

در یک مثلث قائم‌الزاویه B بر وتر عمود می‌کشیم

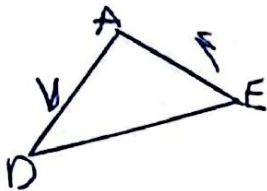
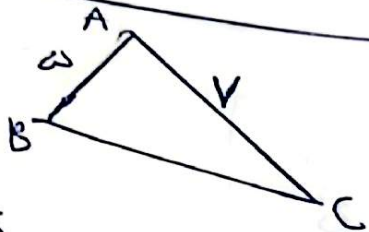


$$3 \times \frac{1}{5} \times \sin 10^\circ \times 4 \times 3 \times 4 = 10 \times 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times 4^2 = 10 \times 4 \Rightarrow 4^2 = 10 \Rightarrow 4 = \sqrt{10}$$

مسئله ۱۲ - ۱

مساحت مثلث قائم‌الزاویه = $3 \times 4 + 3 \times 4 + 3 \times 4 = 10 \times 4 = \boxed{40}$



$$S_{ABC} - S_{ADE} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin \hat{A} \times 3 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \sin \hat{A} \times 3 \times 4 = 11 \times 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6}{2} \sin \hat{A} - \frac{6}{2} \sin \hat{A} = 11 \times 4 \Rightarrow \frac{6}{2} \sin \hat{A} = 11 \times 4$$

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

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

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

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

مسئله ۱۲ - ۱

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = \boxed{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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

$$= \frac{-2 \sin(\alpha)}{-2 \sin(\alpha)} = \boxed{1}$$

$$1 - \cos^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{8}{9} = \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\left| \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - 1 \right|}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}}{\frac{8}{9} - 1}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{8}}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-r m}{m^2 - 1} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} m^2 + r m - \sqrt{3} r = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 + (m - r) = 0$$

$$(m + r)(m - 1)$$

$$m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$m = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow m = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - (\sqrt{3})$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \sqrt{3}}{\frac{3}{9} - 1}$$

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{m-1}{m+1} < 0 \quad \frac{-1}{1} < m < 1 \quad = (-1, 1)$$

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

$$= \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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