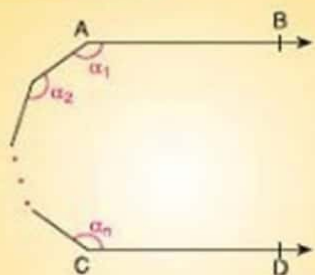


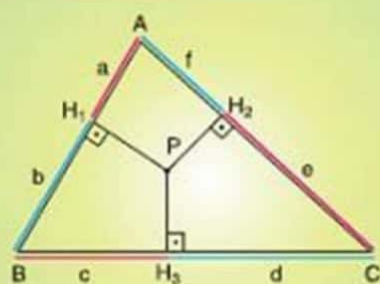
Hazine 1



$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n = (n-1) \cdot 180^\circ$$

U KURALI

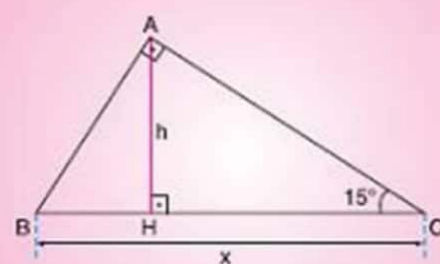
Hazine 9



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

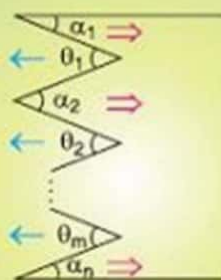
CARNOT TEOREMİ

Hazine 17



$$x = 4h$$

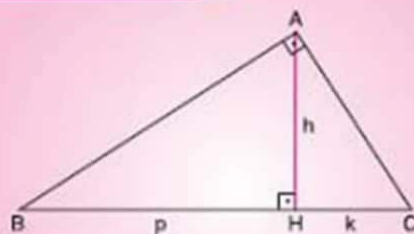
Hazine 2



$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots = \theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots$$

