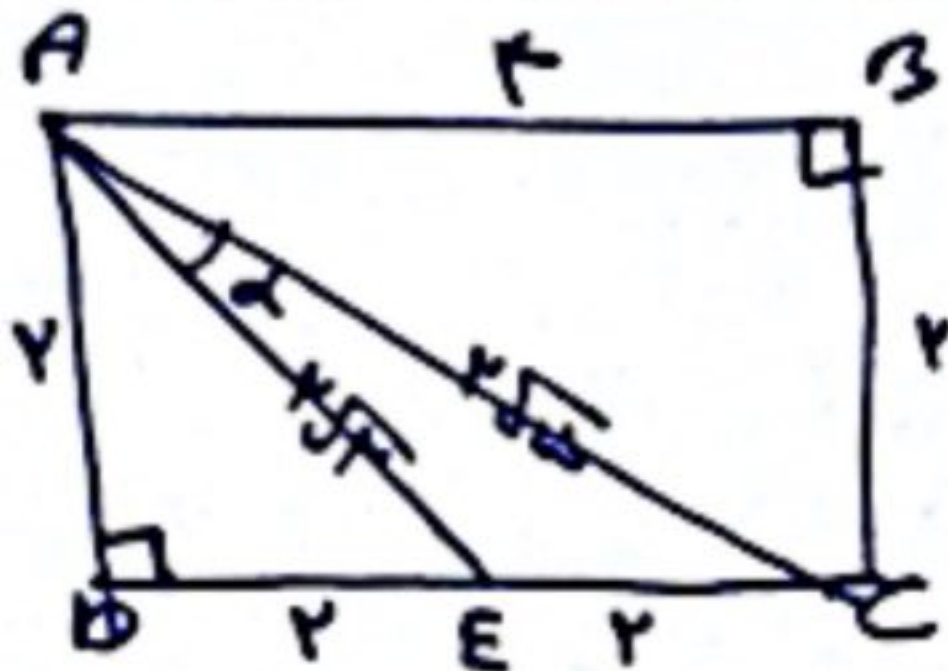




$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times AC \times \sin \alpha \Rightarrow E \cdot \omega = \sqrt{3} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \alpha = 4^\circ \rightarrow \frac{120}{20} = (2) \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

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• فیثاغورس $\Rightarrow AE = \sqrt{AD^2 + ED^2} \Rightarrow AE = \sqrt{2 \times 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$
 $\triangle ADE$

• فیثاغورس $\Rightarrow AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} \Rightarrow AC = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$
 $\triangle ABC$

$$S_{AEC} = \frac{\text{ارتفاع} \times \text{مقدار}}{2} = \frac{EC \times AD}{2} = \frac{2 \times 2}{2} = 2$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

