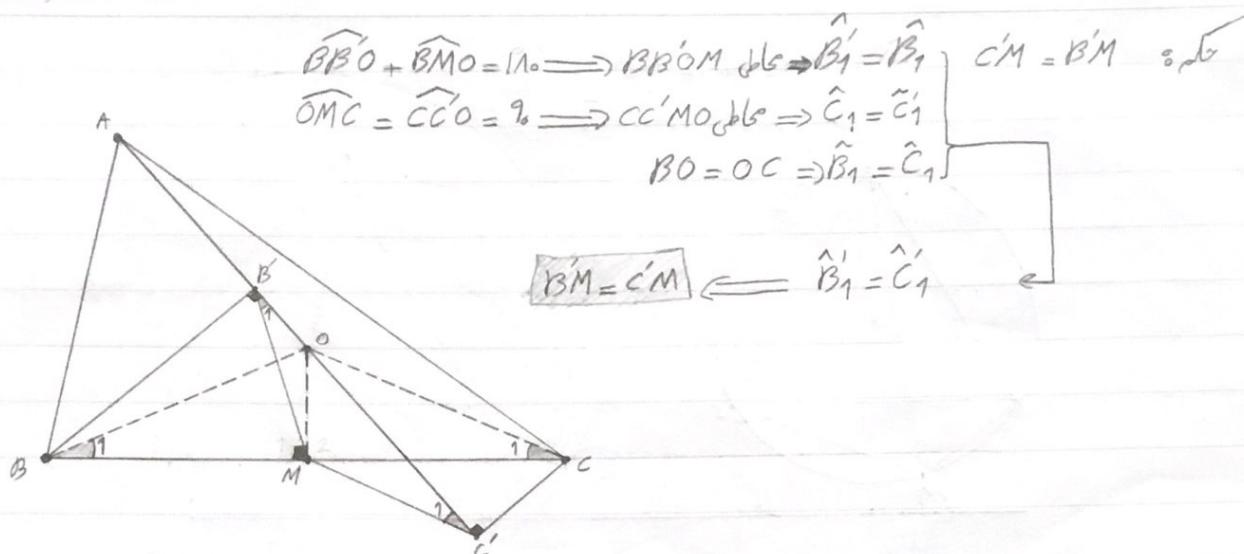
$$\hat{MOB} = 150^\circ$$

$$\hat{M} = \hat{N} = 1^\circ \Rightarrow \text{OMNC جمله}$$

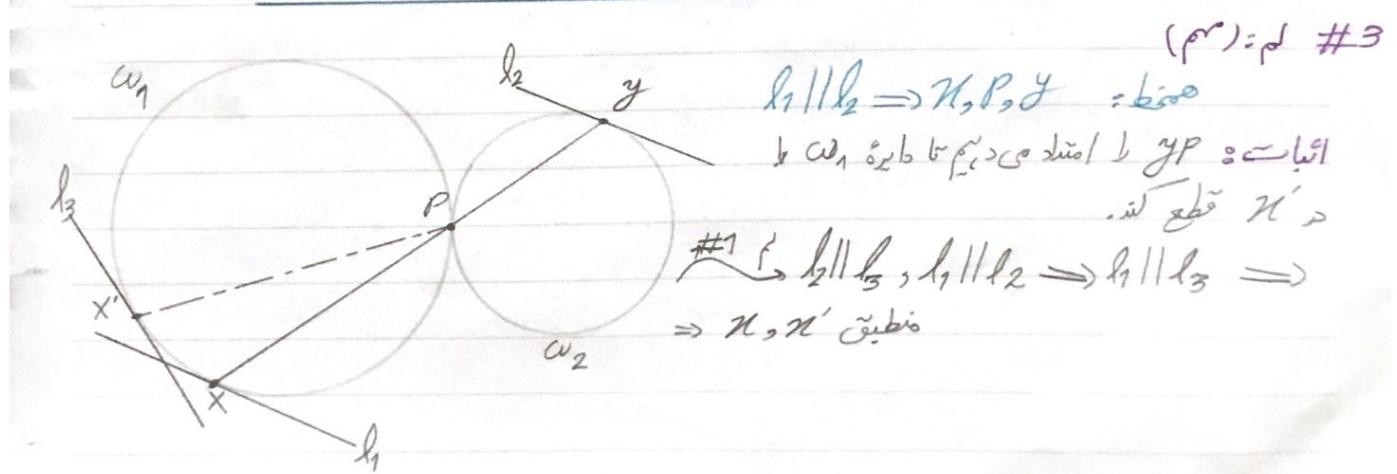
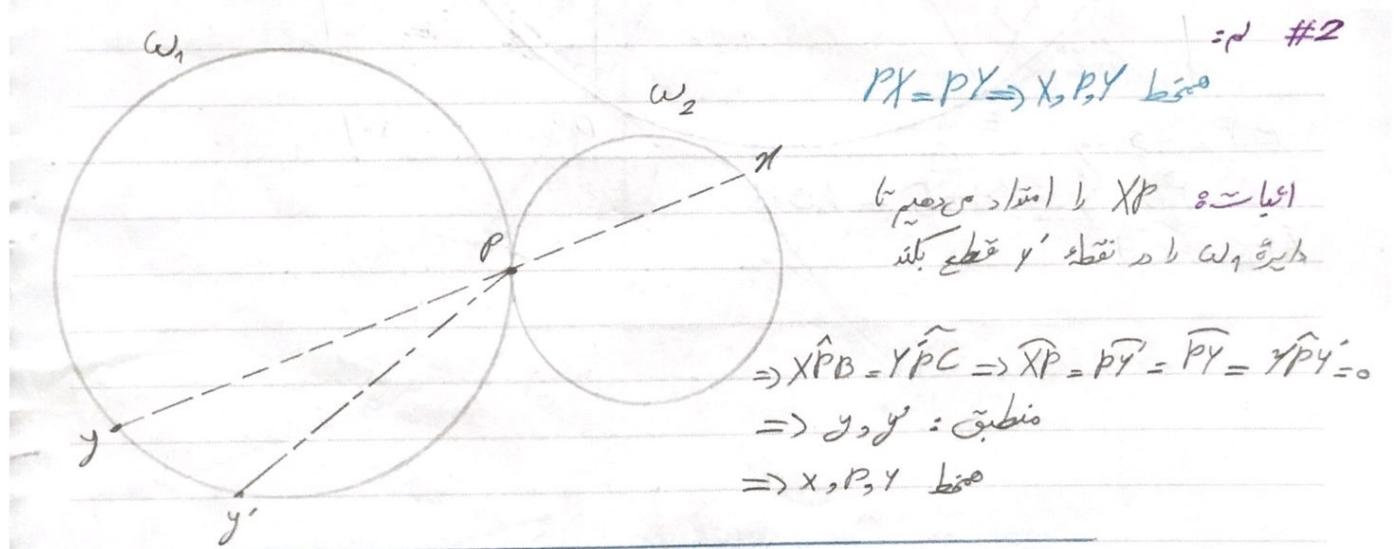
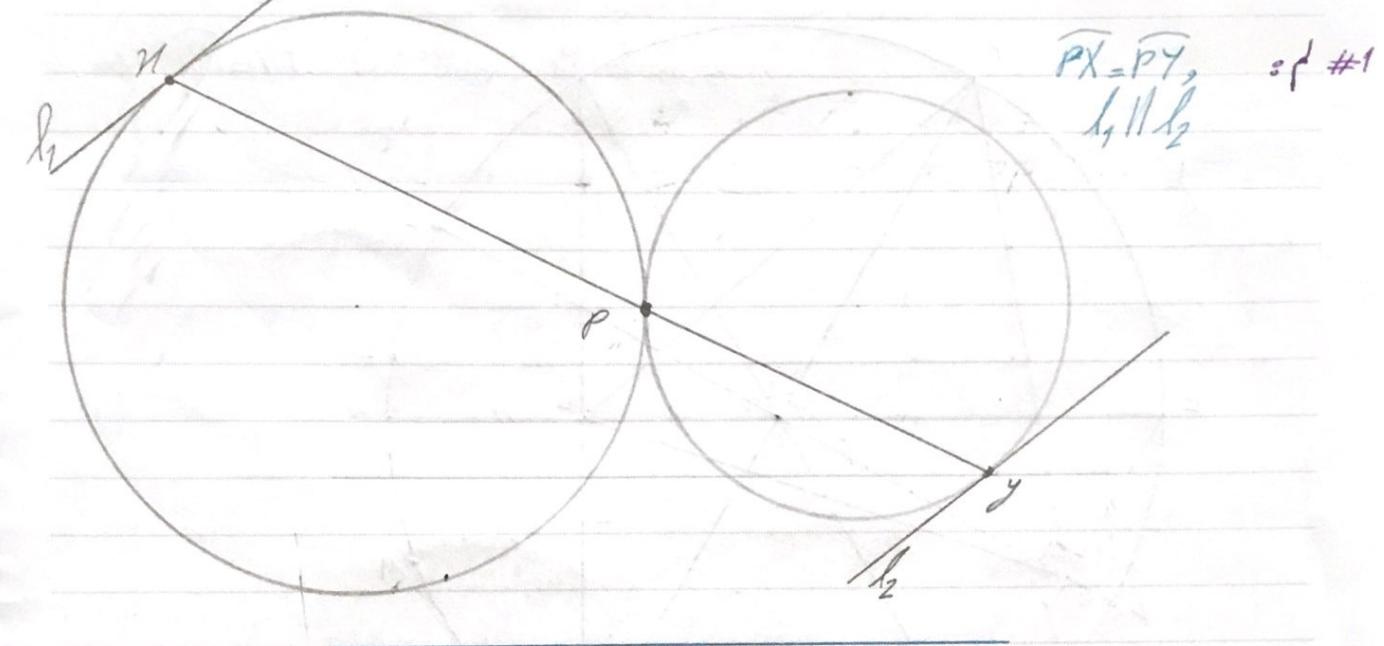
$$\hat{OM} = \hat{ON} \implies \hat{MNO} = \hat{NMO} = 30^\circ$$

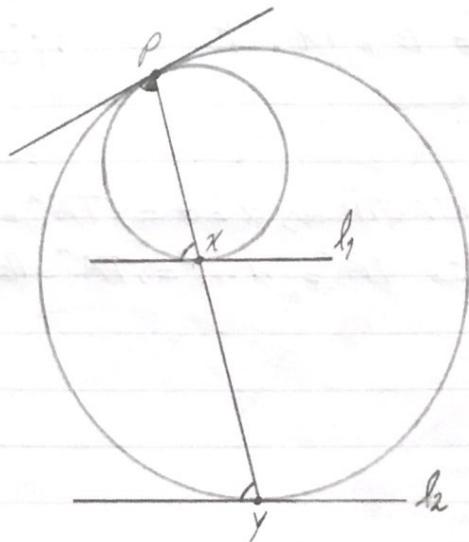
$$\text{OMNC جمله} \implies \hat{NMC} = \hat{NOC} = 20^\circ \implies \hat{NB} = 20^\circ$$





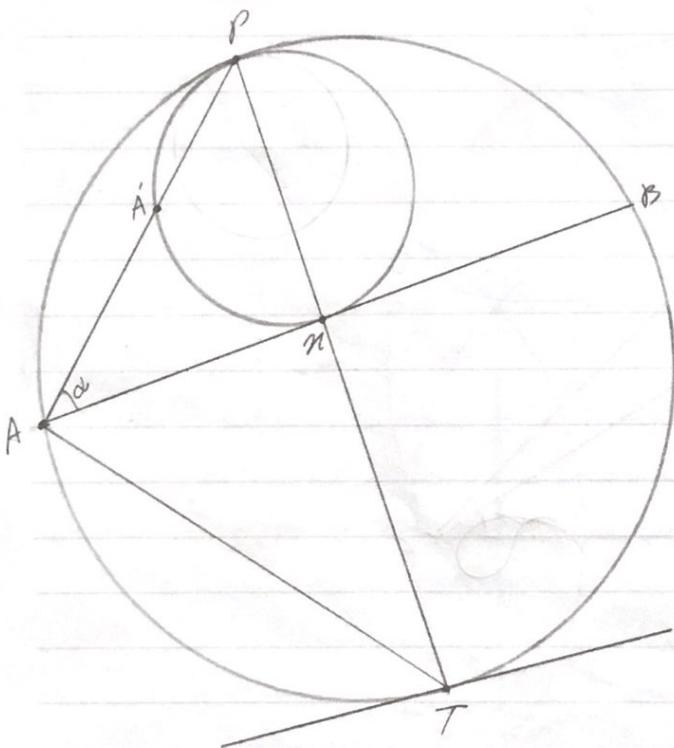
مکانیکی مجموعی





$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{p} = \frac{\hat{p}y}{\lambda} \\ \hat{n} = \frac{\hat{p}n}{\lambda} \\ \hat{g} = \frac{\hat{p}y}{\lambda} \end{array} \right\} \hat{g} = \hat{n} \Rightarrow l_1 \parallel l_2$$

$$\widehat{PQ} = \widehat{PY}, l_1 \parallel l_2 \text{ & } \#4$$

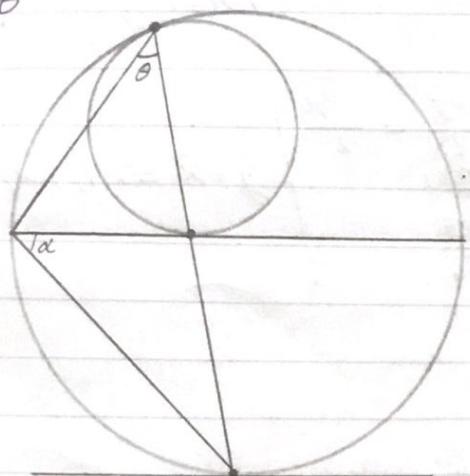


$$\overline{TA} = \overline{TB}$$

$$(P^o) = p \#5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \frac{\widehat{PB}}{\lambda} = \frac{\widehat{PN} - \widehat{AN}}{\lambda}, \quad \widehat{PN} = \widehat{PT}, \widehat{AN} = \widehat{AT} \\ &\Rightarrow \widehat{PB} = \widehat{PT} - \widehat{AT}, \widehat{PB} = \widehat{PT} - \widehat{BT} \\ &\Rightarrow \widehat{AT} = \widehat{BT} \Rightarrow \overline{AT} = \overline{TB} \end{aligned}$$

#6

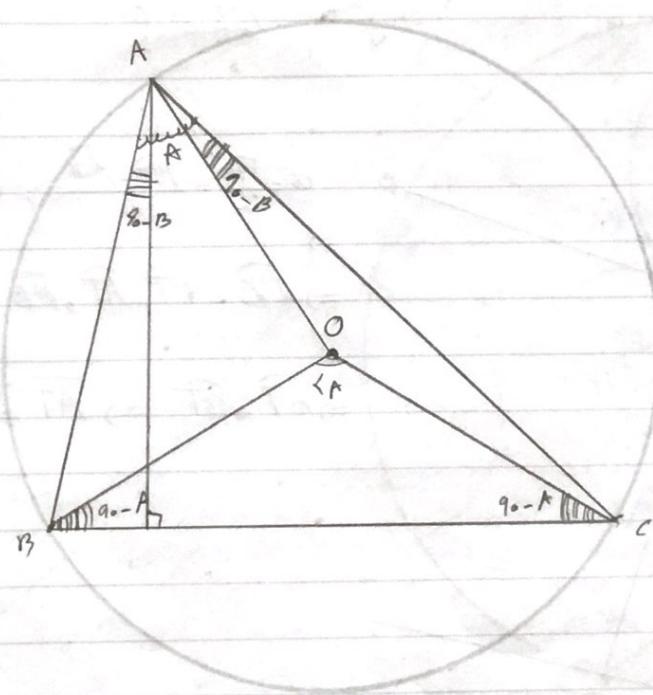


$$TA^2 = TB^2 = TN \cdot TP$$

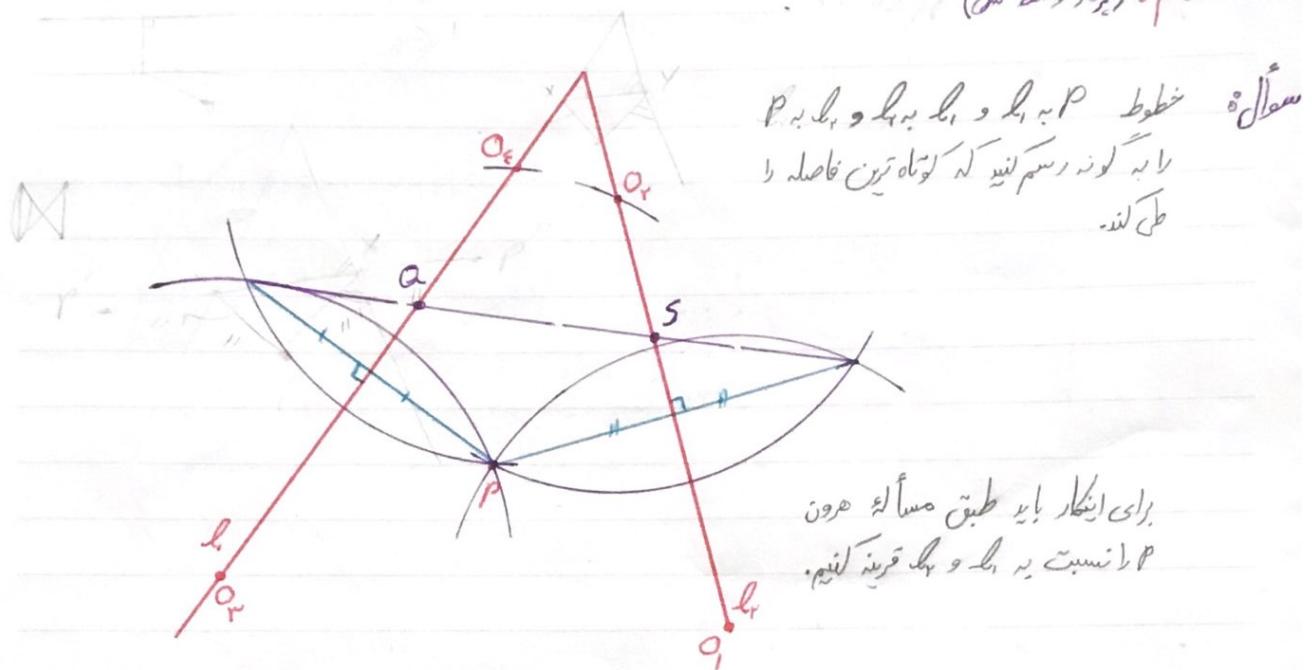
∴ Q.E.D.  $\star\star$ 

∴ 69 \*

#5:  $\overline{TA} = \overline{TB} \Rightarrow \alpha = \theta \Rightarrow TA^2 = TN \cdot TP$   
 ∵  $TB^2 = TN \cdot TP \Rightarrow TA^2 = TB^2 = TN \cdot TP$

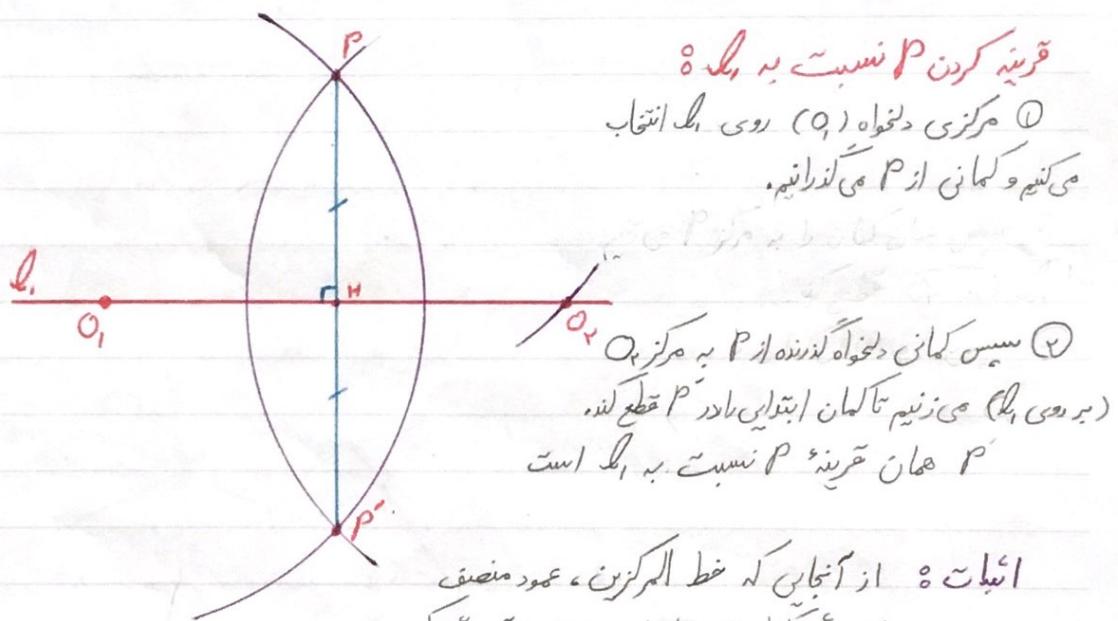


رسم: (یکار خط کش)