M KURALI

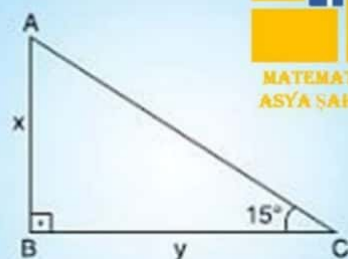
Hazine 10



$$h^2 = p \cdot k$$

EUCLİD 1

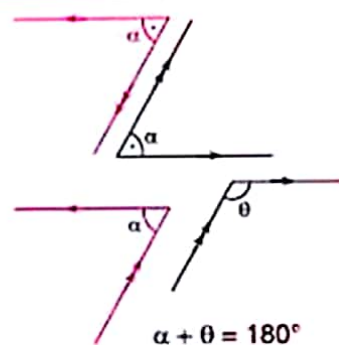
Hazine 18



$$y = (2 + \sqrt{3}) \cdot x$$

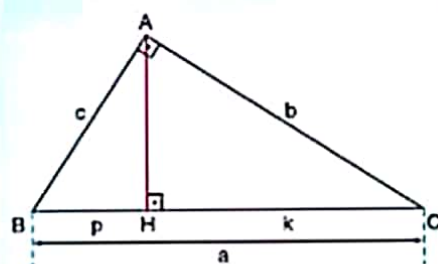
$$(x = (2 - \sqrt{3}) \cdot y)$$

Hazine 3



Z KURALI

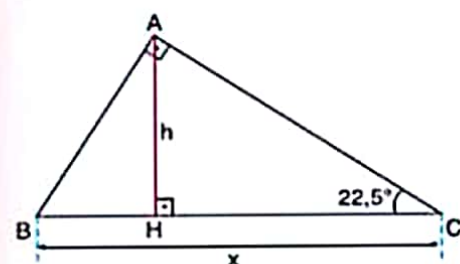
Hazine 11



$$c^2 = p \cdot a \quad b^2 = k \cdot a$$

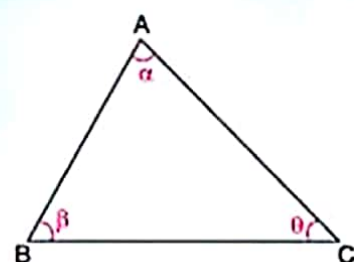
EUCLİD 2

Hazine 19



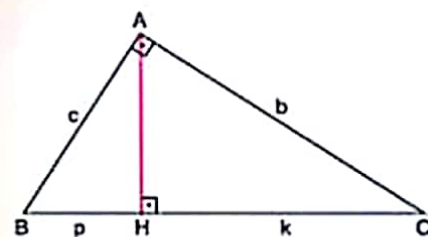
$$x = 2\sqrt{2}h$$

Hazine 4



$$\alpha + \beta + \theta = 180^\circ$$

Hazine 12



$$\left(\frac{c}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{p}{k}$$

EUCLİD 3

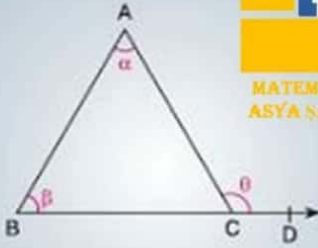
Hazine 20



$$y = (\sqrt{2} + 1) \cdot x$$

$$(x = (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot y)$$

Hazine 5

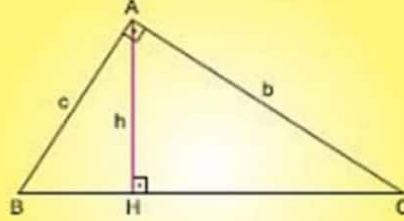


$$\theta = \alpha + \beta$$

İKİ İÇ = ÖTEKİ DIŞ



Hazine 13



$$\frac{1}{h^2} = \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}$$

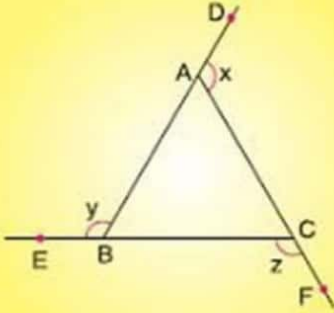
EUCLİD 4

Hazine 21

Düzlemde verilen iki nokta arasındaki en kısa yol, o iki noktayı birleştiren doğru parçasıdır.

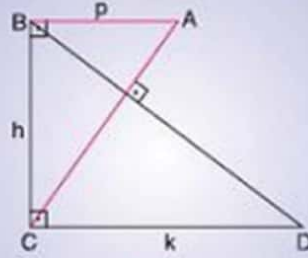
DÜZ ÇİZGİ

Hazine 6



$$x + y + z = 360^\circ$$

Hazine 14



$$h^2 = p \cdot k$$

EUCLİD 5

Hazine 22

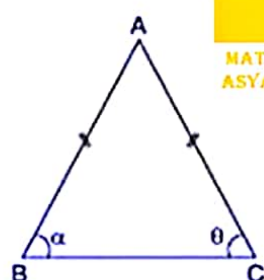
a, b ve c pozitif gerçak sayılarının, bir üçgenin kenar uzunlukları olabilmesi için gerek ve yeter koşul,

$$b + c > a > |b - c|$$

olmasıdır.

