

در هر مثلث قائمه‌الزاویه اگر وتر را  $h$  و زاویه  $\alpha$  را داشته باشیم داریم:

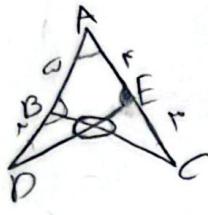
$$p = h \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{p}{h}$$

$$q = h \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{q}{h}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha$$

$$S_{\square} = ab \sin \theta$$

0 - 1



0 - 2

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

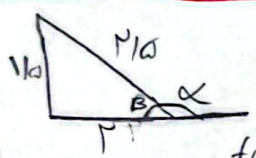
$$\frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \Rightarrow \frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} = \frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = |\cos \alpha| |\sin \alpha|$$

نشان می‌دهد که هر دو علامت یکسان است.

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

این نتیجه نادرست است!

(2) - 3



در مثلث قائمه‌الزاویه داریم:

$$\frac{1}{q} = \tan \beta \Rightarrow \frac{p}{q} = \tan \beta$$

$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{q}{p}$$

بنابراین  $\tan \alpha = \frac{p}{q}$

(1,2) - 4

$$\frac{p \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - 22^\circ) - p \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - 22^\circ)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + 22^\circ) - \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + 22^\circ)} = \frac{p \sin 22^\circ - p \sin 22^\circ}{-\sin 22^\circ - \sin 22^\circ} = \frac{0}{-2 \sin 22^\circ} = 0$$

0 - 5

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{\cos \alpha}$$

0 - 6

با استفاده از این سری را به قدر بخوانی

$$S = r_1 \times r_2 \times \sin 120^\circ = 4r^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2r^2; \Delta F \rightarrow v_s \sqrt{r} \quad -1$$

$$v_s = r(r_1 + r_2); \text{ لو } v = 3\sqrt{r}$$

$$S_{ABC} - S_{ADE} = \frac{1}{2} \times v \times \Delta \sin \hat{A} - \frac{1}{2} \times r \times v \times \sin \hat{A} = 1, v \Delta \quad -2$$

$$\frac{v}{2} \sin \hat{A} = 1, v \Delta \rightarrow \sin \hat{A} = \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{A = 30^\circ} \tan \hat{A} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{r}$$

فجاءه سوال  $\rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{|\tan^2 \alpha - 1|} = \frac{\frac{2}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{r}}{\frac{5}{r} - 1} = \frac{r(2 - \sqrt{5})}{r}$  -4

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

$$\sin \alpha = r \cos \alpha \xrightarrow{\div \cos \alpha} \tan \alpha = r \quad -5$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \xrightarrow{\text{ربع}} \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\frac{v}{r} = \frac{-r m}{m^2 - 1} = \tan 40^\circ = \sqrt{r} \quad -7$$

$$\sqrt{r} m^2 + r m - \sqrt{r} = 0 \rightarrow |m_1 - m_2| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{r - r(-\sqrt{r})(\sqrt{r})}}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{r} < -n < \frac{\pi}{r} \xrightarrow{+\frac{\pi}{r}} 0 < \frac{\pi}{r} - n < \frac{\pi}{r} \quad \text{دفع اول} \quad -9$$

$$\frac{1-m}{r+m} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{-1+r} \quad (-r, 1)$$

$$-\sqrt{r} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} + \kappa_0\right) \times \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r} + \kappa_0\right) \quad -10$$

$$\frac{r}{r} - \cot \kappa_0 \times \csc \kappa_0 = \frac{r}{r} - \left( \sqrt{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right) = \frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = 0$$