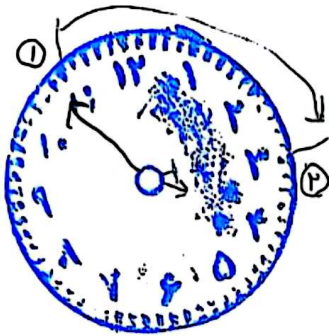


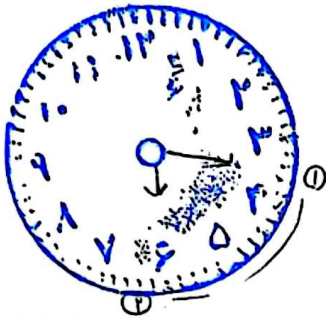


$$\begin{aligned} 1 \times 30 &= 120 \\ 1 \rightarrow 6^\circ \\ 2 \rightarrow \frac{360}{4} &= 90 \\ \Rightarrow 120 + 6 + 90 &= 216 \end{aligned}$$

الف

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= |\omega_1 \Delta t - \omega_2 H| = 5/6 \times 60 - 3 \times 3 = 20.5 \\ \Rightarrow 360 - 20.5 &= 339.5 \end{aligned}$$

ب



$$\begin{aligned} 1 \rightarrow 2 \times 6 &= 12^\circ \\ 2 \times 30 &= 60 \\ 2 \rightarrow \frac{360}{4} &= 90 \\ \Rightarrow 12 + 6 + 90 &= 108 \end{aligned}$$

الف

$$\alpha = 5/6 \times 18 - 180 = 180$$

ب

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{\alpha}{r} r^2 = \frac{\pi}{12} \times 9 = 3\pi \\ P &= \alpha r + r^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \times 3 + 6 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 6 \end{aligned}$$

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$$S = \frac{1}{2} AB \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \sqrt{2} = 10\sqrt{2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} C &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{25 + 64 - \frac{10}{2}} = 10 \\ P &= 10 + 10 + 5 = 25 \end{aligned}$$

ب

$$\frac{10}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin B} = \frac{AB}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

$$10 \times \sin B = \frac{10}{2} \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow B = 45^\circ \quad 30 = 150 - 45 = 105^\circ$$

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$$\frac{D}{180} = \frac{R \Delta \theta}{\pi} \Rightarrow B = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ Rad} \quad C = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{12} \text{ Rad}$$

$$\frac{\tan(\pi - \alpha) + r \tan(\pi + \alpha)}{\tan(r\pi - \alpha) - \tan(r\pi + \alpha)} = \frac{-\tan \alpha + r \tan \alpha}{-\tan \alpha - \tan \alpha} = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{-r \tan \alpha} = -1$$

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$$\frac{r \tan \frac{\pi}{2} + \tan \frac{\pi}{2}}{r \tan \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{2}}{r \tan \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{r \tan \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-\cot \frac{\pi}{2}}{r \tan \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

✓

$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = r \xrightarrow{\div \cos} \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{\tan \alpha - 1} + \frac{\tan \alpha - 1}{\tan \alpha + 1} =$$

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

$$\frac{\tan^2 \alpha + 1}{\tan^2 \alpha - 1} = \frac{r}{r} \quad r \tan^2 \alpha + r = r \tan^2 \alpha + r \Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = 0$$

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$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha - r \cos^2 \alpha + 1}{\sin^2 \alpha + r \cos^2 \alpha - 1} = r \xrightarrow{\div \cos^2} \frac{\tan^2 \alpha - r + 1}{\tan^2 \alpha + r - 1} = \frac{\tan^2 \alpha - 1}{\tan^2 \alpha + 1} = r$$

$$\tan^2 \alpha - 1 = r \tan^2 \alpha + r \quad r \tan^2 \alpha = -1 \quad \tan^2 \alpha = -\frac{1}{r}$$

9

$$\cos(2\pi/3) = \frac{1 + \cos \pi}{2} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4} \quad \cos(\pi/3) = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

$$\sin(2\pi/3) = \frac{\cos \pi}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \pi}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4} \Rightarrow \sin(\pi/3) = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

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