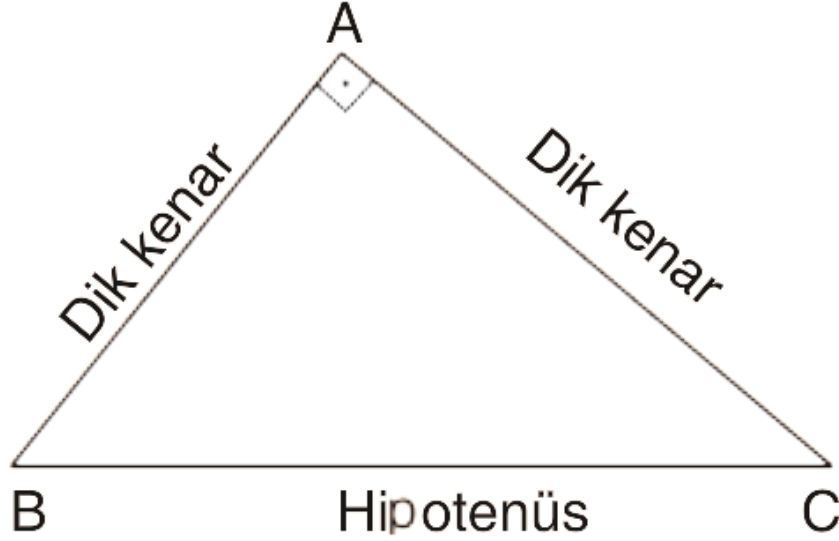


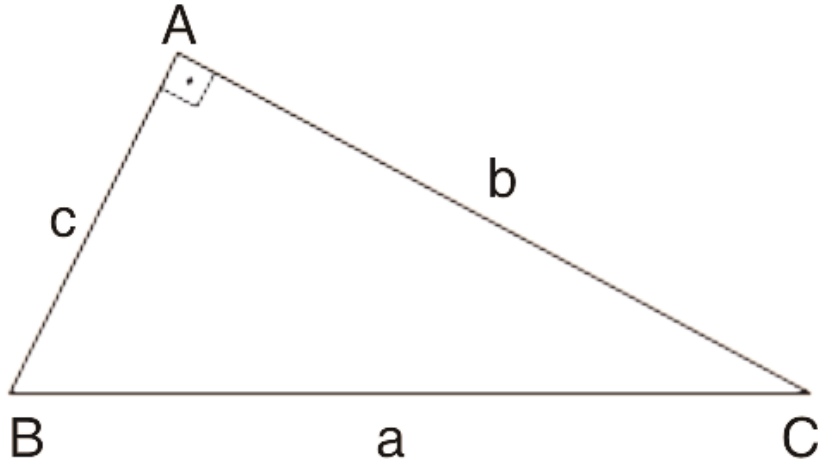
DİK ÜÇGENDE ÖKLİD BAĞINTILARI

Dik Üçgen

Bir açısının ölçüsü 90° olan üçgene dik üçgen, 90° nin karşısındaki kenara hipotenüs denir. Diğer kenarlara dik kenar adı verilir.



Pisagor Teoremi

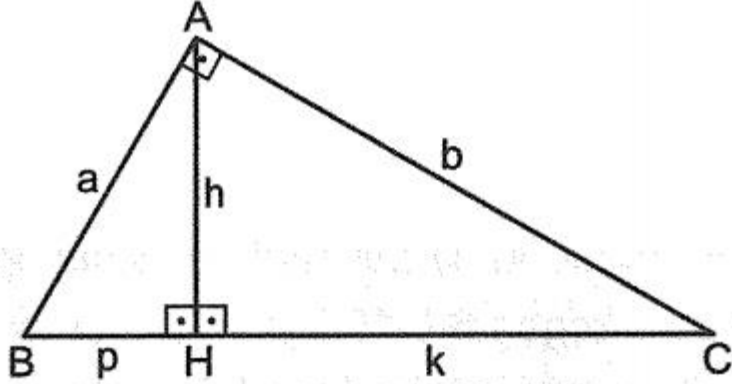


$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

Bir dik üçgende hipotenüsün uzunluğunun karesi, dik kenarların uzunluklarının kareleri toplamına eşittir.

