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نام و نام خانوادگی: آیدرنگ نادران علی
پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۵... کلاس: درازم سر ۳
سوال: این تکلیف ساده بود اگر با وجود وقت گذاشتن باز هم اشغال دارید تا هم رفع اشغال ببرید!

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

$$AC = \text{طول وتر} = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y_B = \text{عرض وتر} \rightarrow y = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$u^2 - (\sin \alpha)u - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \quad u = \frac{r}{p} \quad \frac{r}{2} - \frac{r}{p} (\sin \alpha) - \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0$$

$$r - \frac{r}{p} \sin \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$+ \frac{r}{p} - \frac{r}{p} + r = 0 \rightarrow r + \frac{r}{p} - r + r = 0$$

$$\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(-\cos \alpha) = \log r \rightarrow \log \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = \log r$$

$$-r \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha \rightarrow -r \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

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

$$\left(\cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{r}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = ?$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(1 - \frac{r}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{(r + c \cdot \sin) \sin n}{r(1 - c \cdot \sin^2 n)} = \frac{(r + c \cdot \sin) \cancel{\sin n}}{r \cancel{\sin^2 n}} = \frac{r + c \cdot \sin}{r \sin} < 0 \rightarrow \sin n < 0$$

$$\sin n \times \frac{\sin n}{c \cdot \sin} - \frac{1}{c \cdot \sin} = -\frac{(1 - \sin^2 n)}{c \cdot \sin} = -\frac{c \cdot \sin^2}{c \cdot \sin} > 0 \rightarrow c \cdot \sin < 0$$

انتخابی و در ادامه مقادیر است

$$\tan x + \cot x = \frac{\sin}{\cos} + \frac{\cos}{\sin} = \frac{1}{\sin \cos}$$

$$\frac{r \cos + r' \sin}{\sin \cos} = 0 \quad r \cos = -r' \sin \rightarrow \cos = -\frac{r'}{r} \sin \xrightarrow{\div \sin} \boxed{1, 0}$$

$$\cot u = -\frac{r'}{r} \rightarrow \tan u = -\frac{r}{r'} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r'} - \frac{r'}{r} = -\frac{r^2 + r'^2}{r r'}$$

0

$$(\cos \alpha) (\cos \beta) (\cos \gamma) = \frac{\cos \alpha \times \cos \beta \times \cos \gamma}{\text{nestlon}}$$

0

$$\sin \alpha + r' \cos \alpha = r \rightarrow \sqrt{r'^2 + 1} \times \sin(\alpha +)$$

$$0 \times (r \cos - 1) - r'(\cos) = 1 \cdot \cos - 0 - r' \cos = ?$$

0

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

0

$$\cos A = r \sin B \sin C - 1 \quad B = \sqrt{r} \quad A = ?$$

$1 - 2\sin^2 \delta = C \cdot S \cdot 1$
 $2C \cdot S \cdot 1 - 1 = C \cdot S \cdot r_i$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 - 2\sin^2 \delta = C \cdot S \cdot 1 \\ 2C \cdot S \cdot 1 - 1 = C \cdot S \cdot r_i \end{array} \right\} \text{فرضياتي}$

$\frac{1 - 2\sin^2 r_i}{1 + 2\sin^2 r_i} = \frac{C \cdot S \cdot r_i - \sin^2 r_i}{C \cdot S \cdot r_i + \sin^2 r_i} = C \cdot S \cdot f$

$C(2 \times 2) = C \cdot S \cdot f$

$(\sin 10) \cdot C \cdot S \cdot 1 \times C \cdot S \cdot 2 \times C \cdot S \cdot f =$

$\frac{1}{4} \sin 2 \times C \cdot S \cdot 2 \times C \cdot S \cdot f$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \sin 8 \times C \cdot S \cdot 8 =$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \sin 10 = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \sin 10}{\sin 10} = \frac{1}{4} \cot 10$

سوال ٨

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

$1 + C \cdot S(\pi - (B + C)) = 1 - C \cdot S(B + C) = 2 \sin B \sin C$

$1 - C \cdot S B C \cdot S C + \sin B \sin C = 2 \sin B \sin C \rightarrow \sin B \sin C + C \cdot S B C \cdot S C = 1$

$C \cdot S(B - C) = 1 \rightarrow B - C = 0 \checkmark$

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

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

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

$1 - C \cdot S^2 \alpha = 9C \cdot S^2 \alpha + 4 - 12C \cdot S \alpha \rightarrow 1 \cdot C \cdot S^2 \alpha - 12C \cdot S \alpha + 3 = 0$

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

(خاصة سوال)

$\Delta C \cdot S 2\alpha - 12C \cdot S \alpha = \boxed{-8}$

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$\sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha} = \sqrt{1 + C \cdot S \cdot f} \xrightarrow{\text{فرضياتي}} \sqrt{2C \cdot S^2 r_i} = \sqrt{2} |C \cdot S \cdot r_i| = \sqrt{2} C \cdot S \cdot r_i$

$\sin \alpha + \sin 10 = \sin(\alpha + 10) + \sin(\alpha - 10) =$

$\sin \alpha \cdot C \cdot S \cdot r_i + \sin \alpha \cdot C \cdot S \cdot r_i + \sin \alpha \cdot C \cdot S \cdot r_i - \sin \alpha \cdot C \cdot S \cdot r_i = 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) C \cdot S \cdot r_i = C \cdot S \cdot r_i$

$\frac{\sqrt{2} C \cdot S \cdot r_i}{C \cdot S \cdot r_i} = \boxed{\sqrt{2}}$

✓

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

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

$$r \sin^2 \alpha - r \sin \alpha + 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{div}} \sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{r} = 0$$

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

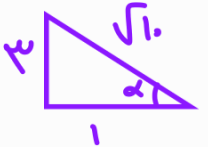
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{r^2 - 1}{r^2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{مثال} \rightarrow & \left(\log(\sin \alpha) \rightarrow \sin \alpha > 0 \right. \\ & \left. \log(-\cos \alpha) \rightarrow -\cos \alpha > 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0 \right) \text{ مسموح} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\log \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} \right) = \log r \rightarrow -\tan \alpha < r \rightarrow \tan \alpha < -r$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta &= \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow (1 - \cos^2 \theta) + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{r}{r} \\ \cos^2 \theta - 1 + \sin^2 \theta + 1 &= \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = \frac{r}{r} \end{aligned}$$

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