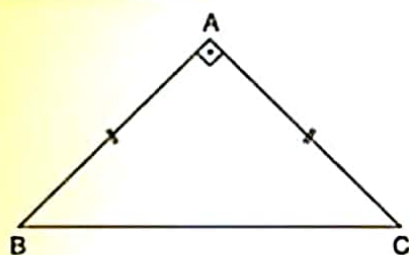
ÜÇGEN EŞİTSİZLİĞİ

Hazine 7



$$\alpha = \theta$$

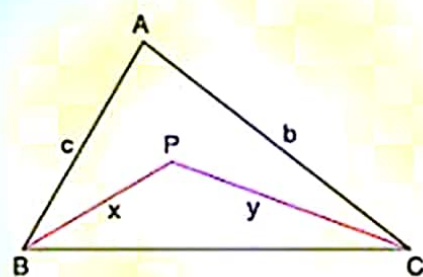
Hazine 15



$$|BC| = \sqrt{2} \cdot |AB|$$

KÖK İKİ

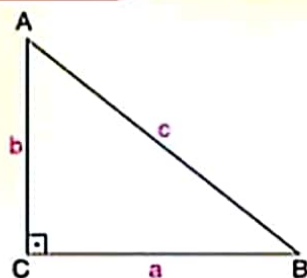
Hazine 23



$$b + c > x + y$$

LASTİK KURALI

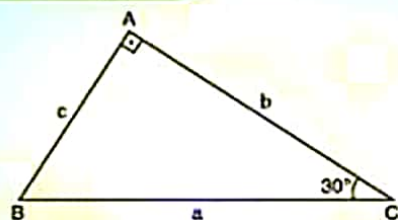
Hazine 8



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

PİSAGOR TEOREMİ

Hazine 16

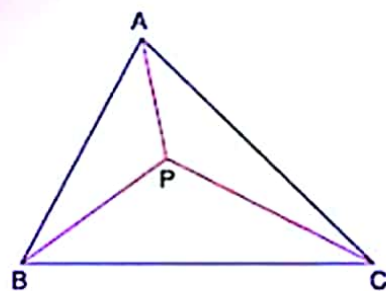


$$a = 2c$$

$$b = c\sqrt{3}$$

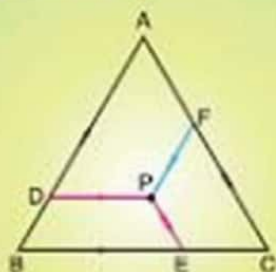
KÖK ÜÇ VE İKİ

Hazine 24



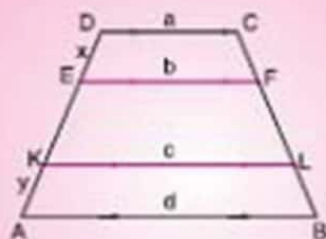
$$2u > |PA| + |PB| + |PC| > u$$

Hazine 60



$\triangle ABC$ eşkenar ise,
 $|PD| + |PE| + |PF| = |BC|$

Hazine 68



$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{b-a}{d-c}$$

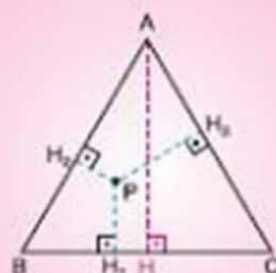
THALES 4

Hazine 76

$P \in d$ iken,

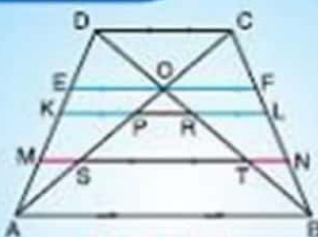
- (i) $|AP| + |PB|$ toplamının en küçük değerini alabilmesi için, A, P, B doğrudan olmalıdır,
- (ii) $|AP| + |PB|$ nin en küçük değeri $|AB|$ dir.

Hazine 61



$\triangle ABC$ eşkenar ise,
 $|PH_1| + |PH_2| + |PH_3| = |AH|$

Hazine 69



$$|EO| = |OF|$$

$$|KP| = |RL|$$

$$|MS| = |TN|$$

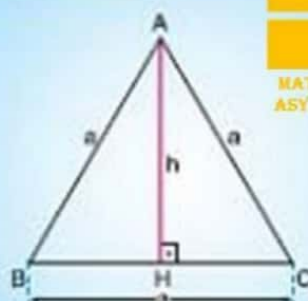
THALES 5

Hazine 77

$P, Q \in d$ iken,

$|AP| + |PQ| + |QB|$ nin en küçük olması için,
 $AP \parallel QB$
 olmalıdır.

Hazine 62



$$\text{Alar}(\triangle ABC) = \frac{a^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{h^2 \sqrt{3}}{3}$$



Hazine 70



Bütün kenarlarının uzunlukları
 ikişer ikişer eşit olan iki üçgen
 eşittir.

EŞLİK 1

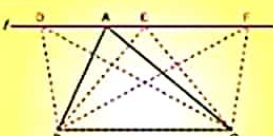
Hazine 78

d doğrusu ile d nin aynı tarafında A ve B noktaları verilsin, $|AP| + |PB|$ toplamının en küçük değerini hesaplamak için A nın (ya da B nin) d doğrusuna göre simetriği alınır.

Hazine 25

$$\frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} > \frac{1}{h_c} > \left| \frac{1}{h_a} - \frac{1}{h_b} \right|$$

