

dersdeo

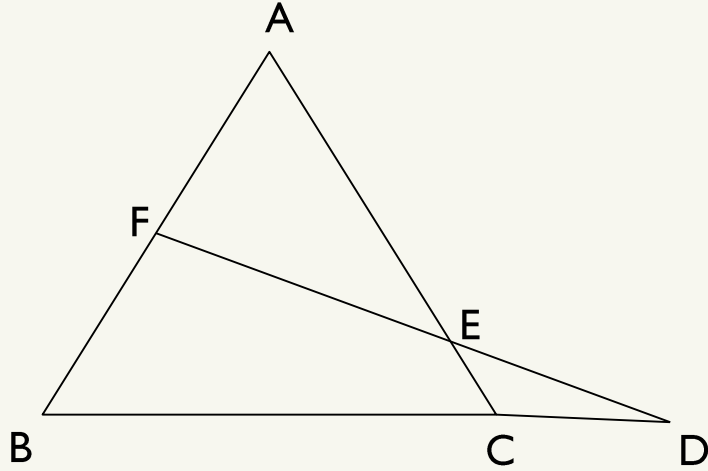
öğrenmenin en kolay yolu o!

GEOMETRİ

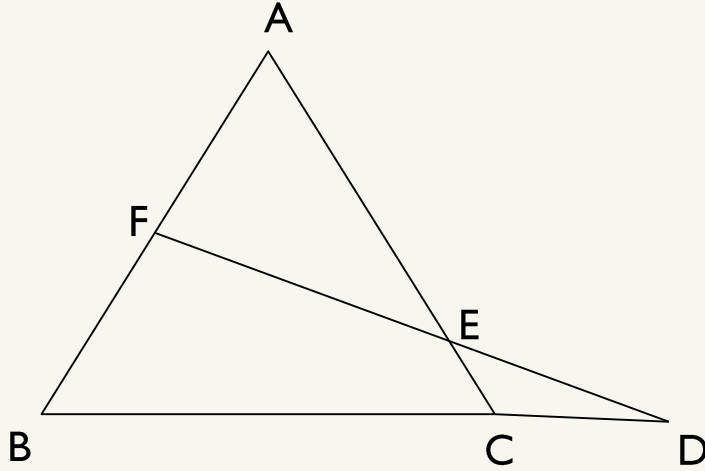
ÜÇGENLER

ÖZEL TEOREMLER

MENELAUS TEOREMİ



ÖRNEK:

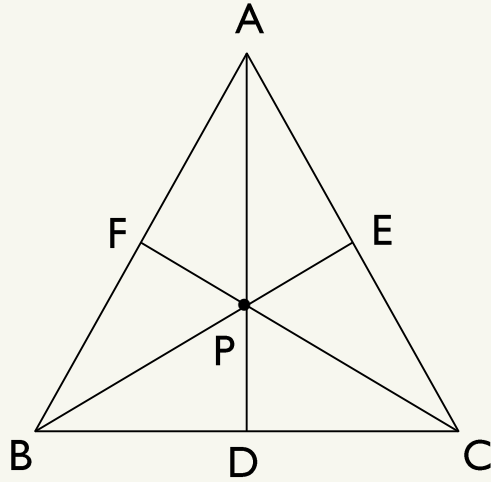


$$2|AF| = |BF|$$

$$2|CD| = |BC|$$

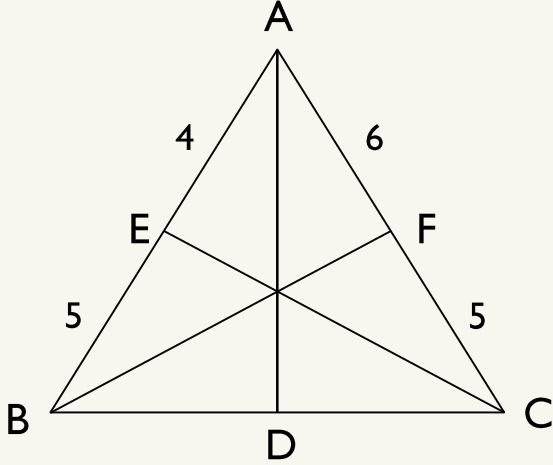
$$\frac{|AE|}{|EC|} \text{ oranı kaçtır?}$$

