۱۸٫۷۵

date: subject:

عرفان حقیقی یازدهم پسر A

$۳a \times ۳a \times \sin ۱۵۰ = ۳۶$ (۱)

$\Rightarrow ۶a^{۲} \times \frac{۱}{۲} = ۳۶$ (۲)

$\Rightarrow a^{۲} = ۱۸ \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{۱۸}$ $\quad p = ۲\left(۲\sqrt{۱۸} + ۳\sqrt{۱۸}\right) = ۱۰\sqrt{۱۸}$ ✓

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 7 \times \sin A\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 4 \times \sin A\right) = 1,75 \quad (2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\sin A\left(35 - 28\right) = 1,75 \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 - \sin^2 = \cos^2 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

خواسته سوال ← $\tan \hat{A} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

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۳) از این کسر مشخص می‌شود که $\cos\alpha < 0$ (۲)

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

چون مخرج کسر منفی است پس $\tan\alpha$ مثبت $\Rightarrow -\tan\alpha = \frac{|\sin|}{\cos}$

پس $\sin\alpha < 0$ یعنی پس زاویه در ناحیه سوم است ✓

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$\frac{\frac{1}{2}\alpha}{2} = \tan(180 - \alpha) \Rightarrow \frac{7\alpha}{100} = -\tan\alpha$ (۴)

$\tan\alpha = -\frac{7\alpha}{100}$ (۲)

$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) \Rightarrow \cot\alpha = -\frac{100}{7\alpha}$ ✓

$3\cos(270 - 22) - 2\sin(180 - 22) \Rightarrow$ (۲) (ω

$\sin(180 + 22) - \cos(270 + 22)$

$\frac{-3\sin 22 - 2\sin 22}{-\sin 22 - \sin 22} \Rightarrow \frac{-5\sin 22}{-2\sin 22} = \frac{5}{2}$ ✓

$\cos\alpha = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 1 - \cos\alpha^2 = \sin^2\alpha \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$ (۶) (۲)

$\sin\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \Rightarrow \tan\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$\frac{\cos\alpha + \sin\alpha}{|\tan^2\alpha - 1|} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}}{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{2 - \sqrt{5}}{3}}{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow$

$\frac{4(2 - \sqrt{5})}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{8 - 4\sqrt{5}}{3}$ ✓

MR-RAD

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$\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow 4\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow$ (۲) (۱۷

$5\cos^2\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2\alpha = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \cos\alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$$\frac{2m}{-(m^2-1)} = \tan 60^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{2m}{-m^2+1} = \sqrt{3} \quad (1$$

1,5

$$-\sqrt{3}m^2 + \sqrt{3} = 2m \Rightarrow \sqrt{3}m^2 + 2m - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

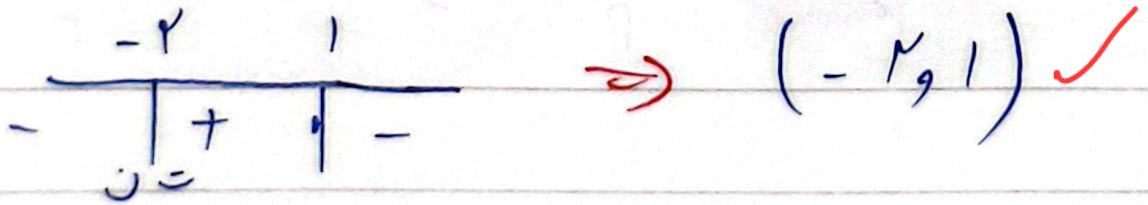
$$\alpha - \beta = \frac{-\Delta}{|a|} \Rightarrow \frac{-16}{2\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$|m_2 - m_1| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{4 - 4(-\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3})}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{-\pi}{6} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} > -x > \frac{-\pi}{6} \Rightarrow$$

(۲) (ب)

$$\frac{\pi}{2} > -x + \frac{\pi}{6} > 0 \Rightarrow \tan\frac{\pi}{2} = +\infty > \frac{1-m}{2+m} > 0$$



$$\Rightarrow (-2, 1) \checkmark$$

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$-\sqrt{3}$ $-\sqrt{3}$ 1,5 (1.

$\tan(300)\cos(210) + \tan(120)\sin(120) \Rightarrow$

$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -\frac{9}{6} \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}$ 0

$-\sqrt{3}$ $-\sqrt{3}$