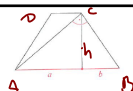


88. R Przekątna trapezu równoramiennego tworzy z ramieniem kąt prosty. Wysokość trapezu poprowadzona z wierzchołka kąta rozwartego dzieli podstawę na odcinki o długościach a i b ($a > b$). Oblicz pole trapezu.



The diagram shows an isosceles trapezoid with vertices labeled A, B, C, D. The diagonals AC and BD intersect at a right angle, indicated by a small square at the intersection point. The height of the trapezoid is drawn from vertex C perpendicular to the base AB, meeting it at point E. This height divides the base AB into two segments: AE of length 'a' and EB of length 'b'. The height is labeled 'h'. The top base is CD and the bottom base is AB.

$CD = a - b$

$$P_T = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+a-b) \cdot \sqrt{ab} = a \cdot \sqrt{ab}$$


 $P_r = a \cdot b$
 $P_r = \frac{1}{2} d_1 d_2 \sin \varphi$

 $\Rightarrow \sin \varphi$

 $\sin \varphi'' = \sin \varphi$

 $\sin (180 - \varphi)$

1