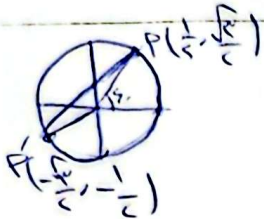


نام و نام خانوادگی آزمون نهایی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۰۰ ... کلاس ... در آزمون ...

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

$$+ \sqrt{3}a - \sqrt{3}b = -3\sqrt{3}a - 2\sqrt{3}b \rightarrow 4\sqrt{3}a = -2\sqrt{3}b \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{-2\sqrt{3}} = -2$$



$$PP' = \sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{2(\frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{4})}$$

$$PP' = \sqrt{2+2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{مساحت} = 1+1+\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{3}} = 2+\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{3}}$$



میزان جلو آمدگی عقربه‌ی ساعت شمار نصف دقیقه است
 $\frac{a}{9} \approx \frac{10}{9} \approx 22.2^\circ \rightarrow 45^\circ$

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مساحت جدید: ۲:۴۰ ✓



$$|\frac{11M}{c} - 30 \cdot H| = 2 \rightarrow H=3, M=8$$

در ساعت ۳:۰۰ برای بار دوم زاویه بین عقربه‌های ساعت شمار و دقیقه شمار ۲۰ می‌شود.

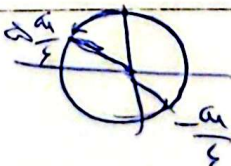
۲

$$\frac{11M}{c} - 90 = 2 \rightarrow \frac{11M}{c} = 92$$

$$\frac{11M}{c} \approx 90 = \frac{90}{11}$$

$$M = \frac{90}{11} = 8 \frac{2}{11}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} < a \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$$



$$-\frac{1}{2} < \sin a \leq 1$$

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

$$\sin(\alpha + 10) + k \cos(\alpha - 10)$$

$$\sin(\alpha + 10) + r \sin(\alpha + 10) = r \Rightarrow \frac{\cos 10^\circ - k \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ - r \sin 10^\circ} = r$$

$$\frac{\sin 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tan 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow r = \tan 10^\circ$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{r-k} \Rightarrow r-k = -1 \Rightarrow k=r$$

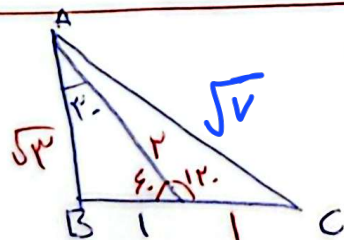


$$\frac{\tan(\frac{\alpha}{r} - \alpha) - \cot(\alpha - \alpha)}{\cot(\frac{\alpha}{r} - \alpha) + r \tan(\alpha - \alpha)} = \frac{\cot \alpha + \cot \alpha}{\tan \alpha - r \tan \alpha} = \frac{r \cot \alpha}{- \tan \alpha}$$

$$\frac{-r \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}}{\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}} = \frac{-r \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \xrightarrow{\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{r}} \frac{-r \cdot \frac{1}{r}}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{-1}{\sin \alpha} \xrightarrow{\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r}} \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{r}} = -r$$

$$A \quad L = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot r \alpha r = \frac{1}{r} \alpha r \quad \frac{L}{r} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \alpha r}{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

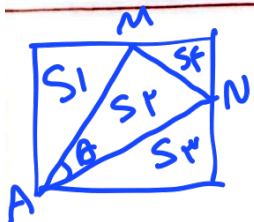
$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{\alpha r_1 r}{\alpha r_2 r} = \frac{1}{r}$$



$$S = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \triangle ABC = r \sqrt{r} \rightarrow BC = r$$

$$\tan \hat{C} = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \hat{C} = \gamma \rightarrow \sin 10^\circ = \sin \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\sin 10^\circ = r \sin \hat{C} \cos \hat{C} = r \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{r}$$



$$\sqrt{1r} = AM = AN \rightarrow AM^2 = AB^2 + BM^2 = 1r$$

$$S_{\text{total}} = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$$

$$1 = r + S_2 + r + \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow S_2 = r$$

$$r = \frac{1}{r} \times \sqrt{1r} \times \sqrt{1r} \times \sin \theta \rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{r}$$