

تسلسلہ ۲۰

زحرا (حقانی) ۱۸/۱۵

$$الف) (\sin 135^\circ + \sin 30^\circ)(\cos 315^\circ - \cos 15^\circ)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$$

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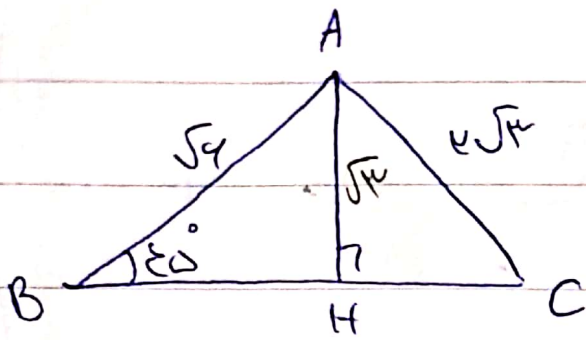
$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2} \right) = \frac{(\sqrt{2} + 1)^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{4}$$

$$ج) \frac{1 + 3 \tan^2 45^\circ}{8 \cos^2 45^\circ + 4 \cos^2 225^\circ} =$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 3 \left(\frac{1}{1} \right)^2}{8 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 + 4 \left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2} = \frac{1 + 3}{4 + 4} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

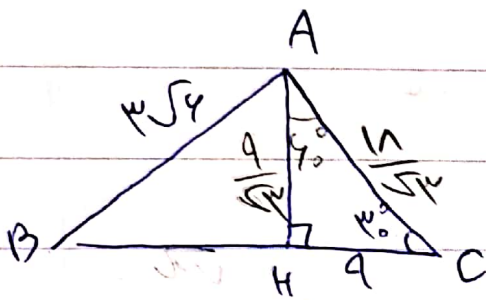


$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{AH}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{4}} \quad \text{✓}$$

$$AH = \sqrt{3}$$

$$(2\sqrt{3})^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + (HC)^2 \rightarrow 12 - 3 = (HC)^2$$

$$(HC)^2 = 9 \rightarrow \boxed{HC = 3}$$



$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{AH}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$AC = \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{AH}{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{AH}{1}}{\frac{12}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}AH}{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$AH = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

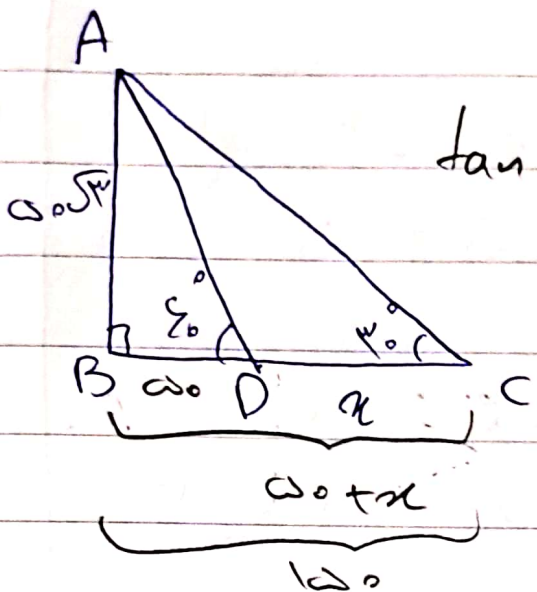
$$\sin B = \frac{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{12}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow 45^\circ, 30^\circ$$