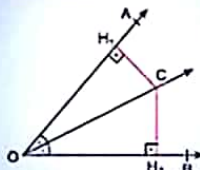
Hazine 32



$$A(\triangle DBC) = A(\triangle ABC) = A(\triangle EBC) = A(\triangle FBC)$$

ALAN ÖTELEME

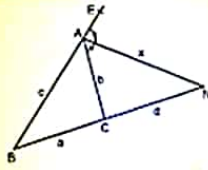
Hazine 39



$$|CH_1| = |CH_2|$$

$$|OH_1| = |OH_2|$$

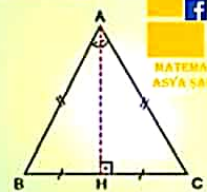
Hazine 46



$$x^2 = d \cdot (a + d) - bc$$

2. DIŞ AÇIORTAY TEOREMİ

Hazine 53

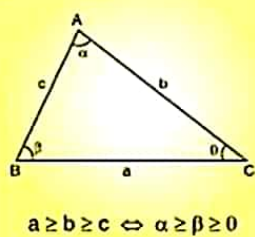


ORTAY



MATERYAL
ASLA SAKIN

Hazine 26



$$a \geq b \geq c \Leftrightarrow \alpha \geq \beta \geq 0$$

Hazine 33

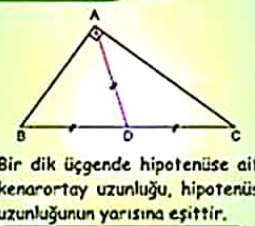
Yükseklikleri eşit olan iki üçgenin alanlarının oranı, bu yüksekliklerin ait olduğu kenar uzunluklarının oranına eşittir.

Hazine 40

Bir üçgenin herhangi iki köşesine alt iç veya dış açıortayının kesişim noktasını, üçgenin üçüncü köşesine birleştiren doğru da açıortaydır.

AÇIORTAYLARIN NOKTADAŞLIĞI

Hazine 47

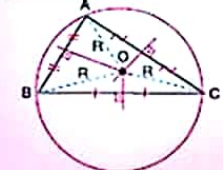


Bir dik üçgende hipotenüse ait kenarortay uzunluğu, hipotenüs uzunluğunun yarısına eşittir.

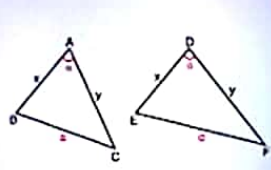
MUHEŞEM ÜÇLÜ

Hazine 54

Bir üçgenin çevrel çemberinin merkezi, kenar orta dikmelerinin kesişim noktasıdır.



Hazine 27



$$\alpha \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \leq d$$

Hazine 34

$$\text{Çevre}(\triangle ABC) = 2u$$

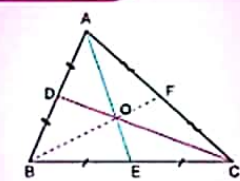
$$A(\triangle ABC) = \sqrt{u(u-a)(u-b)(u-c)}$$

HERON FORMÜLÜ

Hazine 41

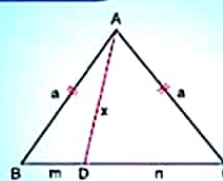
Bir üçgenin herhangi iki köşesine ait iç veya dış açıortayının kesişim noktası, o üçgenin ya iç teğet çemberinin ya da dış teğet çemberlerinden birinin merkezidir.

Hazine 48



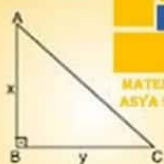
Bir üçgenin kenarortayları, aynı bir noktadan geçerler.

Hazine 55

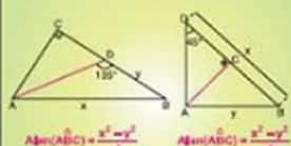


$$x^2 = a^2 - mn$$

İKİZKENAR STEWART

Hazine 28


$$\text{Alan}(\triangle ABC) = \frac{1}{2}xy$$

ALAN 1
Hazine 29


$$\text{Alan}(\triangle ABC) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{4}$$

$$\text{Alan}(\triangle ABC) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{4}$$

İKİZKENAR ALAN
Hazine 30

$$O(0, 0)$$

$$A(a, b)$$

$$B(c, d)$$

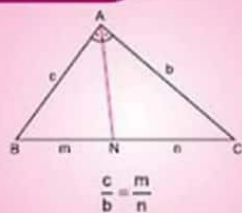
$$\text{A}(\triangle ABO) = \frac{1}{2} |ad - bc|$$

ANALİTİK ALAN
Hazine 35

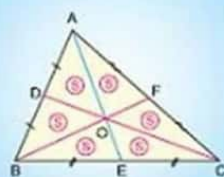
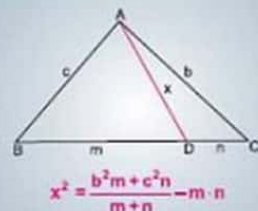
Çevresi $2u$ ve iç teğet çemberinin yarıçapı r olan bir üçgenin alanı,

$$u \cdot r$$

dir.

