

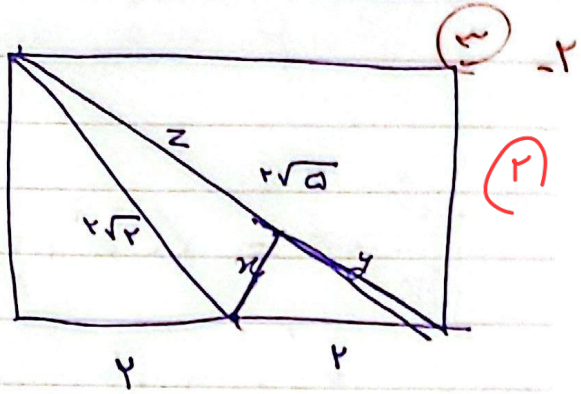
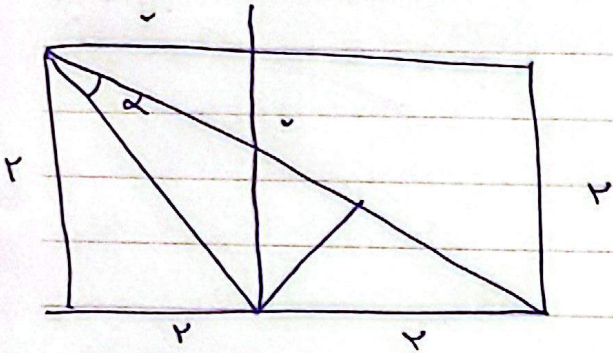
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$$\delta = \frac{1}{4} \times 4 \times \sqrt{3} \times \sin \alpha = \epsilon, \delta$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 40^\circ$$

$$\alpha_2 = 140^\circ$$

$$\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} = \frac{140}{70} = 2 \checkmark$$



$$x^2 + (x\sqrt{2} - y)^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \epsilon$$

$$x^2 = \epsilon - y^2$$

$$\epsilon - y^2 + y^2 + 2\epsilon - \epsilon\sqrt{2}y = 1$$

$$3\epsilon - \epsilon\sqrt{2}y = 1$$

$$14 = \epsilon\sqrt{2}y$$

$$\epsilon\sqrt{2}y$$

$$y = \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\epsilon\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + x^2 = \epsilon$$

$$\frac{14}{2} + x^2 = \epsilon$$

$$x = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

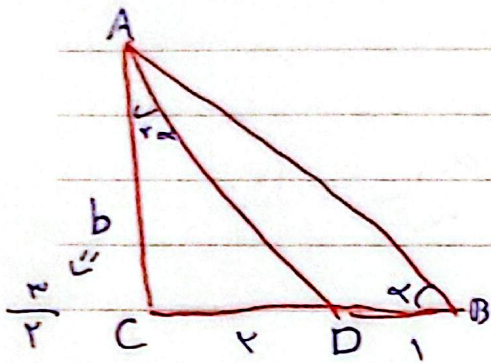
$$\left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + (2)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{\epsilon^2}{2} + 2^2 = \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}$$

$$2^2 = \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}$$

$$2 = \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{z}{x} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{2}}} = 2 \checkmark$$



$$\cot \alpha = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{b} \quad (2)$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{r}{b} = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{r \times \frac{b}{r}}{1 - \frac{b^2}{r^2}}$$

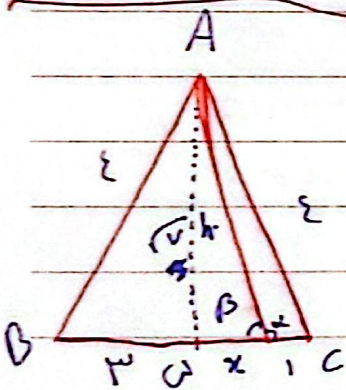
$$\frac{r - b^2}{r^2} \times r = r \times b^2 \times \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$b = \frac{r - b^2}{r} \Rightarrow r b^2 = r - b^2$$

$$r b^2 = r$$

$$b^2 = \frac{r}{r} \quad b = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \quad (2) \checkmark$$



$$\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ$$

$$|\tan \alpha| = |\tan \beta|$$

$$\frac{h}{x} = \frac{h}{1} \Rightarrow x = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1-x)^2 + h^2 &= 14^2 \\ (1+x)^2 + h^2 &= 14^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$h^2 = 14^2 - 9$$

$$h = \sqrt{19}$$

$$|\tan \beta| = |\tan \alpha| = \frac{\sqrt{19}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{19}}{1} \quad \tan \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{19}}{1}$$

