

مثبت $\frac{1}{r} \sin \alpha \sqrt{3} \times 4 = 4,5 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 90, 120$

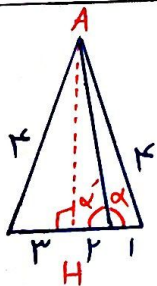
۲ برابر

مثبت بزرگ = مثبت قائم الزامی + مثبت بازوی $\alpha \Rightarrow r = 2 + 91 \Rightarrow 91 = 2$

مثبت $\alpha: \frac{1}{r} \sin \alpha \times 2\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{5} = 2 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$
 و مرتفعات $\cot^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{\sin^2}$
 $\cot^2 = 9 \Rightarrow \cot = \pm 3$
 -3 غرض زیرا α در ناحیه اول است که \cot مثبت است.

$\tan \alpha = \frac{r}{91} = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{\frac{r \tan \alpha}{3}}{1 - \frac{r^2}{9}} = \frac{\frac{r \tan \alpha}{3}}{\frac{9 - r^2}{9}} = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{9 - r^2} = \frac{r}{91}$
 $\tan \alpha = \frac{91}{r}$
 $r \tan^2 \alpha = 9 - r^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{9}{4}$
 $r = \frac{3}{2}$ (منفی نمی تواند باشد زیرا α در ناحیه اول است)

$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{\cot \alpha} \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = 2$



AH طول = $\sqrt{14 - 9} = \sqrt{5}$

$\tan \alpha' = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$\alpha + \alpha' = 180 \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\tan \alpha' \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\tan(180 - \alpha')$
 اثبات

$\sin^2 m + \sin^2 m + \cos^2 m = \frac{r}{3} \Rightarrow 1 + \sin^2 m = \frac{r}{3} \Rightarrow \sin^2 m = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\sin^2 m = 1 - \cos^2 m$

$\tan^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2} \Rightarrow \tan^2 m = \frac{1}{3}$

$\cos^2 m = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\sin^r \alpha = (\sin^r \alpha)^r = (1 - \cos^r \alpha)^r = \cos^r \alpha - r \cos^r \alpha + 1$$

$$\cos^r \alpha = (\cos^r \alpha)^r = (1 - \sin^r \alpha)^r = \sin^r \alpha - r \sin^r \alpha + 1$$

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

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

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

$$\sin\left(\frac{9R}{r} + \alpha\right) = \sin\left(\frac{R}{r} + \alpha\right) = +\cos \alpha$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{VR}{r} - \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\frac{rR}{r} - \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$-\tan\left(\alpha - \frac{rR}{r}\right) = +\cot \alpha$$

$$\tan = \frac{r}{R} \Rightarrow \cot = \frac{R}{r}$$

$$1 + \frac{19}{9} = \frac{1}{\cos^r} \Rightarrow \cos = \frac{r}{R}$$

$$1 + \frac{9}{19} = \frac{1}{\sin^r} \Rightarrow \sin = \frac{R}{R}$$

$$-\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cot \alpha$$

$$\frac{r}{R} \times \frac{R}{R} + \frac{r}{R} = -\frac{rR}{100} + \frac{rR}{100}$$

$$\frac{rV}{100}$$

$$\sin 10^\circ = \frac{1 - \cos 20^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{r}{R}}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{9} - \sqrt{r}}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{r}(\sqrt{r} + 1)}{r} \times \sqrt{r}$$

$$\cos 10^\circ = \frac{1 + \cos 20^\circ}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{r}{R}}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{r}}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{r}(\sqrt{r} + 1)}{r} \times \sqrt{r}$$

$$r \cos 90^\circ = \frac{r}{R}$$

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

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{r \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right)}{1 - \tan^r\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{1 - \frac{1}{19}} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{r \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right)}{1 + \tan^r\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{1 + \frac{1}{19}} = \frac{1}{1V}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right)}{1 + \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right)} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{19}}{1 + \frac{1}{19}} = \frac{10}{1V}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{1V}}{\frac{1}{1V} - \frac{10}{1V}} = \frac{19}{100}$$

1 مع 1 = r sin α cos α > r sin α → r sin α (cos α - 1) > 0 ⇒ cos α - 1 > 0 ⇒ cos α > 1

1 مع r = r sin α cos α > r sin α → r sin α (cos α - 1) > 0 ⇒ cos α - 1 < 0 ⇒ cos α < 1