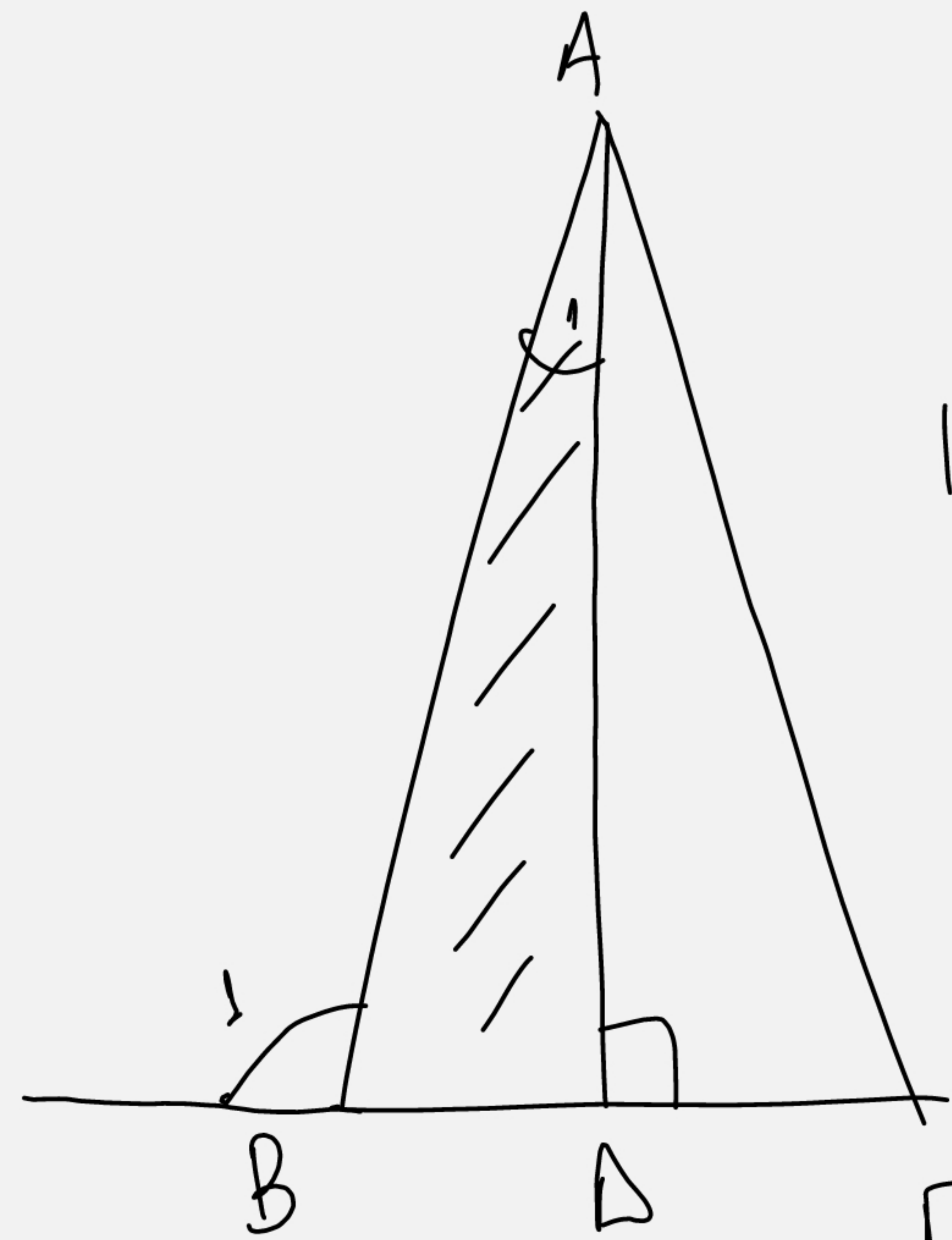


$$1-A / \Sigma \varepsilon \lambda . 92$$



φέρνω το ύψος AD
 να περιγράψω.

Η $\hat{B}_1$ είναι εξωτερική
 του $\triangle ABD$.

$$\text{Άρα } \hat{B}_1 = \hat{A} + \hat{A}_1 \quad (*)$$

$$\hat{B}_1 = 90^\circ + \hat{A}_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Όμως από την } (*) =$$

