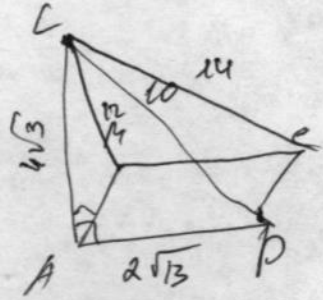
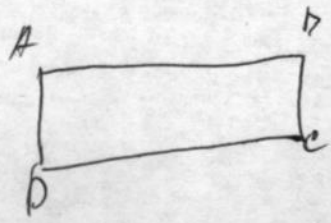


$$S_{\text{прямой}} = MN \cdot 2 \cdot r \Rightarrow r = \frac{S}{2MN} = \frac{392\sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot 14} = 14\sqrt{3}$$

$$S_{\text{круп}} = \pi \cdot r^2 = 588\pi$$

$$P = \frac{P}{2} = \frac{4MN}{2} = 2MN = 2 \cdot 14$$



AL-?

S_{ABCD}

LCB - прямоуголь. и-н!

но т. Пифагора:

$$AC = \sqrt{14^2 - 12^2} = 2\sqrt{3} = AD$$

Δ ALD - прямоуголь.:

но т. Пифагора:

$$AL = \sqrt{100 - 52} = \sqrt{48} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

Δ ALB - прямоуголь.

$$AB = \sqrt{144 - 48} = \sqrt{96} = 4\sqrt{6}$$

$$S_{\text{ABCD}} = AB \cdot AD = 4\sqrt{6} \cdot 2\sqrt{13} = 8\sqrt{78}$$

$$\cos \alpha < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4} < \rho < \frac{2}{4}$$

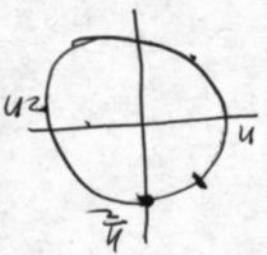
$$\frac{2}{4} < \rho < 1$$

$$2 \cos^2 \alpha = 1 + \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} = -\frac{1}{4} = -0.25$$

$$2 \cos^2 \alpha = 1 + \cos 2\alpha \Rightarrow \frac{2}{4} = 1 + \cos 2\alpha \Rightarrow \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$0 = 1 + 1 = \rho_2 \sin^2 + \rho_2 \cos^2 + \rho_2 \sin^2 + \rho_2 \cos^2 = 2$$