

$$\frac{a \sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) + b \cos(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4})}{a \sin(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) + b \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \tan(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$a + b, b - a \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = 2$$

$$\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b}{-\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \frac{a\sqrt{2} + b\sqrt{2}}{b - a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \frac{a+b}{b-a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \Rightarrow P \text{ زاویه } 45^\circ \Rightarrow \angle POP' = 135^\circ$$

$$PP' = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \cos 135^\circ \quad PP' = 2 - \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow PP' = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{مساحت مثلث: } 1 + 1 + \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}} = 2 + \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$$

min ℓ

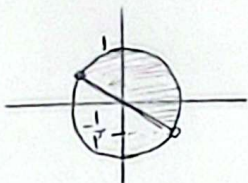
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{9}$$

$$? = \frac{\pi}{9} = 20^\circ \xrightarrow[20^\circ = 18 \times 1.1^\circ]{\text{هر ۳۰ دقیقه ۲۰}} 2:4$$

$$\text{زاویه سین عمودیت} = |\Delta \Delta M - 3.6 \ell|$$

$$|\Delta \Delta M - 3.6 \times 3| = 1. \quad \begin{cases} M = \frac{V_0}{\Delta \Delta} \text{ بار اول } \times \\ M = 3 \text{ بار دوم } \checkmark \end{cases} \quad 2. \text{ رتبه}$$



$$-\frac{1}{2} < \sin \alpha < 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < \frac{m-3}{5} < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < m \leq 8 \Rightarrow \text{عدد صحیح}$$

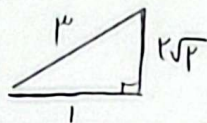
$$\frac{\sin(90^\circ + 10^\circ) + K \cos(90^\circ - 10^\circ)}{\cos(110^\circ - 10^\circ) + P \sin(110^\circ + 10^\circ)} = \frac{\cos 10^\circ - K \sin 10^\circ}{-\cos 10^\circ - P \sin 10^\circ} = \frac{1 - K \tan 10^\circ}{-1 - P \tan 10^\circ}$$

$$\frac{1 - \frac{K}{P}}{-1 - \frac{1}{P}}, \mu \quad 1 - \frac{K}{9} = -\frac{9}{P} \quad \frac{K}{9} = \frac{11}{P} \quad K = \frac{99}{P}$$

$$\frac{\cot x + \cot x}{\tan x - P \tan x} = \frac{P \cot x}{-\tan x} = -P \cot x \cdot \frac{1}{\tan x} = -P \cot^2 x = -P \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} = -\frac{1}{K}$$

$$1 - \cos x = P + P \cos x$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{1}{P}$$



$$\cot x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{P}}$$

$$1. \lambda \times \frac{\pi}{1\lambda} = \frac{P\pi}{\omega}$$

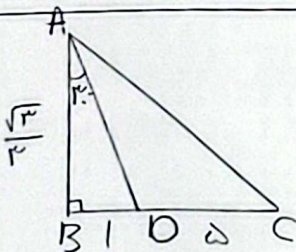
$$l_A = l_B$$

$$\frac{S_A}{S_B} = \frac{R_A^2}{R_B^2} = \frac{9}{K}$$

$$R_A \theta_A = R_B \theta_B$$

$$R_A \times \frac{P\pi}{\omega} = R_B \times \frac{9\pi}{1}$$

$$\frac{R_A}{R_B} = \frac{1}{P}$$



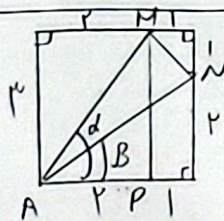
$$AB = \tan C \times 1 = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{P}$$

$$\frac{AB \times BC}{P} = \sqrt{P} \Rightarrow BC = 4$$

$$\tan \hat{C} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{P}}{P}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{1\lambda}$$

$$\sin \hat{C} = \frac{P \tan C}{1 + \tan^2 C}$$

$$\sin \hat{C} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{P}}{9}}{1 + \frac{1}{1.1}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{P}}{9}}{\frac{1.9}{1.1}} = \frac{1.1\sqrt{P}}{1.9}$$



$$\sin \theta = \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{P}{\sqrt{P}} \times \frac{P}{\sqrt{P}} - \frac{P}{\sqrt{P}} \times \frac{P}{\sqrt{P}} = \frac{\omega}{1P}$$

$$MP = P$$

$$AN = AM = \sqrt{P}$$