

شماره تلفن: ۲۴

کلاس: یازدهم ریاضی A

17, 2a

نام: ...

مساحت مثلث = $2x \times 3x \times \sin 30^\circ = 4x^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2x^2 = 18 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = 3\sqrt{2}$

زاویه کوچکتر بین ...

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{مساحت بزرگ} = 9\sqrt{2} \\ \text{مساحت کوچک} = 4\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{مساحت} = 2(9\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2}) = 26\sqrt{2}$

9

$S_{ABC} = \frac{a \times b}{2} \sin A = \frac{3 \times 4}{2} \sin A = 6 \sin A$
 $S_{ADE} = \frac{e \times f}{2} \sin \hat{A} = \frac{2 \times 1}{2} \sin \hat{A} = \sin \hat{A}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} S_{ABC} = 6 \sin A \\ S_{ADE} = \sin \hat{A} \end{array} \right\} \sin \hat{A} \left(\frac{3 \times 4}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \hat{A} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \hat{A} = 30^\circ$

$\tan \hat{A} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

9

$\frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} - \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} = \tan \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{-\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0$

$\frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \Rightarrow \frac{1 - (-\sin \alpha)}{|\cos \alpha|} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0$ ①

$\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$ ②

①, ② $\Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0, \cos \alpha > 0$

سوم

1

$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{-4} = -\frac{3}{4} = \tan \alpha \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = -\frac{4}{3}$

$\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \right) = +\cot \alpha = \frac{4}{3}$

زاویه متقابل دراز $\frac{\pi}{2}$

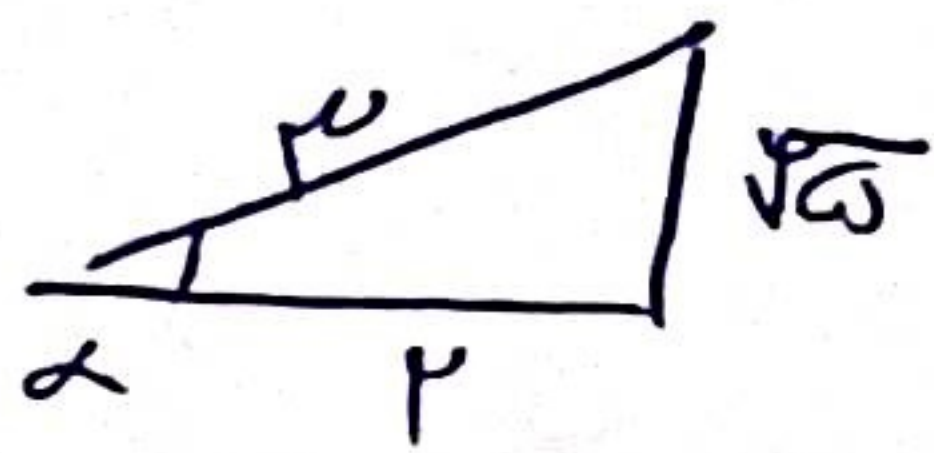
9 4

$\frac{3 \cos \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - 2\pi \right) - \sin (\pi - 2\pi)}{\sin (\pi + 2\pi) - \cos \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi \right)} = \frac{-3 \sin 2\pi - \sin 2\pi}{-\sin 2\pi - \sin 2\pi} = \frac{-4 \sin 2\pi}{-2 \sin 2\pi} = \frac{2}{1}$

5

$$\frac{+\cos\alpha - (-\sin\alpha)}{|\tan^2\alpha - 1|} = \frac{+\frac{r}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} = \frac{-(r+\sqrt{a})}{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} = \boxed{\frac{+\varepsilon(r+\sqrt{a})}{r}} \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$\tan^2\alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} = \tan\alpha \quad \frac{r\sqrt{a}}{a} = \cot\alpha$$



$$\sin\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}$$

مربع $\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1$ $\varepsilon t^2 + t^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = t^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{a}}{a} = t = \cos\alpha}$ *

$\cos\alpha = t$
 $\sin\alpha = \varepsilon t$

در این سیستم کجا قرار است

$$(m^2 - 1)y = -2mx + r \Rightarrow y = \frac{-2m}{m^2 - 1}x + \frac{r}{m^2 - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{-2m}{m^2 - 1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3}m^2 + 2m - \sqrt{3} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 14 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} m_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ m_2 = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \end{array} \right\} \text{مجموع مقادیر} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} = \boxed{\frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{3}} \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$-\tan\frac{\pi}{2} < \tan\alpha < \tan\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \tan\alpha < \tan(-\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}) < \tan\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow -1 < \frac{1-m}{r+m} < 1 \Rightarrow$$



$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1-m-r-m}{r+m} = -\frac{r+m-1}{r+m} < 0 \quad \frac{-r}{-} \quad \frac{-1}{+} \quad (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 < \frac{1-m+r+m}{r+m} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r+m} > 0 \quad \frac{-r}{-} \quad \frac{+}{+} \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = \left(-\frac{1}{r}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\tan(\pi - 90) \cos(\pi + 30) + \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + 30\right) \sin(\pi - 90) =$$

$$-\tan 90 \times (\cos 30) + \cot 30 \times \sin 90 = -\sqrt{3} \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = 0$$

4)

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

چون در ربع اول است \rightarrow آنجا است $\rightarrow \text{ME}(r, 1)$