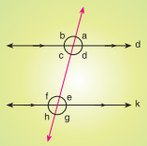
Işık 1

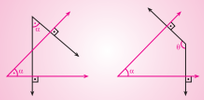
$360° = 2\pi^R$

Işık 2



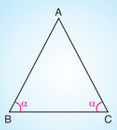
a = c = e = h ve b = d = f = g

Işık 3



$\alpha + \theta = 180°$

Işık 4



$|AB| = |AC|$

Işık 5

3 - 4 - **5**

5 - 12 - **13**

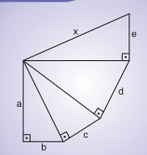
8 - 15 - **17**

7 - 24 - **25**

Işık 6

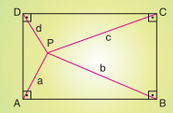
DİNÇER: A ve B arasındaki uzaklık bulunurken, A dan B ye, 90° lik açılarla giden biri düşünülerek önce sağ-sol, sonra ileri-geri gidilen yollar hesaplanır. Sağ ve ileri yönler (+), sol ve geri yönler (–) kabul edilir. Daha sonra, Pisagor.

Işık 7



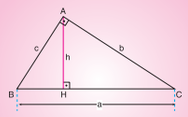
$x^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 + e^2$

Işık 8



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

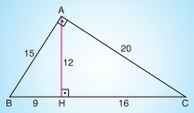
Işık 9



$h = \frac{b \cdot c}{a}$

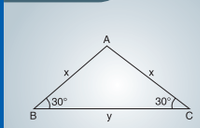
EUCLİD 4

★★★



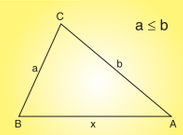
NURTOPU

Işık 10



$y = x\sqrt{3}$

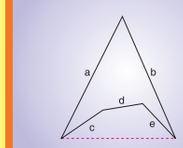
Işık 11



$a \le b$

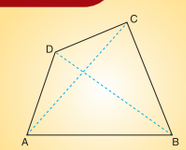
x in alabileceği değişik tam sayı değerlerinin sayısı, **2a – 1**

Işık 12



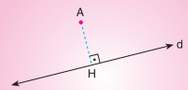
$a + b > c + d + e$

Işık 13



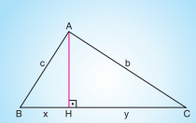
$2u > |AC| + |BD| > u$

Işık 14



H = d üzerindeki, A ya en yakın nokta

Işık 15



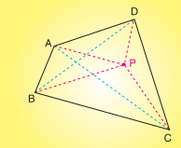
$b \ge c \Leftrightarrow y \ge x$

Işık 16

$a \ge b \ge c$

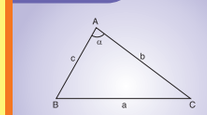
$\Leftrightarrow h_a \le h_b \le h_c$

Işık 17



$\min(|PA|+|PB|+|PC|+|PD|) = |AC|+|BD|$

Işık 18



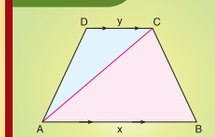
(i) $b^2 + c^2 = a^2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 90°$

(ii) $b^2 + c^2 > a^2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha < 90°$

(iii) $b^2 + c^2 < a^2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 90°$

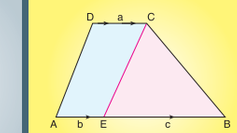
Işık 19

Işık 20



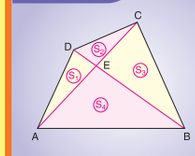
$\frac{A(ABC)}{A(ADC)} = \frac{x}{y}$

Işık 21



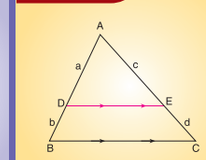
$\frac{A(AECD)}{A(CEB)} = \frac{a+b}{c}$

Işık 22



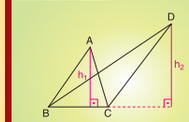
$S_1 \cdot S_3 = S_2 \cdot S_4$

Işık 23



$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$

Işık 24



$\frac{A(ABC)}{A(DBC)} = \frac{h_1}{h_2}$

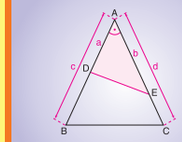
Işık 25

Kenar uzunlukları a, b, c olan bir üçgenin iç teğet çemberinin yarıçapı r, çevrel çemberinin yarıçapı R ise,

$R \cdot r = \frac{abc}{2(a+b+c)}$

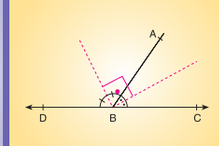
dir.

Işık 26



$\frac{A(ADE)}{A(ABC)} = \frac{a \cdot b}{c \cdot d}$

Işık 27

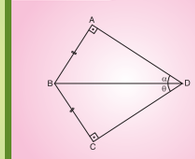


Işık 28

Kesişen iki doğruya eşit uzaklıkta olan noktaların geometrik yeri, bu iki doğrunun açıortaylarıdır.

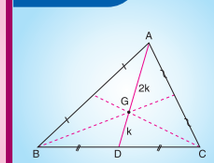
Dolayısıyla, dik kesişen iki doğrudur.

