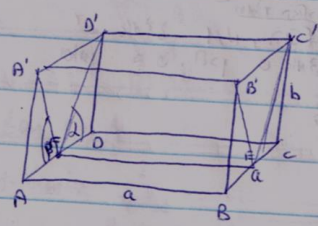


3.10
8



הן ריבוע

$\alpha = 2\beta$

$\frac{CC'}{EC} = \tan \alpha \rightarrow EC = \frac{b}{\tan \alpha}$ (1)

$\frac{BA'}{BE} = \tan \beta \rightarrow BE = \frac{b}{\tan \beta}$

$a = BC = EC + BE = \frac{b}{\tan \alpha} + \frac{b}{\tan \beta} = b \left(\frac{1}{\tan \alpha} + \frac{1}{\tan \beta} \right)$

$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{\tan 2\beta} + \frac{1}{\tan \beta} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \beta}{2 \tan \beta} + \frac{1}{\tan \beta}$

$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \beta + 2}{2 \tan \beta} = \frac{3 - \tan^2 \beta}{2 \tan \beta}$

$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3 - x^2}{2x} \rightarrow 2ax = 3b - bx^2 \rightarrow bx^2 + 2ax - 3b = 0$ $\tan \beta = x$ (10)

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2a \pm \sqrt{4a^2 + 12b^2}}{2b} = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 3b^2}}{b}$

$\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 3b^2} - a}{b}$ זה הפתרון הנכון כי $\tan \beta > 0$

$D'C'COFE$! $A'B'EFBA$ הן ריבועים שיש להם זווית משותפת β (2)

$V = a^2 b - \frac{b \cdot BE \cdot a}{2} - \frac{b \cdot EC \cdot a}{2} = a^2 b - \frac{ab}{2} (BE + EC) = a^2 b - \frac{a^2 b}{2} = \frac{a^2 b}{2}$