

تالیف شمارہ ۲۷ - یادہم پیر B مرقم فرزندہ

سوال ۱ - (۲)

$$\frac{1}{r} \times p \times \sqrt{3} \times \sin \alpha = z, \delta \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{q}{9\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{r} \angle \alpha = \frac{r}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha_{max}}{a_{min}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{3}} = \boxed{r}$$

سوال ۲: (۲)

$$r \Rightarrow c \cdot \tan \alpha = r$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{r}{c} \Rightarrow \tan(\gamma - \alpha)$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow \tan \gamma = \frac{1}{r} = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\gamma - \alpha) = \frac{\tan \gamma - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \gamma} = \frac{r - 1}{1 + r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{c \cdot \tan \alpha = r}$$

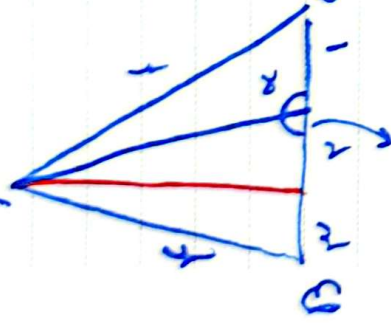
سوال ۳: (۲)

$$\tan \gamma \alpha = \tan(\alpha + \alpha) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{q}{p}, \tan \gamma \alpha = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{a} = \frac{\frac{q}{p} + \frac{q}{p}}{1 - \frac{q^2}{p^2}} = \frac{\frac{2q}{p}}{\frac{p^2 - q^2}{p^2}} = \frac{2q}{p} \cdot \frac{p^2}{p^2 - q^2} = \frac{2qp}{p^2 - q^2} = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{p}{q} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow c \cdot \tan \alpha = \boxed{r}$$



$$AB^2 = AH^2 + BH^2$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = h^2 + a^2 - c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2 = c^2 - a^2 + b^2$$

$$\tan(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - a^2 + b^2}}{c} \Rightarrow -\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - a^2 + b^2}}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - a^2 + b^2}}{c}$$

سوال ۴:

(۲)

شهادت آیت دکتر محمد مفتاح (۱۳۵۸ هـ ش) - روز وحدت حوزه و دانشگاه - روز جهان عاری از خشونت و افراطی گری

$$2 \sin^2 \alpha + c \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{c}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha = \frac{c}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{c}{2} - 2 \sin \alpha = \frac{c}{2} - 2 \sin \alpha$$

$$\tan^2 \alpha = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{c \cdot \sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\frac{c}{2} - 2 \sin \alpha}{\frac{c}{2}} = \frac{c - 4 \sin \alpha}{c}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{c - 4 \sin \alpha}{c}}$$

(۲)

$$\frac{\sin^r \alpha + c \cdot s^r \alpha}{1 + c \cdot s^r \alpha} = \frac{c \cdot s^r \alpha + t \sin^r \alpha}{1 + \sin^r \alpha} : 6 \text{ جاب } \textcircled{P}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c \cdot s^r \alpha &= 1 - \sin^r \alpha \implies \\ \sin^r \alpha &\approx 1 - c \cdot s^r \alpha \\ \frac{c \cdot s^r \alpha + t(1 - c \cdot s^r \alpha)}{1 + \sin^r \alpha} &= \frac{1 + c \cdot s^r \alpha - (1 - c \cdot s^r \alpha)}{1 + \sin^r \alpha} = \frac{2c \cdot s^r \alpha}{1 + \sin^r \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies (1 - \sin^r \alpha) - (1 - c \cdot s^r \alpha) = c \cdot s^r \alpha - \sin^r \alpha = c \cdot s^r \alpha$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{90}{r} - \alpha\right) = c \cdot s\left(\frac{90}{r} - \alpha\right) - \tan\left(\alpha - \frac{90}{r}\right) : 7 \text{ جاب}$$

$$c \cdot s \alpha - \sin \alpha + c \cdot t \alpha \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{t}{c} \quad c \cdot s \alpha = \frac{c}{r} \quad \sin \alpha = -\frac{t}{r}$$

$$c \cdot t \alpha = \frac{t}{r} \quad \textcircled{P}$$

$$\implies \left(-\frac{t}{r}\right) \left(-\frac{t}{r}\right) + \frac{t}{r} = -\frac{t^2}{r^2} + \frac{t}{r} = \frac{t}{r} - \frac{t^2}{r^2} = \frac{t}{r} \left(1 - \frac{t}{r}\right)$$

$$r c \cdot s t \alpha + \sqrt{r} \sin \alpha - \sqrt{r} c \cdot s \alpha \quad \frac{r}{r} \quad \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\implies \frac{r}{r} + \sqrt{r} \left(\sin \frac{90}{r} - c \cdot s \frac{90}{r}\right) \implies \sin \frac{90}{r} < c \cdot s \frac{90}{r}$$

$$\implies A^r z \left(\sin \frac{90}{r} - c \cdot s \frac{90}{r}\right) \implies A^r z 1 - \sin \frac{90}{r} \quad \hookrightarrow A < 0$$

$$\implies A z - \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \implies \frac{r}{r} + \sqrt{r} \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = \left[\frac{1}{r}\right]$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{10}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{11}, \quad c. \cos \alpha = \frac{10}{11}$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - c. \cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{2}{10} - \frac{2}{11}}{\frac{2}{11} - \frac{10}{11}} = -\frac{14}{10} \quad (2)$$

كوال ١٠

$$2 \sin \alpha < \sin 2\alpha \Rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha < 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0 \quad \text{بما أن } \sin \alpha > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c. \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} > 0 \Rightarrow \cot \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \cot \alpha > 0$$