

$$\frac{a \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + b \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{a \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + b \cos \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{-a \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + (-b) \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{-a \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + b \cos \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{-a(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) - b(\frac{1}{2})}{-a(\frac{1}{2}) + b(\frac{1}{2})} = -\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(a+b)}{\frac{1}{2}(b-a)} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow \sqrt{3}(a+b) = \sqrt{3}(b-a) \rightarrow 2a+2b=b-a \rightarrow 3a=-2b \rightarrow a=-\frac{2}{3}b$$

$P(\frac{1}{2}, y) = P(\cos x, \sin x) \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{6}$

$\rightarrow$ در خلاف جهت دوران $\angle POP' = \frac{2\pi}{6} \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} = x' \rightarrow P'(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$

می‌دهیم شعاع دایره = ۱

$$S_{opp} = \overline{OP} + \overline{OP'} + \overline{PP'} = 1 + 1 + \sqrt{\Delta x_{pp}^2 + \Delta y_{pp}^2} = 2 + \sqrt{2(1 + \frac{3}{4})} = 2 + \sqrt{2 + \frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{9} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = 20^\circ \xrightarrow[\text{در هر ساعت می‌چرخد}]{\text{عقربه ساعت می‌چرخد}} 20^\circ \simeq \frac{2}{3}h \simeq 40 \text{ min} \rightarrow 2:40 \text{ ساعت می‌شود}$$

$$D = |\omega_1 \omega_2 M - 30H| \xrightarrow{H=3} |\omega_1 \omega_2 M - 90| = 20 \rightarrow \frac{11}{2}M - 90 = 20 \rightarrow \frac{11}{2}M = 110 \rightarrow M = 20^\circ$$

* بار دوم

$$\rightarrow \frac{11}{2}M = 70 \rightarrow M = \frac{140}{11}^\circ$$

بار اول

بعد از گذشت ۲۰ دقیقه
زاویه بین دو عقربه برای بار دوم
۲۰ درجه خواهد شد

$$\rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{6} < x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6} \rightarrow \frac{5\pi}{6} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < \sin x \leq 1$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < \frac{m-3}{8} \leq 1 \rightarrow -2 < m-3 \leq 8 \rightarrow -5 < m \leq 11$$

$m \in (-5, 11]$

$$\theta = \alpha \rightarrow \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) + k \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) + r \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha)} = \frac{\cos \alpha - k \sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha - r \sin \alpha} \xrightarrow{\star} \frac{\xi - k}{-r - \gamma} = \gamma$$

$$\star \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{\xi} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \rightarrow \xi - k = -1 \rightarrow k = r$$

$$\star \sin x > 0, \cos x < 0 \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} = \gamma \rightarrow 1 - \cos x = \gamma + \gamma \cos x \rightarrow \cos x = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\cot x + \cot x}{\tan x - \gamma \tan x} = \frac{\gamma \cot x}{-\tan x} = -\gamma \frac{\cot x}{\tan x} = -\gamma \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \quad \sin x = \frac{\gamma \sqrt{\gamma}}{\gamma}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\gamma \frac{(-\frac{1}{\gamma})}{(\frac{\gamma \sqrt{\gamma}}{\gamma})} = -\gamma \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{\gamma}}{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma}} \right) = -\frac{1}{\xi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \rightarrow 1 \cdot \lambda \times \frac{\pi}{1\lambda} &= \frac{\gamma}{1} \pi \Rightarrow L = R\theta = \gamma R \left\{ \begin{aligned} L = L' \rightarrow \gamma R = \gamma R' \\ \rightarrow \gamma R = \gamma R' \rightarrow \frac{R}{R'} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \end{aligned} \right. \\ B \rightarrow \frac{\gamma \pi}{1} = \theta' \rightarrow L' = R'\theta' = \gamma R' \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{S_A}{S_B} = \left(\frac{R_A}{R_B} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \right)^2 = \frac{q}{f}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow S_{\triangle ABC} &= \frac{AB \times BC}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times BC}{2} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow BC = 2 \rightarrow DC = 1 \quad (AC = \sqrt{3}) \\ \rightarrow S_{\triangle ADC} &= \frac{1}{2} AD \cdot DC \sin 120^\circ = \frac{1}{2} DC \cdot AC \sin C \\ \rightarrow \cos C &= \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \sin C = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3-\gamma^2}}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{ABCD} &= \gamma \times \gamma = 9 \\ S_1 &= \frac{1 \times 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ S_2 &= \frac{\gamma \times \gamma}{2} = \gamma \\ S_3 &= \frac{\gamma \times \gamma}{2} = \gamma \\ S_4 &= S_{ABCD} - (S_1 + S_2 + S_3) = 9 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \gamma + \gamma \right) = 9 - 2\gamma - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{17}{2} - 2\gamma \end{aligned}$$