SEVA TEOREMİ



P; herhangi bir nokta

ÖRNEK:



ABC üçgeninde

$$IAEI = 6 \text{ birim}$$

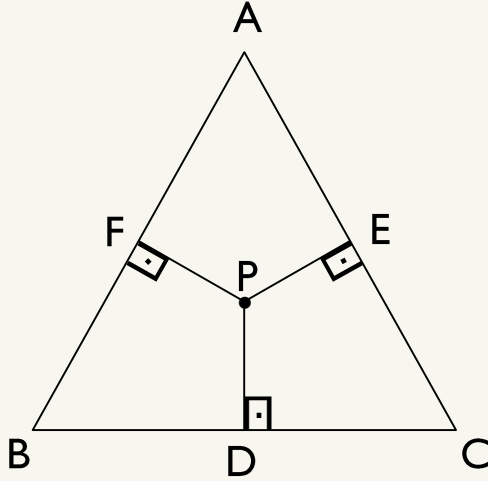
$$IECI = 5 \text{ birim}$$

$$IAFI = 4 \text{ birim}$$

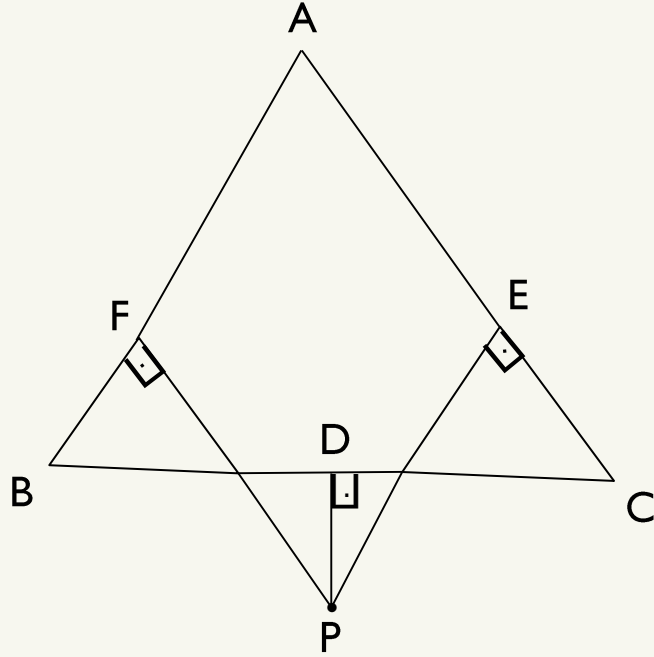
$$IFBI = 5 \text{ birim}$$

olduğuna göre $\frac{IBDI}{IBCI}$ oranı kaçtır?

CARNOT TEOREMİ

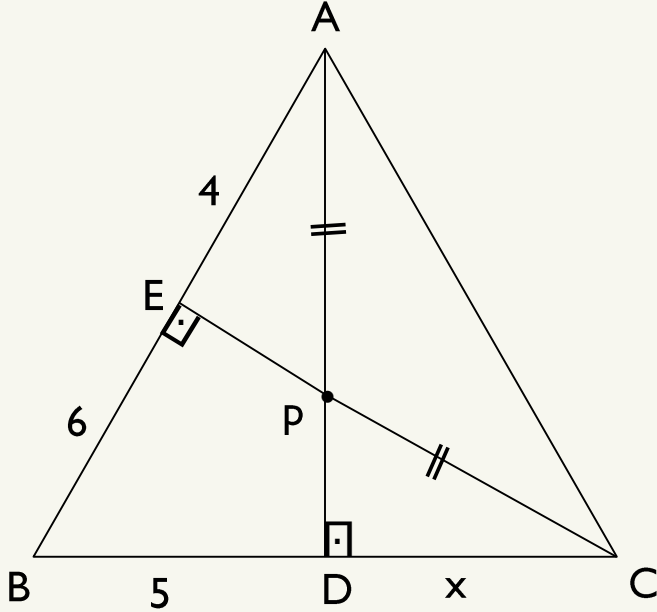


P; herhangi bir nokta



P; herhangi bir nokta

ÖRNEK:



