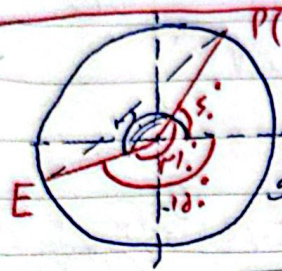


REF. GROUP

$$\frac{a \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + b \cos \frac{\pi}{3}}{-\sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}b}{-\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b} = \tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{3}$$



$P(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ \Rightarrow 60^\circ - 120^\circ = -60^\circ$

~~سوال ۲۰~~

$\sin 120^\circ = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 $\cos 120^\circ = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

$P_0 = \sqrt{P_1^2 + P_2^2 - 2P_1P_2 \cos 120^\circ} = \sqrt{P_1^2 + P_2^2 + P_1P_2}$



$\Rightarrow 30^\circ \leq 2\pi \leq 12h \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{12} \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$   

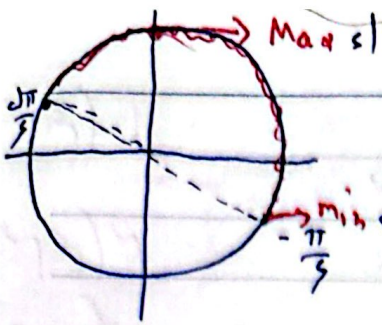
|                 |                                                               |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\frac{\pi}{6}$ | $1h$                                                          |
| $\frac{\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}h \leq f_{min} \Rightarrow 1:00 \leq f \leq 1:30$ |

فصول زاویه بین ۲ مختصه:  $H \leq \frac{1}{2} \leq M - 90$

$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{2}M - 90 \right| \leq 2$  بار دوم به بار اول و مقعر آنفاق برانته  
 $\frac{1}{2}M - 90 \leq 2$

$\frac{1}{2}M \leq 92 \Rightarrow M \leq 184$   
 $\Rightarrow (180:184)$





$$\left| \frac{1}{p} \sin \theta \right| \leq \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow \left| \sin \theta \right| \leq 1$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{p} \cos \theta \right| \leq \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow \left| \cos \theta \right| \leq 1$$

Max  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

$$\frac{\sin \theta + K \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + P \sin \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta - K \sin \theta}{-\cos \theta - P \sin \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{P} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+P^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1-K}{-1-P} = \frac{1-K}{-1} \Rightarrow (1-K)(-1) = -K-1 \Rightarrow K=1$$

$$\frac{1-\cos \theta}{1+\cos \theta} = \frac{1-\cos \theta}{1+\cos \theta} \Rightarrow \frac{1-\cos \theta}{1+\cos \theta} = \frac{1-\cos \theta}{1+\cos \theta}$$

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

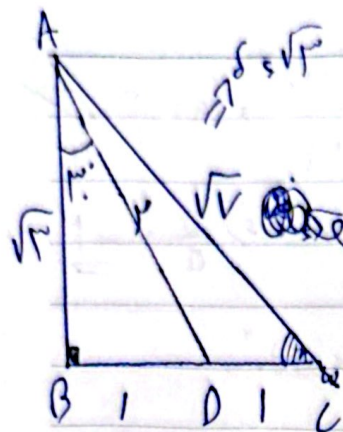
$$\frac{\tan(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta) = \cot(\pi-\theta)}{\cot(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta) = \tan(\pi-\theta)} = \frac{P \cot \theta}{-P \cot \theta} = -\frac{P}{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow -P \left( -\frac{\sqrt{1-P^2}}{P} \right) = P \times \frac{1}{P} = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\lambda} = \frac{\theta}{\pi} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-\lambda} = \frac{r}{\pi} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-\lambda} = \frac{r}{\pi} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-\lambda} = \frac{r}{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$





$$\sin \angle C = \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{1}{\delta \sqrt{p}} \Rightarrow AD = \delta \sqrt{p} \Rightarrow \tan \angle C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \Rightarrow AB = \sqrt{p}$$

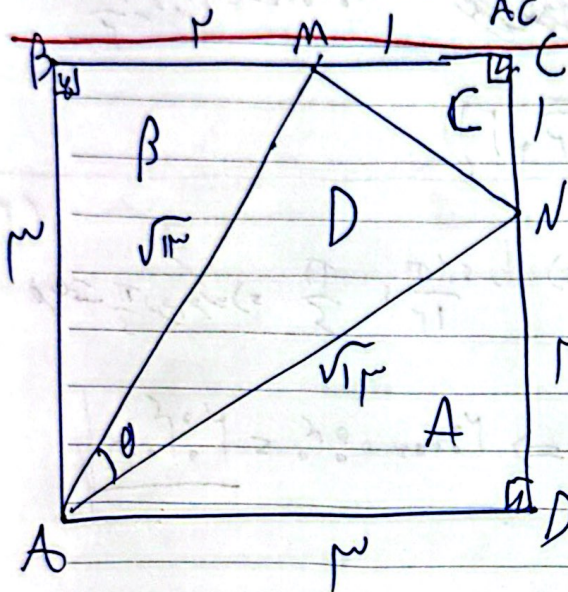
$$\delta \sqrt{p} = \frac{1}{\delta} BC \propto AB \propto \frac{1}{\delta} \propto BC \propto \sqrt{p} \Rightarrow BC = \sqrt{p+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{BC^2 + AB^2} = \sqrt{AC^2} = \sqrt{p+1} = \sqrt{p} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$$

$$\sin C = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p+1}}$$

$$\cos C = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \angle C = \sin \angle C \cos \angle C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p+1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p+1}$$



$$AM = \sqrt{q^2 + 1} = \sqrt{p^2 + 1}$$

$$AN = \sqrt{p^2 + 1} = \sqrt{p^2 + 1}$$

$$\delta \square = pq = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\delta A = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\delta B = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\delta C = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\delta_{A+B+C} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$$

$$\delta_D = \delta \square - \delta_{A+B+C} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{q}$$

$$\delta_D = \frac{1}{p} AM AN \sin \theta = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \sin \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{p}$$