مسئلہ: خطوط  $P_1l_1$  و  $l_2$  و  $l_3$  پر بہت سے  
راہے کوئی رسم نہیں کر کرنا تین فاصلے را  
ٹکرائیں۔

برای ایجاد باید طبق مسئلہ ہوں  
میں نسبت پر  $l_1$  و  $l_2$  و  $l_3$  قرینہ کنیں۔

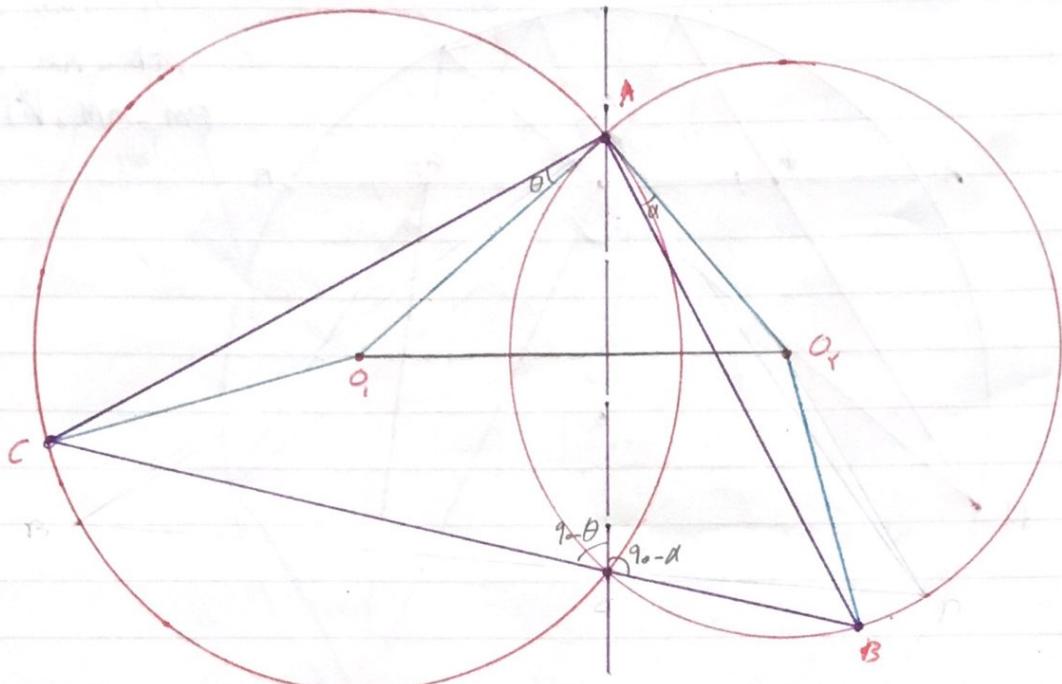


قرینہ کرنے P نسبت پر میں کہ

① مرکزی دخواہ (O, r) پری میں انتساب  
میں کمان از P میں لگرانیم،

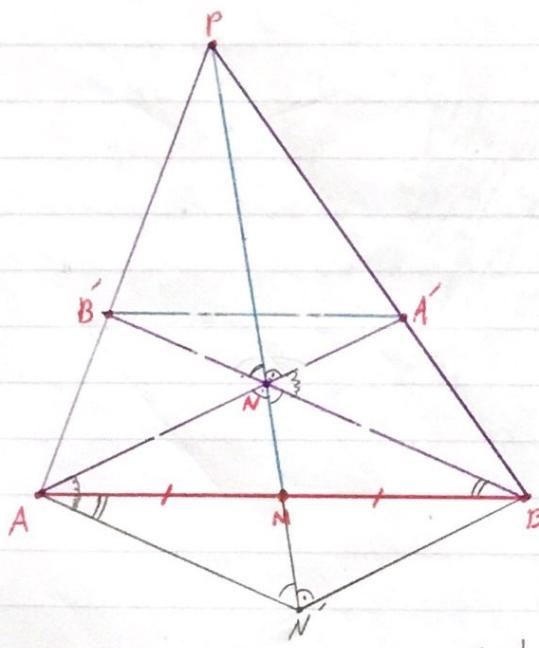
② پس کمان دخواہ از P پر مرکزی  
(پری میں) میں زنیم تا کمان ابتدائی مادر P قطع کنیں  
P میں کمان قرینہ P نسبت پر میں کہ است

ائیت: از آنجائی کہ خط الگزین، عمود منصف  
وتر میسٹر است، بتایاں دوسرے وتر میسٹر  
نسبت خط الگزین قرینہ است



$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AO_1O_2$$

$$\alpha = \theta \quad \therefore$$



لهم: کشیدن خط موازی  $AB$  میان  $P$  و  $N$

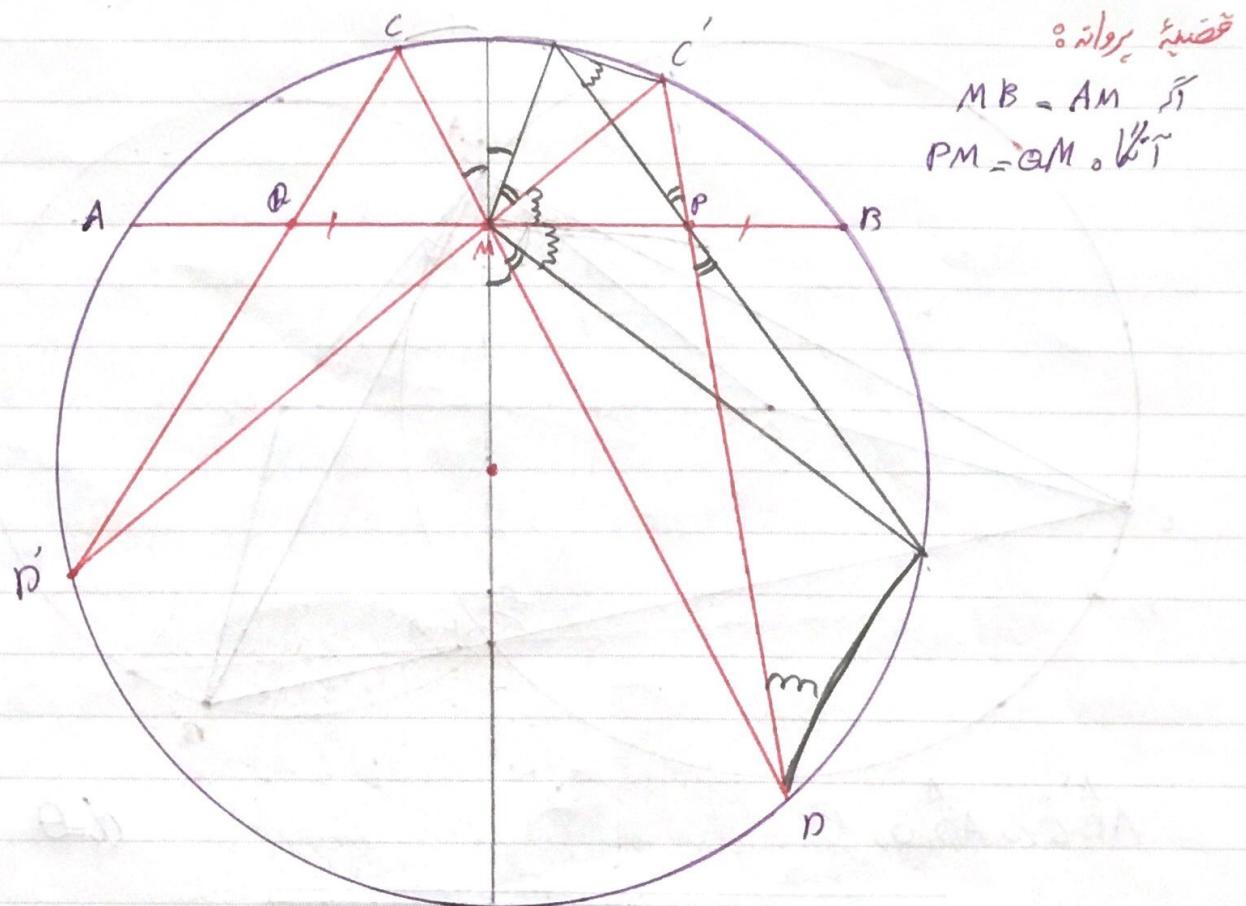
اگر در خط از  $A^*$  عبور کند  
نحوه این طرزی میانه بگذرانیم  
 $B'$  و  $A'$  را در  $PA$  و  $PB$  قرار دهیم  
 $AB' \parallel AB$  : آنکه خط کشیده شده

اینها نسبت به  $M$  خوبی

میگیرند: از آنجا که  $AN \parallel B'N$  و  $NB \parallel NA'$   
 $\angle B'AN \sim \angle ABN$  است بنابراین  
 $\angle A'BN = \angle BAN = \angle NBA$  پس

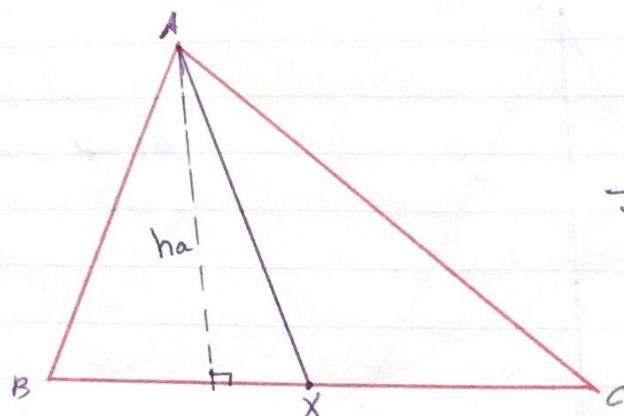
Subject: ١٤

Date:



Subject:

Date:



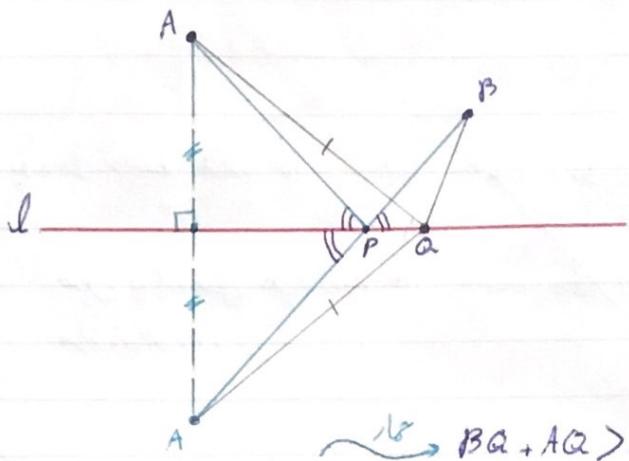
$$\frac{S_{ABX}}{S_{AXC}} = \frac{BX}{XC} \quad \text{برایت سیلک}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S_{ABX} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot XB \cdot ha \\ S_{AXC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot XC \cdot ha \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\frac{S_{ABX}}{S_{AXC}} = \frac{BX}{CX}}$$

AP + BP min

مساله مرون \* پیغام طوری کن



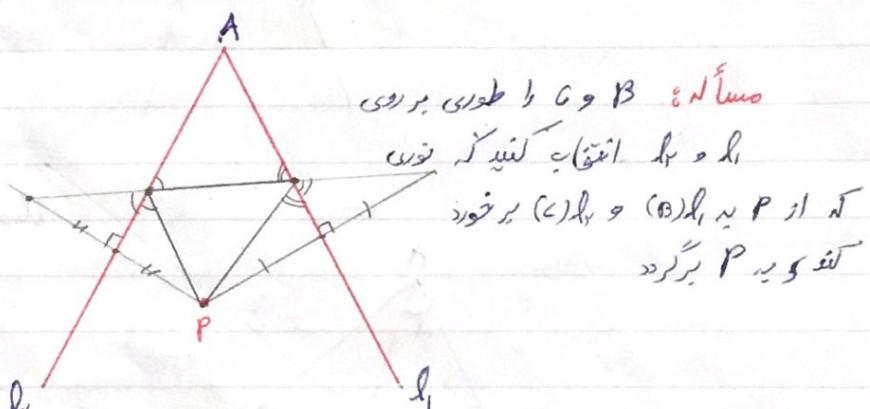
A را خوش می‌خواهیم  
پیش از آن ب  
وصله می‌کنیم

اینسته A را l پر طرد نخواه  
انتقام می‌گیریم.

$$\text{BQ} + AQ > BP + AP \dots \checkmark$$

توضیح: هر دوی خود را طوری از A بر آینه l بیابانید که بازبین آن از B بگذرد

توضیح: اگر آینه دویم تصویر نقاط طاری آینه ایجاد نشود



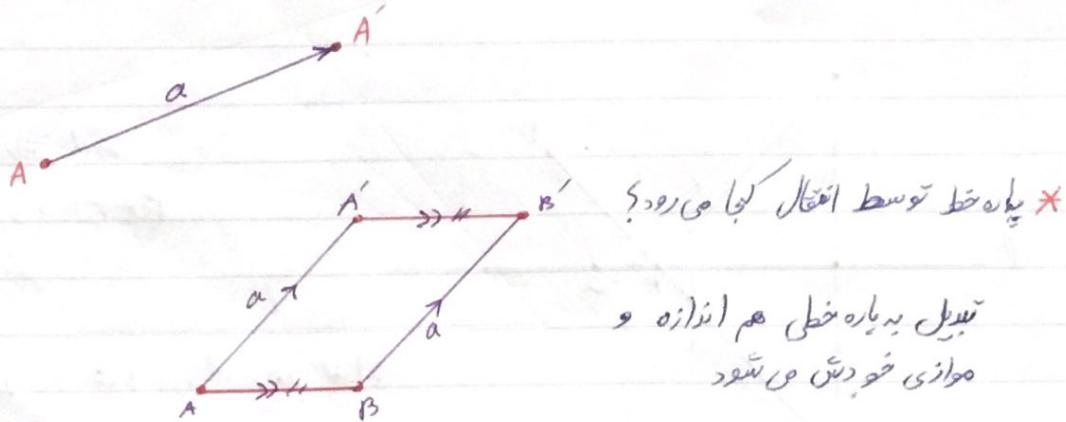
مساله B و C و l طوری بررسی

لی و هر دوی انتقام می‌گیریم

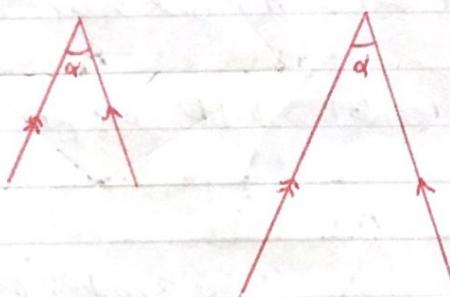
که از l بی پر خود (B)l و (C)l و P

کشیده و P برگردید

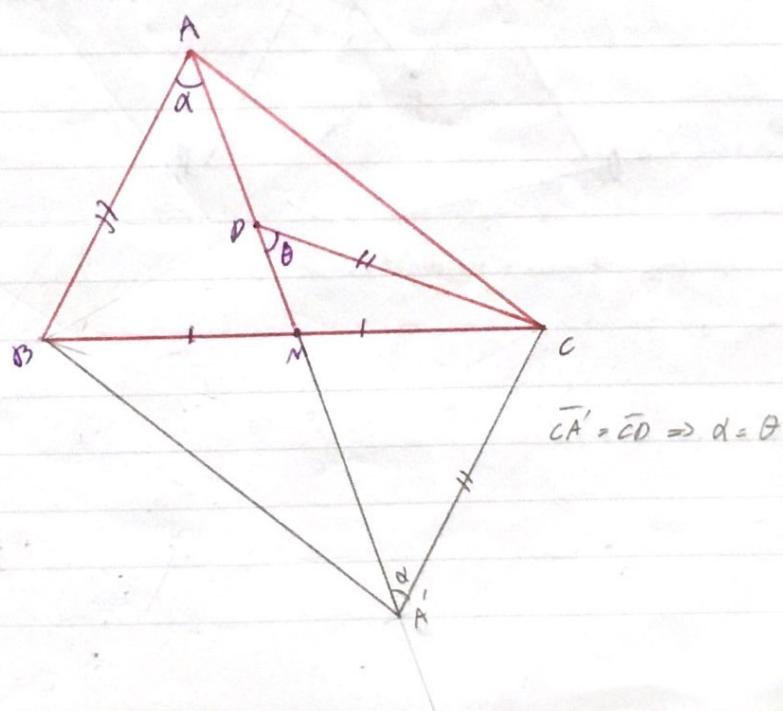
انفعال: اتفاک یک تغییر هنری است. درین تغییر نقطه A در راستای معلوم به مقدار مشخص  
جا به جا می‌شود

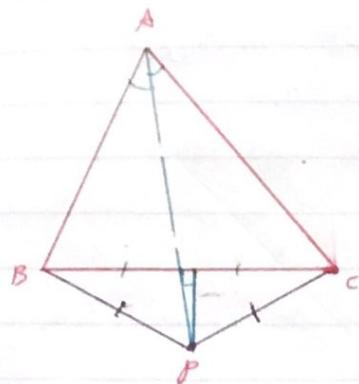


\* تخت انتقال زوایه به یک زوایه بگر هم اندازه می شود که اختلاع مجازی با زوایه اولیه است



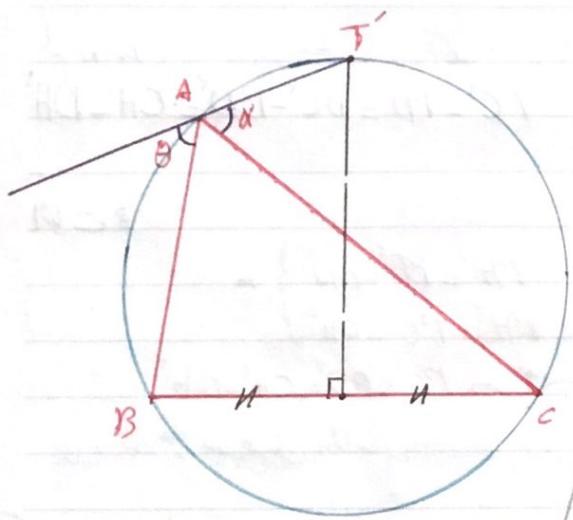
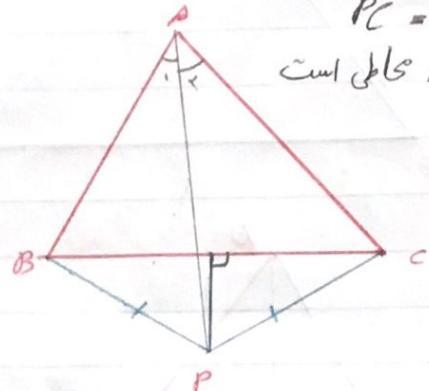
$$\alpha = \theta \quad \text{مايتغير} \quad \text{من} \quad \text{ذلك}$$





قضیة ۸ محاکی:  $\angle ACP$  محاکی

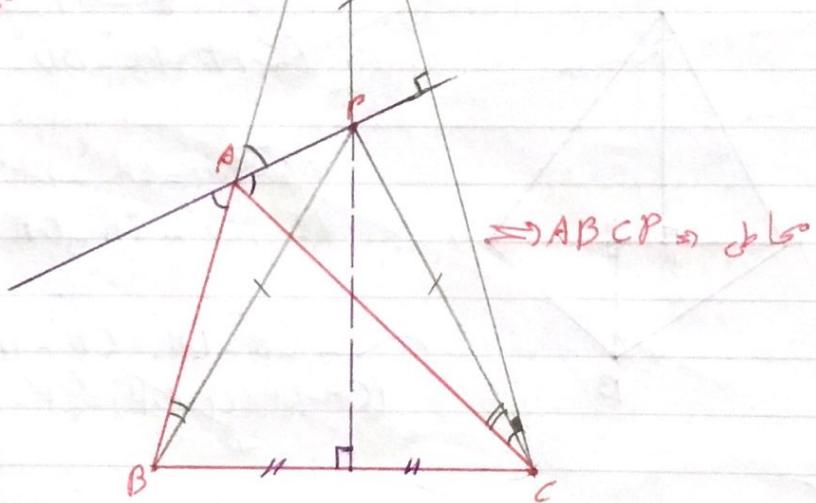
$PC = BP$  از شرایط  
میتوان  $\angle ACP = \angle B$  را ببران  
 $A_1 = A_2$



