

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow 4a = -2b \rightarrow 2a = -b \rightarrow b = -2a$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-2a}{a} = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

دایره د مقناطیس

$P(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \quad \gamma = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$OP + OP' + PP' = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{4 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \checkmark$

$PP' = \sqrt{(x_P - x_{P'})^2 + (y_P - y_{P'})^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2}))^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}))^2}$

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

$$= \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2}$$

درج ای ۲۰

$\frac{D}{180} = \frac{Rad}{\pi} \rightarrow \frac{D}{180} = \frac{\pi}{\pi} \rightarrow D = \frac{180}{\pi} = 20^\circ$

عمر بین ساعت شمار حرکت کرده

به ازای هر ۲ دقیقه عمر بین ساعت شمار ۱ درم حرکت می کند.

اکنون که عمر بین ساعت شمار ۲۰ درم حرکت کرده یعنی ساعت ۲۰ دقیقه از برگزیده است

۲۰ دقیقه → ساعت ۲:۰۰

$h = 3$

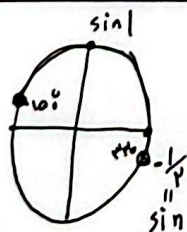
$|500m - 30h| = \text{زاویه بین دو دقیقه شمار ساعت شمار}$

$|500m - 90| = 20$

$500m - 90 = 20 \rightarrow 500m = 110 \rightarrow m = \frac{110}{500} = 0.22$

$500m - 90 = -20 \rightarrow 500m = 70 \rightarrow m = \frac{70}{500} = 0.14$

پس از گذشت ۲۰ دقیقه برای دومین بار زاویه ۲۰ درم می شود.



$-\frac{1}{2} < \sin x \leq 1 \quad \frac{\sin x}{\frac{m-3}{5}} > -\frac{1}{2} < \frac{m-3}{5} \leq 1 \quad \frac{x}{5} > -\frac{1}{2} < m-3 \leq 5$

$\frac{+3}{5} > \frac{1}{2} < m \leq 8 \quad \checkmark$

۱، ۲، ۳، ۴، ۵، ۶، ۷، ۸ → ۸ عدد صحیح

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(100) &= \sin(90+10) = \cos 10 \\ \cos(190) &= \cos(90+10) = -\sin 10 \\ \cos(170) &= \cos(180-10) = -\cos 10 \\ \sin(170) &= \sin(180-10) = \sin 10\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\cos 10 - k \sin 10}{-\cos 10 - \sqrt{2} \sin 10} &= \frac{\cos 10}{1 - k \tan 10} \\ &= \frac{1 - 0.1736k}{-1 - 0.1736} = \frac{1 - 0.1736k}{-1.1736} = \mu\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rightarrow 1 - 0.1736k &= -\mu \\ \rightarrow 0.1736k &= 1 - \mu \rightarrow k = \frac{1 - \mu}{0.1736}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} &= \mu \rightarrow 1 - \cos x = \mu + \mu \cos x \rightarrow \mu \cos x = -1 \rightarrow \cos x = -\frac{1}{\mu} \\ \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x &= 1 \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{\mu}\right)^2 + \sin^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu^2} \\ \sin x &= \frac{\sqrt{\mu^2 - 1}}{\mu}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tan(x - \pi/2) &= \cot x \\ \cot(x - \pi/2) &= -\cot x \\ \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) &= \tan x \\ \tan(\pi - x) &= -\tan x\end{aligned}$$

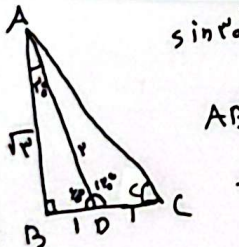
$$\frac{\cot x + \cot x}{\tan x - \mu \tan x} = \frac{\mu \cot x}{-\tan x} \rightarrow \tan x = \frac{\mu \sqrt{\mu^2 - 1}}{\mu} = -\mu \sqrt{\mu^2 - 1}$$

$$\cot x = -\frac{1}{\mu \sqrt{\mu^2 - 1}}$$

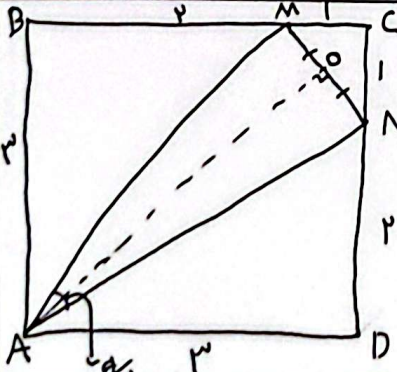
$$\frac{D}{180} = \frac{R_{ad}}{\pi} \rightarrow \frac{10\lambda}{180} = \frac{R_{ad}}{\pi} \rightarrow R_{ad} = \frac{10\lambda\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi\lambda}{18}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A\omega &= \frac{\pi\lambda}{18} \times r_A \\ B\omega &= \frac{\pi\lambda}{18} \times r_B \\ A\omega &= B\omega \rightarrow \frac{\pi\lambda}{18} \times r_A = \frac{\pi\lambda}{18} \times r_B \rightarrow r_A = r_B\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{S_A}{S_B} = \frac{\pi r_A^2}{\pi r_B^2} = \frac{r_A^2}{r_B^2} = \frac{r_A^2}{r_B^2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned}\sin 45^\circ &= \frac{BD}{AD} \rightarrow AD = 1 \\ AB^2 + BD^2 &= AD^2 \\ \rightarrow AB^2 &= 1 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow AB = 0 \\ AC &= \sqrt{1 + 1} = \sqrt{2} \\ \sin C &= \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}MN &= \sqrt{1 + 1} = \sqrt{2} \\ AN &= \sqrt{1 + 1} = \sqrt{2} \\ AM &= \sqrt{1 + 1} = \sqrt{2} \\ No &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \theta &= \frac{No}{AM} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \\ Ao &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \cos \theta &= \frac{Ao}{AM} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}\end{aligned}$$