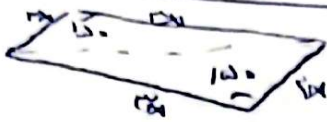


۲۰

در مثلث قائم‌الزاویه B بر وتر عمود می‌کشیم

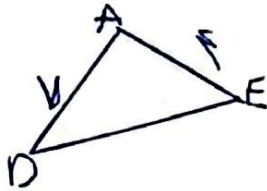
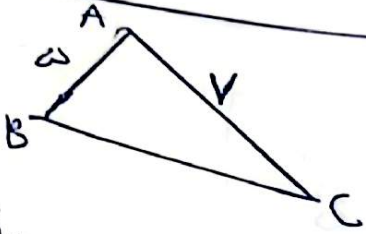


$$15 \times \frac{1}{r} \times \sin 10^\circ \times 25 \times r = 20 \times 25$$
$$\Rightarrow 15r^2 = 20 \times 25 \Rightarrow r^2 = 10 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\text{مساحت مثلث قائم‌الزاویه} = 15 \times 20 + 15 \times 20 + 15 \times 20 = 10 \times r = \boxed{5\sqrt{10}}$$

مساحت - ۲ - ۱

(۲)



$$S_{ABC} - S_{ADE} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin \hat{A} \times 10 \times 10 - \frac{1}{2} \sin \hat{A} \times 10 \times 10 = 11 \times 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{100}{2} \sin \hat{A} - \frac{100}{2} \sin \hat{A} = 11 \times 10 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin \hat{A} = 11 \times 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \hat{A} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \hat{A} = 30^\circ \Rightarrow \tan \hat{A} = \frac{\sin \hat{A}}{\cos \hat{A}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0$$

$$\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \alpha < 0$$

مربع هر دو طرف  $\Rightarrow \alpha < 180^\circ$

(۲)

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

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\cot \alpha} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = \boxed{-\frac{r}{1}}$$

(۲)

$$\frac{r \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) - r \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{\sin(\pi + \alpha) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)} = \frac{-r \sin(\alpha) - r \sin(\alpha)}{-\sin(\alpha) - \sin(\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{-2r \sin(\alpha)}{-2 \sin(\alpha)} = \boxed{r}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{9}}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\left| \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - 1 \right|} \quad \frac{\sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} - \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{5}{9} - 1} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = r \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = r^2 \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 = \boxed{\cos \alpha = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{3}}} \quad (2)$$

$$r m x + (m^2 - 1) y = r \Rightarrow r - r m x = (m^2 - 1) y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{m^2 - 1} - \frac{r m}{m^2 - 1} x = y \Rightarrow \frac{-r m}{m^2 - 1} = \tan \theta_0 \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-r m}{m^2 - 1} = \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow \sqrt{r} m^2 + r m - \sqrt{r} = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 + (m - \sqrt{r}) = 0$$

$$(m + \sqrt{r})(m - 1) \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$m = -\sqrt{r} \Rightarrow m = -\sqrt{r}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r} - (\sqrt{r})}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{0}{\sqrt{r}}} \quad (4)$$

$$\tan\left(-\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \frac{1-m}{1+m} \Rightarrow \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{m-1}{m+1}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} < x - \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} < x - \frac{\pi}{4} < 0 \Rightarrow \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) < 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{m-1}{m+1} < 0 \quad \frac{-1}{1} < m < 1 \rightarrow -1 < m < 1 \quad \checkmark$$

(2)

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$$\tan(\pi/3) \cos(\pi/6) + \tan(\pi/4 + \pi/6) \sin(\pi/6 + \pi/6)$$

$$\cdot \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

(1) = 0