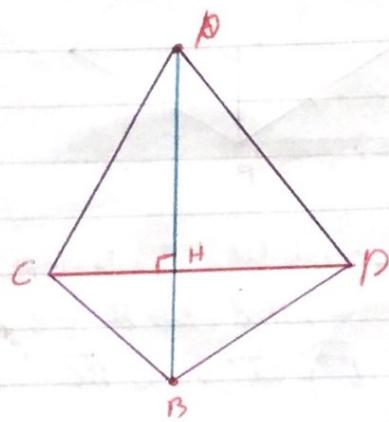
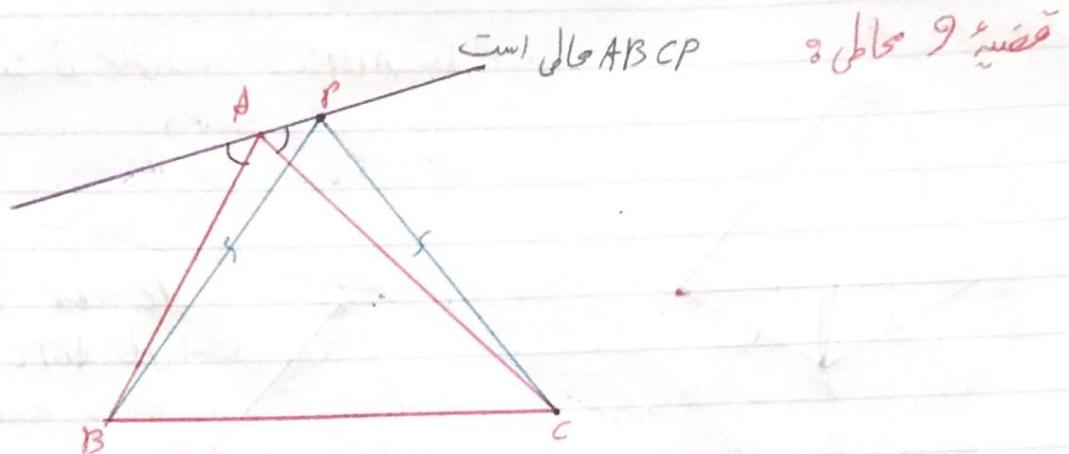
و نیم ساز خارجی  $\hat{A}$  در محیط دایره پذیرفته است  
نتیجه  $\angle AHT = \angle B$  میتواند  
 $\widehat{BT} = \widehat{T'C}$  باشد.

$$\alpha = \theta \Leftrightarrow BT' = T'C$$

$ABCT'$  محاکی



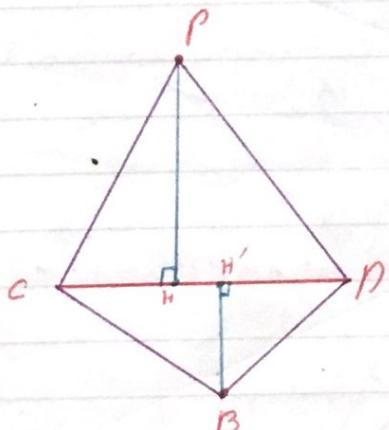
$\Rightarrow ABCP$  محاکی



$$\begin{aligned} PH' &= PD' - HD' \\ PH' &= PC' - CH' \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{أيضاً} \\ (*) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$PC' - PD' = CH' - DH'$$

بـ طرق مماثلة



الآن لـ  $CH' = DH'$  فرض

$$\begin{aligned} BC' - BD' &= CH' - DH' \\ PC' - PD' &= CH' - DH' \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{فـ } H = H' \\ (*) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &\Rightarrow CH' - DH' = CH' - DH' \\ (CH - DH)(CH + DH) &= (CH' - DH')(CH' + DH') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow CH - DH &= CH' - DH' \quad (***) \\ CH &= CH' \quad , \quad DH = DH' \\ \Rightarrow H &= H' \end{aligned}$$

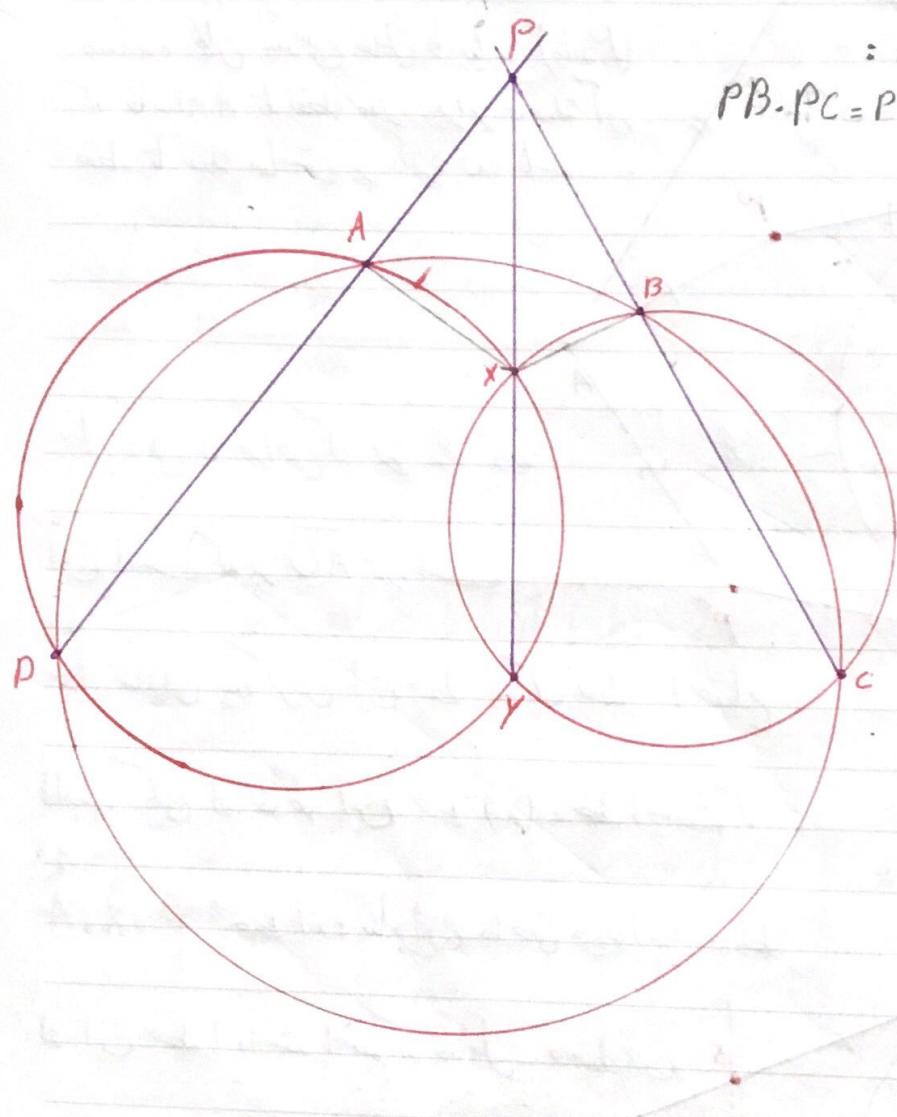
Subject: ٢٢

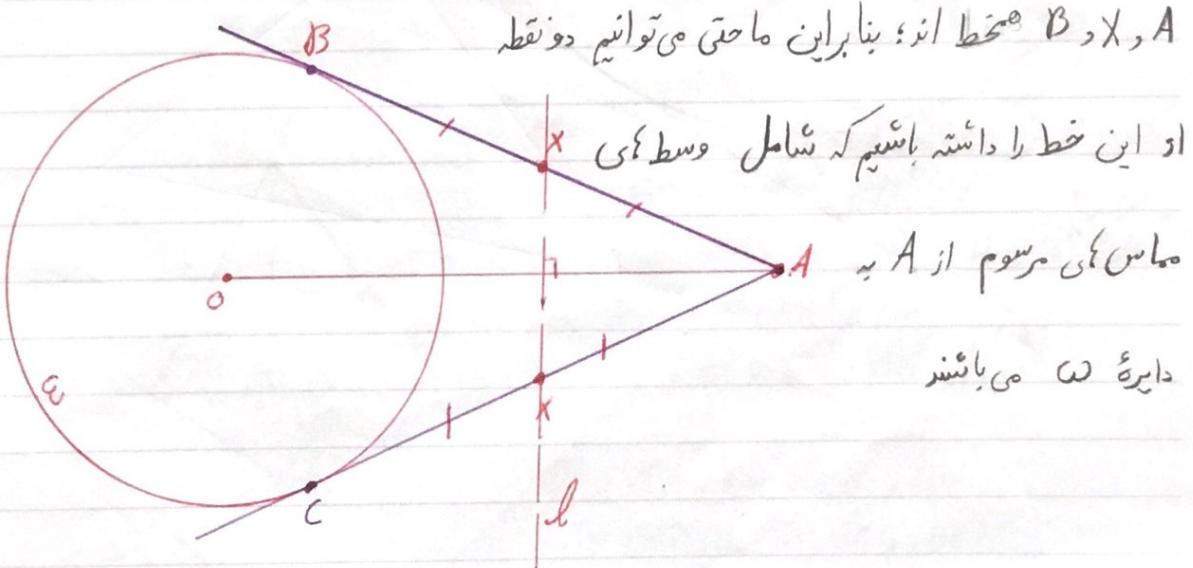
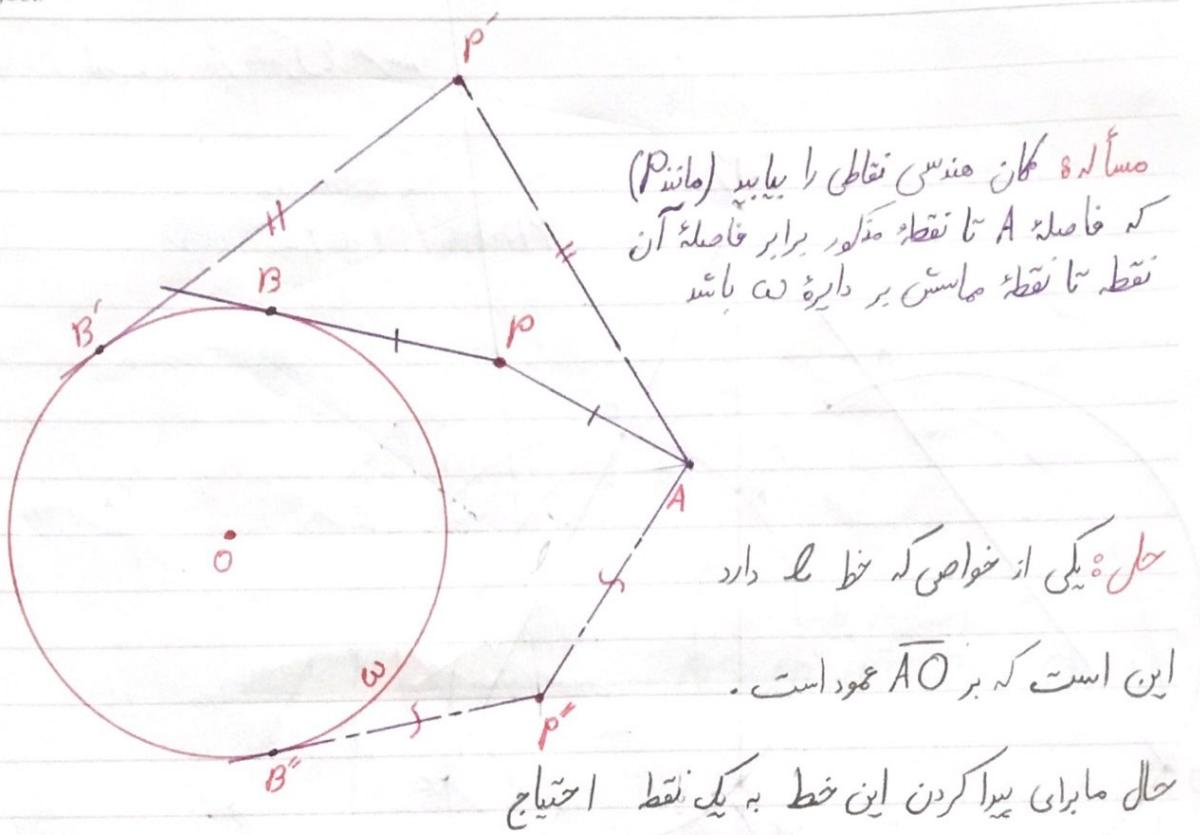
Date:

ثابت کنید و مرئی کریم

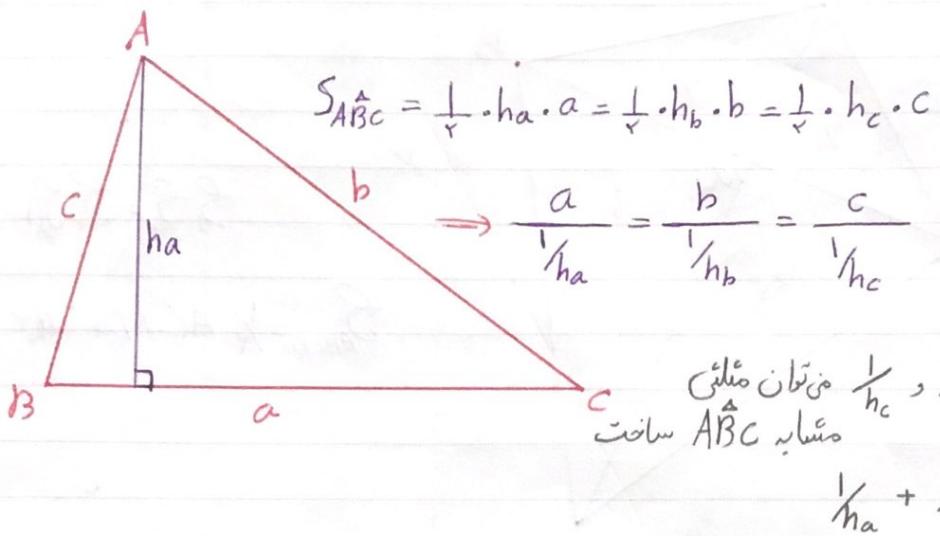
: ABCD مارکس

$$PB \cdot PC = PX \cdot PY = PA \cdot PD$$





مکانیک



رسم کرنے والے سے معلوم ہوں گے  $h_c, h_b, h_a$  اور  $a, b, c$  کا اندازہ!

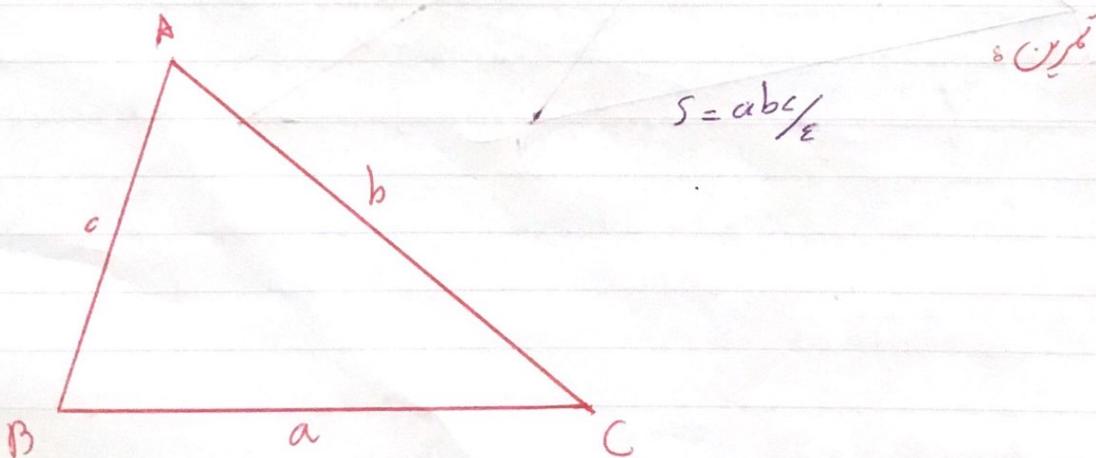
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot h_a \quad \times 1$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot h_b \quad \leftarrow$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot h_c$$

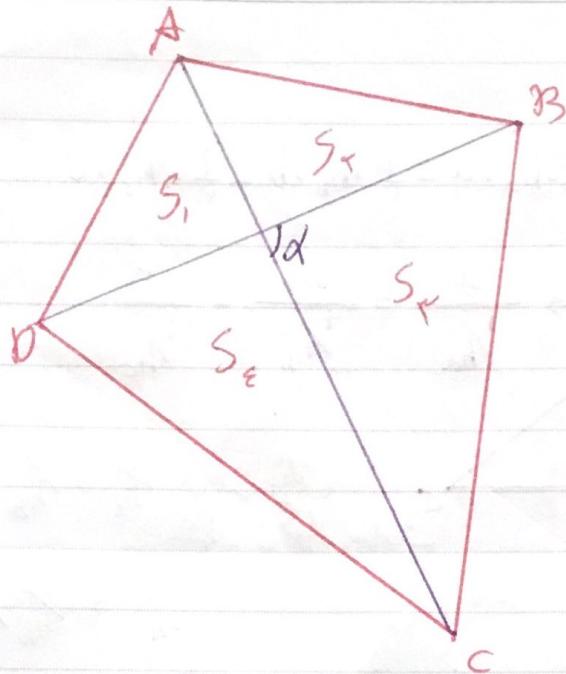
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot c \cdot \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot c \cdot \sin B$$

$$h_a = b \cdot \sin C$$



Subject: ۲۶

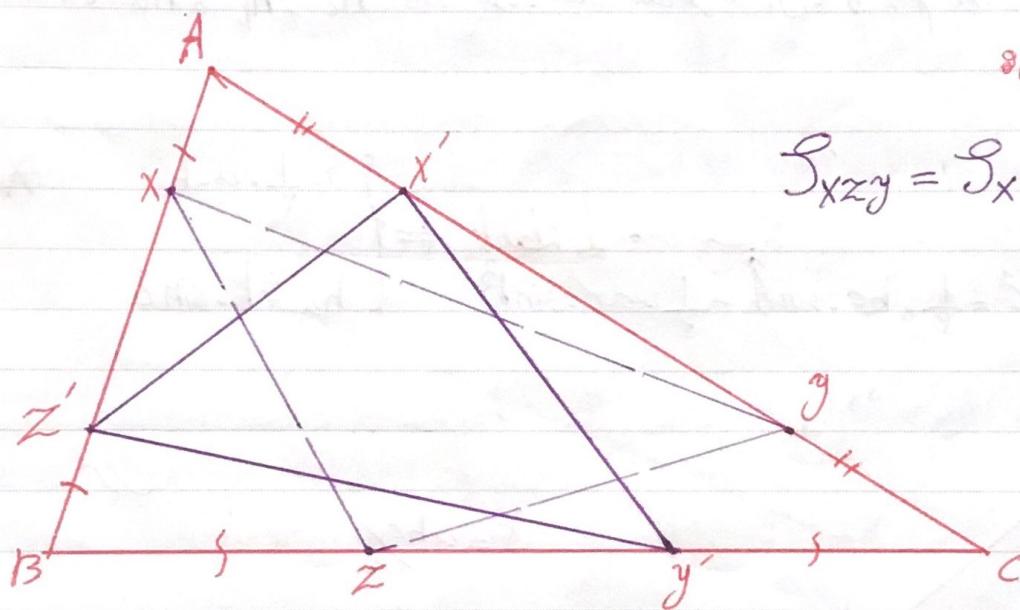
Date:



