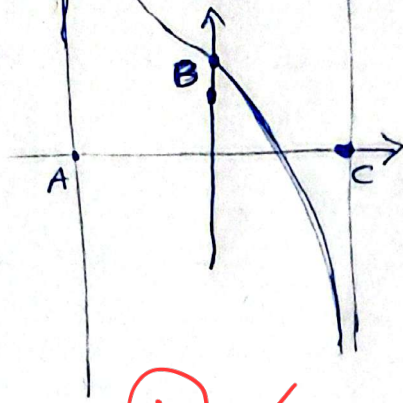


پرهام شریعی

۱- شکل زیر بخشی از نمودار تابع $y = \tan(-2x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ می باشد.



مساحت مثلث ABC را بیابید.

$$T = \frac{\pi}{|b|} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (C.A.M.S.)$$

۲۰

$$x=0 \rightarrow y = \tan(0 + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

۲۰ ✓

۲- اگر یک از ریشه های معادله $x^2 - (\sin \alpha)x - \frac{1}{9} \cos^2 \alpha = 0$

برابر $\frac{2}{3}$ باشد مقدار $1 + \tan^2 \alpha$ را بیابید.

$$x^2 - (\sin \alpha)x - \frac{1}{9} \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \xrightarrow{x = \frac{2}{3}} \frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{3} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{9} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\times 9} 4 \sin^2 \alpha - 6 \sin \alpha + 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{روش نوین}} \sin^2 \alpha - 3 \sin \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (\sin \alpha - 2)(\sin \alpha - 1) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3} \text{ (غیرممکن)} \\ \sin \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{9} \neq \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{9} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{9}{8}$$

۲۰ ✓

پرهام خیرعی

۳- اگر $\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(-\cos \alpha) = \log 3$ برقرار باشد حاصل $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha$ را بیابید.

$$\log \sin \alpha - \log -\cos \alpha = \log 3 \rightarrow \log \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = \log 3 \rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = 3 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = -3 \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow (-3 \cos \alpha)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow 10 \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{10}$$

$\cos \alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \text{(حلی اول)} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \text{(حلی دوم)} \end{cases}$ و $\sin \alpha = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{-3\sqrt{10}}{10}$

$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

پ ✓

۴- اگر $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{5}{4}$ باشد حاصل $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$ را بیابید.

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \rightarrow (\sin^2 \theta - 1) \sin^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$-\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta = -\frac{1}{4} *$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \rightarrow \frac{(\cos^2 \theta - 1) \cos^2 \theta + 1}{-\sin^2 \theta} \xrightarrow{*} \frac{-\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + 1}{-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{5}{4}$$

پ ✓

پوهام شریعی

$$\sin x \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x} > 0 \text{ و } \frac{2 \sin x + \sin x \cos x}{2 - 2 \cos^2 x} < 0 \text{ اگر}$$

آنها انتهای کمان میباشند π کدام خاص میباشند؟ $(\sin x, \cos x \neq 0)$

$$\sin x \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x} > 0 \xrightarrow{\sin^2 x - 1 < 0} \cos x < 0 \text{ I}$$

$$\frac{2 \sin x + \sin x \cos x}{2 - 2 \cos^2 x} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin x (2 + \cos x)}{2 \sin^2 x} < 0 \rightarrow \sin x < 0 \text{ II}$$

$$I \cap II \Rightarrow \text{پس:}$$

(۲) ✓

$$1 - \tan x + \cot x$$

$$\frac{2}{\sin x} + \frac{3}{\cos x} = 0 \text{ اگر}$$

جست آید. $(\sin x, \cos x \neq 0)$

$$\frac{2}{\sin x} + \frac{3}{\cos x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{2 \cos x + 3 \sin x}{\sin x \cos x} = 0 \rightarrow 2 \cos x + 3 \sin x = 0 \xrightarrow{\div \cos x} 2 + 3 \tan x = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \tan x = -\frac{2}{3} \xrightarrow{\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x}} \cot x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\tan x + \cot x = -\frac{2}{3} + \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{-2-9}{6} = -\frac{11}{6}$$

