

مسألة ١٢

تكملة ١٢

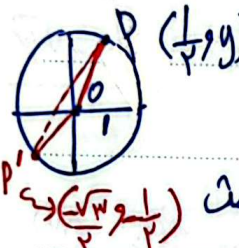
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Subject:

Date:

$$\frac{a \sin \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} + b \cos \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p}}{-\frac{a\sqrt{p}}{p} + -\frac{b\sqrt{p}}{p}} = \frac{-\sqrt{p}(a+b)}{-\frac{1}{p}(a-b)} = \tan \frac{\omega p}{p} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{a \sin \frac{11\pi}{p} + b \cos \frac{\pi}{p}}{\frac{1}{p}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{p}(a+b)}{(a-b)} = \frac{\frac{1}{p}}{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{p}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{p}(a+b)}{(a-b)} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{a-b} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = -1$$


 $P \Rightarrow \cos = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \Rightarrow \angle = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \sin = y = \frac{1}{p}$
 $P' \Rightarrow \cos = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \Rightarrow \angle = 120^\circ \Rightarrow \sin = -\frac{1}{p}$
 $PP' = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}})^2 + (\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p})^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{2}{\sqrt{p}})^2 + (\frac{2}{p})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{p} + \frac{4}{p^2}} = \frac{2}{p} \sqrt{p+1}$
 $\frac{2 + \sqrt{p+1}}{p} \leftarrow 10$

$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{1}{9} = 20^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{p}{q} = 20^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{p}{q} = 20^\circ$
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$|a/\omega M - 90^\circ| \xrightarrow{p=20^\circ} |a/\omega M - 90^\circ| = 20^\circ \Rightarrow a/\omega M - 90^\circ = 20^\circ \Rightarrow a/\omega M = 110^\circ$
 $|a/\omega M - 90^\circ| = 20^\circ \Rightarrow a/\omega M - 90^\circ = -20^\circ \Rightarrow a/\omega M = 70^\circ$

$a/\omega M = 110^\circ \Rightarrow m = 20^\circ$
 $a/\omega M = 70^\circ \Rightarrow m = 10^\circ$


 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \sin \rightarrow -\frac{1}{p}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \cos \rightarrow 1$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \sin \rightarrow -\frac{1}{p}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \cos \rightarrow 1$

Subject: $\cos 10^\circ$

$-k \sin 10^\circ$

Date: _____

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 10^\circ\right) + k \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - 10^\circ\right) = 3$$

$$\tan 10^\circ = \frac{2}{100} = \frac{1}{50} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\cos(\pi - 10^\circ)}{-\cos 10^\circ} + \frac{2 \sin(\pi + 10^\circ)}{-2 \sin 10^\circ}$$

$$\frac{\sin 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{50}$$

یعنی می توان به جای $\sin 10^\circ$ عدد 1 و به جای $\cos 10^\circ$ عدد 50 را فرض کرد.

$$\frac{k + -k}{-k - 2} = 3 \Rightarrow k - k = -18 \Rightarrow k = 22$$

$$\cot = \frac{1}{\tan} \star$$

کمان در زاویه 2 به معنی $\sin$ و $\cos$ منفی است.

$$\frac{\cot u + \cot v}{\tan u + -2 \tan v} = \frac{2 \cot u}{-\tan v} = \frac{\frac{2}{\tan}}{-\frac{1}{\tan}} = \frac{2}{-\tan^2} = ?$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos u}{1 + \cos u} = 2 \Rightarrow 1 - \cos u = 2 + 2 \cos u \Rightarrow -1 = 3 \cos u \Rightarrow \cos u = -\frac{1}{3}$$

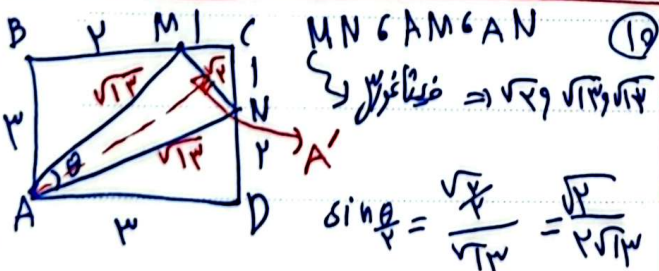
$$\sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 + \frac{1}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow \sin = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}$$

$$? = -\frac{\frac{2}{\tan}}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}\right)^2} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{10\pi}{180} - \frac{R\pi}{\pi} \Rightarrow R\pi = \frac{3\pi}{\omega}$$

$$A \Rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{\omega} \times V_A \quad B = \frac{9\pi}{10} \times V_B$$

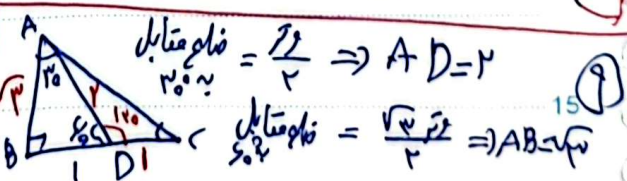
$$\frac{3\pi}{\omega} \times V_A = \frac{9\pi}{10} \times V_B \Rightarrow V_A = 1.5 V_B \quad \frac{S_A}{S_B} = \left(\frac{V_A}{V_B}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\sin^2 u = 2 \cos^2 u \sin^2 u \quad \sin \theta = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)$$

$$AA' = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$$



$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{5} \times \sin 90^\circ = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5} \times BC}{2} = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow BC = 2 \Rightarrow CD = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta = 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 \Rightarrow AC = \sqrt{5}$$