تمرين:  
مايوس لسنة

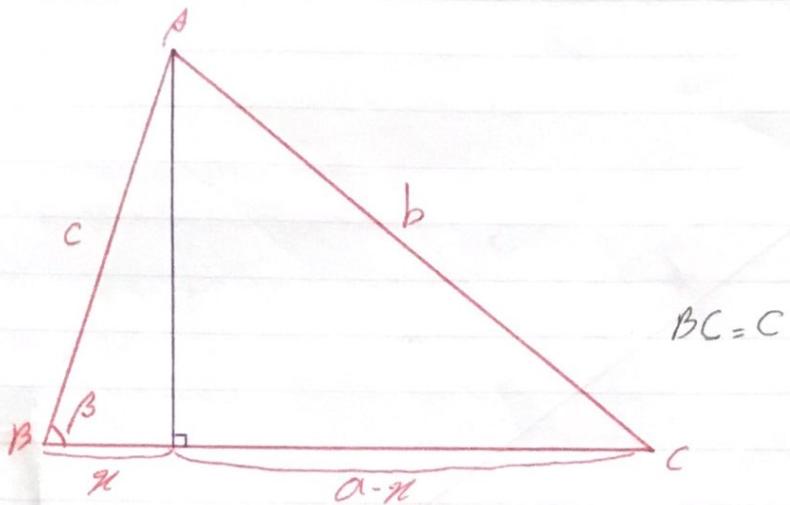
$$S_1 S_3 = S_2 S_4$$

$$S_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BD \times \sin \alpha$$



معلمات توأمی

$$S_{xzy} = S_{x'z'y'}$$

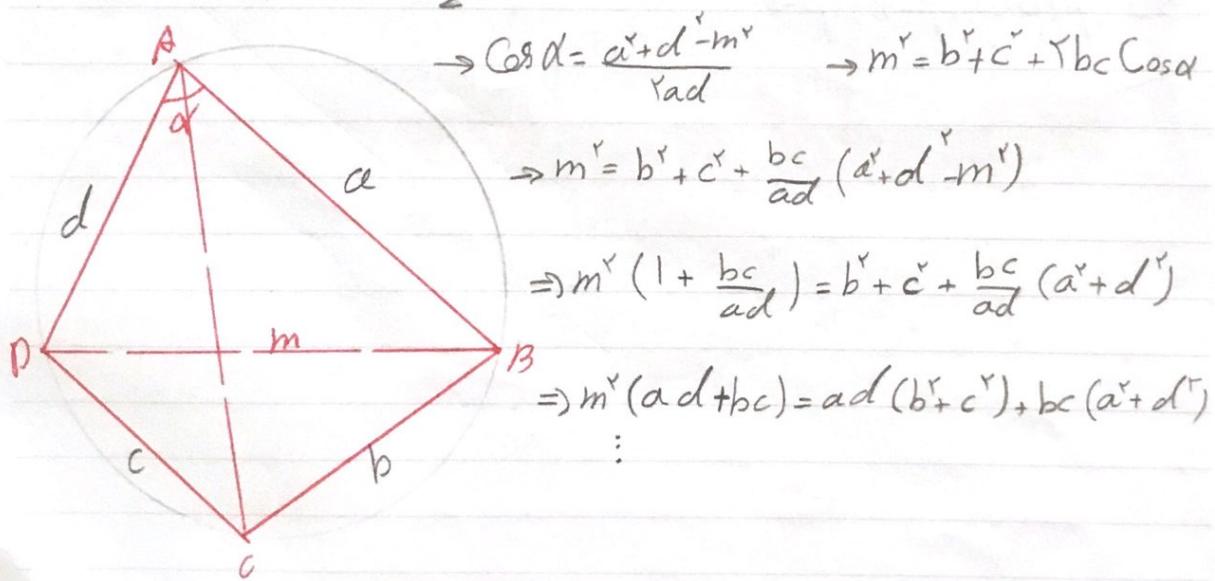


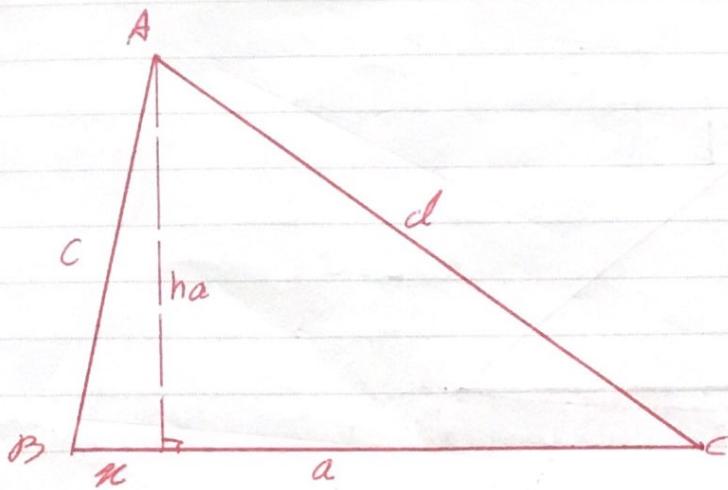
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h^2 + x^2 = c^2 \\ h^2 + (a-x)^2 = b^2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a^2 - 2ax + x^2 - x^2 = b^2 - c^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2a} = x \\ \frac{x}{c} = \cos \beta \end{array} \right\} a^2 + c^2 - b^2 = 2ac \cos \beta$$

$$m^2 = a^2 + d^2 - 2ad \cos \alpha \quad \text{اجزء من المقدمة}$$

$$m^2 = a^2 + d^2 - 2ad \cos \alpha$$





الخط و مرون

$$c^2 - a^2 = h_a^2 = (c-a)(c+a) = \left(c - \frac{a+c-b}{2a}\right) \left(c + \frac{a+c-b}{2a}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} (b-a+c)(b+a-c)(a+c-b)(a+c+b)$$

$$\text{If } p = a+b+c \xrightarrow{\text{I}} = \frac{1}{2a} [ (p-a)(p-b)(p-c) ]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h_a = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)} \Rightarrow S = \frac{a}{2} h_a$$

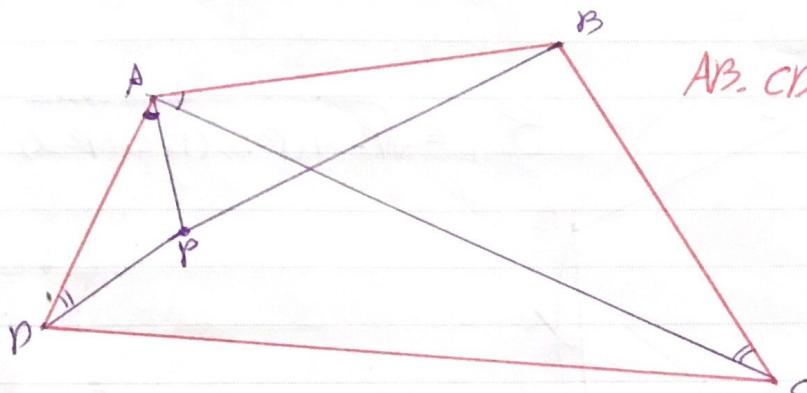
$$S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

Subject: ۱۹

Date:

سے میراں کے  $ABCD$  اور خالی دکھاں کی

$$AB \cdot CD + AD \cdot BC \geq AC \cdot BD$$



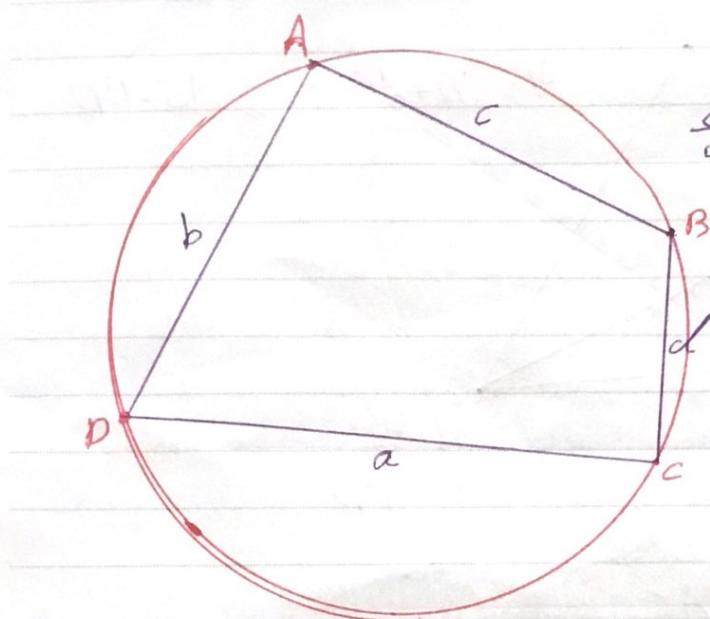
$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle APD \Rightarrow \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{PD}{BC} \Rightarrow AD \cdot BC = AC \cdot PD^I$$

$$\triangle APB \sim \triangle ADC \Rightarrow AB \cdot CD = BP \cdot AC$$

$$II) AD \cdot BC + AB \cdot DC = AC(BP + PD), BP + PD \geq DB$$

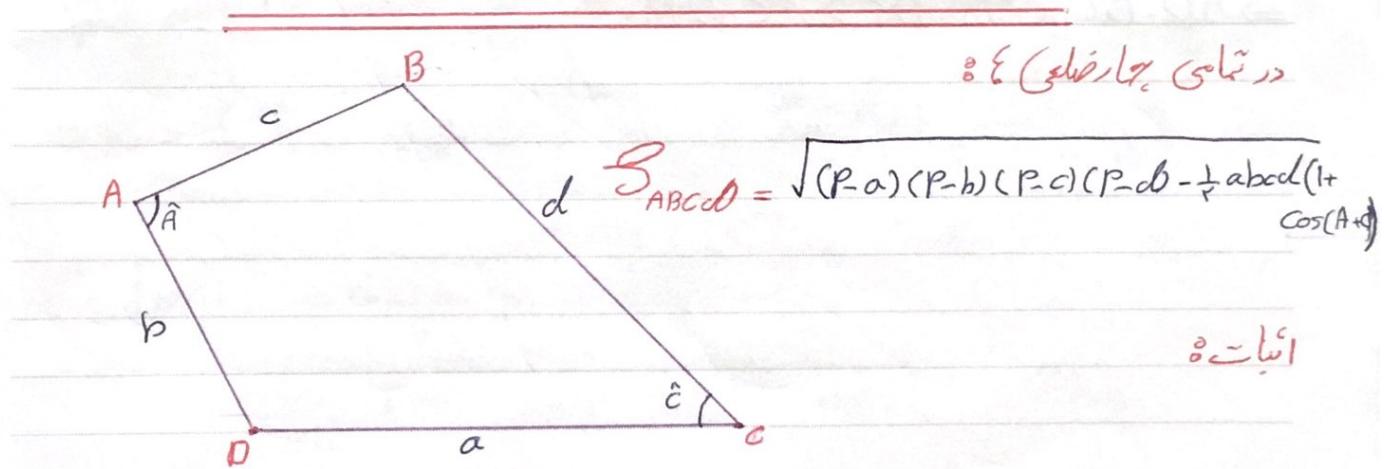
$$\Rightarrow AD \cdot BC + AB \cdot DC \geq AC \cdot DB$$

در چهارضلعی محاطی برای مساحت داریم



$$S_{ABCD} = \sqrt{(P-a)(P-b)(P-c)(P-d)}$$

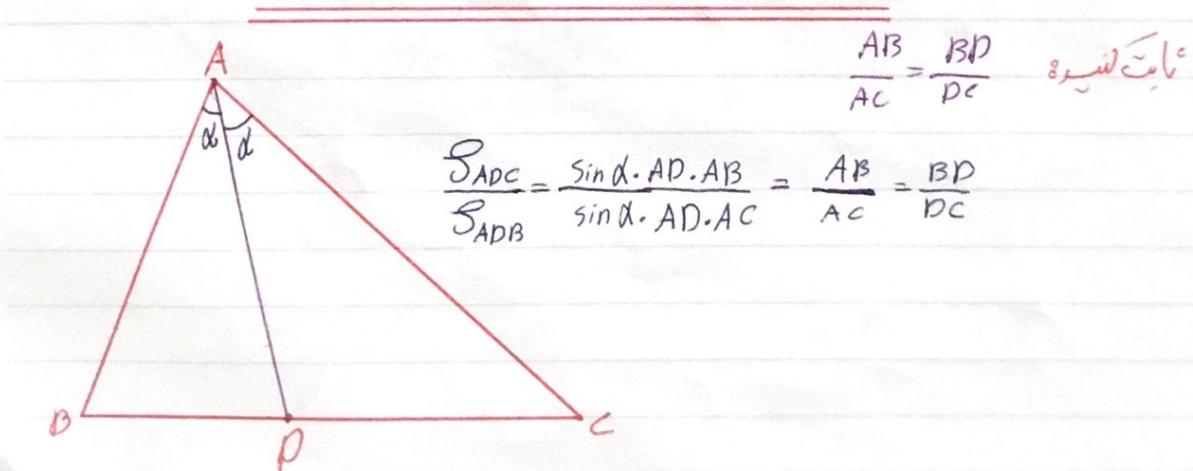
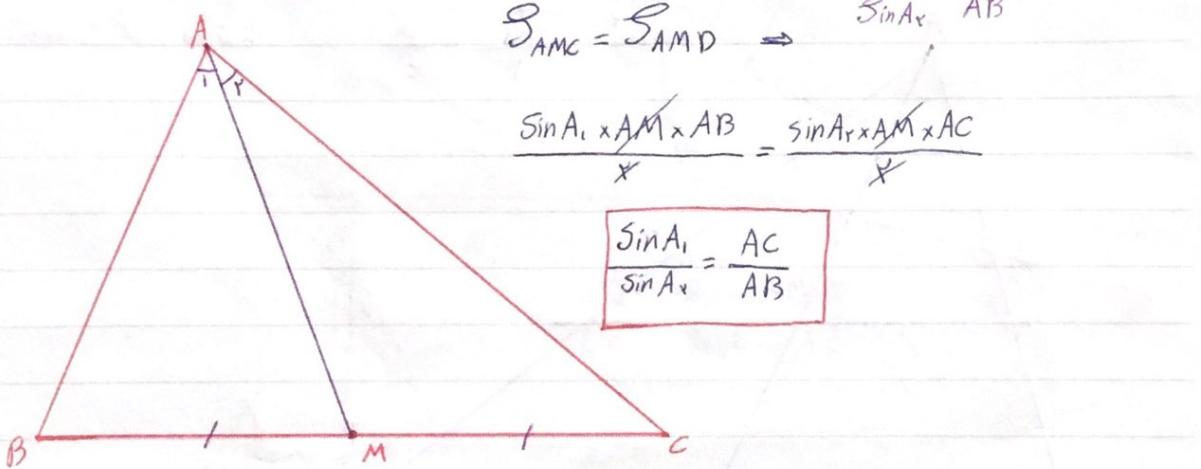
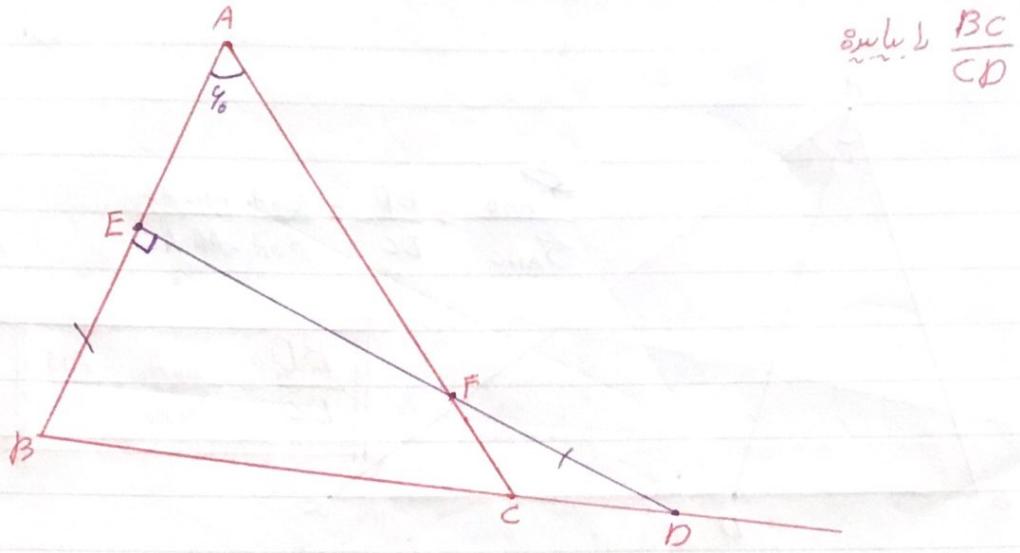
ابتدا



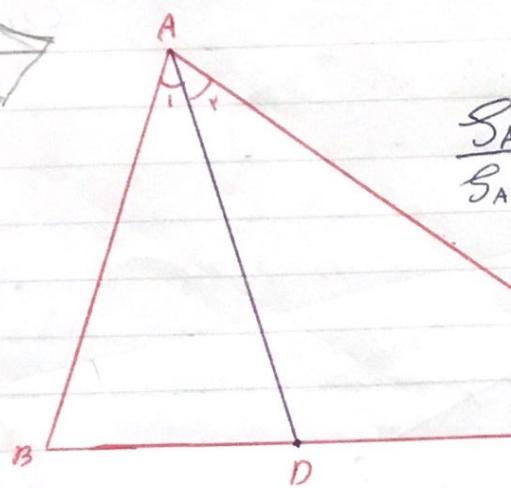
در تمامی چهارضلعی ها

$$S_{ABCD} = \sqrt{(P-a)(P-b)(P-c)(P-d) - \frac{1}{4}abcd(1 + \cos(A+C))}$$

ابتدا

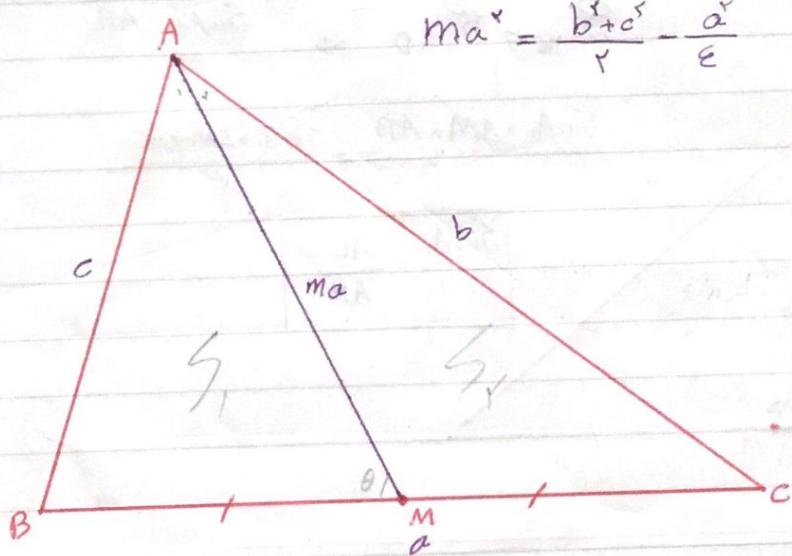


o. ab p



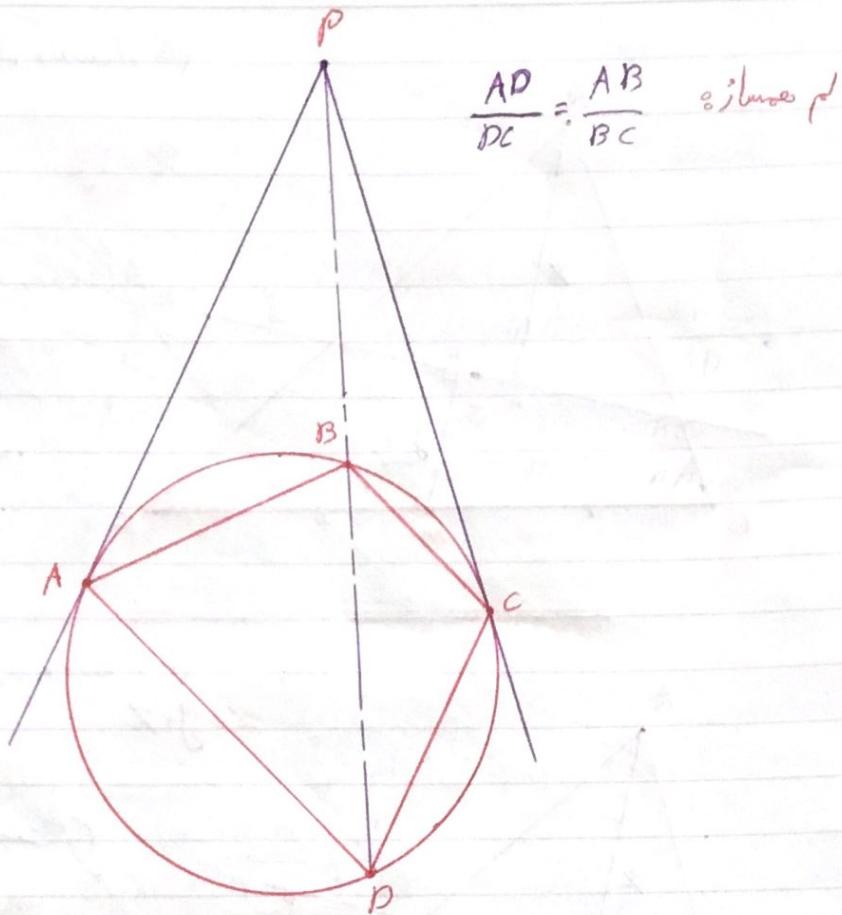
$$\frac{S_{ABD}}{S_{ADC}} = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{\sin A_1 \cdot AD \cdot AB}{\sin A_2 \cdot AD \cdot AC}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{\sin A_1}{\sin A_2} \cdot \frac{AB}{AC}}$$