ALANUR
Hazine 42


$$\frac{c}{b} = \frac{m}{n}$$

1. İÇ AÇIORTAY TEOREMİ
Hazine 49

Hazine 56


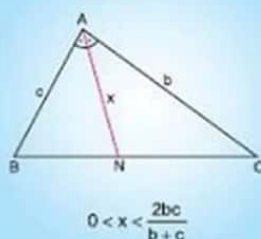
$$x^2 = \frac{b^2m + c^2n}{m+n} - m \cdot n$$

STEWART TEOREMİ
Hazine 36

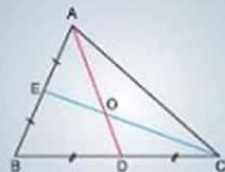
Kenarlarının uzunlukları a , b , c ve çevrel çemberinin yarıçapı R olan bir üçgenin alanı,

$$\frac{a \cdot b \cdot c}{4R}$$

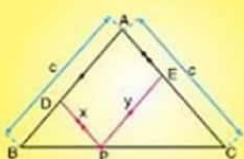
dir.

Hazine 43


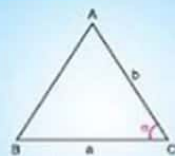
$$0 < x < \frac{2bc}{b+c}$$

Hazine 50


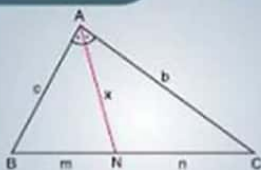
$$\begin{aligned} |OA| &= 2 \cdot |OD| \\ |CO| &= 2 \cdot |OE| \end{aligned}$$

Hazine 57


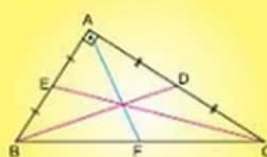
$$c = x + y$$

Hazine 37


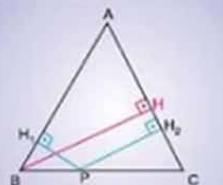
$$\text{A}(\triangle ABC) = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \alpha$$

ALANSİN
Hazine 44


$$x^2 = bc - mn$$

2. İÇ AÇIORTAY TEOREMİ
Hazine 51


$$5 |AF|^2 = |BD|^2 + |CE|^2$$

1 - 1 - 5
Hazine 58


$$|AB| = |AC|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |BH| = |PH_1| + |PH_2|$$

Hazine 31

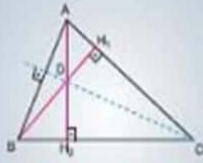
$$\text{Alan}(\triangle ABC) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |BC| \cdot |AH_1|$$

$$\text{Alan}(\triangle ABC) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |AB| \cdot |CH_2|$$

$$\text{Alan}(\triangle ABC) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |AC| \cdot |BH_3|$$

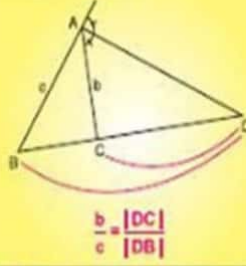
ALAN 2

Hazine 38



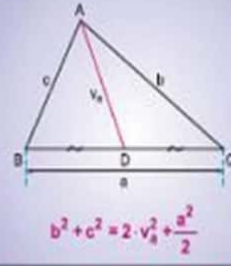
Bir üçgenin yüksekliklerini taşıyan doğrular noktadadır; yani aynı bir noktadan geçerler.

Hazine 45



1. DIŞ AÇIORTAY TEOREMİ

Hazine 52



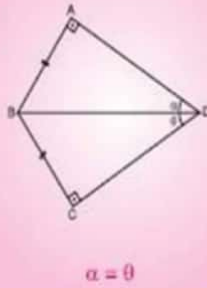
KENARORTAY TEOREMİ

Hazine 59

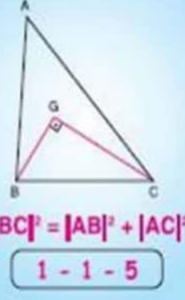
Bir ikizkenar üçgenin eşit kenarlarına inen kenarortayları, yükseklikleri ve açıortayları o ikizkenar üçgenin simetri eksenini de keser.



