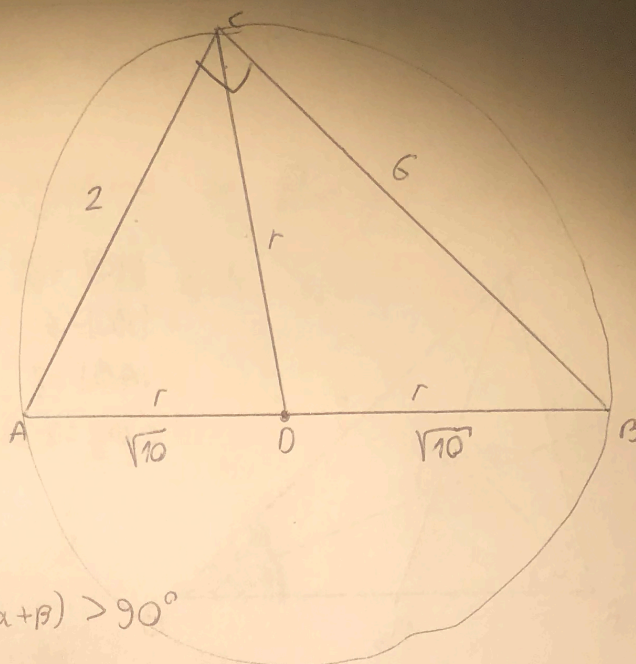
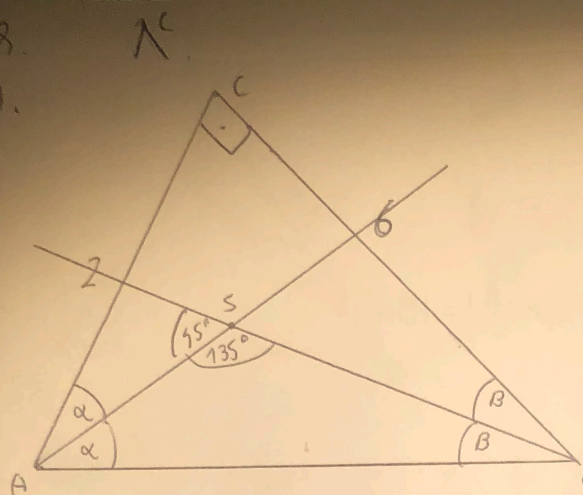


58.
29.



$$2\alpha + 2\beta < 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha + \beta < 90^\circ \Rightarrow |\angle ASB| = 180^\circ - (\alpha + \beta) > 90^\circ$$

$\Downarrow$

$|\angle ASB|$ jest rozwarty

$$135^\circ = 180^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ - 135^\circ$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 45^\circ$$

$$2\alpha + 2\beta = 90^\circ$$

$\Downarrow$

$$|\angle ACB| = 90^\circ \text{ ponieważ } 180^\circ - (2\alpha + 2\beta) = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$|AB|^2 = |AC|^2 + |BC|^2$$

$$|AB|^2 = 2^2 + 6^2$$

$$|AB|^2 = 4 + 36$$

$$|AB|^2 = 40$$

$$\underline{|AB| = 2\sqrt{10}}$$

b) punkt D jest środkiem okręgu opisanego na trójkącie ABC $\Rightarrow |AD| = |DB| = |CD| = \sqrt{10}$