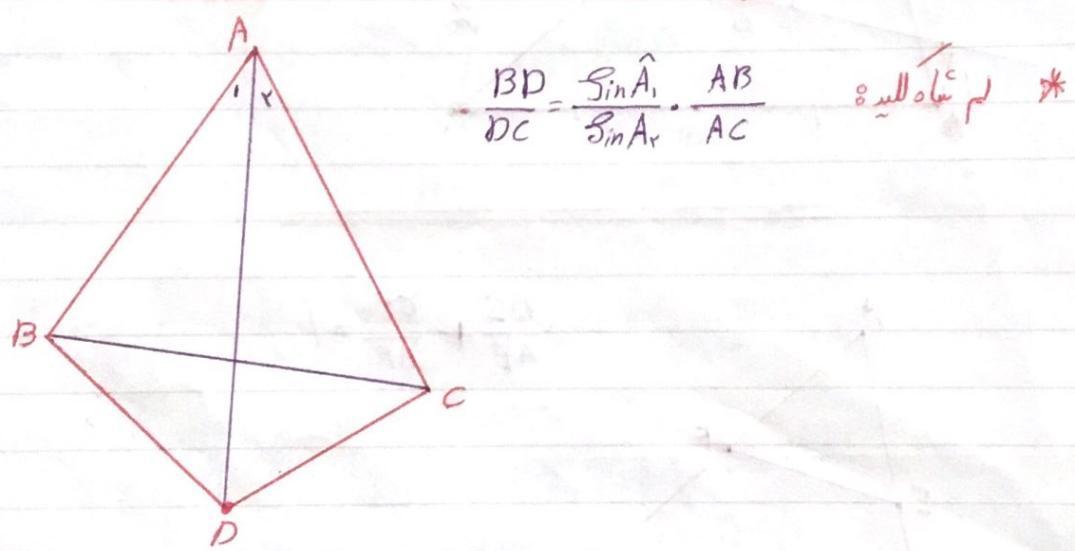


$$ma^2 = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{r} - \frac{a^2}{e}$$

sin law of newton

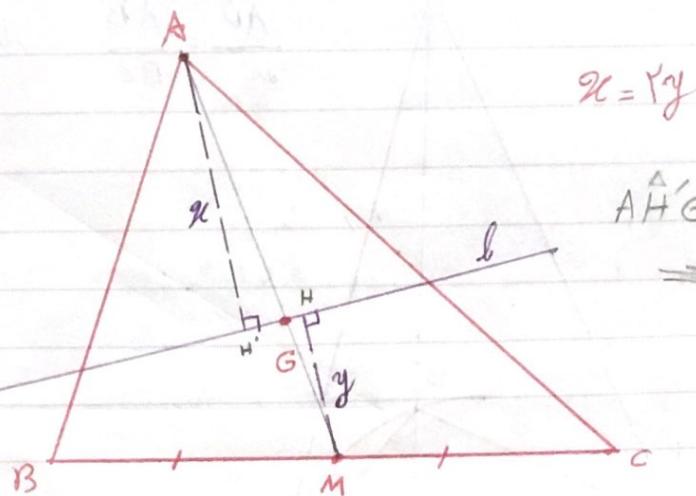


$$\frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{AB}{BC} \quad \text{जिसे } \rho \text{ कहते हैं}$$



$$\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{\sin \hat{A}_r}{\sin \hat{A}_c} \cdot \frac{AB}{AC} \quad \text{जिसे } \rho \text{ कहते हैं *}$$

(G دخواه و لذرنده از)

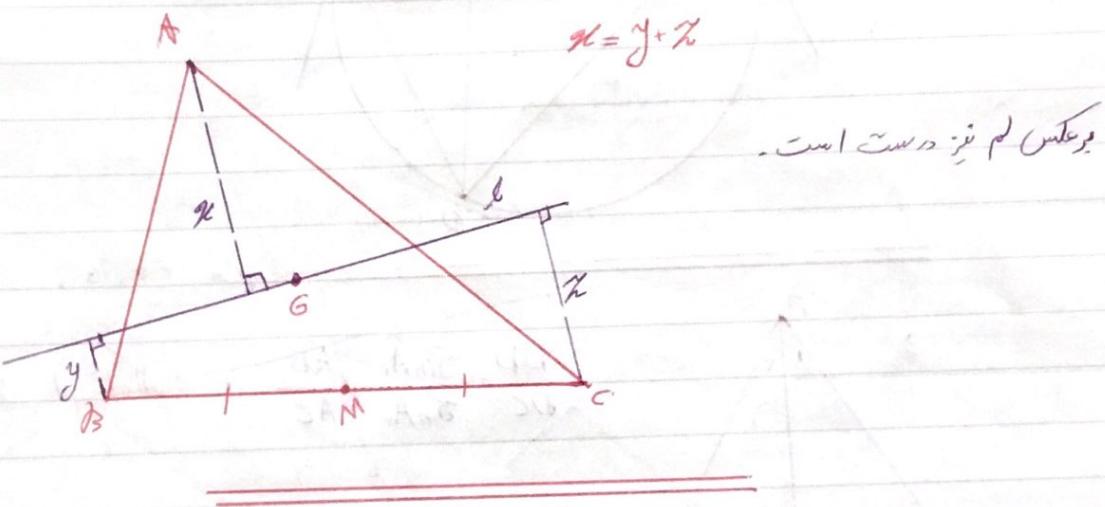


$$\triangle AHG \sim \triangle HAG \quad \text{لایهای}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{MH}{AH} = \frac{MG}{AG} = \frac{1}{Y} \quad \dots \checkmark$$

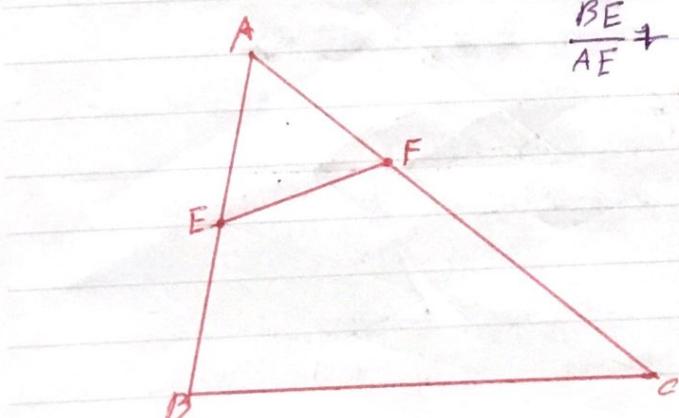
بر عکس پر نیز میتوانست اینست.

(G دخواه و لذرنده از)



بر عکس پر نیز میتوانست اینست.

$$\frac{BE}{AE} + \frac{CF}{AF} = 1$$

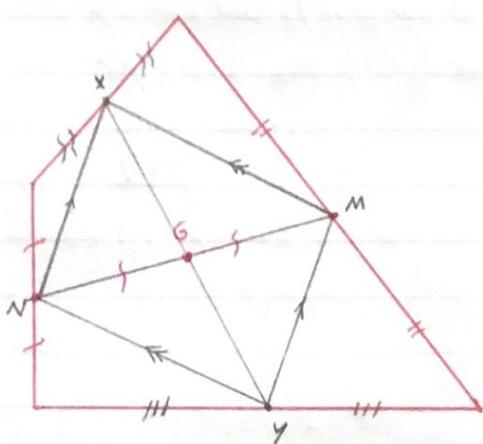


٢٢٢٣

Date:

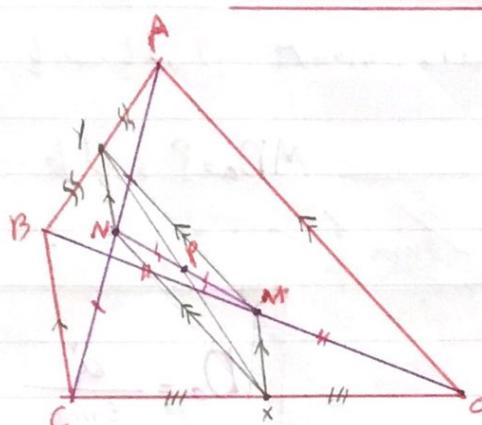
مکانیک جبار ضلعی:

عایت لشی  $G$  بانت است:



متوالی الاضلاع  $MYNX$

قططه متصفاتاند  $\Rightarrow$



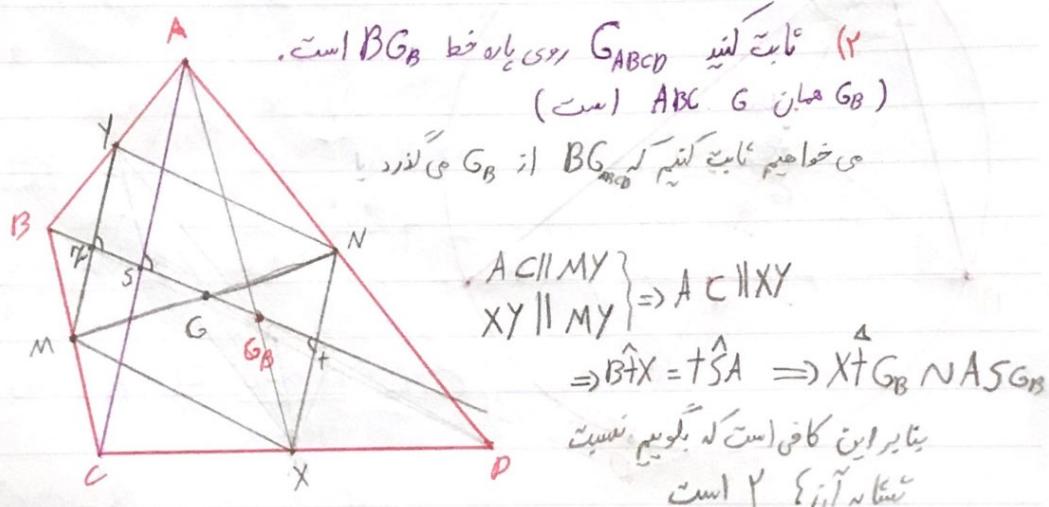
عایت لشی  $P$  همان  $G$  است

مسائل ✓

متوالی الاضلاع  $MXNY \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow XY = PY \Rightarrow \text{لکه } MN \parallel XY$$

$$\Rightarrow P \equiv G$$



عایت لشی  $BG_B$  روی یار خط  $G_{ABCD}$  است.

$ABC$  همان  $G_B$  است

می خواهیم عایت لشی  $BG_B$  را نشاند

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} AC \parallel MY \\ XY \parallel MY \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow AC \parallel XY$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{BXY} = \hat{SAC} \Rightarrow XY \parallel G_B \cap AG_B$$

بنابراین کافی است که بگوییم نسبت

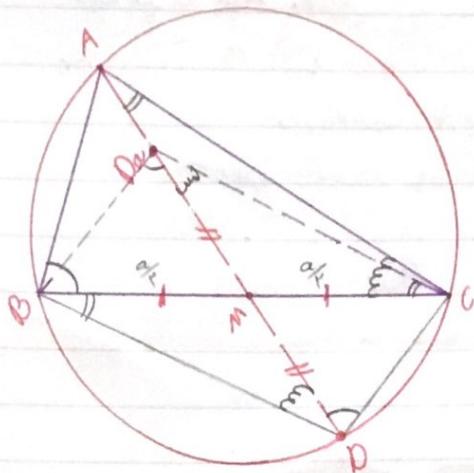
شکل آن ۲ است

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} XY = ZY \\ ZY = \lambda \cdot AS \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow XY = \lambda \cdot AS \dots \checkmark$$

نقطة دا هي نقطة قرنة شعاعي

بـ مـ جـ بـ خـ وـ دـ مـ حـ يـ طـ

ـ مـ اـ بـ



نقطة دا هي نقطة خواص ملائمة

$$\begin{aligned} MD_a = MD \\ BM = MC \end{aligned} \Rightarrow DA \cap DB \text{ ملائمة} \\ \text{عملية}$$

$$CDaB = 180^\circ - \hat{A} \quad \text{يسهل تطبيق}$$

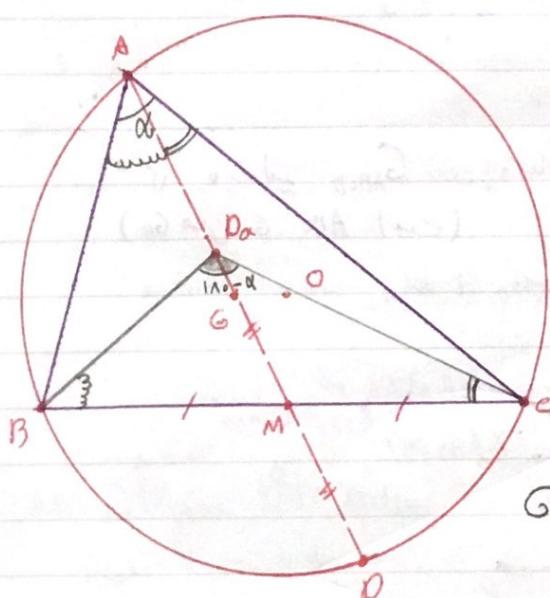
$$(\alpha_A)^\circ = Da \cdot ma$$

$$MDa = ? \quad \text{حل}$$

P هي نقطة على دائرة ABC  
وهي أدنى نقطة على دائرة CPB  
ـ مـ اـ بـ

$$Da = \frac{\alpha}{\epsilon ma}$$

$$Da = \frac{\alpha^\circ}{\epsilon ma}$$



$$GD = \alpha + \frac{1}{\kappa} ma$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^\circ}{\epsilon ma} + \frac{ma}{\kappa}$$

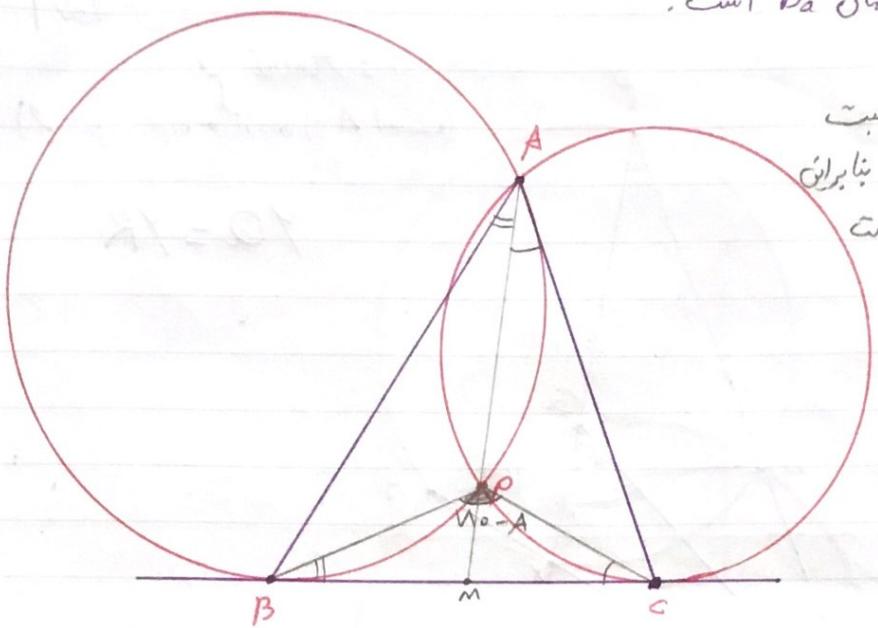
$$= \frac{\alpha^\circ + \epsilon ma^\circ}{\kappa ma}$$

$$GD = \frac{\alpha^\circ + b^\circ + c^\circ (I)}{\kappa ma} \quad R^\circ - OG^\circ = AG \cdot GD$$

$$R^\circ - OG^\circ = \frac{1}{\kappa} ma \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha^\circ + b^\circ + c^\circ}{\kappa ma} \right)$$

$$OG^\circ = R^\circ - \frac{1}{\kappa} (\alpha^\circ + b^\circ + c^\circ)$$

الثابت  $D_a \parallel P$  من المثلث



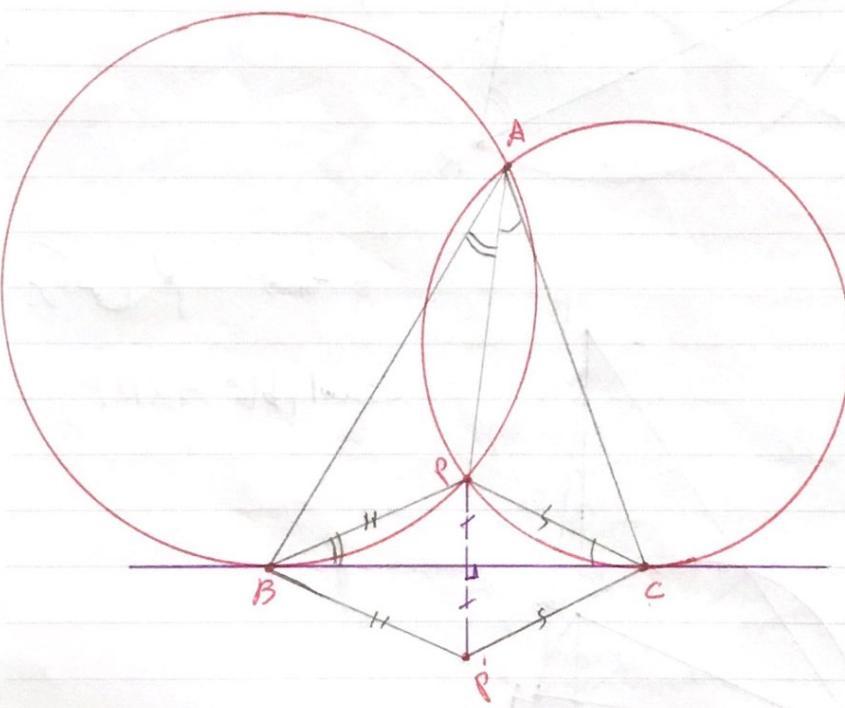
خط M نصف قطر M نسبت  
بعض طرفيه يكملان اتس بنا بران  
الثابت  $AM = BM = MC$

$$\hat{BPC} = 180^\circ - \hat{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow P \equiv D_a$$

الثابت  $\boxed{D_a \parallel P}$

الثابت  $\angle ABC = \angle APC$



$$P \equiv D_a$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{CPB} = 180^\circ - \hat{A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} PC = CP' \\ PB = P'B \end{aligned} \left. \right\} \Rightarrow \hat{BPC} = \hat{CP'B}$$

