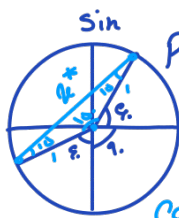


بازرسی $\rightarrow \frac{a \sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) + b \cos(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6})}{a \sin(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}) + b \cos 2\pi} : \frac{-a(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) - b(\frac{1}{2})}{-a(\frac{1}{2}) + b(\frac{1}{2})} : -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} : \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(a+b)}{\frac{1}{2}(b-a)}$

$\frac{-\sqrt{3}(a+b)}{(b-a)} : -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow a+b=1 \Rightarrow b=2 \Rightarrow b/a : -2$
 $-a+b=3 \Rightarrow a=-1$ ✓

۲



$P(\frac{1}{2}, y) = (\cos, \sin) \Rightarrow \theta : 90^\circ, y : \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\cos \alpha : \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos \theta} \Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$

$\cos 150^\circ = \cos(90^\circ + 60^\circ) = -\sin 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \alpha : 2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$

* البته که می‌دانیم زاویه فاصل بین نقطه هم بدست بیاریم
 باید بدان مختصات P

$\cos \theta < 0$

۱,۷۵

۲



$\frac{2\pi}{12} : \frac{\pi}{6} = \text{زاویه هر ساعت}$

$\frac{\pi}{6} : \text{ساعت}$

$\frac{\pi}{9} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{6}}{\frac{\pi}{9}} : \frac{1}{3} \text{ ساعت} = 20 \text{ دقیقه}$

$\Rightarrow \text{ساعت } 2:40 \text{ خواهد بود}$ ✓

۲

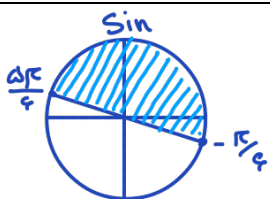


$2 : \left| \frac{11m}{2} - 30 \right| = 2 : \left| \frac{11m}{2} - 90 \right| \Rightarrow \frac{11m}{2} : 110 \Rightarrow m = 20 \Rightarrow \text{دوین بار}$
 $\frac{11m}{2} : 210 \Rightarrow m = 12,7 \Rightarrow \text{اولین بار}$

* بعد از گذشت ۲۰ دقیقه ✓

۲

۴



$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} < \sin \alpha < 1$

$-\frac{1}{4} < \frac{m-3}{5} < 1$

$-\frac{5}{4} < m-3 < 5$

$\frac{1}{4} < m < 8 \Rightarrow$ ✓

شماره ۱ عدد صحیح باشد ✓

۲

۵

$$\frac{\sin(1^\circ) + k \cos(1^\circ)}{\cos(1^\circ) + r \sin(1^\circ)} = \frac{\sin(1^\circ + 1^\circ) + k \cos(1^\circ + 1^\circ)}{\cos(1^\circ + 1^\circ) + r \sin(1^\circ + 1^\circ)} = \frac{\cos 1^\circ - k \sin 1^\circ}{-\cos 1^\circ - r \sin 1^\circ}$$

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

(Y)

$$\frac{\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha) - \cot(\pi - \alpha)}{\cot(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha) + r \tan(\pi - \alpha)} = \frac{\cot(\alpha) + \cot(\alpha)}{\tan(\alpha) - r \tan(\alpha)} = \frac{r \cot \alpha}{-\tan \alpha} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{\tan} : \cot} \frac{r (\frac{1}{\tan(\alpha)})}{-\tan(\alpha)}$$

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

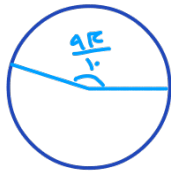


$$\begin{aligned} * 1 - \cos(\alpha) &= r + r \cos(\alpha) \\ -1 &= r \cos(\alpha) \\ \Rightarrow \cos \alpha &= -\frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow -r \cot^2(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \cot^2 = \frac{1}{r}$$



(Y)



$$1 \cdot 1^\circ \rightarrow \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

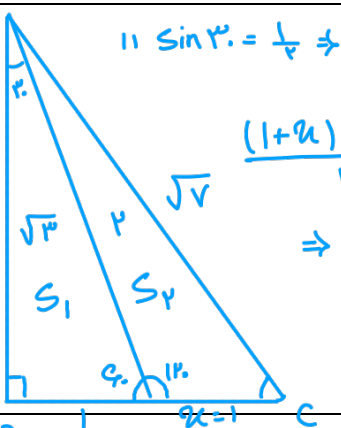
$$\theta = \frac{L}{R} \Rightarrow L = \theta \cdot R$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_A &= r_A \cdot \frac{r}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{r_A}{r_B} = \frac{\frac{r}{\alpha}}{\frac{r}{\alpha}} = \frac{r}{r} \\ L_B &= r_B \cdot \frac{r}{\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{S_A}{S_B} = \frac{r r^2}{r r^2} = \left(\frac{r_A}{r_B} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow S_A = S_B$$

(Y)

A



$$11 \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{(1+\alpha) \cdot \sqrt{r}}{r} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$S_1 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

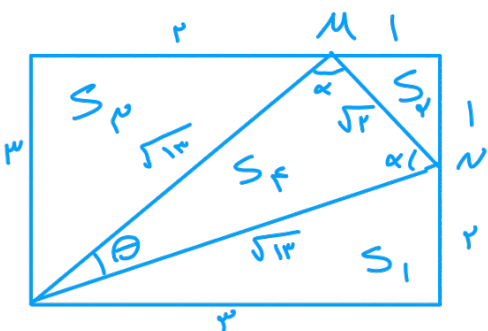
$$\Rightarrow S_r = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\sin C = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}} \quad \cos C = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} \quad (Y)$$

$$\sin \alpha = r \sin C \cdot \cos C$$

$$r \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} \right) = \frac{r \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}}$$

B



$$S_1 = r$$

$$S_r = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$S_c = r$$

$$S_F = 1 - \alpha - \dots = r, \alpha$$

$$S_{\omega} = r$$

(Y)

$$S_F = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \sqrt{r} \cdot \sqrt{r} \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \sin \theta = \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

6

Y

A

9

1.