

مسئله ۱: در مثل قائم‌الزاویه ABC با وتر AB و اضلاع BC و AC و زاویه حاده  $\alpha$  (زاویه مجانبی) در مقابل اضلاع BC و AC به ترتیب ارتفاع‌ها  $h_c$  و  $h_a$  رسم شده است.  $\alpha$  چند است؟

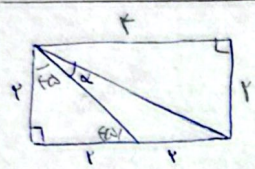
$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times h_c = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times h_a = E \times d$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$$

$$\alpha \rightsquigarrow 9 \Rightarrow \frac{11^\circ}{9} = 2 \quad \text{بلند}$$

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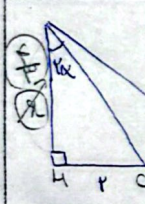


$$\tan(\alpha + \alpha) = \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{1 - \tan \alpha} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = \sqrt{10}$$

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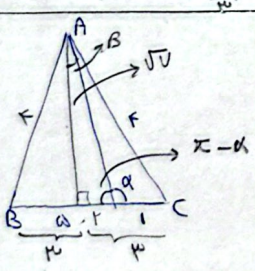
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{9}$$

$$\text{and } \tan 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{9} \Rightarrow 9\sqrt{10} = 14 - 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9\sqrt{10} = 14 \Rightarrow \sqrt{10} = \frac{14}{9} \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{14}{9}$$

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$$\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha = \frac{-\sqrt{10}}{1}$$

$$\cot(\beta + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \tan \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{10}}{1}$$

$$\cot \beta = -\tan \alpha$$

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مسئله ۲: در مثل قائم‌الزاویه ABC با وتر AB و اضلاع BC و AC و زاویه حاده  $\alpha$  (زاویه مجانبی) در مقابل اضلاع BC و AC به ترتیب ارتفاع‌ها  $h_c$  و  $h_a$  رسم شده است.  $\alpha$  چند است؟

$$r \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow \frac{r \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow r \tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}} (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) \xrightarrow{\times \sqrt{10}} 4 \tan^2 \alpha + 10 = r + r \tan^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow r \tan^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha + r - r \sin^2 \alpha}{r - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{(\sin^2 \alpha - r)^r}{r \sin^2 \alpha} \quad \text{(I)}$$

$$\text{(I)} \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + r - r \cos^2 \alpha}{r - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{(\cos^2 \alpha - r)^r}{r - \cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow (r - \sin^2 \alpha) - (r - \cos^2 \alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{9\pi}{11} + \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{11} - \alpha\right) = \tan\left(\alpha - \frac{4\pi}{11}\right)$$

$$\text{(I)} \sin\left(\frac{9\pi}{11} + \alpha\right) = \sin\left(\frac{9\pi}{11} + \alpha\right) \Rightarrow \cos \alpha \rightsquigarrow \frac{-10}{13}$$

$$\text{(II)} \cos\left(\frac{9\pi}{11} + \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\frac{9\pi}{11} + \alpha\right) \Rightarrow -\sin \alpha \rightsquigarrow \frac{7}{13}$$

$$\text{(III)} -\tan\left(\frac{4\pi}{11} - \alpha\right) = -\cot \alpha \rightsquigarrow \frac{-10}{7}$$

$$\sqrt{r} (\sqrt{r} \sin(\frac{\pi}{11} - \frac{\pi}{11})) = \sqrt{r} (\sqrt{r} \times (\frac{1}{r})) \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = (-1)$$

$$\frac{10}{7} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{10-7}{7} = \frac{3}{7} \rightsquigarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$\text{(I)} \tan \alpha = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \quad \text{(II)} 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

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

$$\text{(II)} 1 + \frac{r^2}{r^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{r^2 - 1}{r^2} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{r-1}{r} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{r^2 - 1}{r^2}}$$

$$\text{جواب: } \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r \times r - r \times r}{r^2 \times r} \xrightarrow{1/r} \frac{r - r}{r^2} = \frac{0}{r^2} \rightsquigarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha > \sin \alpha$$

$$\text{(I)} r \sin \alpha - r \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha < r \sin \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha) <$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \sin \alpha < \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \rightsquigarrow \cos \alpha < 1$$

$$r) \tan B = \frac{AD}{AB} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{r}{a} \quad \tan C = \frac{AB}{AC} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{21}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \tan \alpha \rightarrow \frac{r}{21} = \frac{r \times \frac{a}{r}}{1 - \frac{21r}{r}} \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{r}, \quad \cot \alpha = r$$