

10, 10

مسائل

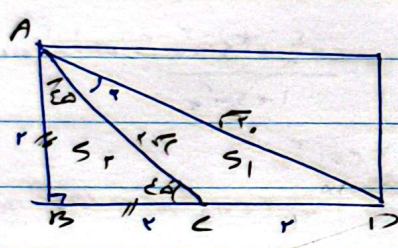
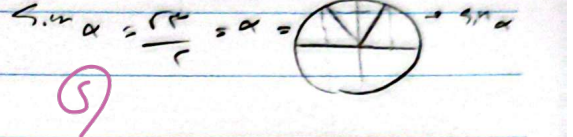
$S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \alpha$

مسائل

max  $\alpha$  = ?  
 min  $\alpha$  = ?  
 $\frac{r}{R} = \frac{4 \times \sqrt{3}}{4} \times \sin \alpha$

$\frac{r}{R} = \sin \alpha \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{r}{R}$

max  $\alpha = 120^\circ$   
 min  $\alpha = 90^\circ$



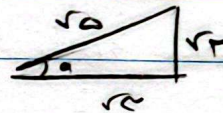
مسائل

$S_1 = S_2$

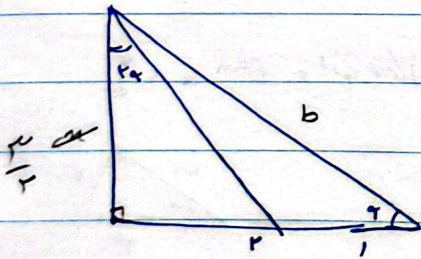
$\frac{1}{2} \times AC \times BE \times \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times AB \times \sin \alpha$

$r = R \sin \alpha$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{r}{R}$



$\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}}{r} = \sqrt{\frac{R}{r}}$



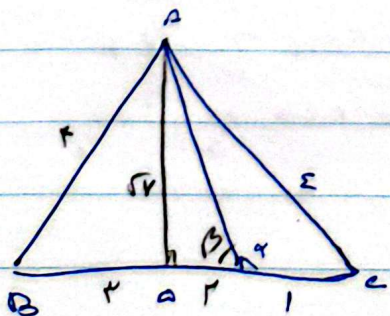
$\cot \alpha = \frac{r}{n} \rightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{r}{n} = \sqrt{\frac{R}{r}}$

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

$\frac{r}{n} = \frac{r}{1 - n^2} \rightarrow 1 - n^2 = n^2 \rightarrow 1 = 2n^2 \rightarrow n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}$

مسائل

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



$\beta = 180^\circ - \alpha$

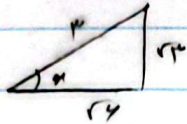
$\tan \beta = \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - r^2}}{r} \rightarrow -\tan \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{1 - r^2}}{r}$

$r = \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{1 - \tan \alpha} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \cot \alpha = r$

Uyruq Uba

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

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



(5)

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

$$\sin^2 \alpha = (1 - \cos^2 \alpha)^2 = 1 - 2\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha \rightarrow 1 + 2\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha = (\cos^2 \alpha + 1)^2$$

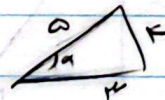
$$\cos^2 \alpha = (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)^2 = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha \rightarrow \sin^4 \alpha + 2\sin^2 \alpha + 1 = (\sin^2 \alpha + 1)^2$$

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

Uyruq Uba, tan alpha = r/c

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

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha) = \cos \alpha \quad \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha)}{\sin \alpha} + \cot \alpha$$



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{c}{r}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{r}{r}$$

(1)

$$(\cos \alpha)(\sin \alpha) + \cot \alpha$$

$$= \frac{r}{r} \times \frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{9}{r}$$

$$r \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + r \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = r \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + r \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = r \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + r \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = r\sqrt{2}$$

$$r \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + r \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = r \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + r \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = r\sqrt{2}$$

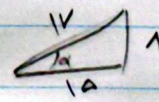
$$r \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + r \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = r \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + r \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = r\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{2r}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{2}r} = 0$$

$$\tan \alpha = r \tan \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

$$1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{r} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{r \times \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{10}$$

tan alpha > 0, sin alpha < 0, cos alpha < 0, cot alpha < 0



(1, 10)

# Trigonometric Identities

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

$$\frac{\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha}$$

$$r \sin\alpha (\sin\alpha - 1)$$

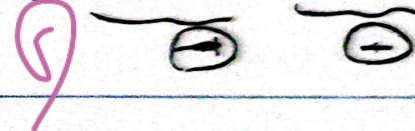
$\cos\alpha$   
 $\sin\alpha$

$$\frac{\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha}$$

$$r \sin\alpha < r \sin\alpha \cos\alpha$$

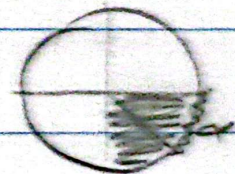
$$-1 \cos\alpha$$

$$r \sin\alpha (\cos\alpha - 1)$$



$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \cos\alpha$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin\alpha$$



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

$$\rightarrow \frac{-\mu}{\omega} \times \frac{\kappa}{\omega} + \frac{\mu}{F} = \frac{\mu V}{L\omega}$$

$$1) \frac{\mu}{F} + \sqrt{F} \left( \frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{4}}{\sqrt{F}} + \frac{\cos\frac{\pi}{4}}{\sqrt{F}} \right)$$

$$A^r = 1 - \sin\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\mu}{F} + \sqrt{F} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{F}} = \frac{1}{F}$$