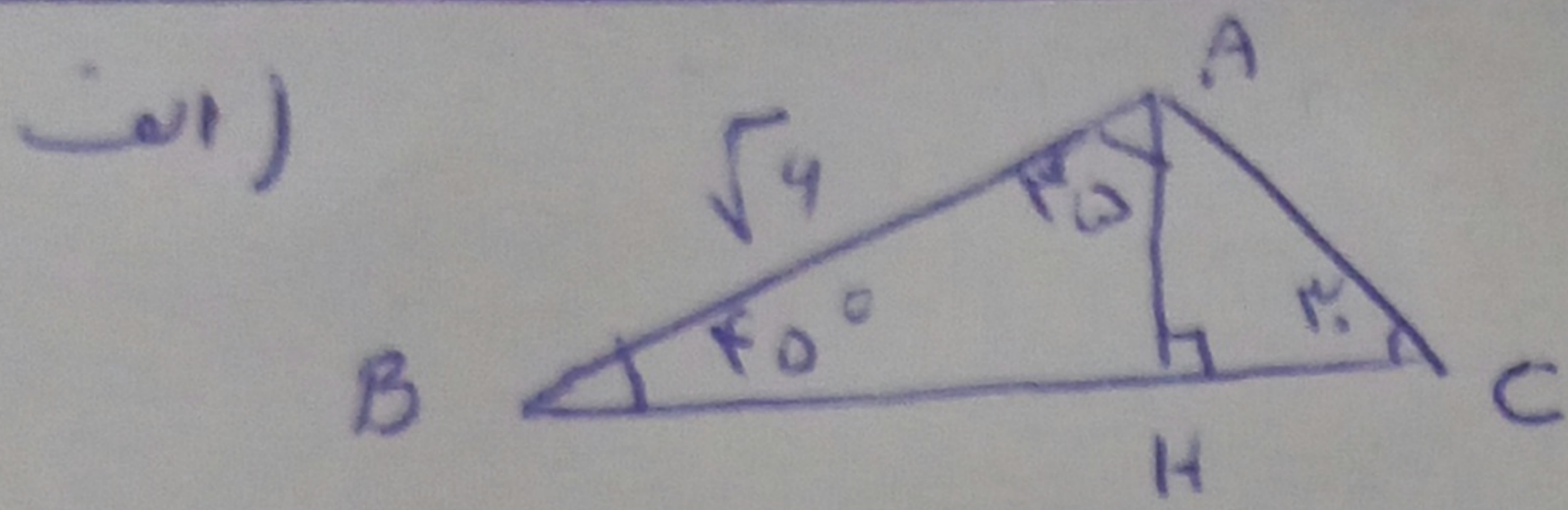


الف) $\sin^2 135^\circ - \cos^2 150^\circ = \frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$ ✓

1
2

ب) $\frac{1 + \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ ✓

$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos(\alpha + \alpha) &= -\cos \alpha \\ \tan(\alpha + \alpha) &= \tan \alpha \end{aligned} \right\}$



