

19, 25

مطابق کجی

$$BT = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cot \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow OB = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1 = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

(2)

(2) از یک ضلع مثلث معلوم شد و زاویه مقابل به آن معلوم شد پس دو حالت داریم.

$$\frac{AC}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{r}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4 \Rightarrow AC = 4 \times \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{AB}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{4}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 4\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow AB = 4\sqrt{3} \times \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \times \sin \alpha}{4 \times \sin \alpha} = \sqrt{3}$$

(2)

(2) اینها را به هم جمع می‌کنیم و نقطه تقاطع A و B و C را می‌یابیم.

$$A\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), B\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), C(1, 0) \Rightarrow S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(-1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right| = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4} = S_{ABC}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 0\right)^2} = \sqrt{1}$$

$$P = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1} = 2 + 1 = 3$$

(2)

(2)

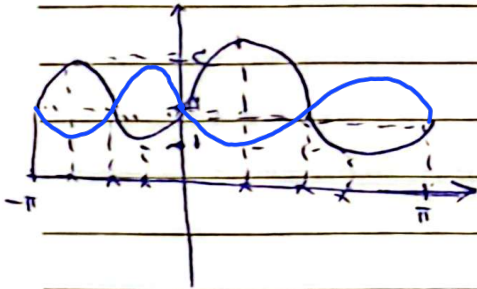
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$$x = \cos \alpha \rightarrow r \cos \alpha = \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) = 1$$

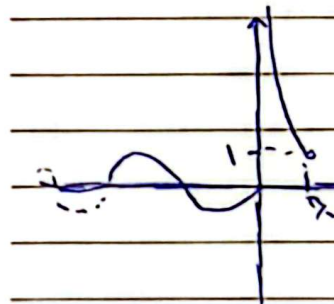
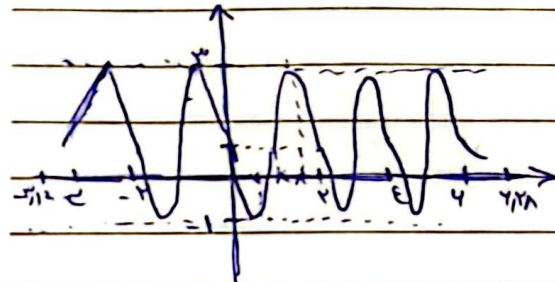
$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha (r \cos \alpha - 1) + \sin \alpha (\cos \alpha) \rightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \cos \alpha = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$(2) y = -r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + r \rightarrow y = -\sin \alpha + r \quad (T = \pi)$$



$$(3) y = r \cos(x\pi + \pi/4) + 1 \rightarrow -r \sin(x\pi) + 1 \quad (T = 2)$$



$$R_f = [1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = a + \frac{b}{f} \sin(fx) \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$y_{\min} + y_{\max} = f = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow b = a \rightarrow y_{\max} - y_{\min} = f \rightarrow a = r$$

$$\frac{1 \times \frac{\omega}{2}}{r} = \omega$$