$$IAPI = IPCI$$

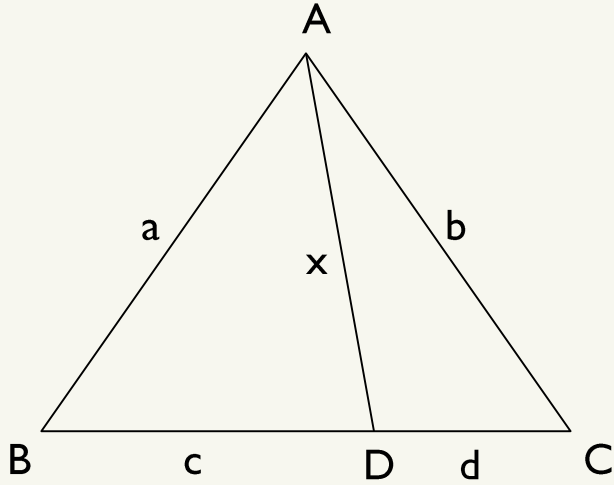
$$IAEI = 4 \text{ br}$$

$$IBEI = 6 \text{ br}$$

$$IBDI = 5 \text{ br ise,}$$

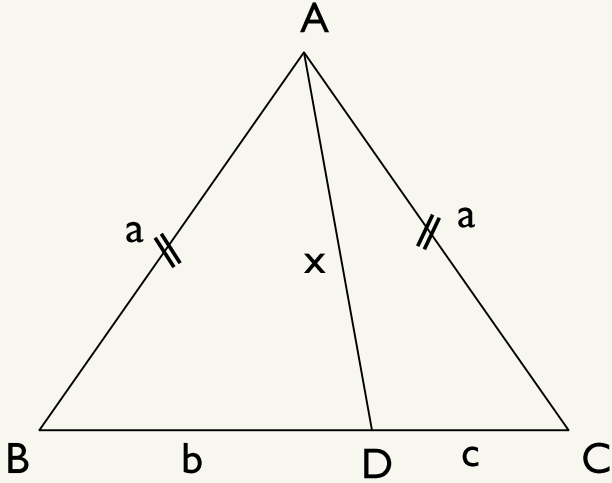
$$IDCI = x \text{ kaç birimdir?}$$

STEWART TEOREMİ:

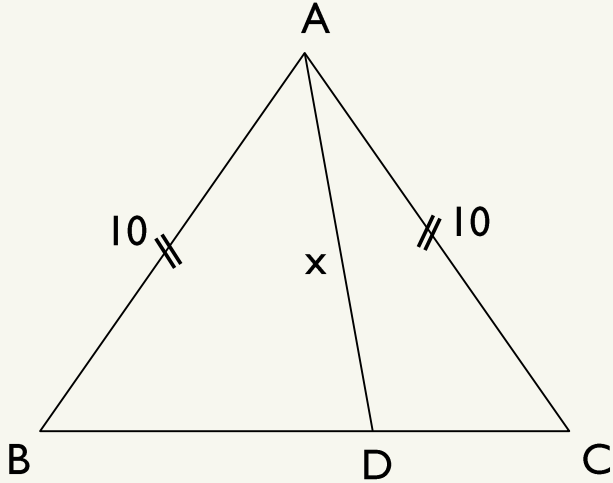


ÖZEL DURUM:

$\triangle$
 $\triangle ABC$ üçgeni ikizkenar ise,



ÖRNEK:



$$|AB| = |AC| = 10 \text{ br}$$

$|BD| \cdot |DC| = 5$ ise $|AD| = x$ kaç birimdir?