

۱۷, ۲۵

۱۴۴۵ ربيع الثاني ۱۵

9

سه شنبه
آبان ۱۴۰۲

Tuesday
2023 October

31

«هدی کوریجانی - تکلیف شماره ۱۵»

7:00

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 = \frac{BH}{AC} \Rightarrow S_{ABC} = \frac{BH \times AC}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{|b|} = \text{دوره تناوب} \quad (1)$$

8:00 $AC = \text{مقدار}$
 $\Rightarrow$

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

9:00

$$\Delta: \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha \oplus 1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \quad (2)$$

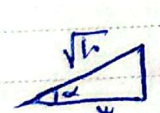
10:00

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{9}} = \frac{9}{2} \quad (3)$$

11:00

$$\log \sin \alpha - \log (-\cos \alpha) = \log \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = \log^3 \Rightarrow -\cot \alpha = 3 \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = -3 \quad (4)$$

12:00

$\Rightarrow$  $\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{10}$ و $\cos \alpha = \frac{-3}{10}$ چون $\cos \alpha$ در کوارنتم باید مثبت باشد پس $\cos \alpha$ منفی است.

13:00

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{10} - \frac{-3}{10} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5} \quad \checkmark$$

14:00

$$\sin^2 \alpha + (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha (-\cos^2 \alpha) = \frac{1}{9}$$

15:00

$$-\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \cos^4 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\cos^4 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - 1 = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \cos^4 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{10}{9} \quad (\alpha = \theta)$$

16:00

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - 1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\cos \alpha < 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sin \alpha < 0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha)}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} < 0$$

summa $\sin \alpha > 0$

$$\frac{r \cos \alpha + r \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha \sin \alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow r \cos \alpha + r \sin \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow r \cos \alpha = -r \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-r}{r} = \tan \alpha \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha + \cot \alpha = \frac{r}{r} + \left(\frac{-r}{r} \right) = \frac{-r+r}{r}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{-1r}{r}} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r} \times \cos \alpha}{r \cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{r} \cos \alpha}{r \cos^2 \alpha (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1)}$$

جواب شما هم صحیح است اما باید جواب را در ساده ترین حالت بدست آورید!
آدمه راه حل را در پاسنی بگردید برای شما نوشتیم!

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Saturday
November 2023

$$\underbrace{(1 - r \sin^2 \alpha)}_{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \cos 2\alpha} \underbrace{(r \cos^2 \alpha - 1)}_{\cos 2\alpha} \underbrace{\left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} \right)}_{\cos 2\alpha} = \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{1}{r} \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha = \boxed{\frac{1}{r} \cos 2\alpha}$$

$$\sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha = r \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = r - r \cos \alpha \Rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$= r + r \cos^2 \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha \Rightarrow 1 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha + r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha = -r$$

$$c \cdot s \frac{A}{r} = \frac{1 + c \cdot s A}{r} \rightarrow r \sin B \sin c = 1 + c \cdot s \hat{A} \xrightarrow{A+B+C=\pi} A = \pi - (\hat{B} + \hat{C})$$

$$1 + c \cdot s(\pi - (B + C)) = 1 - c \cdot s(B + C) = r \sin B \sin c$$

$$1 - c \cdot s B \cdot s c + \sin B \sin c = r \sin B \sin c \rightarrow \sin B \sin c + c \cdot s B \cdot s c = 1$$

$$c \cdot s(B - C) = 1 \rightarrow B - C = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$|B - C = 2\pi \quad \text{ممنوع} \quad \times$$

$$\rightarrow B = C \rightarrow A = 180^\circ - 144^\circ = 36^\circ$$

$$B + C = 2B \quad (2 \times 18^\circ)$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin 2\theta} = \sqrt{1 + c \cdot s \theta} \xrightarrow{\text{قوسینطانی}} \frac{1 + c \cdot s \theta}{1 + c \cdot s \theta} = r c \cdot s \theta \quad \sqrt{r c \cdot s^2 \theta} = \sqrt{r} |c \cdot s \theta| = \sqrt{r} c \cdot s \theta$$

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$$\sin \theta + \sin \theta = \sin(\theta + \theta) + \sin(\theta - \theta) =$$

$$\sin \theta \cdot c \cdot s \theta + \sin \theta \cdot c \cdot s \theta + \sin \theta \cdot c \cdot s \theta - \sin \theta \cdot c \cdot s \theta = 2\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) c \cdot s \theta = c \cdot s \theta$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r} c \cdot s \theta}{c \cdot s \theta} = \boxed{\sqrt{r}}$$