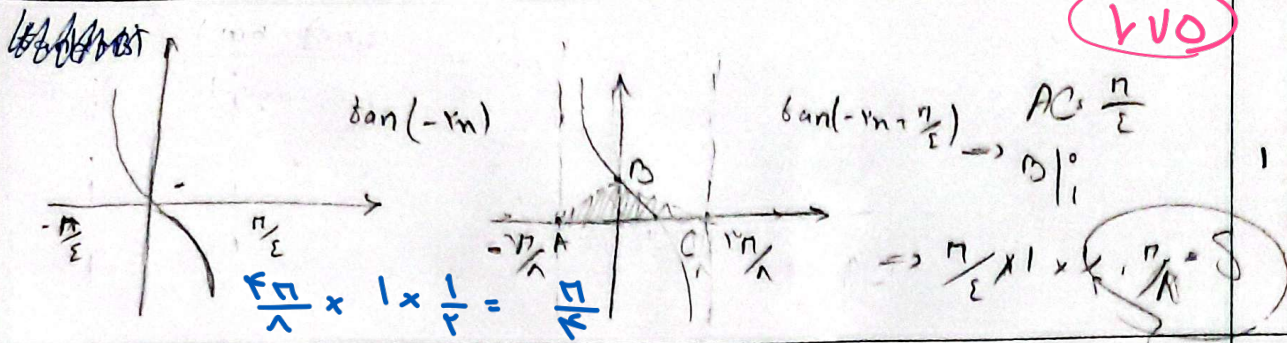


9, 15

نام و نام خانوادگی ..... نامی به نام ..... پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۸۸... کلاس: دوازدهم ..... B



2

3

$$\log \frac{\sin}{-C} = \log r \Rightarrow \frac{\sin}{-C} = r \Rightarrow -\tan \alpha = r \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -r$$

$$\frac{r \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{\tan^2 \alpha + r \tan \alpha - 1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{9 - 7 - 1}{1 + 9} = \frac{1}{10}$$

1, 20

4

$$\sin^2 \alpha + 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha (\sin^2 \alpha - 1) = -\frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = n \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - 1) = n - 1 \Rightarrow -\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = n - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = -\frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow n = \frac{7}{8}$$

5

$$\frac{\sin(\pi - C)}{r(1 - \cos^2 C)} = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r(\sin^2 C) > 0 \\ r + \cos^2 C > 0 \\ \sin^2 C > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{همه مثبتی}$$

$$\sin \alpha > 0, \cos \alpha > 0$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = 8 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0$$

$$\frac{r}{\sin h} = \frac{r}{\cos h} \Rightarrow r \cos h = r \sin h \Rightarrow \frac{\sin h}{\cos h} = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow \tan h = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot = \frac{1}{\tan} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \tan \cot = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \cot = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{-\pi}{6}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha} = \sqrt{1 + \cos \alpha} \xrightarrow{\text{فرض مطلق}} \sqrt{1 + \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{2} |\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}| = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$1 - \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0^\circ$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \cos(2\alpha) \Rightarrow \cos(2\alpha) = \cos(2\alpha) \Rightarrow \alpha = 0^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(2\alpha) = \cos(2\alpha)$$

$$\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = 1 - \cos \alpha \xrightarrow{\text{توان}} \sin^2 \alpha = (1 - \cos \alpha)^2$$

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

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

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

$$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos A}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos A}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos A}{2}$$

$$1 + \cos(\pi - (B + C)) = 1 - \cos(B + C) = 2 \sin \frac{B + C}{2} \sin \frac{B - C}{2}$$

$$1 - \cos(B + C) = 2 \sin \frac{B + C}{2} \sin \frac{B - C}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{B + C}{2} \sin \frac{B - C}{2} = 1$$

$$\cos(B - C) = 1 \Rightarrow B - C = 0 \Rightarrow B = C \Rightarrow A = 180^\circ - 144^\circ = 36^\circ$$

$$B = C = 72^\circ \Rightarrow A = 36^\circ$$

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

$$\frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha - \frac{(1 - \sin^2 \alpha)}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{9 \sin^2 \alpha - 9 - 28 \sin \alpha + 14}{44} = 0$$

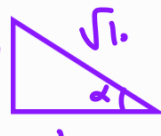
$$9 \sin^2 \alpha - 28 \sin \alpha + 5 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Solve}} \sin^2 \alpha - 28 \sin \alpha + 5(9) = 0$$

$$(\sin \alpha - 21)(\sin \alpha - 5) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{r}{r}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{مثال} \rightarrow & \left( \log(\sin \alpha) \rightarrow \sin \alpha > 0 \right. \\ & \left. \log(-\cos \alpha) \rightarrow -\cos \alpha > 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0 \right) \text{ مرسوم } \end{aligned} \quad \underline{3}$$

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


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

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha &= \cos 2\alpha \\ 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 &= \cos 2\alpha \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{فصل ٢} \\ \text{سؤال ٨} \end{array} \right\} \quad \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} = \cos 2\alpha$$

$$(\sin 10^\circ) \cos 10^\circ \times \cos 50^\circ \times \cos 50^\circ =$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \sin r \times \cos r \times \cos r$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \sin r \times \cos r =$$

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