(۲) ✓

برهان سریع

۱ - حاصل عبارت $\frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin 20^\circ}}{\sin 20^\circ + \sin 10^\circ}$ برابر است با $\sqrt{2} \cos 10^\circ$

$$1 + \sin 20^\circ = \sin 90^\circ + \sin 20^\circ = 2 \sin \left(\frac{90^\circ + 20^\circ}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{90^\circ - 20^\circ}{2} \right) = 2 \sin 55^\circ \cos 35^\circ$$

$$\sin 20^\circ + \sin 10^\circ = 2 \sin \left(\frac{20^\circ + 10^\circ}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{20^\circ - 10^\circ}{2} \right) = 2 \sin 15^\circ \cos 5^\circ = \cos 20^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2 \cos 20^\circ}}{\cos 20^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2} |\cos 20^\circ|}{\cos 20^\circ} \xrightarrow{\cos 20^\circ > 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} = \sqrt{2}$$

(۲) ✓

۱ - حاصل عبارت زیر را بر حسب کمان مثلثات از زاویه ۱۰ درج بیابید:

$$(1 - 2 \sin^2 20^\circ) (2 \cos^2 10^\circ - 1) \left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 10^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 10^\circ} \right)$$

$$1 - 2 \sin^2 20^\circ = \cos^2 20^\circ - \sin^2 20^\circ = \cos 40^\circ$$

$$2 \cos^2 10^\circ - 1 = \cos^2 10^\circ - \sin^2 10^\circ = \cos 20^\circ$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 10^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 10^\circ} = \cos 20^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 40^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ \times \frac{\sin 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = \frac{\overbrace{\sin 10^\circ}^{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ} \overbrace{\cos 10^\circ}^{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ} \overbrace{\cos 20^\circ}^{\frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ} \cos 20^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{\sin 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ}$$

(۳) ✓

$$\frac{1}{8} \cos 10^\circ \leftarrow \sin 10^\circ = \cos 80^\circ$$

برهان شریعی
 $\Delta \cos 2\alpha - 12 \cos \alpha$ ————— $\sin \alpha + 3 \cos \alpha = 2$ ————— ۹ - اتر

۱۰ - درست آید
 $\sin \alpha + 3 \cos \alpha = 2 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 2 - 3 \cos \alpha$ ، $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$

$\rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + (2 - 3 \cos \alpha)^2 = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + 4 + 9 \cos^2 \alpha - 12 \cos \alpha = 1$

$\rightarrow 10 \cos^2 \alpha - 12 \cos \alpha = -3$

$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} \rightarrow \cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 \xrightarrow{\times 5} 5 \cos 2\alpha = 10 \cos^2 \alpha - 5$

$\underbrace{10 \cos^2 \alpha - 12 \cos \alpha - 5}_{-3} = -3 - 5 = -8$

(۲) ✓

۱۰ - در مثل ABC ————— $\sin \hat{B} \sin \hat{C} = \cos \frac{\hat{A}}{2}$

و $\hat{B} = \sqrt{2}^\circ$ باشد نام $\hat{A}$ باشد آید.

$\sin a \sin b = \frac{1}{4} (\cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b)) \rightarrow \sin B \sin C = \frac{1}{4} (\cos(B-C) - \cos(B+C))$

$\cos a \cos b = \frac{1}{4} (\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)) \rightarrow \cos \frac{A}{2} \times \cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{4} (\cos A + \cos 0)$

$A+B+C=180^\circ \rightarrow B+C=180^\circ-A$

$\rightarrow B=180^\circ-C-A \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} (\cos(180^\circ-(C+A)) - \cos(180^\circ-A))$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{4} (-\cos(C+A) + \cos A) = \frac{1}{4} \cos A + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \cos(C+A) + \frac{1}{4} \cos A$

$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \cos(C+A) + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \cos(C+A) = -1 \rightarrow C+A=180^\circ$

$C=B=\sqrt{2}^\circ \rightarrow A=180^\circ-(2 \times \sqrt{2}^\circ) = 171.4^\circ$

(۲) ✓