$\overset{\triangle}{BCD}$  متساوية

$$\Rightarrow \hat{CP'B} = 180^\circ - \hat{A}$$

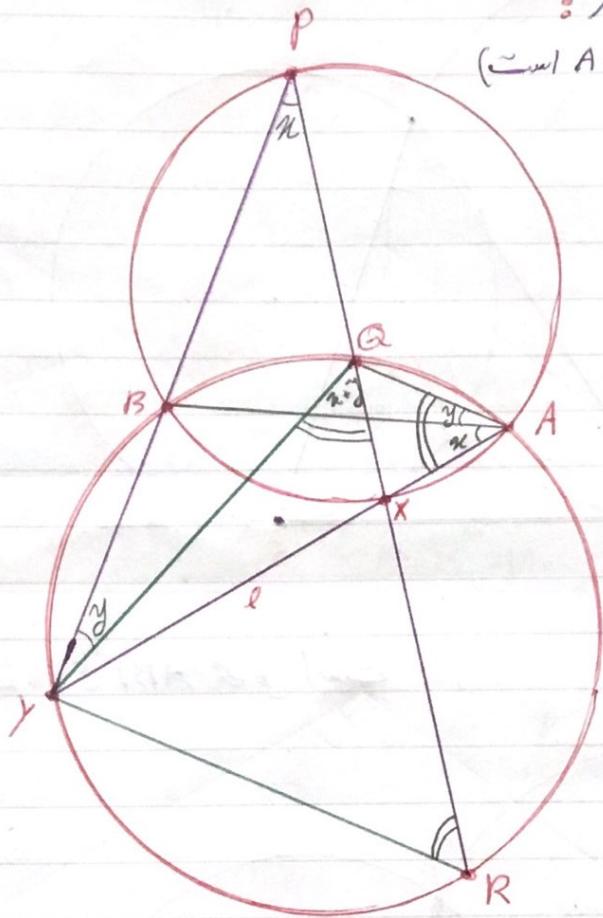
✓

نکاح

: Aniri ↴

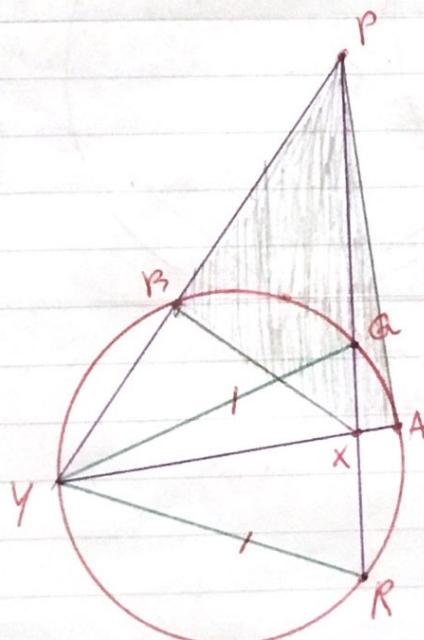
(٦) خط دخواه و نظریه ای از A

$$YQ = YR$$



٢: Amiri لم يرَ عَلَيْهِ

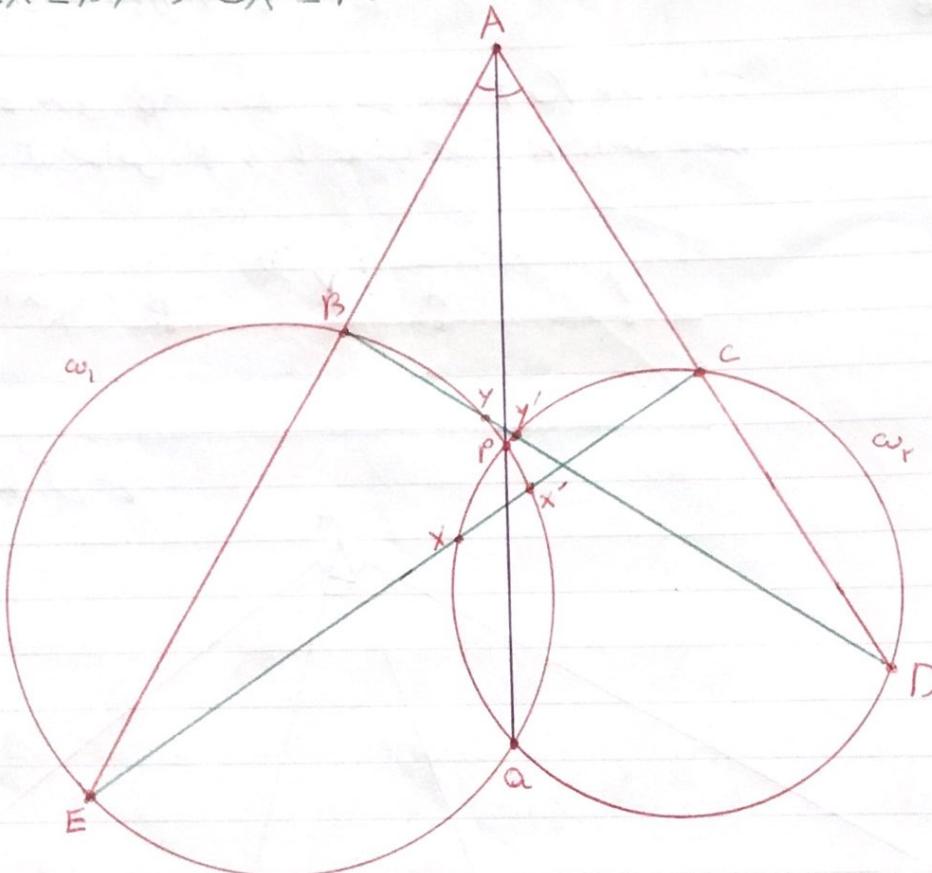
curl jobs AXBP



SAP جواب پ

اگر دویں A جزوی  $\omega_r$  و  $\omega_l$  کے درمیان میں

$$EX = DY \quad , \quad CX' = BY'$$



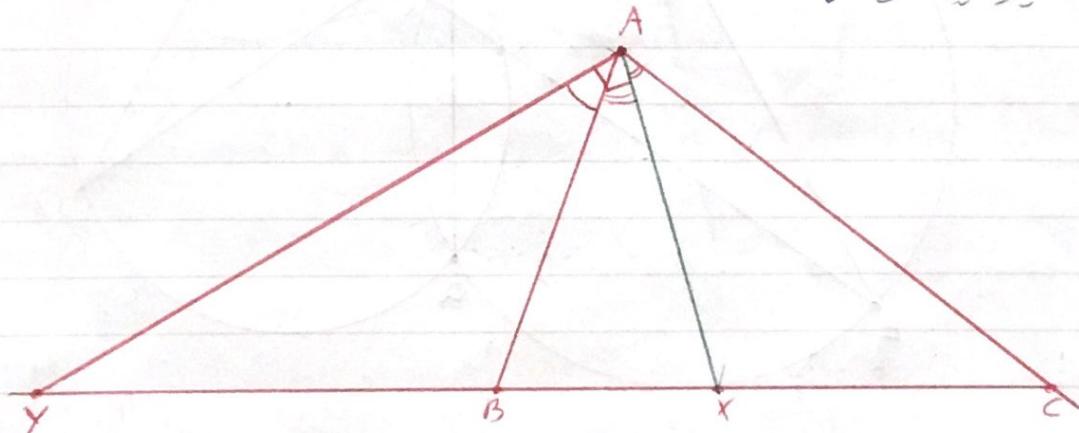
# آپلونس و رخفا

$\frac{PA}{PB} = k$  (کاپت است)  $\Rightarrow$  ماده این درس به دنبال  $P$  است \*

حالات خاص و دوی  $\overline{AB}$  دو نقطه ماش  $X$  و  $Y$  وجود دارند  
که خواص کاپت  $k$  را با خوبی کاپت شنید

$$\frac{XA}{XB} = \frac{YA}{YB}$$


حال این نظر \*



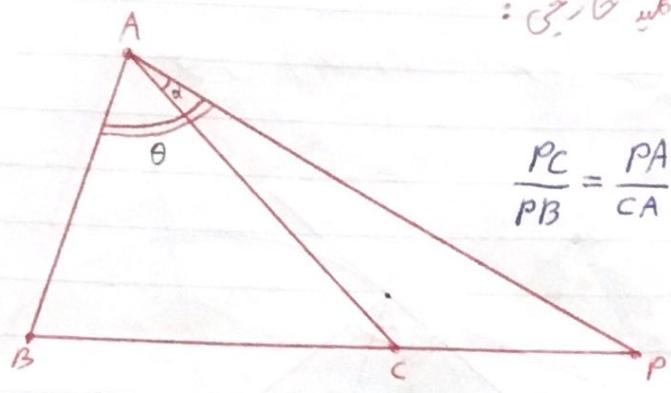
$$\frac{YB}{YC} = \frac{AB}{AC} \cdot \frac{\sin(\angle A)}{\sin(\angle A + \angle B)}$$

$\underbrace{\angle A + \angle B}_{= 90^\circ} \Rightarrow \sin(\angle A + \angle B) = \cos(\angle B)$

$$\frac{YB}{YC} = \frac{AB}{AC} \cdot \frac{\sin(\angle A)}{\cos(\angle B)}$$

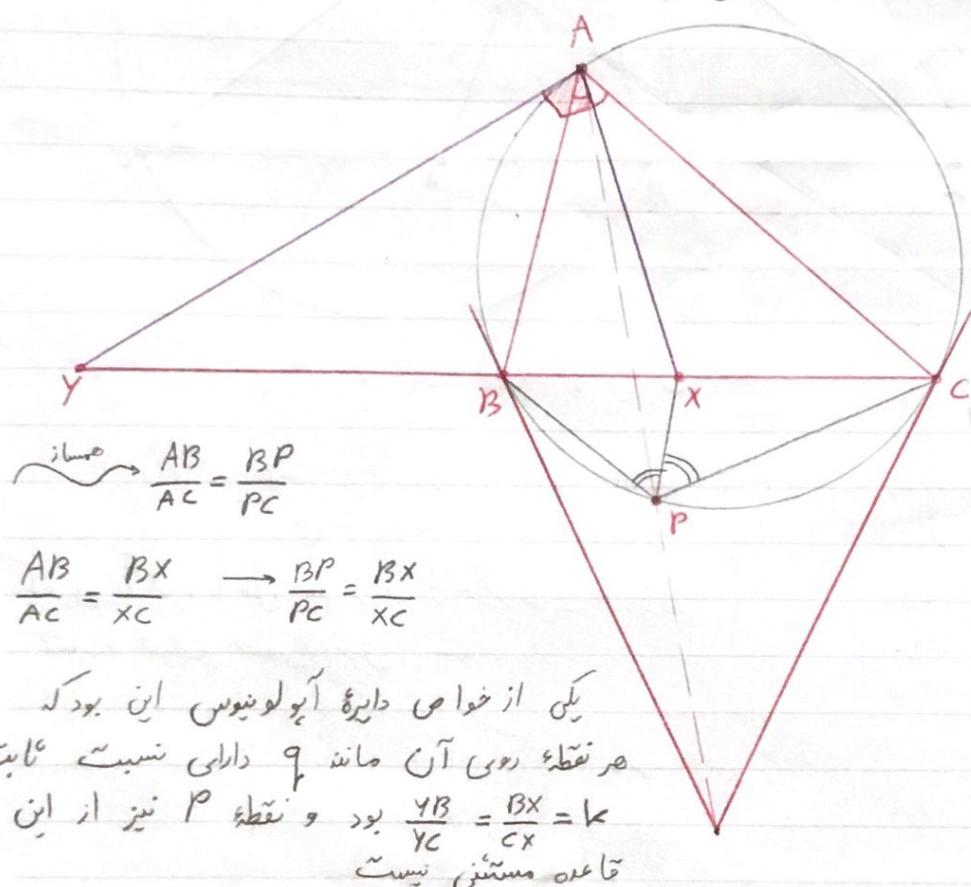
$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BX}{XC} \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{YB}{YC} = \frac{BX}{CX}}$$

لای آن  $P$  و مورد نظر روی داره ای بہ قطع  $\overline{XY}$  قرار  
دارند که نام این داره «آپلونس» است



$$\frac{PC}{PB} = \frac{PA}{CA} \cdot \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \theta}$$

مکانیزم خارجی:  $P$  از  $A$  را بگذرد

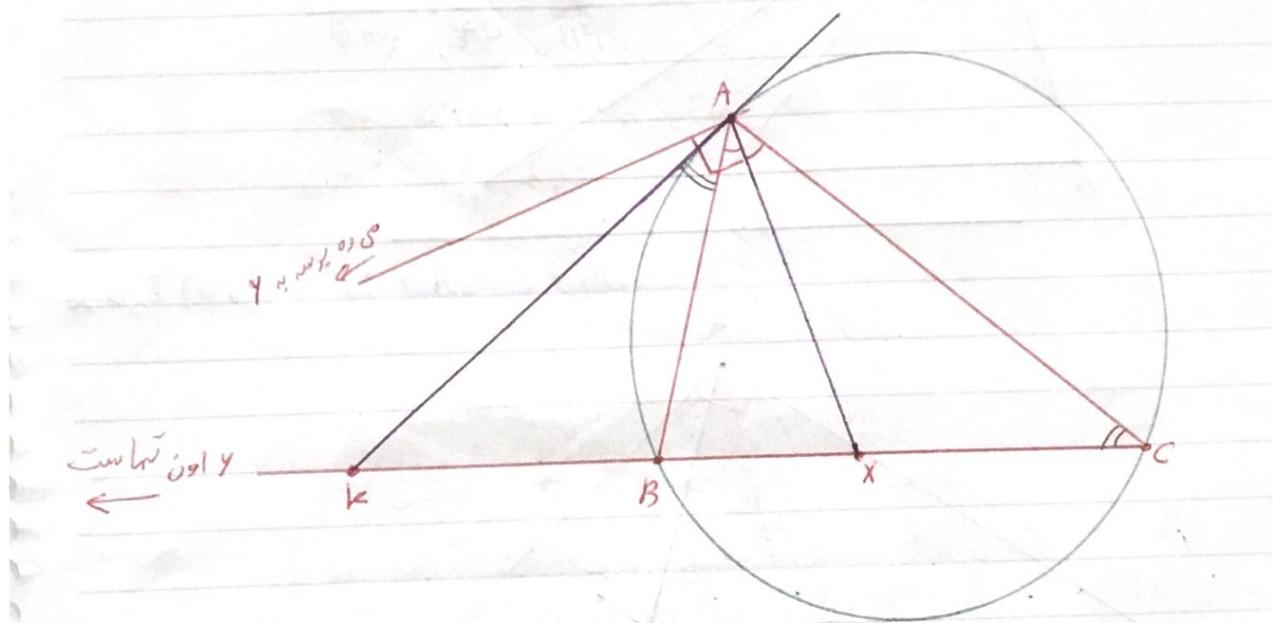


مساند  $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BP}{PC}$

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BX}{XC} \rightarrow \frac{BP}{PC} = \frac{BX}{XC}$$

لکه از خواص دایره آپولونیوس این بود که  
هر نقطه روی آن مانند  $P$  دارای نسبت ثابت  
 $\frac{PB}{PC} = \frac{BX}{XC} = k$   
نمایند از این  
قاعده مسنان نیست

## مرکز دایره آپلوبوس (نقطا وارد می شوند)

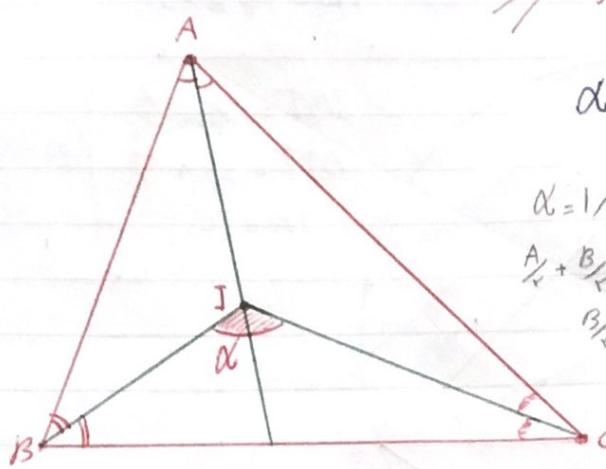


عی خواهیم گفت که مرکز دایره آپلوبوس هست.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k\hat{A}X = \hat{C} + \hat{\frac{A}{X}} \\ k\hat{X}A = \hat{B} + \hat{\frac{A}{X}} \\ Y\hat{A}X = 90^\circ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow kX = kA = kA \rightarrow k$$

مرکز دایره آپلوبوس

التوت با کم تأمل می توانیم از مرکز بودن  $k$  برای اثبات حرف صفحه قبل استفاده کرد



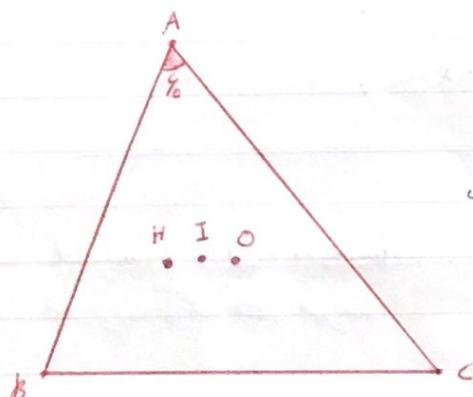
اینرا

خواص ناویه ای:

$$\alpha = 90^\circ + \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 180^\circ - (\beta + \gamma) \\ \beta + \gamma + \frac{A}{2} &= 90^\circ \\ \beta + \gamma &= 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \alpha = 180^\circ - 90^\circ + \frac{A}{2}$$

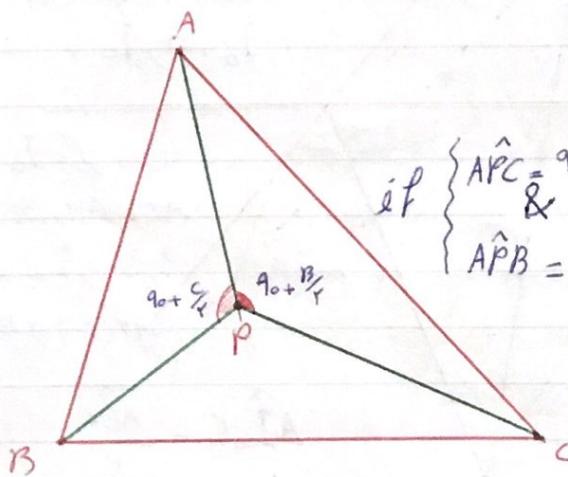
$$\alpha = 90^\circ + \frac{A}{2}$$



تمرین:

$$IO = IH \text{ است } \quad (1)$$

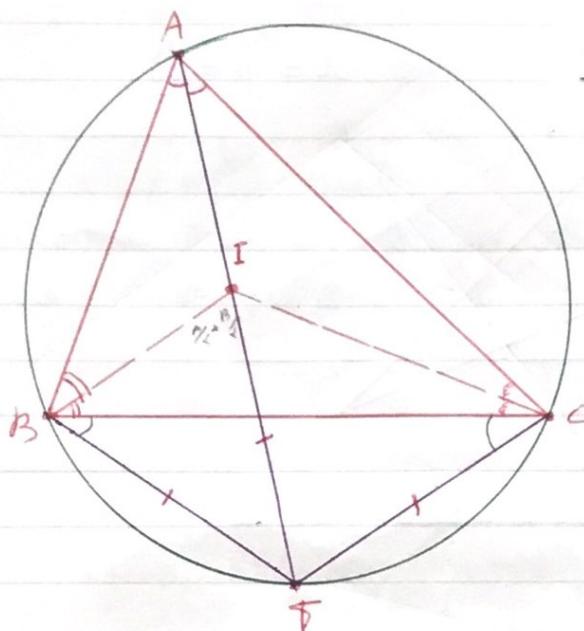
$BH \perp CO$  است  $\quad (2)$



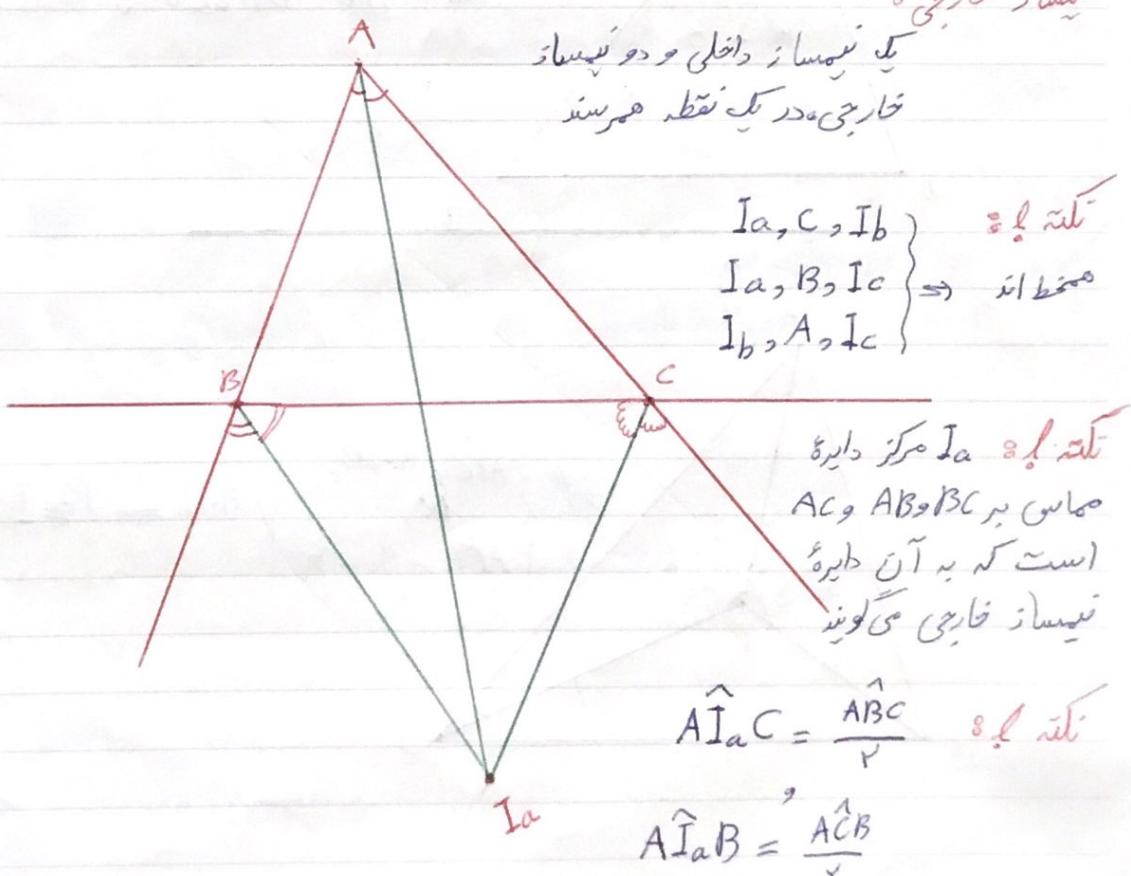
if  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{A}PC = 90^\circ + \frac{\beta}{2} \\ \hat{A}PB = 90^\circ + \frac{\gamma}{2} \end{array} \right.$  then  $\Rightarrow P \equiv I$