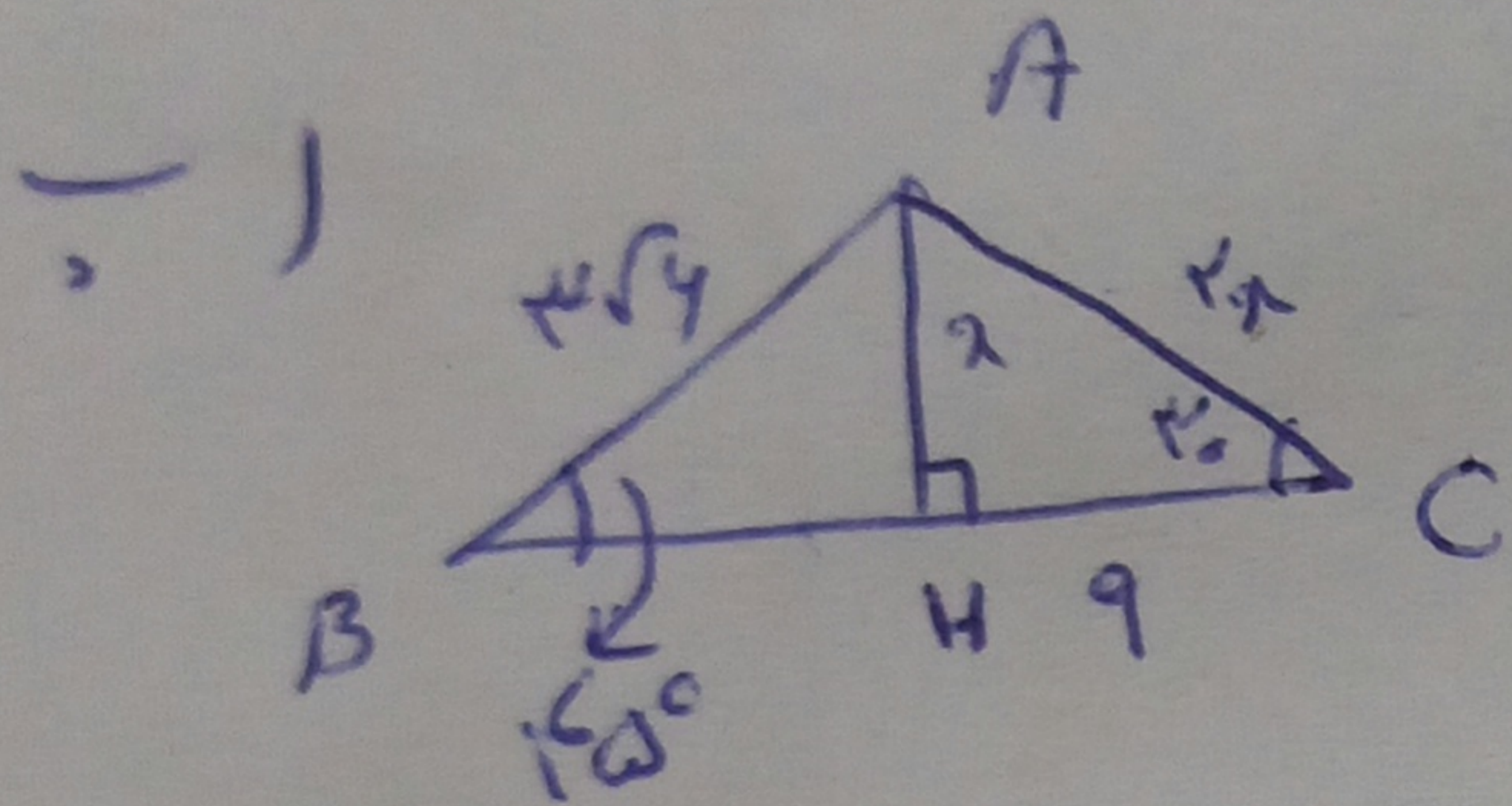
$AH = \sqrt{3}$

شکل مستطین AHB
تا هم از زاویه

در مثلث $AC^2 = AH^2 + HC^2$
در مثلث AHC : $(\sqrt{3})^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + HC^2$

$HC = 0$ ✓

2
2



در مثلث $AC^2 = AH^2 + HC^2$

$2^2 = x^2 + 1$

$2x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$

$x = \sqrt{2}$

$\Rightarrow BH = \sqrt{2}$

$BH = \sqrt{2}$

در مثلث ABH : $(\sqrt{4})^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + BH^2$

$\Rightarrow ABH \Rightarrow \angle B = \frac{180 - (90)}{2} = 45^\circ$

$\angle B = 45^\circ$ ✓

الف) $\tan 45^\circ = \frac{AD \cdot \sqrt{3}}{BC}$

$BC = 50 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \leftarrow$ در مثلث ABC

~~BC = 50 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}~~

$BC = 100$ (I)

در مثلث ABD :

$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{50 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{BD} \Rightarrow BD = \frac{50 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$

$BD = 50$ (II)

