

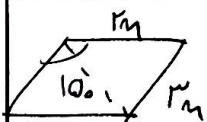
A

پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۹ کلاس ۲۹

اسماء علی

نام و نام خانوادگی

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مرمشت $S = \frac{r_m^2}{r} \cdot r \cdot \sin \alpha$ ، $r \cdot v = \frac{1}{r} \sin \alpha \cdot r_m \times r_m$

$\frac{4}{r} r^2 \cdot r \cdot v \Rightarrow r \cdot \sqrt{18}$

$P = r(\sqrt{18} + \sqrt{18}) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{18}$

$S_{ABC} - S_{ADE} = \frac{1}{r} \sin A (OXV - AXV) = 1, \sqrt{3}$

$\frac{v}{r} \sin A = 1, \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow A = 30^\circ \Rightarrow \tan A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{r}$

$\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-1}{\cos \alpha} = -\tan \alpha = \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow |\sin \alpha| = -\sin \alpha$

$\sin \alpha < 0$

$\frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \rightarrow -\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \rightarrow |\cos \alpha| = -\cos \alpha$

$\cos \alpha < 0$

مجموع

$\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha = \frac{1, \sqrt{3}}{r} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{r}{1, \sqrt{3}}$

$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{-r}{1, \sqrt{3}}$

$r \cos(\pi - \alpha) = r \cos(\pi - \alpha - \pi)$

$r \sin(\pi - \alpha) = r \sin(\pi - \alpha - \pi) \rightarrow$

$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin(\pi - \alpha + \pi)$

$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = \cos(\pi - \alpha + \pi)$

$\frac{-\sigma \sin \pi}{-r \sin \pi} = \frac{\sigma}{r} = \frac{1, \sqrt{3}}{r}$

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

$$-\sin(\alpha - \pi) = +\sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\frac{\pi}{r} - 1} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{r}}{-\frac{\pi}{r}}$$

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

$$\tan^r + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^r} \Rightarrow \tan^r = \frac{1}{\cos^r} - 1$$

$$\sin^r + \cos^r = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^r = 1 - \frac{1}{\cos^r} = \frac{\cos^r - 1}{\cos^r}$$

$$1 + \tan^r = \frac{1}{\cos^r} \quad \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos} = r \Rightarrow \cos^r = \frac{1}{\cos}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \rightarrow \cos = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

1

2

r

$$\tan 45^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$-\frac{r}{m^r - 1} = \sqrt{3} \quad \sqrt{3} m^r + r m - \sqrt{3} = 0 \rightarrow m^r + r m - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \left(-\frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}$$

2

1

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha\right) > 0$$

دکله

$$\frac{1-m}{r+m} > 0$$

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

عبارت نباید صفر شود!

$$m \in (-r, 1)$$

$$0 < \frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha < 90^\circ$$

(1, 2)

r

$$\tan(r_0), \tan(r_0 + \pi) \rightarrow -\cot(r_0)$$

$$\cos(r_0), \cos(r_0 + \pi) \rightarrow -\cos(r_0)$$

$$\tan(r_0), \tan(90 + r_0) \rightarrow -\cot(r_0)$$

$$\sin(r_0), \sin(90 + r_0) \rightarrow \cos(r_0)$$

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

2

1

فواصله معلوم $\rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{|\tan^2 \alpha - 1|} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}{\frac{5}{4} - 1} = \frac{4(2 - \sqrt{5})}{3} \quad -4$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3} \xrightarrow{\text{ربع}} \sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$