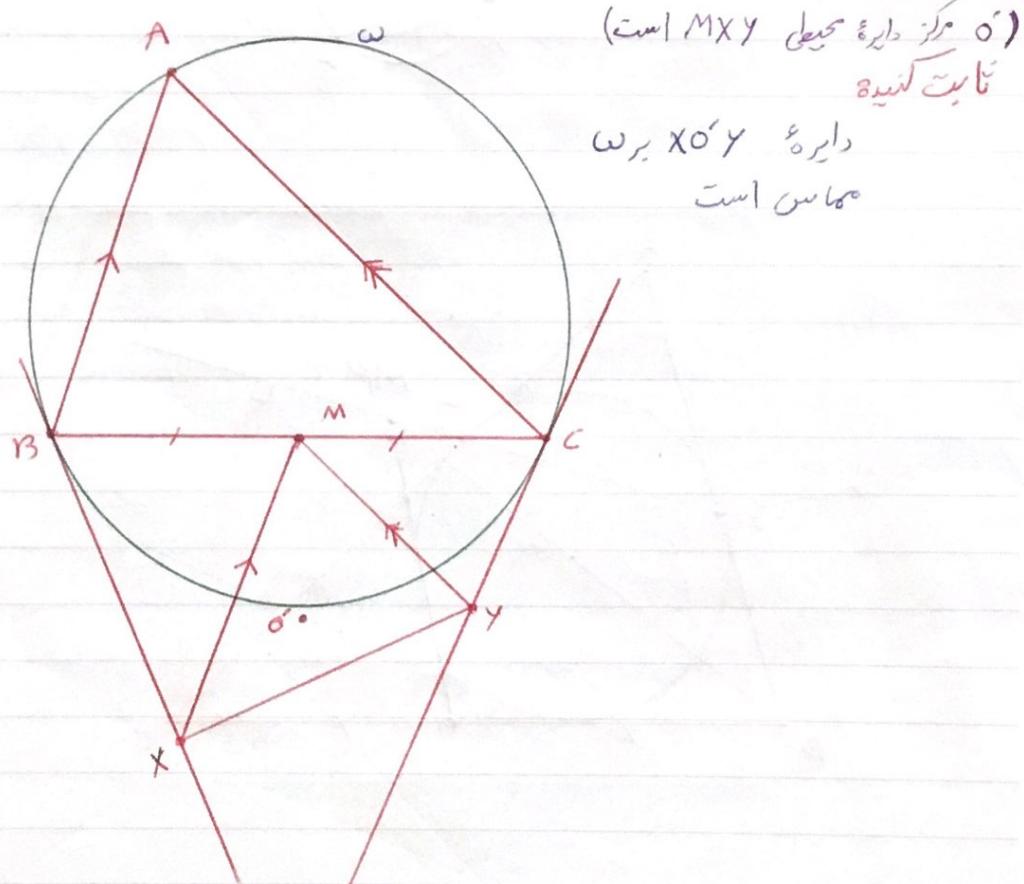
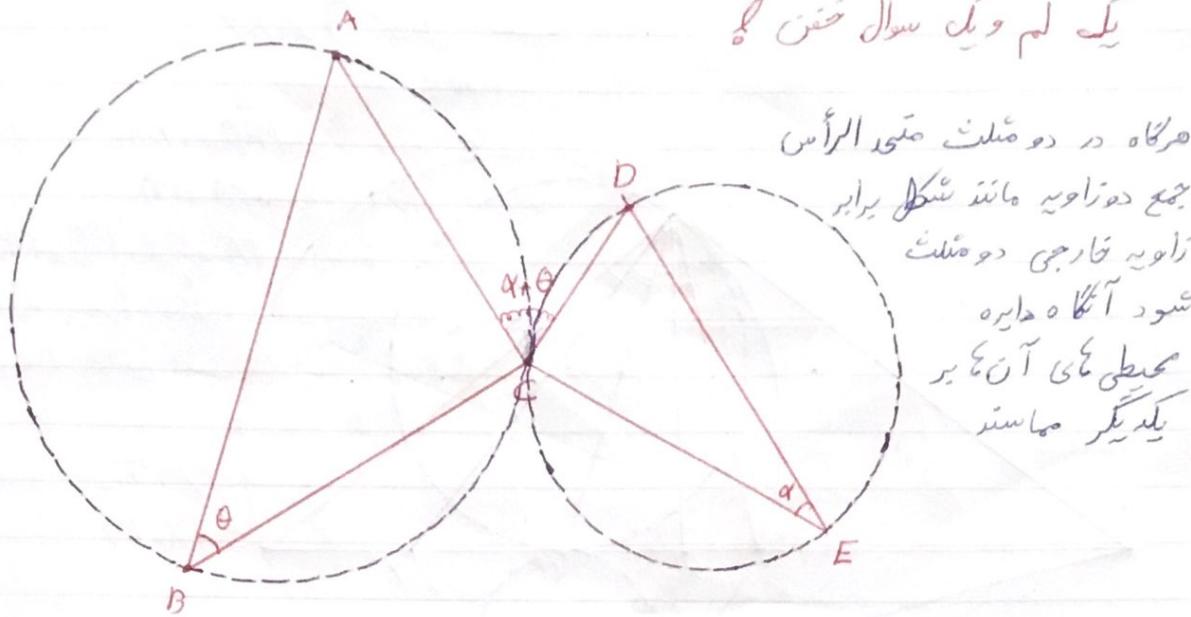
:)

$$TB = TC = TI \quad \text{so } r^r \text{ is}$$

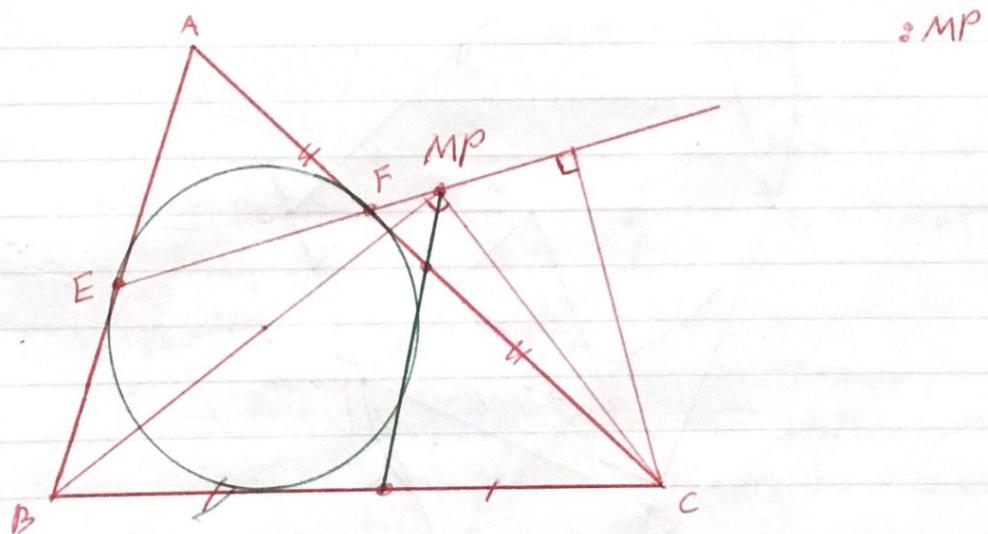
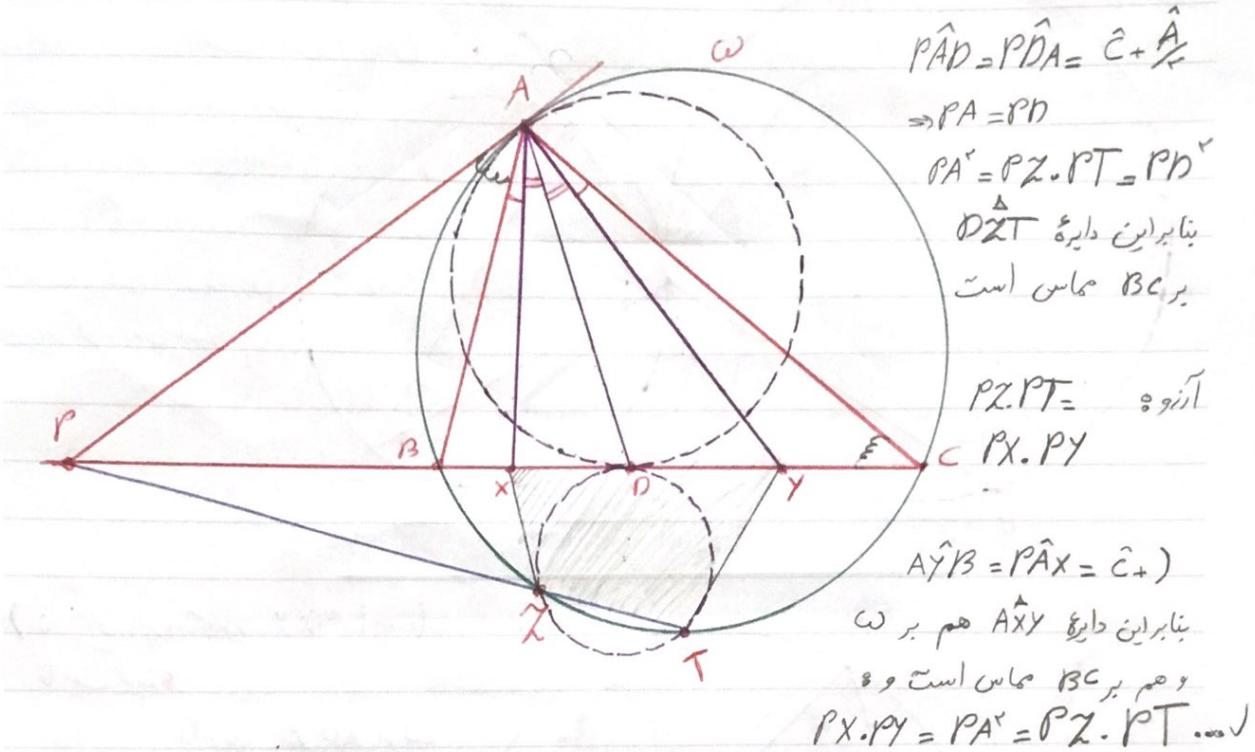


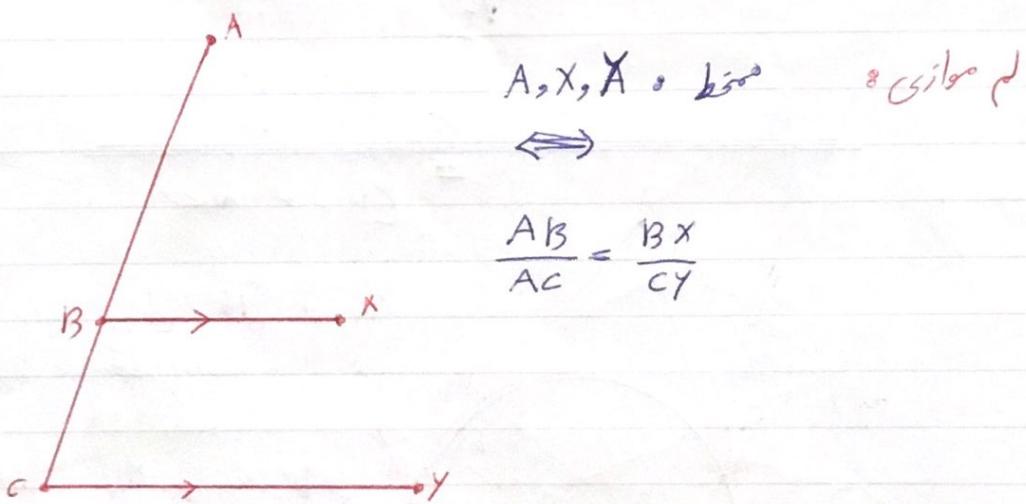
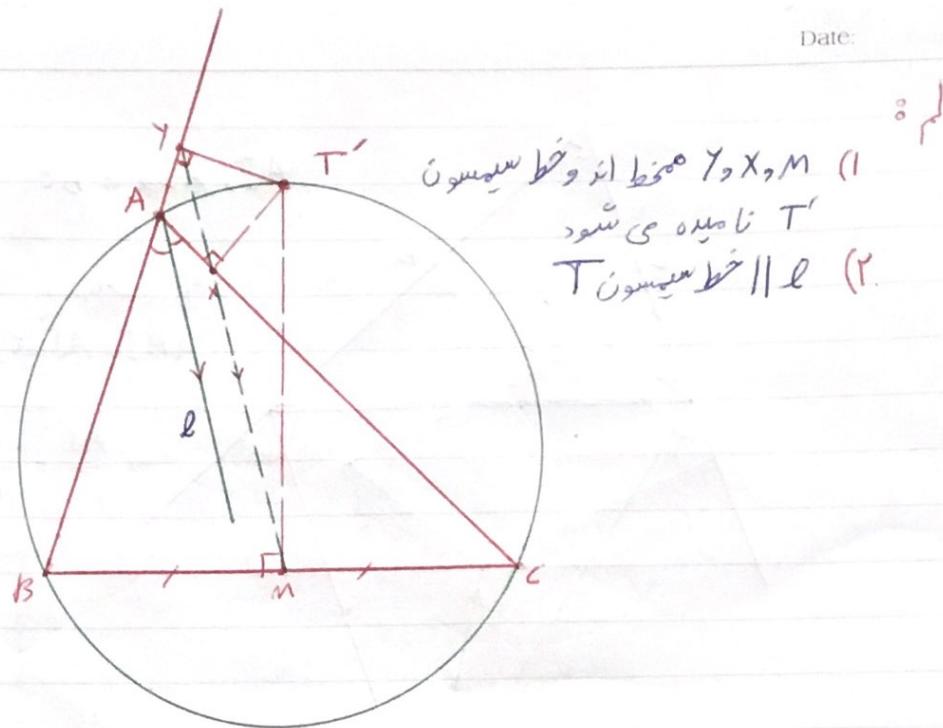
$$\begin{aligned} \hat{IBT} &= \frac{\hat{B}}{r} + \frac{\hat{A}}{r} \\ \hat{ICT} &= \frac{\hat{A}}{r} + \frac{\hat{C}}{r} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow TB = TC = TI$$

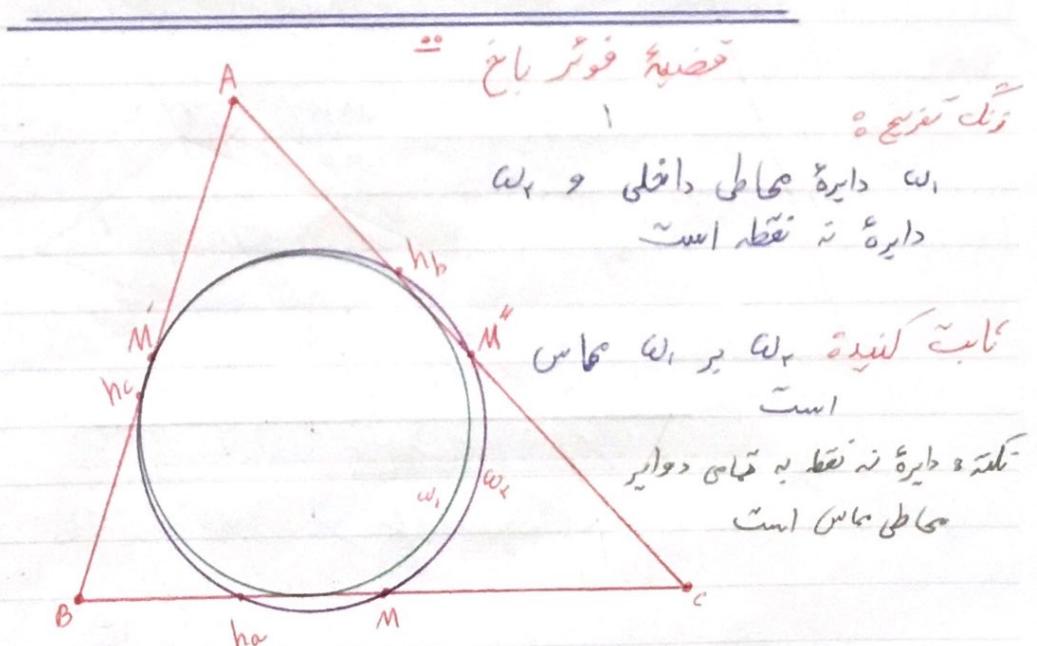
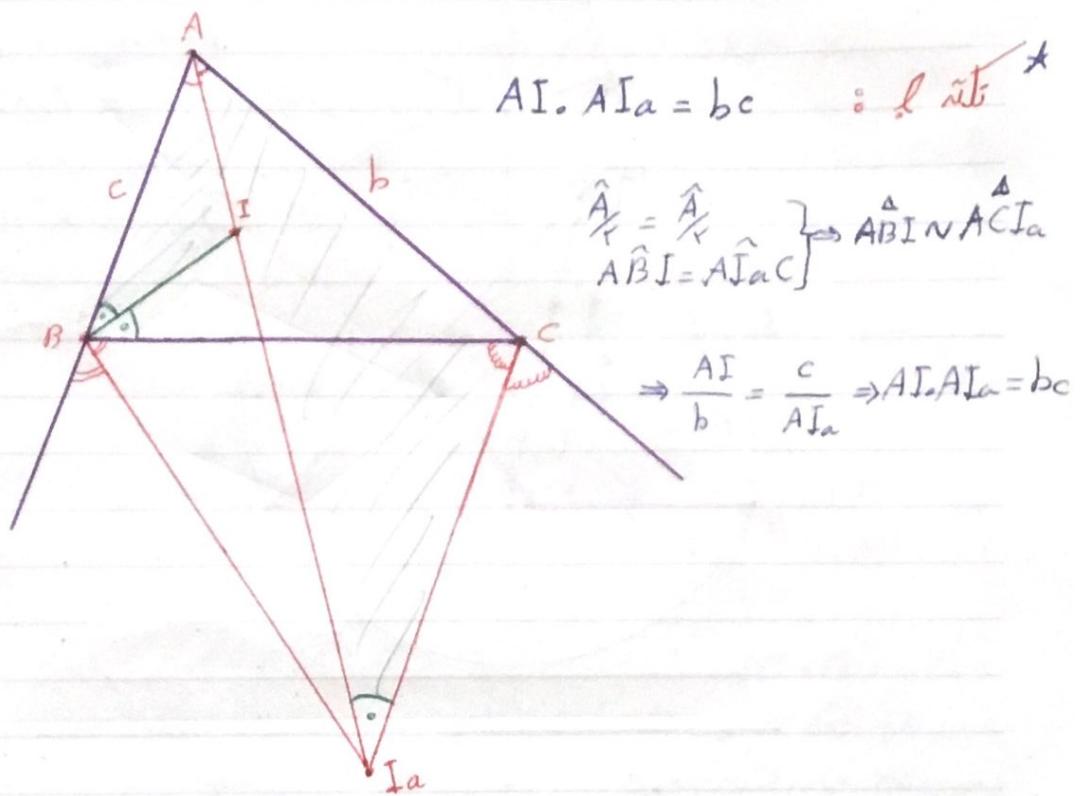