Işık 29

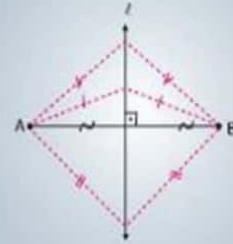


Işık 34



1 - 1 - 5

Işık 39



Işık 46

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ ise

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

dir, k ya benzerlik oranı denir,

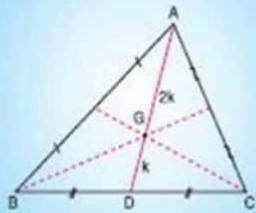
Işık 25

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

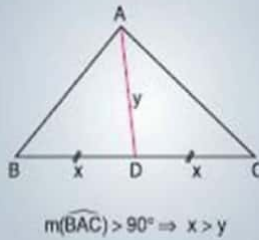
$$R \cdot r = \frac{abc}{2(a+b+c)}$$

dir,

Işık 30



Işık 35



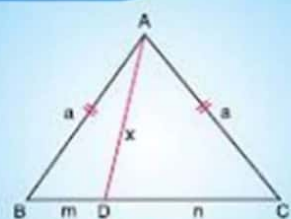
Işık 40

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

Işık 47

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

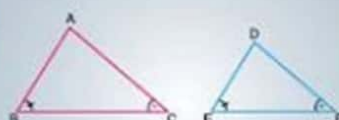
Hazine 55



$$x^2 = a^2 - mn$$

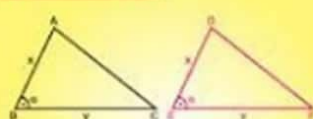
İKİZKENAR STEWART

Hazine 63



$$m(\hat{B}) = m(\hat{E}) \text{ ve } m(\hat{C}) = m(\hat{F}) \\ \Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$$

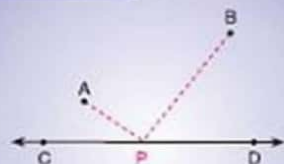
Hazine 71



İkişer kenar uzunlukları ve eşit kenarları arasındaki açılarının ölçüleri eşit olan iki üçgen eşittir.

EŞLİK 2

Hazine 79

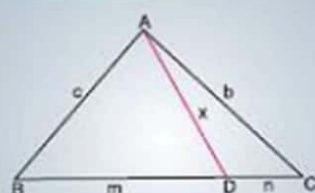


$|AP| + |PB|$ toplamının en küçük değerini alabilmesi için,

$$m(\widehat{APC}) = m(\widehat{BPD})$$

olmalıdır.

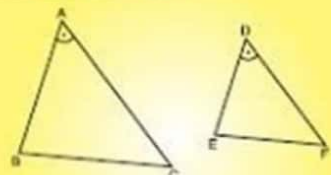
Hazine 56



$$x^2 = \frac{b^2m + c^2n}{m+n} - m \cdot n$$

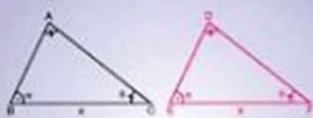
STEWART TEOREMİ

Hazine 64



$$m(\hat{A}) = m(\hat{D}) \text{ ve } \frac{|AB|}{|DE|} = \frac{|AC|}{|DF|} \\ \Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$$

Hazine 72



İkişer açılarının ölçüleri ve eşit ölçülü açılardan birinin karşısındaki kenar uzunlukları eşit olan iki üçgen eşittir.

EŞLİK 3

Hazine 80

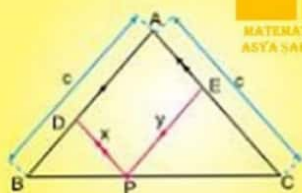
$P \in d$ iken,

- (i) $\|PA\| - \|PB\|$ farkının en büyük değerini alabilmesi için, A, B, P doğrudur.
- (ii) $\|PA\| - \|PB\|$ nin en büyük değeri $|AB|$ dir.

Hazine 57



MATEMATİK
ASYA SABİRİN



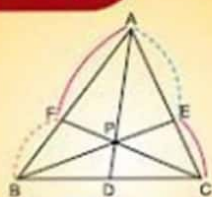
$$c = x + y$$

Hazine 65



$$\frac{|AB|}{|DE|} = \frac{|AC|}{|DF|} = \frac{|BC|}{|EF|} \\ \Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$$

Hazine 73



$$\frac{|AF|}{|FB|} \cdot \frac{|BD|}{|DC|} \cdot \frac{|CE|}{|EA|} = 1$$

CEVA TEOREMİ

Hazine 81

d doğrusu ile d nin farklı tarafında olan A ve B noktaları verilsin, $\|PA\| - \|PB\|$ farkının en büyük değerini hesaplamak için, A'nın (ya da B'nin) d doğrusuna göre simetriği alınır.