Işık 29

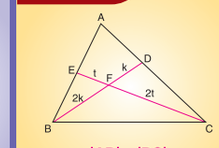


$\alpha = \theta$

Işık 30



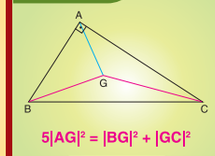
Işık 31



$|AD| = |DC|$

$|AE| = |EB|$

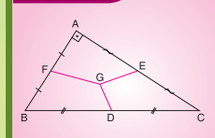
Işık 32



$5|AG|^2 = |BG|^2 + |GC|^2$

1 - 1 - 5

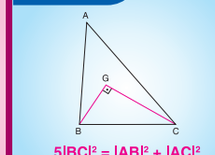
Işık 33



$5|GD|^2 = |GF|^2 + |GE|^2$

1 - 1 - 5

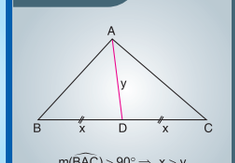
Işık 34



$5|BC|^2 = |AB|^2 + |AC|^2$

1 - 1 - 5

Işık 35



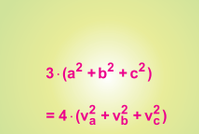
$m(\widehat{BAC}) > 90° \Rightarrow x > y$

Işık 36

$3 \cdot (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$

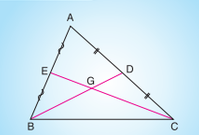
$= 4 \cdot (v_a^2 + v_b^2 + v_c^2)$

Işık 37



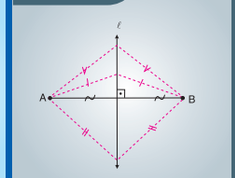
$h_a < n_A < v_a$

Işık 38



Şekildeki ABC üçgeninin ağırlık merkezi G noktasıdır.

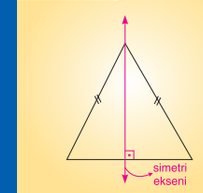
Işık 39



Işık 40

Düzlemde çakışık olmayan iki noktaya eşit uzaklıktaki noktaların geometrik yeri, o iki noktayı birleştiren doğru parçasının orta dikmesidir.

Işık 41

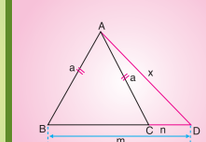


simetri ekseni

Işık 42

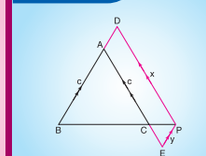
Eşkenar üçgenler de dahil olmak üzere, hiçbir üçgenin simetri merkezi yoktur.

Işık 43



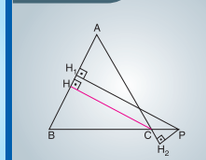
$x^2 = a^2 + mn$

Işık 44



$c = x - y$

Işık 45



$|AB| = |AC| \Leftrightarrow |CH| = |PH_1| - |PH_2|$

Işık 46

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ ise

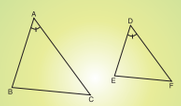
$\frac{|AB|}{|DE|} = \frac{|AC|}{|DF|} = \frac{|BC|}{|EF|} = k$

dır. k ya **benzerlik oranı** denir.

Işık 47

Benzer iki üçgenin benzerlik oranı, çevreleri oranına, orantılı kenarlarına ait kenarortay uzunluklarının oranına, ... eşittir.

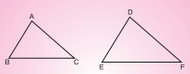
Işık 48



$m(\hat{A}) = m(\hat{D})$ ve $\frac{|AB|}{|DE|} = \frac{|AC|}{|DF|} = k$ ise,

$m(\hat{B}) = m(\hat{E})$ ve $|BC| = k \cdot |EF|$ dir.

Işık 49

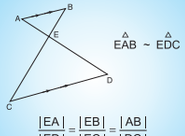


$\frac{|AB|}{|DE|} = \frac{|AC|}{|DF|} = \frac{|BC|}{|EF|}$

ise, $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ olup,

$m(\hat{A}) = m(\hat{D})$ ve $m(\hat{B}) = m(\hat{E})$ dir.

Işık 50



$\triangle EAB \sim \triangle EDC$

$\frac{|EA|}{|ED|} = \frac{|EB|}{|EC|} = \frac{|AB|}{|DC|}$

KELEBEK BENZERLİĞİ

Işık 51

$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$

Işık 52

$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow DE \,//\, BC$

Işık 53

$|AF| : |FG| : |GK| = 3 : 1 : 2$

ANKARA

Işık 54

$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$

$\Rightarrow |AB| = |DE|,\ |AC| = |DF|,\ |BC| = |EF|$

ve $m(\hat{A}) = m(\hat{D}),\ m(\hat{B}) = m(\hat{E}),$

$m(\hat{C}) = m(\hat{F})$ dir.

Işık 55

CİNGÖZ-1

Işık 56

CİNGÖZ-2

Işık 57

A nın B ye göre simetriği A′ ise,

(i) $|AB| = |BA'|$

(ii) A, B, A′ doğrudaştır.

Işık 58

A nın ℓ ye göre simetriği A′ ise,

(i) $AA' \perp \ell$

(ii) A ve A′ ℓ den eşit uzaklıktadır.

Işık 59

ℓ nin A ya göre simetriği ℓ' ise,

(i) $\ell' \,//\, \ell$

(ii) A, ℓ' ile ℓ den eşit uzaklıktadır.

Işık 60

ℓ nin kendisine paralel olan d ye göre simetriği ℓ' ise,

(i) $\ell' \,//\, \ell$

(ii) d, ℓ' ile ℓ nin tam ortasındadır.

Işık 61

ℓ nin, ℓ yi A da kesen d ye göre simetriği ℓ' ise,

(i) $A \in \ell'$

(ii) d, ℓ' ile ℓ nin bir açıortayıdır.