

11, 15 پایان صحت مطالب (سارا امینی راد)

$$-rx + \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \rightarrow S = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$$

$A(0,0), C(\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}, 0), B(0,1)$   $nB \dots$   $yB \cdot (\cdot + \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}) \tan = 1$  (1)

جانب های  $\pm \frac{\pi}{r} = \tan$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -rx + \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} &= \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{\lambda} \\ -rx + \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} &= -\frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \text{SARBC} \quad \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{\pi}{\lambda} - (-\frac{\pi}{\lambda}) \right) = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \sin \alpha = S$$

$$x_1 x_2 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cos^2 \alpha = P \rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cos^2 \alpha \div \frac{r}{\mu} = -\frac{\mu}{\lambda} \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\frac{r}{\mu} - \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \cos^2 \alpha = \sin \alpha \quad \text{چون} \quad \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow 14 - 9 \cos^2 \alpha = r \epsilon \sin \alpha$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{r \epsilon}{9}$$

$$\log \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = \log r \rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = r \Rightarrow -\tan \alpha = r \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -r$$

$\cos \alpha = m \quad \text{و} \quad \sin \alpha \rightarrow$  (2)

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow 9m^2 + m^2 = 1 \rightarrow m^2 = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = -r m - m = -\epsilon m \rightarrow -\epsilon r \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{r \sqrt{10}}{9}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{\epsilon}{a} \rightarrow x^2 + 1 - x = \frac{\epsilon}{a} \rightarrow x^2 - x + \frac{1}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{a}}}{2}$$

$x^2 - x = -\frac{1}{a}$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

خب  $\rightarrow \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \rightarrow (1-x)^2 + x = 1 - x + x^2 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{\epsilon}{a}$  (3)

$$r - r \cos^2 x = r(1 - \cos^2 x) = r \sin^2 x$$

$$\frac{\sin x (\frac{\sin x}{\cos x})}{r \sin^2 x} < 0 \rightarrow \sin x < 0$$

$$\sin x \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right) - \frac{1}{\cos x} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-\cos x}{\cos x} < 0$$

$\cos x < 0$

$$r \cos x + r \sin x = 0 \rightarrow r \sin x = -r \cos x \rightarrow \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\tan x + \cot x \rightarrow \tan x + \frac{1}{\tan x} = -\frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{1r}{r}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin \theta} \rightarrow \sqrt{\sin \theta + \sin \theta}$$

$$\sin \theta + \sin \theta$$

$$\sin(r + r) + \sin(r - r) =$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \cos \theta} = \sqrt{2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{r \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \epsilon \cdot \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$1 - r \sin \alpha = \cos \epsilon$$

$$r \cos \epsilon = 1 - \cos \epsilon$$

$$\tan \theta = t \quad \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = \cos \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{1-\tan^2 \epsilon}{1+\tan^2 \epsilon} = \cos \epsilon$$

$$\frac{r \sin \epsilon}{\sin \epsilon} (\cos \epsilon - \cos \epsilon) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin \epsilon \times \cos \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sin \epsilon \times \cos \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sin \epsilon$$

$$= \frac{\sin \epsilon}{\epsilon \sin \epsilon} = \frac{\cos \epsilon}{\epsilon \sin \epsilon} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cot \epsilon$$

$$\sin \alpha = s \quad \cos \alpha = c$$

$$s + r c = r \rightarrow s = r - r c$$

$$s^2 + c^2 = 1$$

$$(r - r c)^2 + c^2 = 1 \rightarrow 10c^2 - 10rc + r^2 = 0$$

$$\cos \epsilon \alpha = r c^2 - 1 \rightarrow 10c^2 - 10rc = 10c^2 - 10rc$$

$$10c^2 - 10rc + r^2 = 0 \rightarrow 10c^2 - 10rc - 10 = -r - 10 = -1$$

$$A + B + C = 180^\circ \rightarrow C = 180^\circ - (A + B)$$

$$\sin B \sin C = \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\sin B \sin (180^\circ - (A + B)) = \cos \frac{A}{2} \rightarrow \sin B \times \sin (A + B) = \cos \frac{A}{2} \rightarrow A \approx B$$

$$r \sin B \sin C = 1 + c \cdot s (B - (B + C))$$

$$r \sin B \sin C = 1 + c \cdot s (B + C)$$

$$\sin B \sin C + c \cdot s B \cdot s C = 1$$

$$c \cdot s (B - C) = 1 \rightarrow B = C$$

$$180^\circ - (B + B) = r$$