

تلف این صفحه را در صورت وقت گذاشتن باز هم اشغال دارید بایم رفع اشغال بشیر!

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تلف ۱۵ - دوازده لیره

به نام خدا

مباحث مالی

$$S_{APC} = \frac{AC \times y_B}{r} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \times 1}{r} = \frac{\pi}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

(1) (2)

$$AC = \text{مبلغ جاری} = \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow y_B \text{ عرض از مبدا} \rightarrow y = \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

$$x^2 - (\sin \alpha)^2 = \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 \alpha \Rightarrow r = \frac{2}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

(1) (2)

$$\frac{9}{r} - \frac{2}{3} (\sin \alpha) - \frac{1}{6} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0 \rightarrow 2 - \frac{2}{3} \sin \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$t^2 - \frac{2}{3}t + 2 = 0 \rightarrow 3t^2 - 2t + 2 = 0$$

$$\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(-\cos \alpha) = \log 3 \Rightarrow \log \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = \log 3$$

(3)

$$-3 \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha \rightarrow -3 \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha \rightarrow -3 \log \alpha$$

(1,5)

$$\tan \alpha = -3 \quad \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \rightarrow -3 \cos \alpha = -4 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

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

(4)

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

(1,5)

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

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

boof

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$$\sin \alpha + 3 \cos \alpha = 2 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 2 - 3 \cos \alpha \xrightarrow{\text{توان 2}} \sin^2 \alpha = (2 - 3 \cos \alpha)^2$$

$$1 - \cos^2 \alpha = 4 \cos^2 \alpha + 9 - 12 \cos \alpha \rightarrow 1 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha - 12 \cos \alpha + 3 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{نمره داری}}$$

$$1 \cdot \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} \right) - 12 \cos \alpha + 3 = 0 \rightarrow 1 + \cos 2\alpha - 12 \cos \alpha + 3 = 0$$

(خواسته سوال)

$$\cos 2\alpha - 12 \cos \alpha = -4$$

صالح صالحی

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 - 2}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2$$

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

$$\frac{2 \cos \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha}{\sin \cos \alpha} = 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha \xrightarrow{\div \sin \alpha} \cot \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{2}{1} \rightarrow -\frac{2}{1} - \frac{2}{1} = -\frac{4}{1}$$

$$(\cos 10^\circ)(\cos 40^\circ)(\cos 80^\circ) = \dots$$

$$\sin \alpha + 3 \cos \alpha = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{10} \sin(\alpha + \alpha)$$

$$2 \times (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1) - 12 \cos \alpha = 1 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha - 2 - 12 \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin B \sin C = \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \quad \cos A = 2 \sin B \sin C - 1$$

$$B = 75^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin 40^\circ} = \sqrt{1 + \cos 50^\circ} \xrightarrow{\text{نمره داری}} \sqrt{1 + \cos 50^\circ} = \sqrt{2 \cos^2 25^\circ} = \sqrt{2} \cos 25^\circ$$

$$\sin 40^\circ + \sin 10^\circ = \sin(30^\circ + 10^\circ) + \sin(30^\circ - 10^\circ) =$$

$$\sin 30^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \sin 10^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 30^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ \cos 30^\circ = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \cos 10^\circ = \cos 10^\circ$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos 25^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} = \sqrt{2}$$

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$$x = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^2 - \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha - \frac{c \cdot s^2 \alpha}{r} = 0$$

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$$\frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha - \frac{(1 - \sin^2 \alpha)}{\frac{r}{r}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{9 \sin^2 \alpha - 9 - 4 \sin \alpha + 14}{4} = 0$$

$$9 \sin^2 \alpha - 4 \sin \alpha + 5 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{new}} \sin^2 \alpha - 4 \sin \alpha + 5(9) = 0$$

$$(\sin \alpha - 4)(\sin \alpha - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \text{ or } \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow c \cdot s^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{c \cdot s^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$1 - r \sin^2 \alpha = c \cdot s^2 \alpha$$

$$r \cdot c \cdot s^2 \alpha - 1 = c \cdot s^2 \alpha$$

مطلوب

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 r}{1 + \tan^2 r} =$$

$$C(r \times r) = C \epsilon$$

$$\frac{c \cdot s^2 r - \sin^2 r}{c \cdot s^2 r + \sin^2 r} = c \cdot s^2 \epsilon$$

سوال 1

$$(S_{110}) c \cdot s^2 \alpha \times c \cdot s^2 \epsilon \times c \cdot s^2 \epsilon =$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \sin r \times c \cdot s^2 \epsilon \times c \cdot s^2 \epsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \sin \epsilon \times c \cdot s^2 \epsilon =$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \sin \alpha = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{r} \cot \alpha$$

$$c \cdot s^2 \frac{A}{r} = 1 + \frac{c \cdot s^2 A}{r} \rightarrow r \sin B \sin C = 1 + c \cdot s^2 A \xrightarrow{A+B+C=\pi} A = \pi - (B+C)$$

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$$1 + c \cdot s^2 (\pi - (B+C)) = 1 - c \cdot s^2 (B+C) = r \sin B \sin C$$

$$1 - c \cdot s^2 B \cdot c \cdot s^2 C + \sin B \sin C = r \sin B \sin C \rightarrow \sin B \sin C + c \cdot s^2 B \cdot c \cdot s^2 C = 1$$

$$c \cdot s^2 (B-C) = 1 \rightarrow B-C=0 \checkmark$$

$$|B-C| = 2\pi \times \text{عدد} \rightarrow B=C \rightarrow A = 180^\circ - 144^\circ = 36^\circ$$

$$B+C = 2B \quad (4 \times 4)$$

$$\frac{(r+c \cdot s^2 n) \sin n}{r(1-c \cdot s^2 n)} = \frac{(r+c \cdot s^2 n) \sin n}{r \sin^2 n} = \frac{r+c \cdot s^2 n}{r \sin n} \rightarrow \sin n$$

$$\sin n \times \frac{\sin n}{c \cdot s^2 n} - \frac{1}{c \cdot s^2 n} = -\frac{(1-\sin^2 n)}{c \cdot s^2 n} = -\frac{c \cdot s^2 n}{c \cdot s^2 n} \rightarrow c \cdot s^2 n$$

المطلوب

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