3
2

از رابطه I, II, استفاده کنیم

$BC - BD = DC \Rightarrow 100 - 50 = 50$

$DC = 50$ ✓

ب) $\tan 45^\circ = \frac{BC}{AB}$

در مثلث ABC

$\sqrt{3} = \frac{BC}{2} \Rightarrow BC = 2\sqrt{3}$

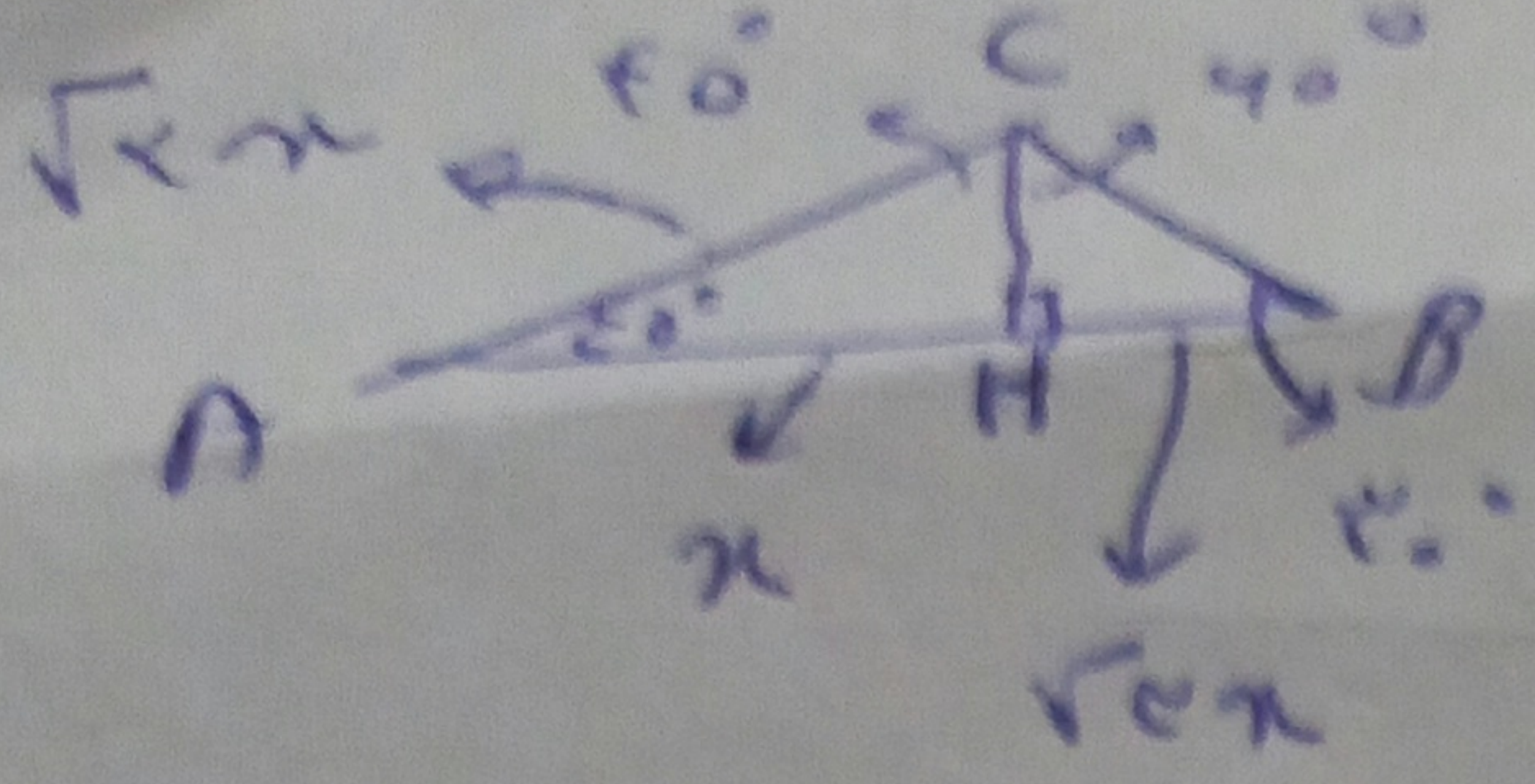
در مثلث DBC : $DC^2 = DB^2 + BC^2$

$DC^2 = 1 + 12 = 13$

$DC = \sqrt{13}$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$ ✓

ارتفاع دایره AB



$CH = AH = x$
 $AC = \sqrt{2}x$

در مثل ACH

$\tan 40 = \frac{HB}{HC} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = \frac{HB}{x} \Rightarrow HB = \sqrt{2}x$

$AB = AH + HB = x + \sqrt{2}x = x(1 + \sqrt{2})$

$AC = \sqrt{2}x$
 $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{x(1 + \sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2}x} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$

$S_{ABE} = \frac{1}{2} \times x \times x \times \sin \alpha_1 = \frac{x^2}{2}$

$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$
 متساوی الساقین

$S_{BCD} = \frac{1}{2} \times x \times x \times \sin \alpha_2$

$S_{ABE} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha_1 \times BE \times AB$
 $S_{BCD} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha_2 \times BC \times BD$

برای سبب قبولی

نسبت مساوی است $\frac{x^2}{2}$

الف) $S_{\text{متوازی الاضلاع}} = a \times b \times \sin \alpha$

$S = 3 \times 4 \times \sin 120^\circ = 3 \times 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6\sqrt{3}$

ب) $S = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{قطر} \times \text{قطر} \times \sin \alpha$

$S = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 \times \sin 120^\circ = 3\sqrt{3}$

$\tan \theta = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta x} = \frac{4-2}{3-(-1)} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

که فقط + قابل قبول است

1

$$y = mx + b$$

$$m = \tan \theta = \tan 135^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$y = 2x + 5 \xrightarrow{x=0} y = 5$$