• dotnote

$$\sin^r \alpha + \underbrace{\sin^r \alpha + \cos^r \alpha}_1 = \frac{r}{r} \quad (1)$$

$$\sin^r \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow |\sin \alpha| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \quad (2)$$

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

$$\tan^r \alpha = \frac{\sin^r \alpha}{\cos^r \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{r-1}{r}} = \frac{1}{r-1} \quad \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \checkmark \quad \cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{r-1}{r}}$$

$$\sin^r \alpha + (\sin^r \alpha)^r = (1 - \cos^r \alpha)^r = 1 + \cos^r \alpha - r \cos^r \alpha \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\sin^r \alpha + r \cos^r \alpha}{1 + \cos^r \alpha} = \frac{1 + \cos^r \alpha + r \cos^r \alpha}{1 + \cos^r \alpha} = \frac{(1 + \cos^r \alpha)^r}{1 + \cos^r \alpha} = 1 + \cos^r \alpha \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\cos^r \alpha + r \sin^r \alpha}{1 + \sin^r \alpha} = \frac{1 + \sin^r \alpha - r \sin^r \alpha + r \sin^r \alpha}{1 + \sin^r \alpha} = \frac{(1 + \sin^r \alpha)^r}{1 + \sin^r \alpha} = 1 + \sin^r \alpha \quad (5)$$

$$1 + \sin^r \alpha \quad (6)$$

$$(4) - (5) = 1 + \cos^r \alpha - 1 - \sin^r \alpha = \cos^r \alpha - \sin^r \alpha = \cos^r(\alpha)$$

$$\cos^r(\alpha) \checkmark$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) < 0$$

$$\left(\sin\alpha \cos\frac{\pi}{4} + \cos\alpha \sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

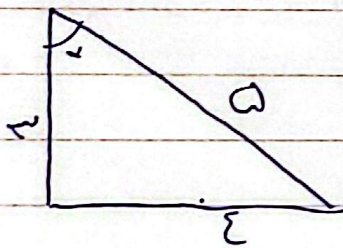
$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \textcircled{2}$$

$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = -\sin\alpha$$

$$\tan\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\cot(\alpha) \Rightarrow -\cot\alpha$$

$$\cos(\alpha) - \sin(\alpha) + \cot(\alpha) = -\sin\cos + \cot(\alpha)$$



$$\Rightarrow \sin = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$-\sin\cos =$$

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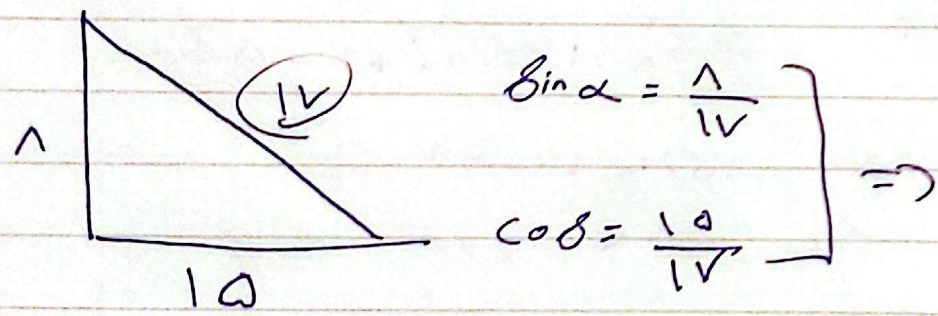
$$-\sin\cos + \cot\alpha = -\frac{12}{25} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{28}{75}$$

$$r \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sqrt{r} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$r \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{r} \times \sqrt{r} \left(\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) =$$

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} + r \times \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} + \left(r \times -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$\tan(r\alpha) = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow$$



$$\frac{\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{11}}{\frac{1}{11} - \frac{10}{11}} = \frac{\frac{1}{110}}{-\frac{9}{11}} = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$41 + 225 = 219$$

$$0 < \frac{\cot \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0$$

← مجهول ضمیمه
← ناچه ادع

(۲)

$$2 \sin \alpha < 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

بین ۰ و ۱ پس

$\sin \alpha < 0$ زیرا اگر مثبت

بود بعد از ضرب شدن در یک عدد

بین ۰ و ۱ کوچکتری میشود

پس $\sin \alpha < 0$ است

$$\sin \alpha < 0$$

$$\cos \alpha > 0$$



← ناچه, تمام ✓