$$\hat{B}_1 = 90^\circ + \frac{\hat{A}}{2} \quad (2)$$

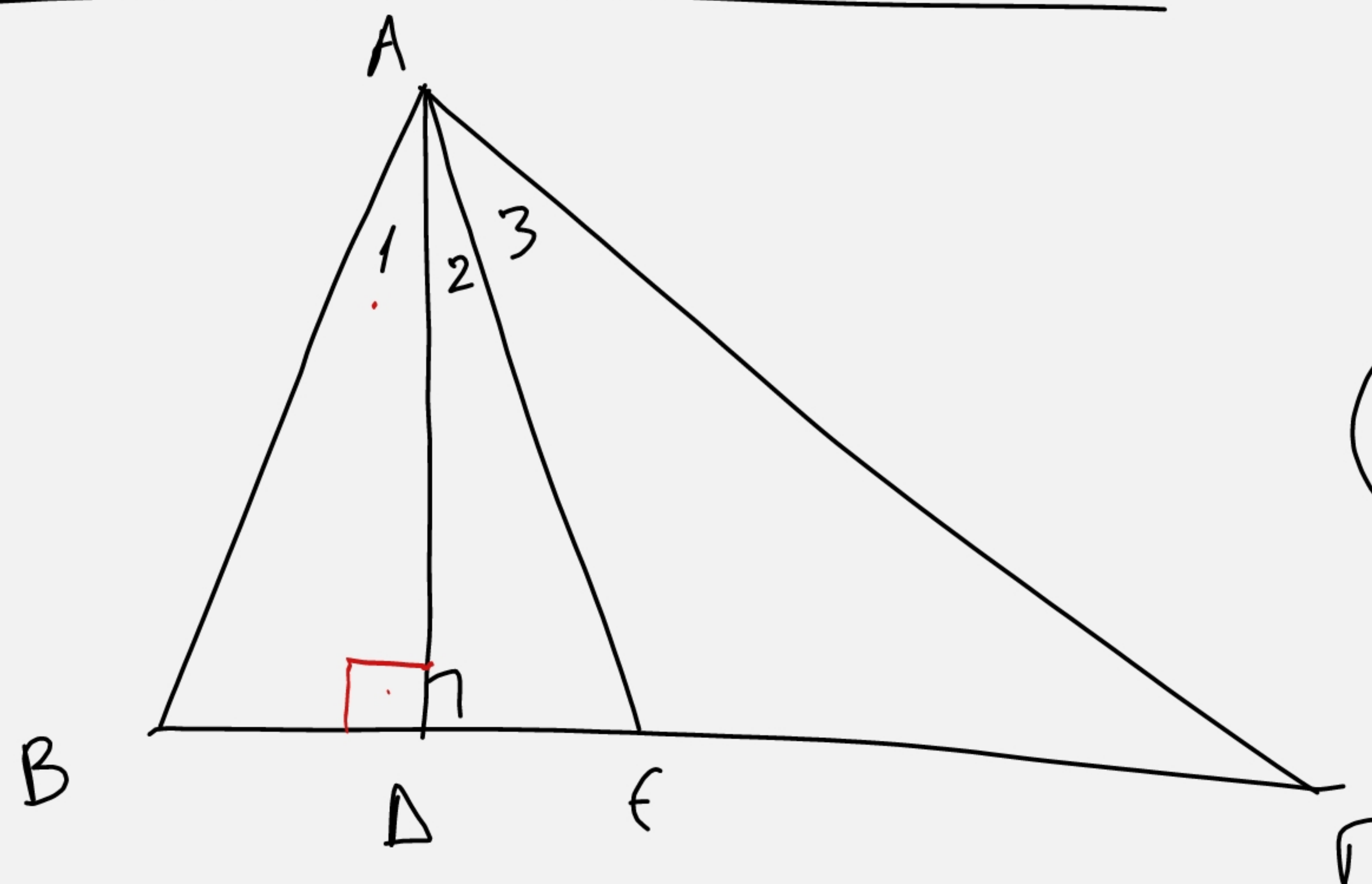
$$\text{Από } (1), (2) \Rightarrow \hat{A}_1 = \frac{\hat{A}}{2} \Rightarrow$$

AD διχοτόμος
 Από κατασκευή
 AD ύψος

$\triangle$
 $AB\Gamma$
 ισοσκελής.

1	$\hat{B}_1 = 90^\circ + \frac{\hat{A}}{2}$
2	$AB = A\Gamma$

3-A / Σ ελ. 92



(B₁) Σ₂₀ $\hat{A} \hat{B} \hat{C}$ εχ_ω $\angle \rho. \eta \omega \iota \omega \nu = 180^\circ$

$$\hat{A}_{123} = 180 - \hat{B} - \hat{\Gamma}$$

(B₂) A ∈ δ₁ x ₀ $\omega \iota \omega \nu \Rightarrow \hat{A}_{12} = \hat{A}_3 = \frac{180 - \hat{B} - \hat{\Gamma}}{2}$