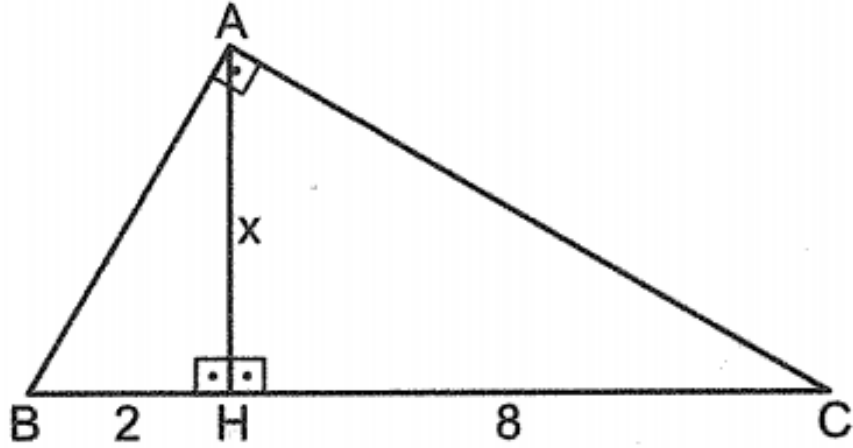
● Öklid Bağlıları

Soruda bir dik üçgende dikten hipotenüse dik inilmişse öklit bağıntıları yazılabilir.



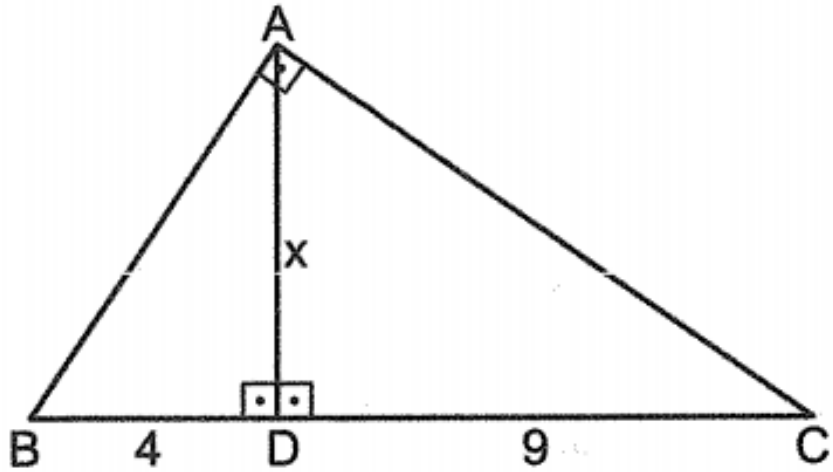
Öklit bağıntıları içinde en çok kullanılanı $h^2 = p.k$

ÖRNEK - 1:



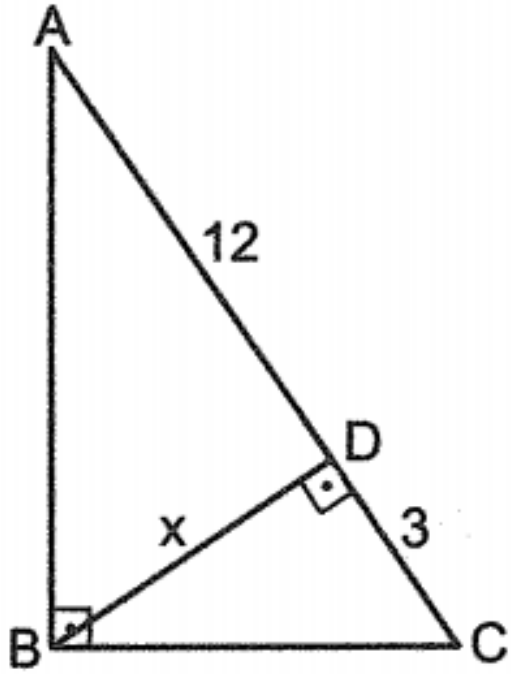
$$x = ?$$

ÖRNEK - 2:



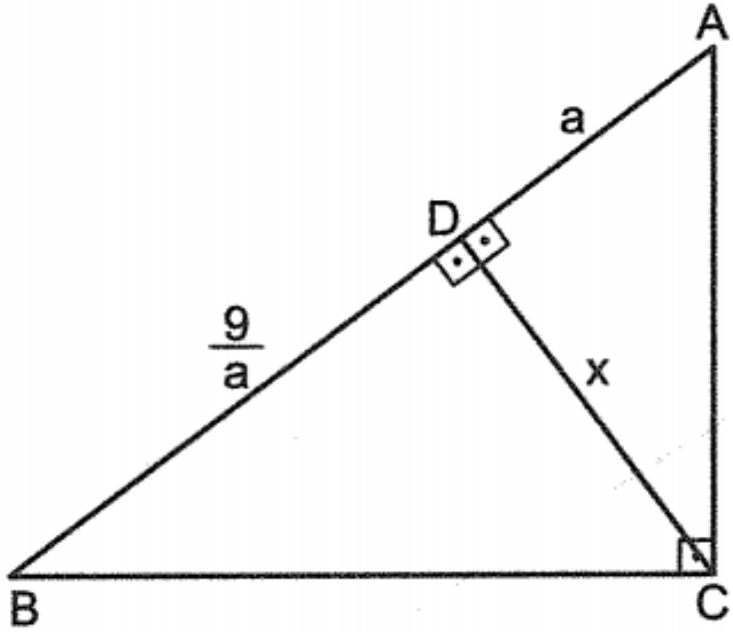
$$x = ?$$

ÖRNEK - 3:



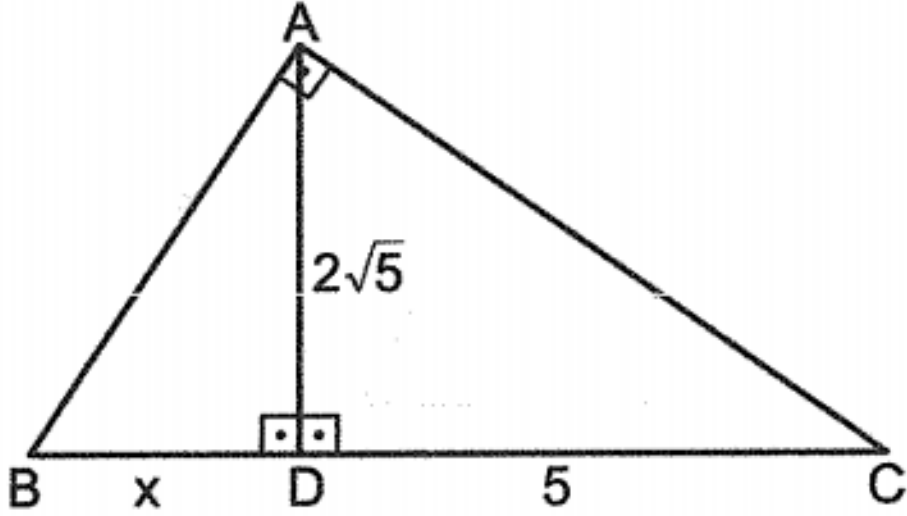
$$x = ?$$

ÖRNEK - 4:



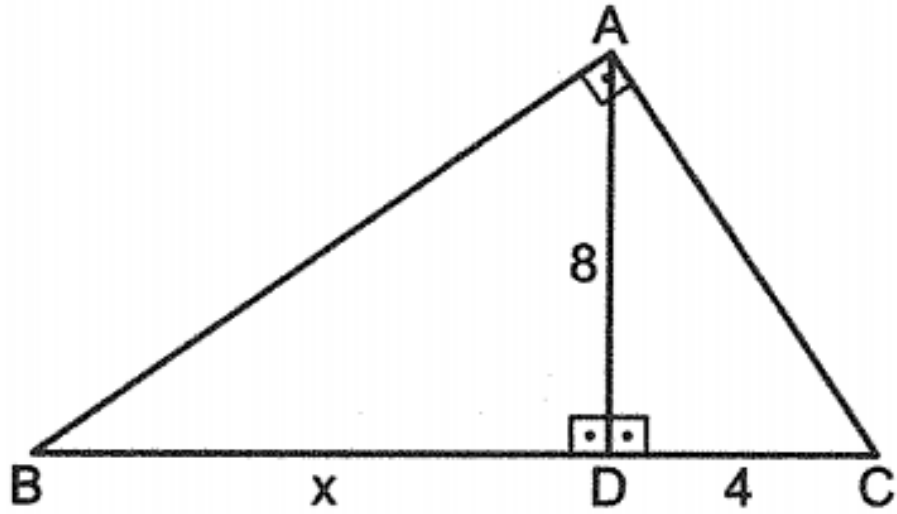
$$x = ?$$

ÖRNEK - 5:



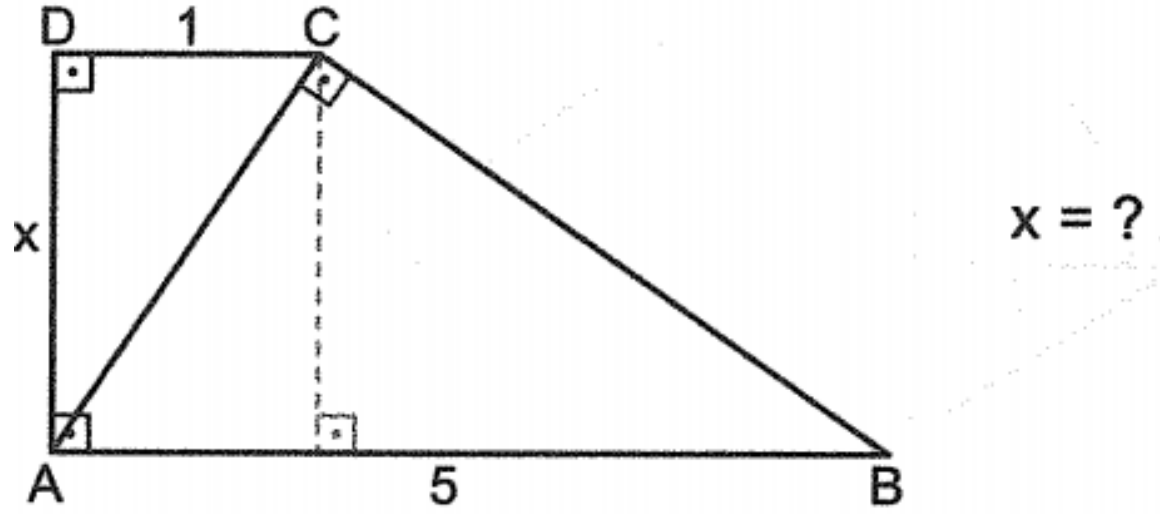
$$x = ?$$

ÖRNEK - 6:

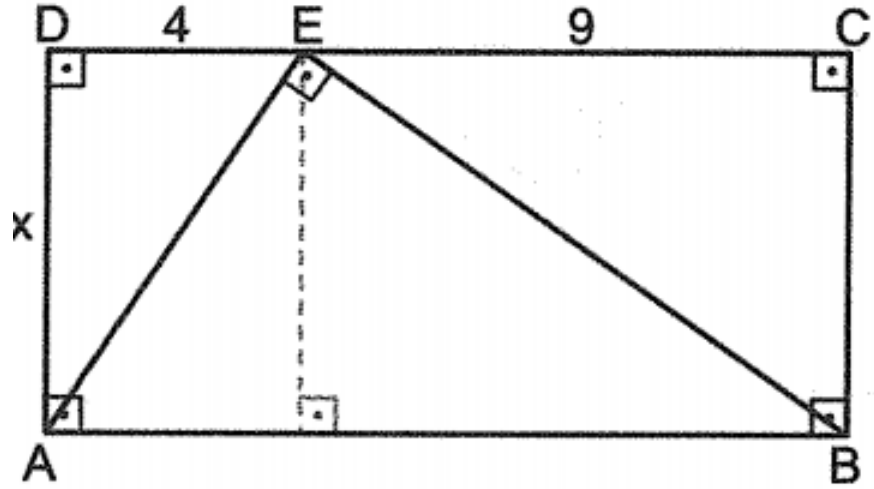


$$x = ?$$

ÖRNEK - 7:

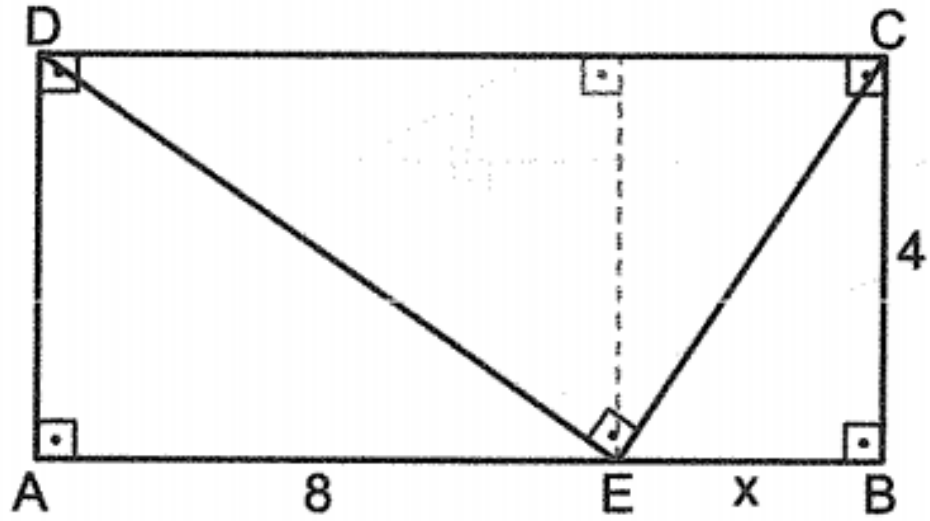


ÖRNEK - 8:



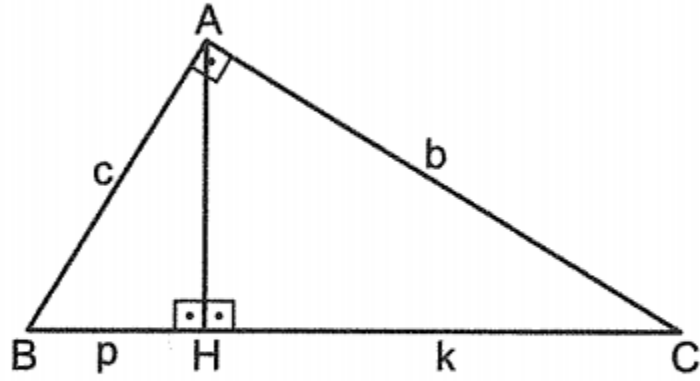
$$x = ?$$

ÖRNEK - 9:



$$x = ?$$

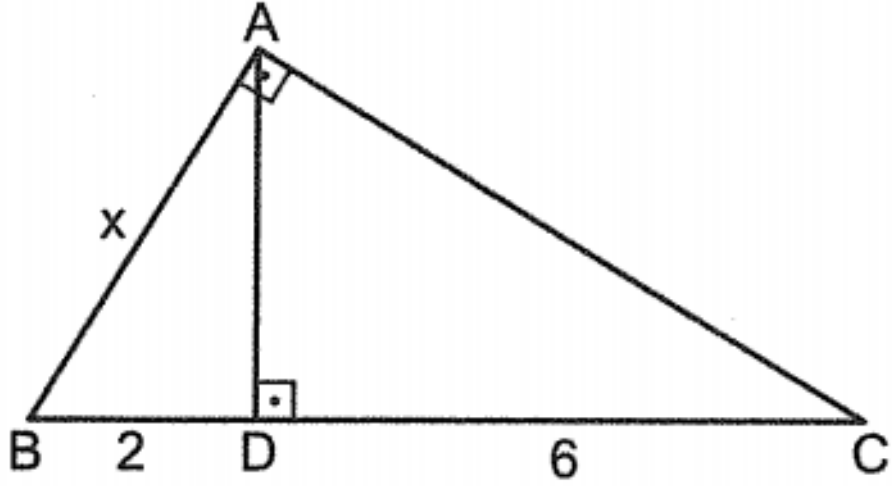
- Öklit bağıntılarından ikincisi şu:



Dik kenarlardan öklit bağıntıları yazıldığında

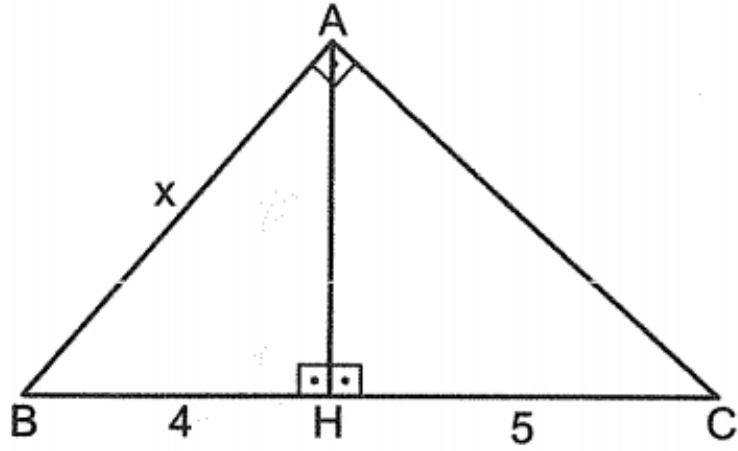
$$c^2 = p.(p+k) \text{ ve } b^2 = k.(p+k) \text{ olur.}$$

ÖRNEK - 10:



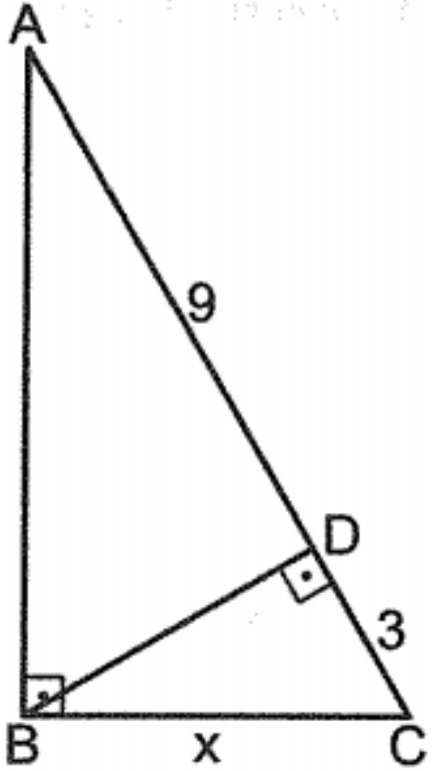
$$x = ?$$

ÖRNEK - 11:



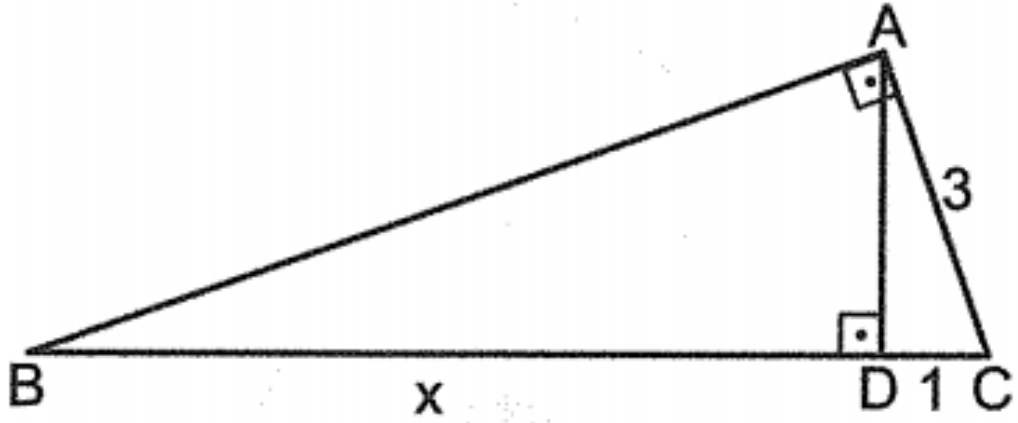
$$x = ?$$

ÖRNEK - 12:



$$x = ?$$

ÖRNEK - 13:



$$x = ?$$

ÖRNEK - 14:

