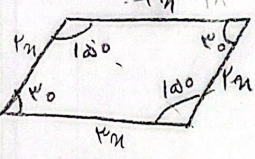


مقدارهای اضلاع به مساحت ۵۴، نسبت دو ضلع مجاور ۲ به ۳ است. زاویه بزرگترین بین دو ضلع مجاور ۱۵۰°، مساحت چقدر است؟



$$\sin 30^\circ = \sin 150^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times 2m \times 3m \times \frac{1}{2} = 54$$

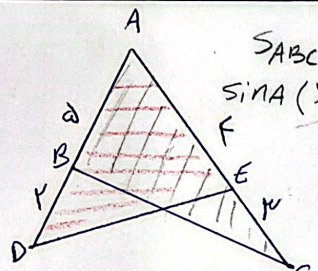
$$2^2 = 1n \quad m = \sqrt{1n}$$

$$2m = 2\sqrt{1n} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$3m = 3\sqrt{1n} = 9\sqrt{2}$$

$$P_{\text{بسی}} = \frac{2(4\sqrt{2} + 9\sqrt{2})}{1 \times \sqrt{2}} = 10\sqrt{2}$$

اختلاف مساحت ABC و ADE برابر ۱۷۵ است.  $\tan A = ?$



$$S_{ABC} - S_{ADE} = \sin A \left( \frac{1}{2} \times v \times \omega - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{v}{2} \times \frac{\omega}{2} \right) = \frac{v}{2}$$

$$\sin A \left( \frac{v\omega}{2} - \frac{v\omega}{8} \right) = \frac{v}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{3v\omega}{8} \sin A = \frac{v}{2} \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \cot^2 = \frac{1}{\sin^2} \rightarrow 1 + \cot^2 = \frac{9}{16} \rightarrow \cot^2 - 1 = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$\cot A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

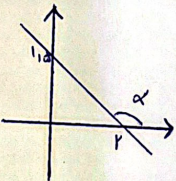
انتقالی در کمانها؟

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

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

$\mu_{\text{در کمان}} \alpha$

$\varphi = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)$



$$a_x + b$$

$$(0, 1/a) \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(r, 0) \rightarrow ra + \frac{1}{a} = 0 \quad ra = -\frac{1}{a} \quad a = -\frac{1}{r} = \tan \alpha$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \cot \alpha = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r \cos(180^\circ - \alpha) - r \sin(180^\circ - \alpha)}{\sin(180^\circ + \alpha) - \cos(180^\circ + \alpha)} = \frac{r \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) - r \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)}{\sin(\pi + \alpha) - \cos(\pi + \alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{-r \sin - r \sin}{-\sin - \sin} = \frac{-2r \sin}{-2 \sin} = \frac{r \sin}{\sin} = r, a$$

$\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{r} + \alpha) - \sin(\alpha - \pi)}{|\tan \alpha - 1|} =$   
 $\frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{|\frac{1}{\cos r} - r|} = \frac{\frac{r}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}}{|\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r}|} = \frac{r - \sqrt{a}}{r} = \frac{1 - r\sqrt{a}}{r}$

$\cos^2 + \sin^2 = 1$   
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{r}{r}$   
 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}$

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

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$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{r} = \frac{m}{m^2 - 1}$   
 $\sqrt{r} m^2 - \sqrt{r} + r m = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{r} m^2 + r m - \sqrt{r} = 0$   
 $m^2 + r m - 1 = 0$   
 $(m+1)(m-1) = 0$   
 $m = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} = -\sqrt{r}$   
 $m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$   
 $m_1 - m_2 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} + \sqrt{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r} + r\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} = \sqrt{r}$

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$-\frac{\pi}{r} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{r} < -\alpha < \frac{\pi}{r}$   
 $0 < \tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha) < 1$   
 $0 < \frac{1-m}{r+m} < 1$   
 $0 < \frac{1-m}{r+m} < 1 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{r+m} < -\frac{1}{r+m} < -\frac{1}{r+m}$   
 $(-r, 1)$

9

$\tan(40^\circ) \cos(110^\circ) + \tan(110^\circ) \sin(40^\circ) =$   
 $\frac{-\sqrt{r}}{r} \times \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{r} + \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} =$   
 $\frac{r}{r^2} - \frac{r}{r^2} = 0$   
 $40 = 180 + 110$   
 $110 = 180 + 40$

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