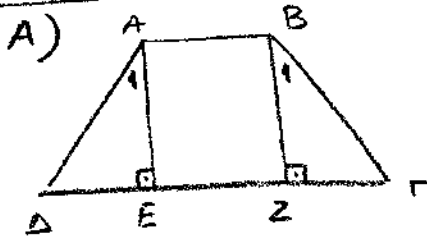


ΘΕΜΑ 1:

B) $\Lambda, \Sigma, \Xi, \Upsilon, \Lambda$

ΘΕΜΑ 2:



Διάρθρωση $MN = \frac{AB + \Gamma\Delta}{2} = \frac{\alpha + 3\alpha}{2} = \frac{4\alpha}{2} = 2\alpha$

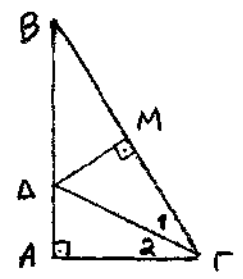
B) $AB\Gamma\Delta$ ισοκ. τραπ. $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{\Gamma} = \hat{\Delta} = 45^\circ \\ A\Delta = B\Gamma \end{cases}$ $\hat{A}_1 = 180^\circ - \hat{E} - \hat{\Delta} = 180 - 90 - 45 = 45^\circ$
 $\hat{A}_1 = \hat{\Delta} = 45^\circ \Rightarrow A\Delta E$ ισοκ., $\hat{B}_1 = \hat{\Gamma} = 45^\circ \Rightarrow B\Gamma Z$ ισοκ.

$\frac{A\Delta E, B\Gamma Z}{\begin{matrix} 1) A\Delta = B\Gamma \\ 2) \hat{\Delta} = \hat{\Gamma} \\ 3) \hat{A}_1 = \hat{B}_1 \end{matrix}} \Rightarrow A\Delta E = B\Gamma Z$

Γ) $AB\Gamma\Delta$ τραπ. $\Rightarrow AB \parallel \Gamma\Delta \Rightarrow AB \parallel EZ$
 $AE, BZ \perp \Gamma\Delta \Rightarrow AE \parallel BZ \Rightarrow ABZE \# \Rightarrow EZ = AB = \alpha$
 $A\Delta E = B\Gamma Z \Rightarrow \Delta E = \Gamma Z = x$ Άρα $\Delta E + EZ + \Gamma Z = 3\alpha \Leftrightarrow x + \alpha + x = 3\alpha$
 $\Leftrightarrow 2x + \alpha = 3\alpha \Leftrightarrow 2x = 3\alpha - \alpha \Leftrightarrow 2x = 2\alpha \Leftrightarrow x = \alpha$.
 Άρα $\Delta E = \alpha$ και επειδή $A\Delta E$ ισοσκελής έχουμε $AE = \Delta E = \alpha$.

ΘΕΜΑ 3:

A) $\hat{A} = 90^\circ$ άρα $\hat{B} + \hat{\Gamma} = 90^\circ \Leftrightarrow \hat{B} + 2\hat{B} = 90^\circ \Leftrightarrow 3\hat{B} = 90^\circ \Leftrightarrow \hat{B} = 30^\circ$
 Επομένως $\hat{\Gamma} = 2\hat{B} = 2 \cdot 30^\circ = 60^\circ$.



B) Στο $\Delta B\Gamma$ έχουμε DM ύψος και διάρθρωση ορθογώνιας.
 $\Delta B\Gamma$ ισοσκελής $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{\Gamma}_1 = \hat{B} = 30^\circ & \hat{\Gamma} = 60^\circ \\ \Gamma\Delta = B\Delta & \hat{\Gamma}_1 = 30^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \hat{\Gamma}_2 = 30^\circ$

Άρα $\hat{\Gamma}_1 = \hat{\Gamma}_2 = 30^\circ$ δηλ $\Gamma\Delta$ διχοτ. τ. $\hat{\Gamma}$.

Γ) $B\Delta M$ ορθογώνιο $\kappa \hat{B} = 30^\circ \Rightarrow M\Delta = \frac{B\Delta}{2} \Rightarrow B\Delta = 2 \cdot M\Delta$ (1)

$\frac{M\Delta\Gamma, A\Delta\Gamma}{\begin{matrix} 1) \text{ ορθογώνια} \\ 2) \Gamma\Delta \text{ κοινή} \\ 3) \hat{\Gamma}_1 = \hat{\Gamma}_2 \end{matrix}} \Rightarrow M\Delta\Gamma = A\Delta\Gamma \Rightarrow M\Delta = A\Delta$ (2)
 Άπο (1), (2) $\Rightarrow B\Delta = 2 \cdot A\Delta$

ΘΕΜΑ 4:

A) $AB \parallel \Gamma\Delta \Rightarrow \hat{B} + \hat{\Gamma} = 180^\circ \Leftrightarrow 2\hat{\Gamma} + \hat{\Gamma} = 180 \Leftrightarrow 3\hat{\Gamma} = 180 \Leftrightarrow \hat{\Gamma} = 60^\circ$ Άρα $\hat{B} = 120^\circ$

B) $B\hat{E}\Gamma$ ορθογώνιο, $\hat{\Gamma} = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \hat{B}_1 = 30^\circ \Rightarrow \Gamma E = \frac{B\Gamma}{2} = \frac{2AB}{2} = AB$

Δηλ $\Gamma E \parallel AB \Rightarrow AB\Gamma E \# \Rightarrow A\Gamma, BE$ διαγώνια διχοτορούνται

Γ) $AB\Gamma E \# \Rightarrow AE \parallel B\Gamma \Rightarrow AE \parallel BM \Rightarrow ABME$ τραπέζιο.

$B\hat{E}\Gamma$ ορθογώνιο, EM διάμετρος κύκλου υποστέφανου $\alpha \Rightarrow$

$EM = \frac{B\Gamma}{2} = \frac{2AB}{2} = AB$ Δηλ $EM = AB$ άρα $ABME$ ισοκ. τραπ.

