

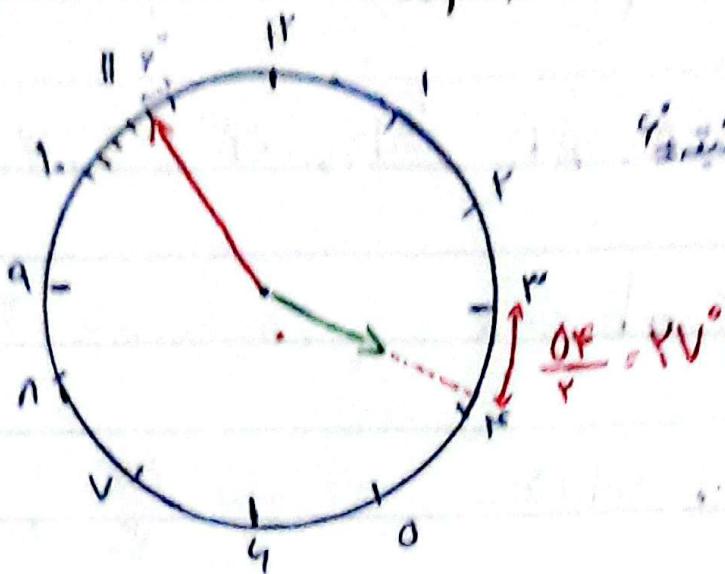
امیر علی میرزائی

نام لفظ

تکلیف ۱۹ - پسر ۸

۱- هر دو نقطه ۳۰° و هر دو نقطه ۲۰°

الف)



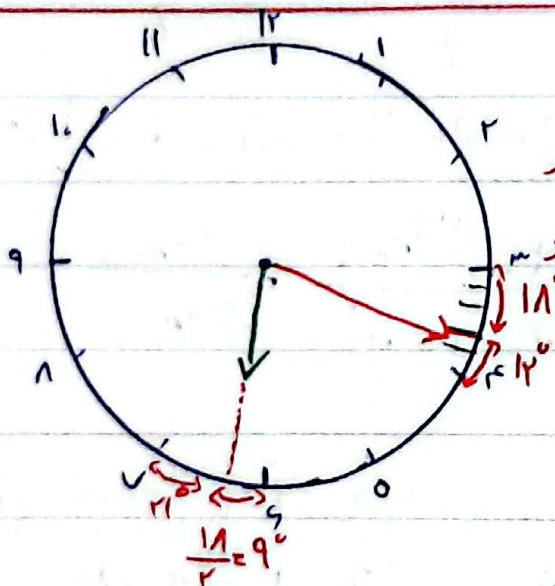
$$D = (15 \times 30) + 9 + 27 = 153^\circ$$

زاوی بزرگتر $|15,5 \times 54 + 30 \times 3| = 153^\circ$

ب) $|15,5m - 30h| =$

زاوی بزرگتر $(15,5 \times 54) - 30 \times 3 = 207^\circ$

الف)



زاوی بزرگتر $18 + 21 + (1 \times 30) = 279^\circ$

زاوی کوچکتر $12 + 9 + (2 \times 30) = 111^\circ$

زاوی بزرگتر $|15,5 \times 18 - 30 \times 9| = 279^\circ$

زاوی کوچکتر $|15,5 \times 18 - 30 \times 9| = 111^\circ$ اصل این است - TANDIS

الف) $S = \frac{\alpha}{r} R^2 = \frac{M}{9} \times 9 = \frac{M}{12} \times 9 = \frac{3M}{4}$ - 12

اب) $L = 2R + \widehat{AB}$, $\widehat{AB} = \alpha R \rightarrow L = 9 + (\frac{M}{4} \times 1) = 9 + \frac{M}{4}$

الف) $S = \frac{1}{r} ab \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \times 10 \times 10 \times \sin 90^\circ = 10 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10\sqrt{2}$ - 14

ب) $CB = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2 - (10 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})} = \sqrt{100}$

$L = 10 + 10 + \sqrt{100} = 12 + 10 = 22$

$\hat{B} + \hat{C} = 10^\circ \rightarrow \hat{A} = 3^\circ$

$\frac{10}{\sin 3^\circ} = \frac{R \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 3^\circ} \rightarrow R = \frac{10 \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 3^\circ}$

$C = \frac{RM}{12}$ - 15

قانون جيبس $\frac{10}{\sin 3^\circ} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin \hat{B}} \rightarrow \frac{10}{1} = 3^\circ = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin \hat{B}} \rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (10, 1.5)

ب) $B = 45^\circ \rightarrow C = 100 - 45 = 55^\circ \rightarrow B = \frac{M}{12}$, $C = \frac{21M}{12}$

$\frac{\tan(M\alpha) + r \tan(M+\alpha)}{\tan(r\alpha) - \tan(r+\alpha)} = \frac{-\tan \alpha + r \tan \alpha}{-\tan \alpha - r \tan \alpha} = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{-r \tan \alpha} = -1$ - 16

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$$A = \frac{r \tan(10) + \tan(10)}{r \tan(10) - \tan(10)} = \frac{r \cot(10) - \cot(10)}{-r \tan(10) - \cot(10)}$$

سوال ۷ ←

$$= \frac{\frac{r}{a} - \frac{1}{a}}{-\frac{ra}{a} - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{\frac{-ra - 1}{a}} = \frac{1}{-ra - 1}$$

↓
جواب

$$\frac{r \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - 10\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} + 10\right)}{r \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - 10\right) - \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} + 10\right)}$$

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$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{2 \times 1}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \\ \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} r \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{0}{r} \\ r \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \end{array} \left. \right\} \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{r \sin^2 \alpha}{r \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\frac{0}{r}}{\frac{1}{r}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha - r \cos^2 \alpha + 1}{\sin^2 \alpha + r \cos^2 \alpha - 1} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha - r \cos^2 \alpha + 1}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha - 1} = \frac{-r \cos^2 \alpha + 2}{\cos^2 \alpha} = r \quad \dots 9$$

$$\rightarrow r \cos^2 \alpha = -r \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \rightarrow 2r \cos^2 \alpha = 2 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{2}{2r} \rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{0}{\frac{2}{2r}} = \frac{0}{\frac{1}{r}} = 0$$

الف) $\cos(2r, \alpha) \Rightarrow \frac{1 + \cos 120^\circ}{r} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{r} = \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r} = \cos^2(2r, \alpha) \quad \dots 10$

$$\rightarrow \cos(2r, \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}}}{r}$$

ب) $\sin(2r, \alpha) \rightarrow \sin^2(2r, \alpha) = \frac{1 - \cos 120^\circ}{r} = \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right)}{r} = \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r}$

$$\rightarrow \sin(2r, \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}}}{r}$$