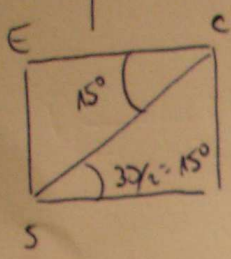
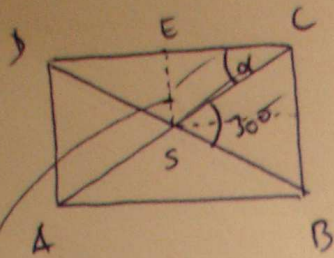


2AD 26



$$P_{\Delta DSC} = 1 \text{ dm}^2$$

$$P_{\Delta DSC} = \frac{1}{2} |DC| \cdot |ES|$$

$$|ES| = \frac{1}{2} |AD|$$

$$P_{\Delta DSC} = \frac{1}{2} |DC| \cdot \frac{1}{2} |AD|$$

$$P_{\Delta DSC} = \frac{1}{4} |DC| \cdot |AD|$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{4} |DC| \cdot |AD| \quad -14$$

$$4 = |DC| \cdot |AD| \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tg } 15^\circ &= \frac{|ES|}{|EC|} \\ (ES) &= \frac{1}{2} |AD| \\ (EC) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{|AD|}{DC} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{tg } 15^\circ = \frac{\frac{1}{2} |AD|}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{|AD|}{DC}} \Rightarrow \text{tg } 15^\circ = \frac{|AD|}{|DC|}$$

$$\text{tg } 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3} \quad (\text{ZNAJ CHTOZ OTKRYVANIE TEG KORTOSKI ? :))$$

$$2 - \sqrt{3} = \frac{|AD|}{|DC|}$$

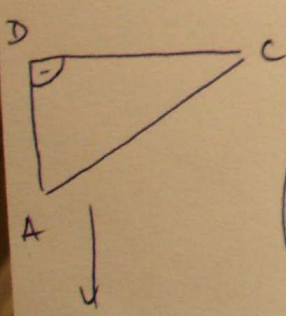
$$|AD| = |DC| \cdot (2 - \sqrt{3}) \quad \text{USTALIAM DO (1)}$$

$$4 = |DC| \cdot (|DC| \cdot (2 - \sqrt{3}))$$

$$4 = |DC|^2 (2 - \sqrt{3}) \quad : |2 - \sqrt{3}|$$

$$|DC|^2 = \frac{4}{2 - \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$|DC|^2 = \frac{4(2 + \sqrt{3})}{4 - 3} \Rightarrow |DC|^2 = 4(2 + \sqrt{3})$$



$$|AC|^2 = |AD|^2 + |DC|^2$$

$$|AD| = |DC| (2 - \sqrt{3})$$

$$|AD|^2 = |DC|^2 (2 - \sqrt{3})^2$$

$$|AD|^2 = 4(2 + \sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3})^2$$

$$|AC|^2 = 4(2 + \sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3})^2 + 4(2 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$|AC|^2 = 4(2 + \sqrt{3})(4 - 4\sqrt{3} + 3) + 4(2 + \sqrt{3})$$