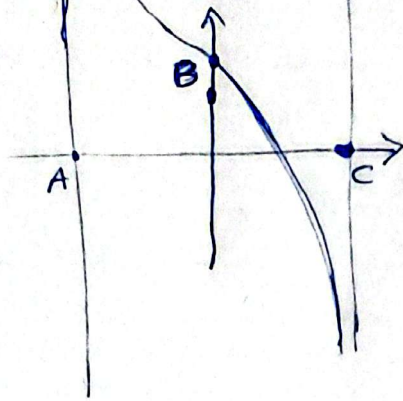


پرهام شریعی

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



مساحت مثلث ABC را بیابید.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

$$\rightarrow (\sin \alpha - 2)(\sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2}) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \frac{21}{9} \text{ غلط} \\ \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

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

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

پرهام خیرعی

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

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

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

$\cos \alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{cases}$ (حلی ها ۱ و ۲) و $\sin \alpha = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}}$

$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}} - (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}) = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{-\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

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

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

$$-\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta = -\frac{1}{5} *$$

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

پوهام شریعی

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

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

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

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

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$$I \cap II \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{منفی} \\ \text{مثبت} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{\tan x} + \cot x \quad \text{یا هر حالت} \quad \frac{2}{\sin x} + \frac{3}{\cos x} = 0 \quad \text{اگر}$$

جست آید. $(\sin x, \cos x \neq 0)$

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

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

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

برهان سریعی

۱- حاصل عبارت $\frac{\sqrt{1+\sin 50^\circ}}{\sin 50^\circ + \sin 10^\circ}$ برابر است با $\sqrt{2} \cos 20^\circ$

$$1 + \sin 50^\circ = \sin 90^\circ + \sin 50^\circ = 2 \sin \left(\frac{90^\circ + 50^\circ}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{90^\circ - 50^\circ}{2} \right) = 2 \sin 70^\circ \cos 20^\circ$$

$$\sin 50^\circ + \sin 10^\circ = 2 \sin \left(\frac{50^\circ + 10^\circ}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{50^\circ - 10^\circ}{2} \right) = 2 \sin 30^\circ \cos 20^\circ = \cos 20^\circ$$

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

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

$$\left(1 - 2 \sin^2 50^\circ \right) \left(2 \cos^2 10^\circ - 1 \right) \left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 20^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 20^\circ} \right)$$

$$1 - 2 \sin^2 50^\circ = \cos^2 50^\circ - \sin^2 50^\circ = \cos 10^\circ$$

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

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 20^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 20^\circ} = \cos 40^\circ$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ \leftarrow \sin 10^\circ = \cos 80^\circ$$

برهان شریعی

$$2\cos 2\alpha - 1\cos \alpha \quad \text{یا} \quad \sin \alpha + 3\cos \alpha = 2 \quad \text{اگر}$$

از دست آوریم

$$\sin \alpha + 3\cos \alpha = 2 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 2 - 3\cos \alpha, \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

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

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

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

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

۱۰. در مثلث ABC اگر

$$\sin \hat{B} \sin \hat{C} = \cos \frac{\hat{A}}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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