

نام و نام خانوادگی کلاس شماره پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۵۰

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$$x^2 - (\sin \alpha)x - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \quad x = \frac{r}{F} \quad \frac{r}{a} - \frac{r}{v} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \quad \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\frac{r}{a} - \frac{r}{v} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\times 4} \quad 4 \sin^2 \alpha - 4 \sin \alpha + 1 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{v}{4} \times$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = 1 + \frac{1}{15} = \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{15}} \right)$$

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$$\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(-\cos \alpha) = \log^r \rightarrow \log \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = \log^{-\tan \alpha} = \log^r \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -r$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{-4}{10} = -0.4 \quad \sqrt{(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2} = \sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - (-0.4)} = \sqrt{1.4}$$

$$= \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1.4}}{\sqrt{1.4}} = \boxed{0.1 \sqrt{1.4}}$$

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$$\frac{r \sin x + \sin x \cos x}{r - r \cos^2 x} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin x (r + \cos x)}{r (1 - \cos^2 x)} < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\sin x < 0}$$

$$\sin x \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-\cos^2 x}{\cos x} > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\cos x < 0}$$

فرمول

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

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

$$\tan x + \cot x = \frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{-2-4}{4} = \boxed{-\frac{14}{4}}$$

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$$1 + \sin \alpha = \left(\sin \frac{\alpha}{r} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{r} \right)^r \quad \sqrt{\sin^2 \delta + 1} = \sin r \delta + \cos r \delta = \sqrt{r} \sin v_0 = \sqrt{r} \cos r$$

$$\sin \delta_0 + \sin 1_0 = \cancel{r} \sin r_0 \cos r_0 = \cos r_0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin \delta_0}}{\sin \delta_0 + \sin 1_0} = \frac{\sqrt{r} \cos r_0}}{\cos r_0} = \sqrt{r}$$

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$$\underbrace{(1 - r \sin^r \delta_0)}_{\cos 1_0} \underbrace{(r \cos^r 1_0 - 1)}_{\cos r_0} \underbrace{\left(\frac{1 - \tan^r r_0}{1 + \tan^r r_0} \right)}_{\cos t_0} = \cos 1_0 \cos r_0 \cos t_0$$

$$\frac{r \frac{\sin 1_0}{\sin 1_0}}{\sin 1_0} = \frac{\sin 1_0 \cos 1_0 \cos r_0 \cos t_0}{\sin 1_0} = \frac{\sin 1_0}{\sin 1_0} = \frac{\cos 1_0}{\sin 1_0} = \boxed{\tan 1_0}$$

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$$\sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha = r \rightarrow \sin \alpha = r - \cos \alpha$$

$$(\sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha)^r = \sin^r \alpha + 4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + 9 \cos^2 \alpha = 2$$

$$(1 - \cos^2 \alpha) + 9 \cos^2 \alpha + 4(r - \cos \alpha) \cos \alpha = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + 12 \cos \alpha = 2$$

$$\partial \cos^2 \alpha - 12 \cos \alpha = \partial (\cos^2 \alpha - 1) - 12 \cos \alpha = \underbrace{1 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha - 12 \cos \alpha}_{-r} - \partial = \boxed{-1}$$

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