(B₃) Σ₂₀ $\hat{A} \hat{B} \hat{D}$ εχ_ω $\hat{A}_1 = 90 - \hat{B}$

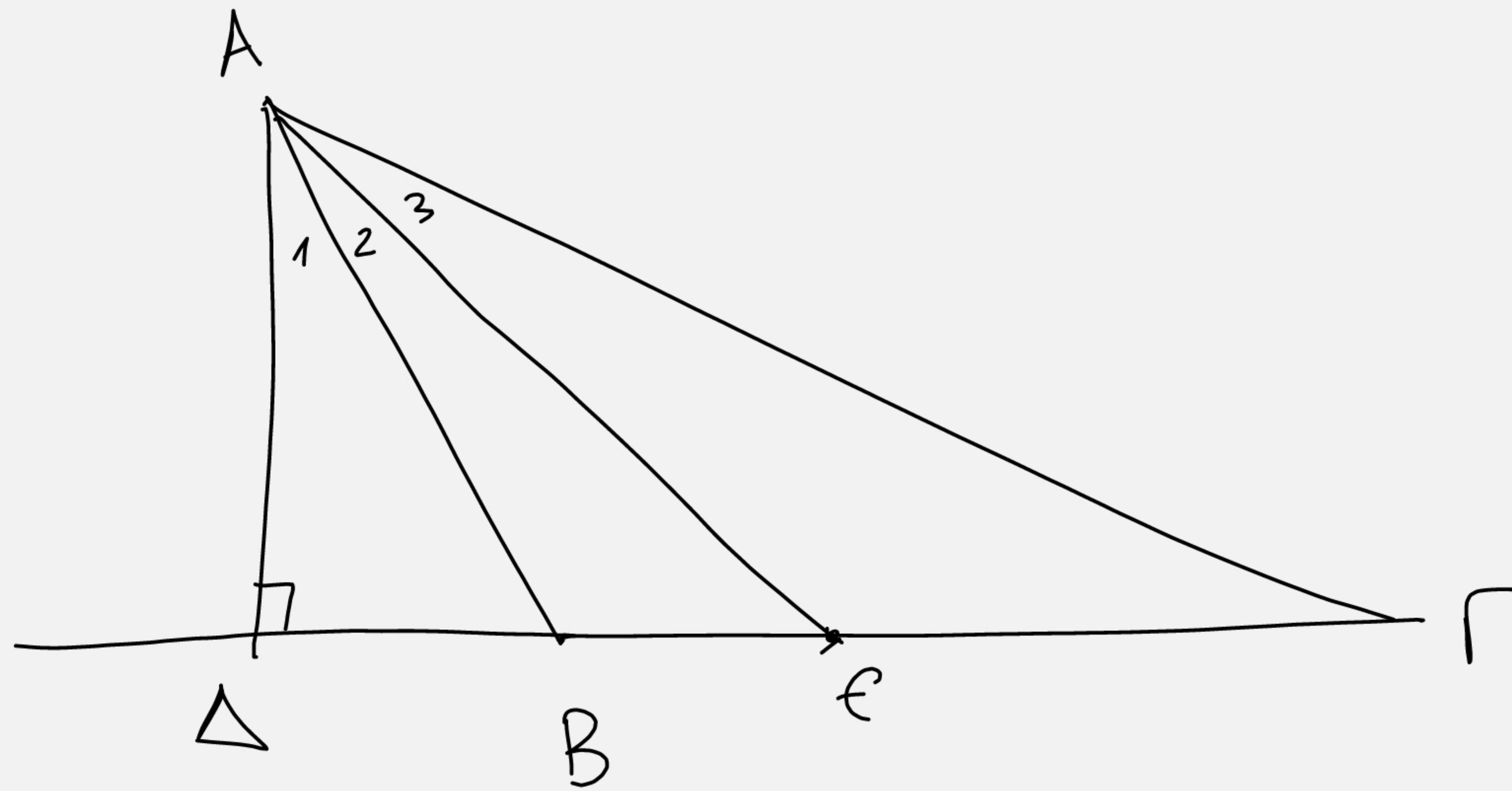
$$(B_4) \hat{A}_2 = \hat{A}_{12} - \hat{A}_1 = \frac{180 - \hat{B} - \hat{\Gamma}}{2} - \underbrace{(90 - \hat{B})}_1 =$$

$$= \frac{180 - \hat{B} - \hat{\Gamma} - 2(90 - \hat{B})}{2} = \frac{\cancel{180} - \hat{B} - \hat{\Gamma} - \cancel{180} + 2\hat{B}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{\hat{B} - \hat{\Gamma}}{2} \quad \text{o. ε. δ.}$$

γ	$\hat{B} > \hat{\Gamma}$ A ∈ δ ₁ x ₀ $\omega \iota \omega \nu$
Σ	$\Delta \hat{A} \hat{C} = \frac{\hat{B} - \hat{\Gamma}}{2}$

Διευρύνει αβέλυστο τρίγωνο



γ	AE διχοτόμος
Σ	$\hat{\Delta}AE = \frac{\hat{B} - \hat{\Gamma}}{2}$
	$\downarrow$ $\hat{A}_{12}$

