

نام و نام خانوادگی مسأله شماره ۱۲ پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۲ کلاس ریاضی A

$$\frac{a \sin \frac{\pi x}{r} + b \cos \frac{\pi x}{r}}{a \sin \frac{\pi x}{r} + b \cos \frac{\pi x}{r}} = \tan \frac{\omega \pi}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} a + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} b}{-\frac{1}{r} a + \frac{1}{r} b} = -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} (a+b)}{-\frac{1}{r} (a-b)} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -a \quad / \quad \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-a}{a} = -1$$

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$p(\frac{1}{r}, y) \xrightarrow{\text{در دایره ی واحد و ناحیه ی اول}} y = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \Rightarrow p = \frac{\pi}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{در دایره ی واحد}} p' = \frac{y\pi}{r} = -\frac{\pi}{r}$
 $\hookrightarrow p'(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}, -\frac{1}{r})$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OP}' &= \vec{OP} + \vec{OP}' + \vec{PP}' \quad \begin{cases} \vec{OP} = \vec{OP}' = \text{مساوی} = 1 \\ \vec{PP}' = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{OP}' &= 1 + 1 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} = 2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

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ساعت ۲:۴۰ خرابه‌ها = عقرب دقیق‌ها $\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{9} = 40^\circ$ ک. نصف طول رفت

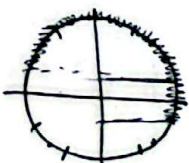
- می دایم عقرب ساعت شمار نصف دقیق، می چرخد.

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$| \omega, \omega M - \pi h | \xrightarrow{h = \pi} | \omega, \omega M - \pi \cdot | = \pi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega, \omega M = 11 \Rightarrow M = 2. \\ \omega, \omega M = 7 \Rightarrow M = \frac{14}{11} = 1\pi \frac{1}{11} \end{cases}$

برای این همکار می‌کنم ۲ دقیقه
 که به دست آورده ۲ ضوابط
 منم.

f



$$-\frac{\pi}{4} < x \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < \sin x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\sin x = \frac{m-n}{a}} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < \frac{m-n}{a} \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} < m \leq 1 \rightarrow m \in \underbrace{\{1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{8}\}}_{\substack{= \\ \in \mathbb{N}}} \}$$

△

$$\frac{\sin(1\omega) + K \cos(1\omega)}{\cos(1\omega) + Y \sin(1\omega)} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\cos 1\omega + K \sin 1\omega}{-\cos 1\omega - Y \sin 1\omega} = 1 \xrightarrow{\tan 1\omega = Y} \frac{1 - \frac{K}{Y}}{-1 - \frac{1}{Y}} = 1 \Rightarrow Y - K = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{K = 1 + Y}$$

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$$\frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) - \cot(\pi - x)}{\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) + Y \tan(\pi - x)} \rightarrow \frac{\cot x + \cot x}{\tan x + Y \tan x} = \frac{Y \cot x}{-\tan x} \Rightarrow \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{Y}}}{Y \sqrt{Y}} = \frac{-1}{Y} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{Y}}$$

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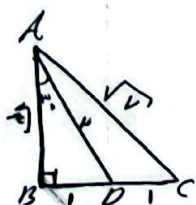
$$\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} = Y \Rightarrow 1 - \cos x = Y + Y \cos x \Rightarrow \cos x = -\frac{1}{Y} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{Y} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ \frac{1}{Y} \end{array} \Rightarrow \tan x = -\sqrt{Y} \Rightarrow \cot x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Y}}$$

$$L = \alpha r \quad \alpha = \frac{\omega}{\Omega} \text{ rad}$$

$$\frac{\omega}{\Omega} \times r_A = \frac{\omega}{\Omega} r_B \Rightarrow r_A = \frac{\omega}{\Omega} r_B$$

$$\frac{r_A}{r_B} = \left(\frac{r_A}{r_B}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{\Omega}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{Y} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{Y}}$$

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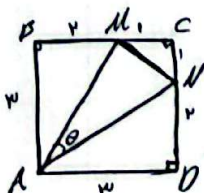
$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{1}{Y} \Rightarrow AD = Y \Rightarrow AB = \sqrt{13}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times BC \times \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{13} \times BC = \sqrt{13} \Rightarrow BC = 2 \Rightarrow DC = 1$$

$$\sin \hat{C} = Y \sin \hat{C} \cdot \cos \hat{C} = Y \times \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{Y}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{Y \sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\cos \hat{C} = \frac{\sqrt{13} + 1}{\sqrt{13}} = AC$$

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$$MN = \sqrt{1+Y^2} \quad AM = AN = \sqrt{1+Y^2} = \sqrt{1+Y^2}$$

$$MN^2 = AM^2 + AN^2 - 2(AM)(AN) \cos \theta \rightarrow \text{بقانون جيبس}$$

$$1+Y^2 + 1+Y^2 - 2 \times 1 \times \sqrt{1+Y^2} \cos \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1+Y^2}{\sqrt{1+Y^2}}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta + \frac{(1+Y^2)^2}{1+Y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{Y}{\sqrt{1+Y^2}} \quad (\sin \theta = \frac{\text{ضلع مقابل}}{\text{وتر}})$$

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