ولی جواب 45°

می شود چون منطقی تر است

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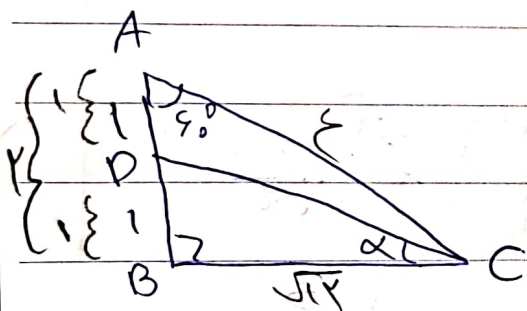
$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{50\sqrt{3}}{BD} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow BD = 50$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{50\sqrt{3}}{50 + x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$50\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}) = 50 + x$$

$$150 = 50 + x$$

$$x = 100$$

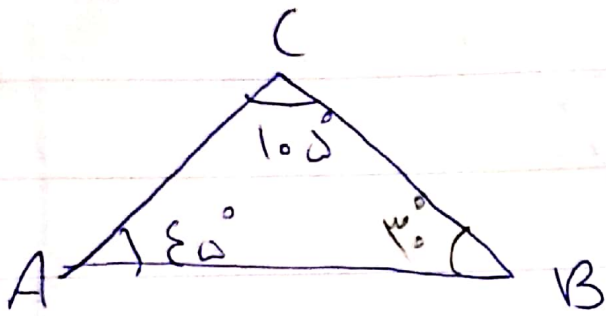


$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow AC = 2$$

$$(BC)^2 = 12 - x^2 \Rightarrow BC = \sqrt{12}$$

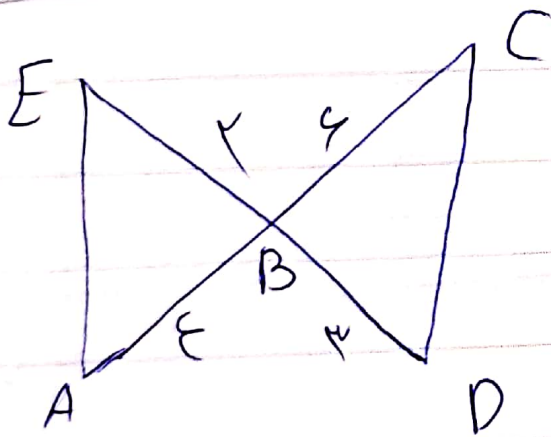
$$(AC)^2 = (\sqrt{12})^2 + (1)^2 \rightarrow (AC)^2 = 13 \rightarrow AC = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{13}$$



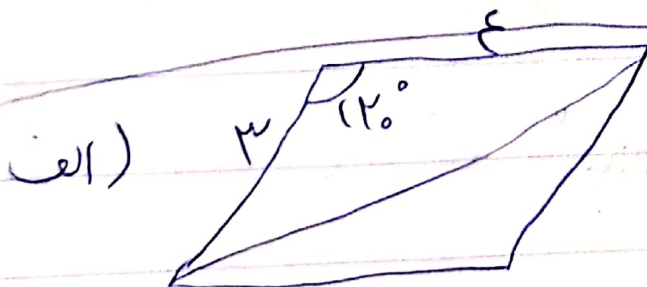
$$\frac{AB}{\sin C} = \frac{AC}{\sin B} = \frac{BC}{\sin A} \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{\sin 100^\circ} = \frac{AC}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{BC}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{1} = 2\sqrt{3}$$



$$\frac{S_{\triangle ABE}}{S_{\triangle DBC}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 \times \sin \theta}{\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 9 \times \sin \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4 \times 3}{6 \times 9} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{9}$$

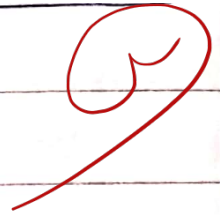
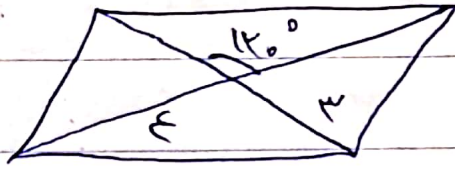


$$S = ab \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 \times 17 \times \sin 120^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6\sqrt{3}$$