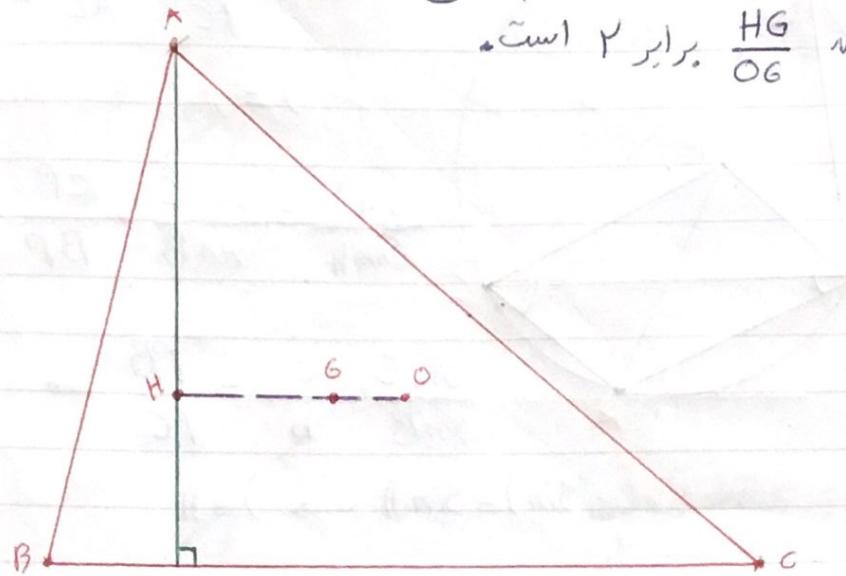
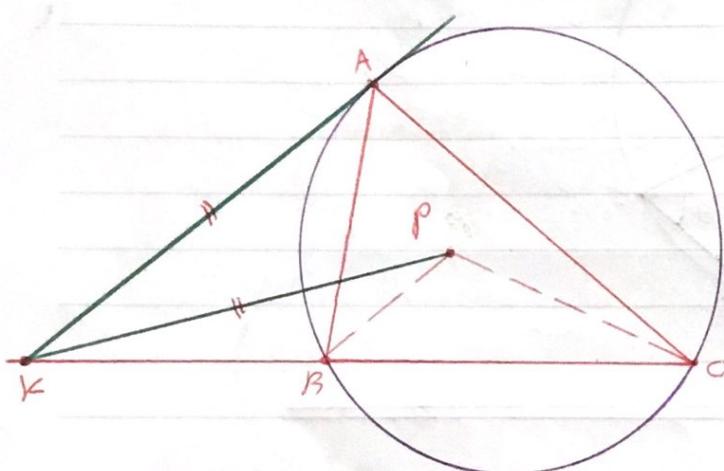


نایت سید  $TZX\angle$  می باشد





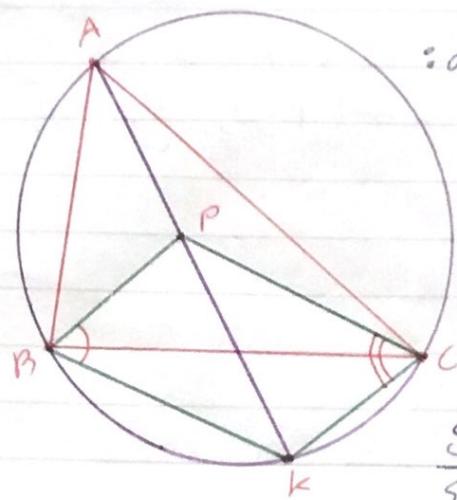


*ل آنٹ*اے لے کھانے نے  $H, G, O$ برابر ہے اسی سے  $\frac{HG}{OG}$  ملے*بازگشت نے آئو لوںیوس*

$$\text{پائیڈ} \quad \frac{PB}{PC} = \frac{AB}{AC} \quad \text{کر}$$

$$KA = KP \quad \therefore \text{کوئی}$$

*بالعكس*

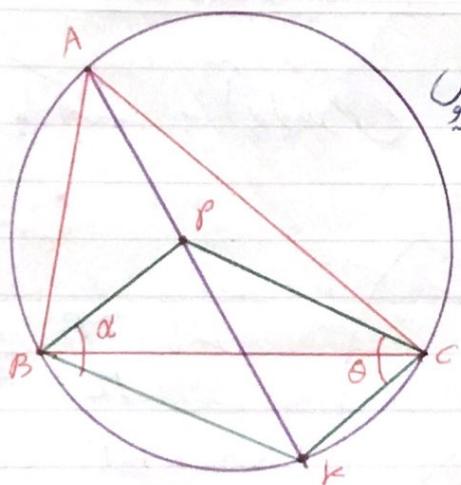


$$\text{لأن } \frac{PB}{PC} = \frac{AB}{AC} \quad \text{لأن } \hat{\beta} = \hat{\alpha}$$

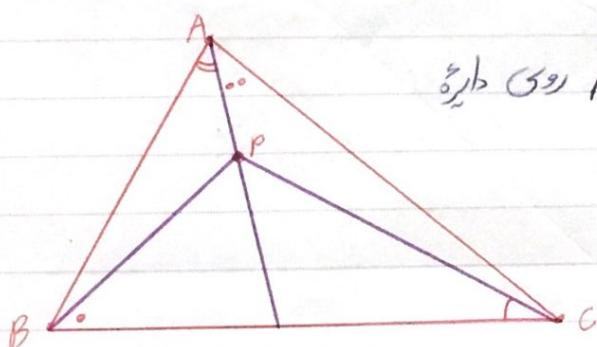
$$\frac{\sin \hat{\beta}}{\sin \hat{\alpha}} = \frac{\sin \hat{C}}{\sin \hat{B}} \cdot \frac{CP}{BP}$$

$$\frac{\sin C}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{b} = \frac{PB}{PC} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin \hat{\beta} = \sin \hat{\alpha} \rightarrow \hat{\beta} = \hat{\alpha}$$

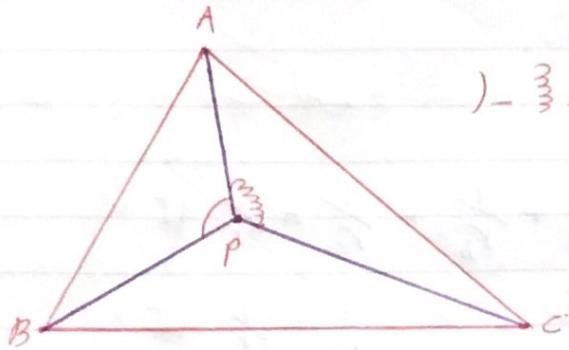


$$\text{لأن } \hat{\beta} = \hat{\alpha} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \theta$$



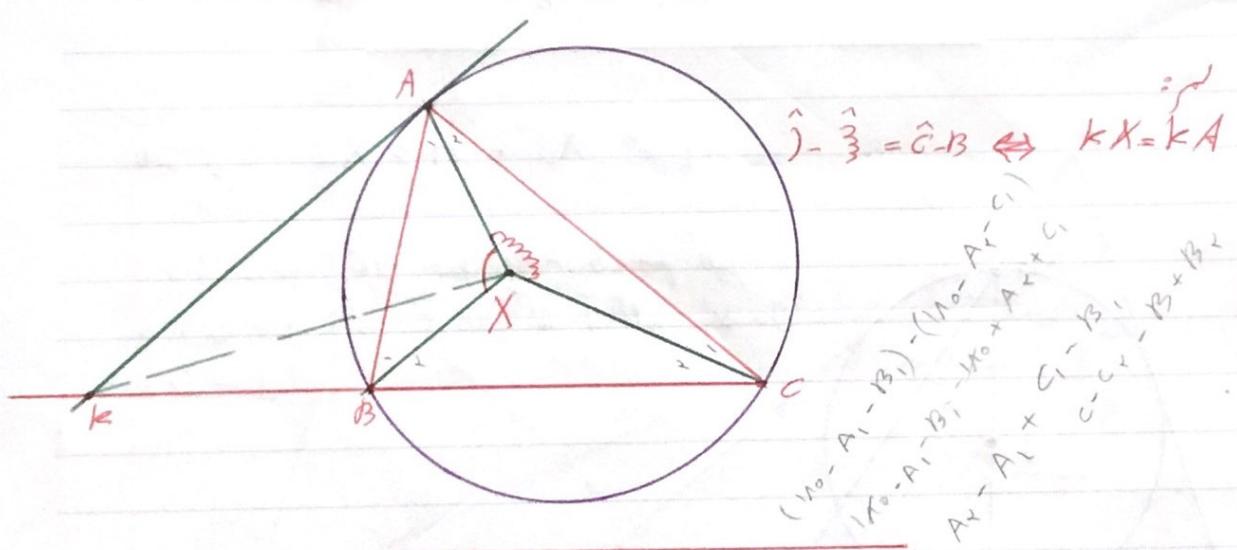
لأن  $\hat{\beta} + \hat{\alpha} = 180^\circ$

لأن  $\hat{\beta} + \hat{\alpha} = 180^\circ$



$$\hat{J} - \hat{3} = \hat{C} - \hat{B}$$

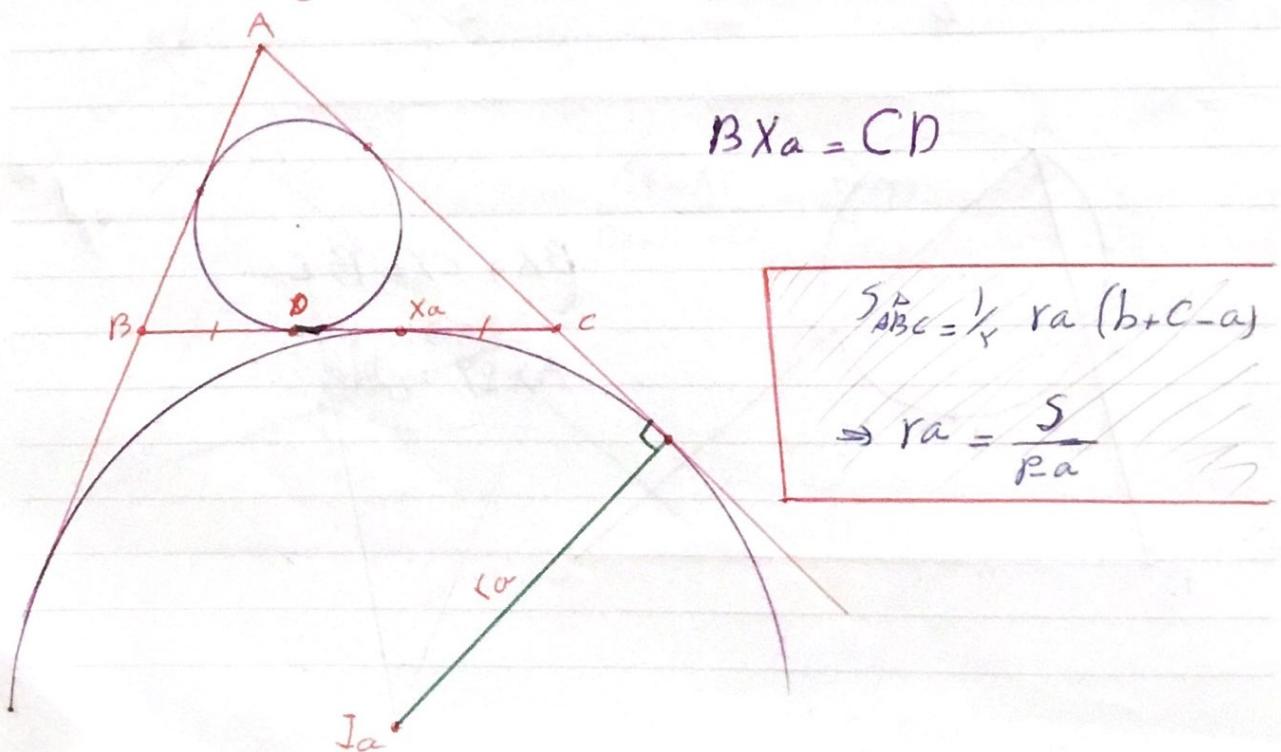
\* جمله اولیه تا پ



$$\hat{J} - \hat{3} = \hat{C} - \hat{B} \Leftrightarrow kX = kA$$

$\begin{matrix} (x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ (x_1, y_1, z_1) \\ (x_2, y_2, z_2) \end{matrix}$

دعا برای حفظ



$$BX_a = CD$$

$$\boxed{S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} r_a (b + c - a)}$$

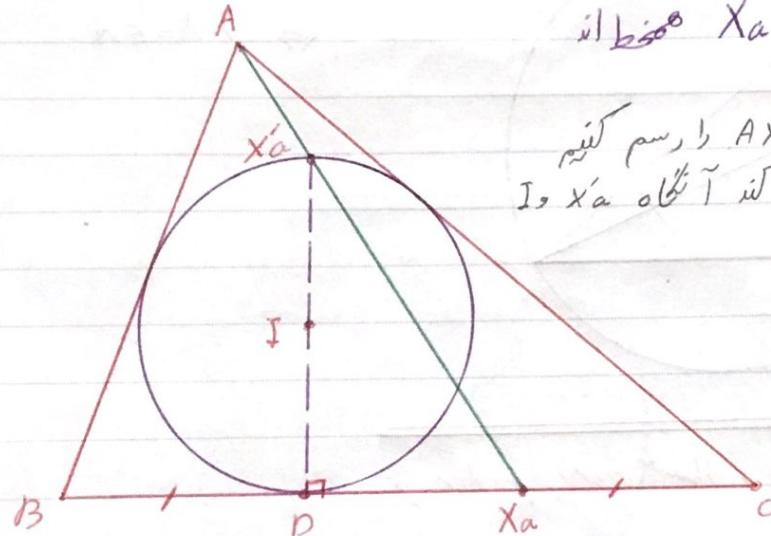
$$\Rightarrow r_a = \frac{S}{P_a}$$

روابط زهر طبیعت کندو

$$\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{R} \quad (\text{I}) \checkmark$$

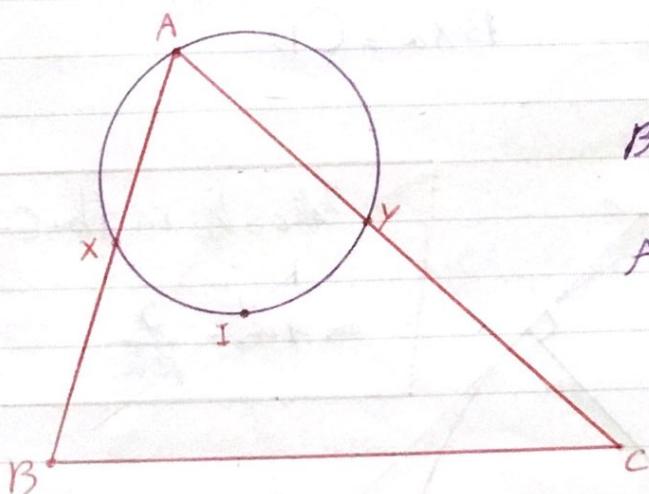
$$\frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c} = \frac{1}{r} \quad (\text{II}) \checkmark$$

$$S = \sqrt{r r_a r_b r_c} \quad (\text{III}) \checkmark$$



الخط  $Xa$  ،  $A \rightarrow Xa$  هي خط

عند  $I$  ينبع عبارت  $\angle AXa$  بخط  $Xa$  من  $I$  رسم  $Xa$  على  $BC$  فيقطع  $Xa$  في  $D$  على محيط  $ABC$  و  $Xa$  هي خط امتداد  $AD$ .



$$BX + CY = BC$$

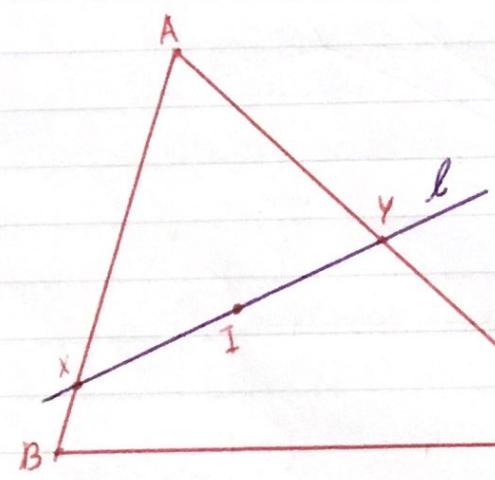
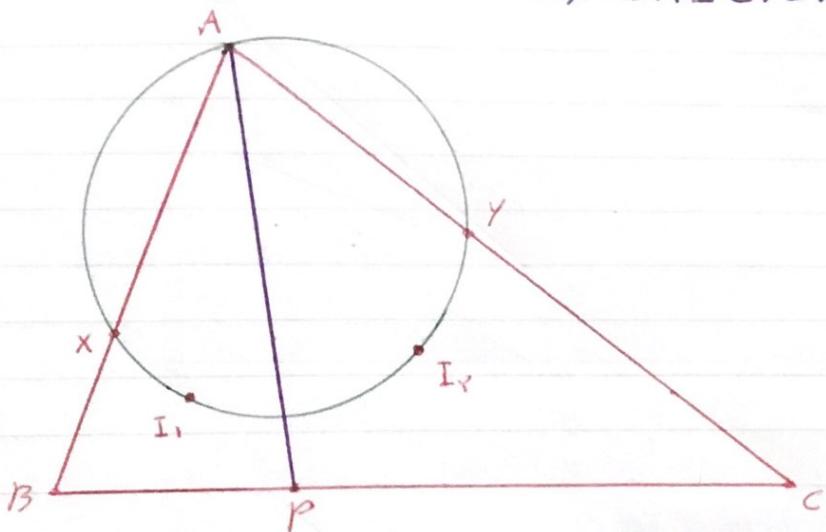
$$\Leftrightarrow AXIY : \text{محيط}$$

\* \*

Subject:

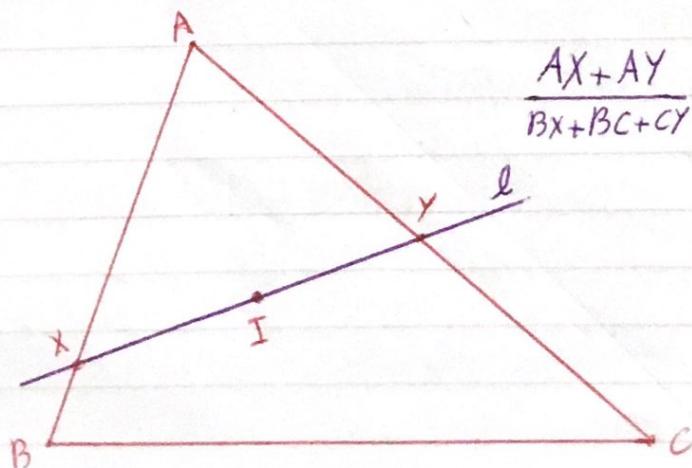
Date:

$$CY - BX = CP - BP$$



جیلے کے لئے اسے I میں بٹھانے کا  
وہ بھائی سے ہے

$$\frac{1}{AX} + \frac{1}{AY} = \frac{AP}{BC}$$



$$\frac{AX + AY}{BX + BC + CY} = \frac{S_{AXY}}{S_{BXYC}}$$