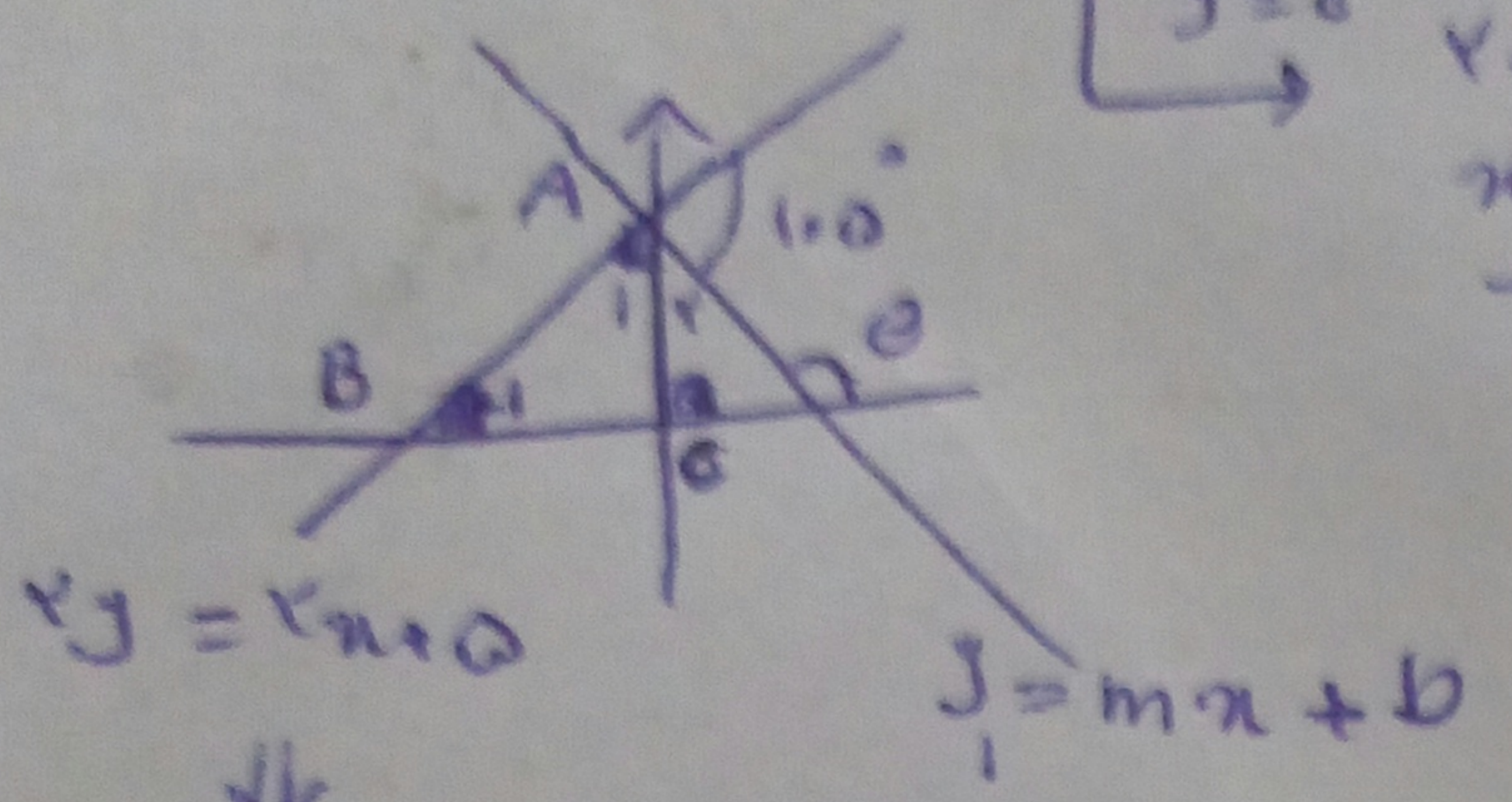
$$\xrightarrow{y=0} x = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Delta_{AOB} \Rightarrow \hat{A}_1 = \hat{B}_1 = 45^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{A}_y = 180 - (45 + 135) = 0^\circ$$

$$\hat{A}_y = 45^\circ$$

1, 175



$$y = 2x + 5 \xrightarrow{\downarrow} y = x + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$y_1 = y_2$$

$$x + \frac{5}{2} = mx + b$$

$$m = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$x + \frac{5}{2} = -\sqrt{3}x + b$$

$$x=0$$

$$mb = \frac{+5}{2} \times -\sqrt{3}$$

$$mb = \frac{-5\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

دقتاً!

$$b = \frac{+5}{2}$$

2

$$F(x) = -\cos x + \cos x - (-\cot x)$$

$$F(x) = \cot x \Rightarrow F\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) = \cot\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) = -\sqrt{3}$$

2

$$+\cos x \quad \rightarrow \quad -\sin(x)$$

$$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi - x\right)}{\cos(\pi + x) - \sin(-x)} = \frac{-\cos x + \sin x}{-\cos x + \sin x} = 1 \quad \boxed{-1}$$

19

1, 175

باید اینارو تعیین
علاقت کن!

$$\cos(\pi + x) \rightarrow -\cos(x)$$

$$\sin(-x) \rightarrow -\sin(x)$$