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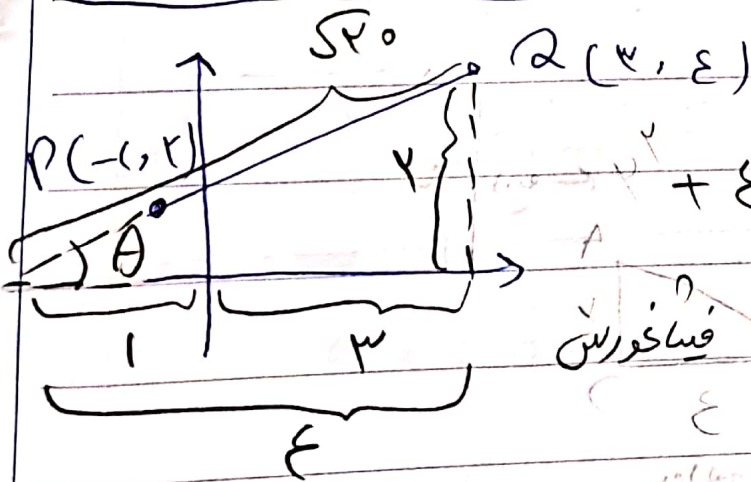


✓

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times d \times d' \times \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \cancel{\epsilon} \times \mu \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \times \mu \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \mu \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

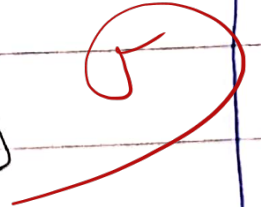


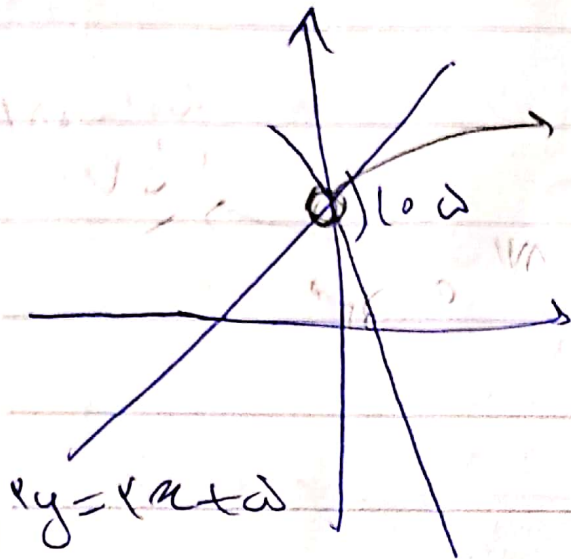
$$\mu^2 + \epsilon^2 = (AB)^2 \Rightarrow AB = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{فيثاغورس} \Rightarrow \mu^2 + \epsilon^2 = (AB)^2$$

$$AB = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{1 \times 1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{2}}$$





در این نقطه دو
خط از مبدأ $0 = 0$
پس می توانیم
بنویسیم

$$x + \frac{a}{r} = mx + b = 0$$

$$y = kx + a$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$y = \frac{kx}{r} + \frac{a}{r}$$

$$y = x + \frac{a}{r}$$

$$b = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$mx = x \rightarrow m = 1$$

$$mb = 1 \times \frac{a}{r} = \frac{a}{r}$$

Date:

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$$-\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi\right)$$

$$f(\pi) = \cos(\pi + \pi) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \pi\right)$$

$$f(\pi) = -\cos \pi + \cos \pi - (-\cot \pi)$$

$$= -\cos \pi + \cos \pi + \cot \pi$$

$$= -\cot \pi$$

$$= \cot \pi$$

$$f\left(\frac{\omega\pi}{4}\right) = \cot \frac{\omega\pi}{4} \rightarrow (\omega \rightarrow \sqrt{4})$$

$$\rightarrow +\cos \pi$$

$$-\sin \pi$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \pi\right)$$

$$0/0$$

$$\cos(\pi + \pi) - \sin(\pi - \pi)$$

$$-\cos \pi$$

$$-(+\sin \pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{+\cos \pi + \sin \pi}{+\cos \pi - \sin \pi}$$

$$+\cos \pi - \sin \pi$$