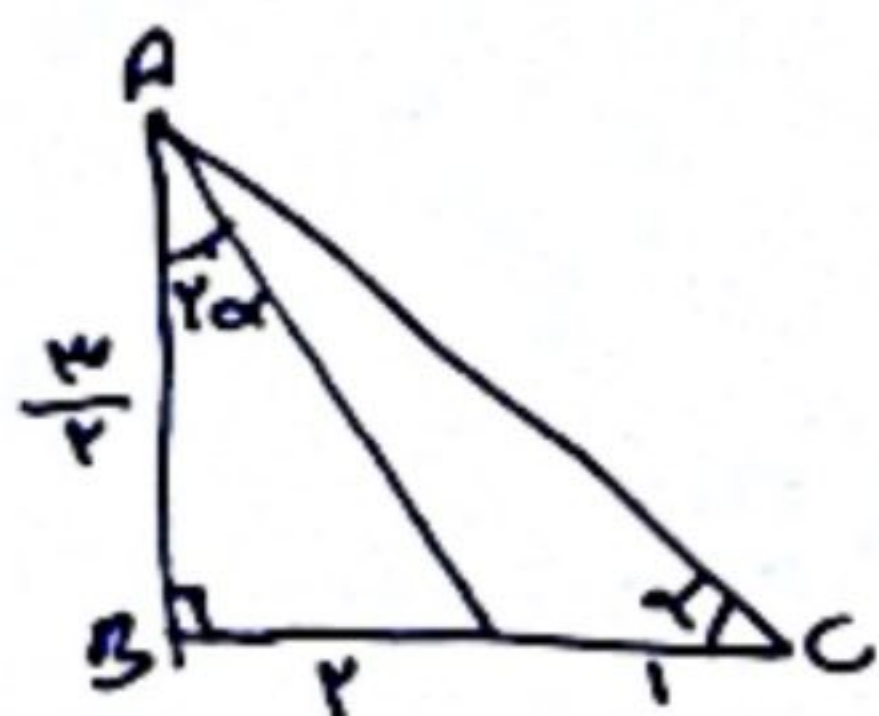
• چون ارتفاع یک مثلث منفرجه منتهی باشد

$$S_{AEC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} \times \sin \alpha \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} \times \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

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$$\tan(\gamma) = \frac{y \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{AB} = \frac{y \frac{AB}{3}}{1 - \frac{AB^2}{9}} = \frac{y \frac{AB}{3}}{\frac{9 - AB^2}{9}} = \frac{y \frac{AB}{3}}{\frac{9 - AB^2}{9}} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{AB} = \frac{y \frac{AB}{3}}{9 - AB^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y \frac{AB^2}{3} = 9 - AB^2 \Rightarrow 2AB^2 = 9 \Rightarrow AB^2 = \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{BC}{AB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{3}{\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

• $\tan \alpha = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AB}{3}$
 • $\tan \gamma = \frac{y}{AB}$

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• در مثلث مستوی کسایتین ارتفاع و میان خطی است پس $BH = HC$

• فیثاغورس $\triangle AHC$: $AC = \sqrt{AH^2 + HC^2} \Rightarrow k = \sqrt{AH^2 + 9} \Rightarrow AH^2 = u \Rightarrow AH = \sqrt{u}$

$$\tan \alpha = -\tan \beta = -\tan(180 - \alpha) = \frac{-\sqrt{u}}{3} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ$
 • پس $\tan \alpha = -\tan \beta$
 • قریب است

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$$y \sin^2 u + \cos^2 u = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow y \sin^2 u + 1 - \sin^2 u = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \sin^2 u = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 u + \cos^2 u = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} + \cos^2 u = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 u = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 u = \frac{\sin^2 u}{\cos^2 u} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

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

جواب

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

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

$$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) - \tan\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow \cos \alpha \times -\sin \alpha - (-\cot \alpha) = -\cos \alpha \sin \alpha + \cot \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{r}{\omega} \times \frac{E}{\omega} + \frac{r}{E} = \frac{9}{14}$$

جواب

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{r}{E}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{14}{9} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{r}{\omega}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{16} + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{E}{\omega}$$

$$\sqrt{r} (\sin u - \cos u) = \sqrt{r} \times \sqrt{r} \times \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = r \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1$$

$$\sin - \cos u = \sqrt{r} \sin\left(u - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \text{ in } \cos \alpha$$

$$r \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{4}\right) = r \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} - 1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

جواب

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{r \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{r \times \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{\frac{r}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{r}{3}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{r^2}{9} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{r^2 + 9}{9} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{r}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{3} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\frac{3}{r}} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{r}{14}$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{r}{3} - \frac{r}{14}}{\frac{r}{14} - \frac{3}{r}} = \frac{-14}{10}$$

جواب

$$\sin^2 \alpha = r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \Rightarrow r \sin \alpha < r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \xrightarrow{\sin \alpha > 0} \cos \alpha > 1 \text{ ❌}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} > 0 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0$$

جواب

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0 \text{ ❌ } \cos \alpha < 1 \text{ ❌}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow \sin \alpha > 0 \text{ ✓ } \cos \alpha < 1 \text{ ✓}$$

جواب

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