

$$\sqrt{2} \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 1$$

$$\sqrt{2} \quad \varepsilon \rho^2 60 - 3 \eta \rho^2 45 + 5 \sigma \rho^2 60 = \frac{11}{4}, \eta'$$

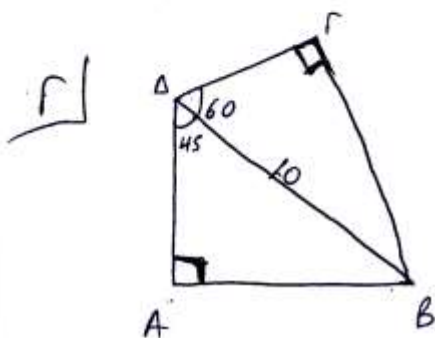
$$(\sqrt{3})^2 - 3 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{4}, \eta'$$

$$3 - 3 \cdot \frac{2}{4} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{11}{4}, \eta'$$

$$3 - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{11}{4}, \eta'$$

$$\frac{12 - 6 + 5}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$\frac{11}{4} = \frac{11}{4} \quad 16 \times \text{JCI}$$



$$\sqrt{2} \quad \text{ΣCO opθoy oco } \Delta \Gamma B \quad \text{εxw: } \eta \rho 60 = \frac{\Gamma B}{\Delta B} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\Gamma B}{10} \Rightarrow 2 \Gamma B = 10 \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \Gamma B = 5 \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \quad \text{ΣCO opθ. } \Delta \Gamma B \quad \text{εxw } \sigma \rho 60 = \frac{\Delta \Gamma}{\Delta B} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\Delta \Gamma}{10} \Rightarrow 2 \Delta \Gamma = 20 \Rightarrow \Delta \Gamma = 10 \quad (\text{νi ano } \Gamma \theta)$$

$$\sqrt{3} \quad \text{ΣCO opθ. } \Delta A B \quad \eta \rho 45 = \frac{A B}{\Delta B} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{10}{\Delta B} \Rightarrow \Gamma \Delta \cdot \Delta B = 20 \Rightarrow \Delta B = \frac{20 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{20 \sqrt{2}}{2} = 10 \sqrt{2}$$

$\Delta \Gamma B$ εxw 1600F εxw αφου ($\hat{A} = 45$ ορα και $B = 45^\circ$)

$$\alpha \rho \alpha \quad A B = A \Delta = 10 \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{4} \quad (A B \Gamma \Delta) = (A \Delta B) + (\Delta \Gamma B) = \frac{\sigma \cdot \nu}{2} + \frac{\sigma \cdot \nu}{2} = \frac{10 \sqrt{2} \cdot 10 \sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{5 \cdot 5 \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{20 \cdot 2}{2} + \frac{25 \sqrt{3}}{2} = 20 + \frac{25 \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \tau \mu$$

$$\frac{0.1}{b_1} \quad \wedge \wedge \leq \leq \leq$$

$$\frac{b_2}{b_2} \quad \varepsilon \varphi^2 30 - 56 \varphi^2 45 + 24 \varphi^2 30 = -\frac{5}{3}, \quad \psi$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 - 5 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = -\frac{5}{3}, \quad \psi$$

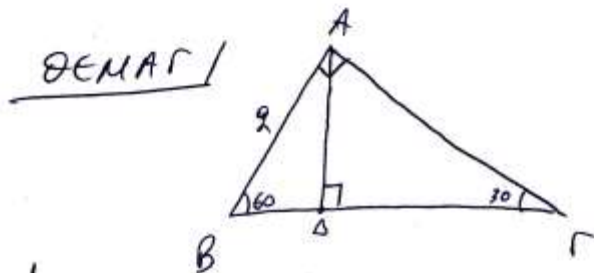
$$\frac{1}{3} - 5 \frac{2}{4} + 2 \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{5}{3} \quad \psi$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - 5 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{5}{3} \quad \psi$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{2 - 15 + 3}{6} = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{-10}{6} = -\frac{5}{3} \quad 16 \times \psi$$



$$\frac{r_1}{r_1} \quad \text{στο } \triangle ABD \text{ έχουμε: } \eta \mu 60 = \frac{AD}{AB} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{AD}{2} \Rightarrow AD = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{r_2}{r_2} \quad \text{στο } \triangle ABD \text{ έχουμε: } \sigma \upsilon \nu 60 = \frac{BD}{AB} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{BD}{2} \Rightarrow BD = 1 \quad (\text{in } \triangle ABD)$$

$$\frac{r_3}{r_3} \quad \text{στο } \triangle ADC \text{ έχουμε: } \eta \mu 30 = \frac{AD}{AC} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{AC} \Rightarrow AC = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sigma \upsilon \nu 30 = \frac{DC}{AC} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{DC}{2\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow DC = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{r_4}{r_4} \quad (ABC) = \frac{\theta \cdot \psi}{2} = \frac{BC \cdot AD}{2} = \frac{4 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ τ.μ.}$$