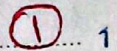


Subject:



$$\rightarrow f(\mu_0) + \mu V + y = 147^{\circ}$$

$$\rightarrow) \alpha = |A \wedge M \cdot \vec{r}_0 \cdot H| = |(A \wedge \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{H}| = |29V - 90| = 20V - 50V - 50V = 10V$$

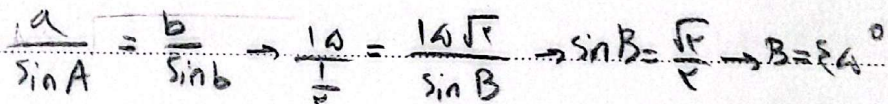


$$\rightarrow f(r_0) + 15 + 9 = 11$$

5) $\alpha = |(A \times A) - (X \times Y)| = |99 - 100| = |-1| = 1^{\circ}$

الف) $S = \frac{\alpha}{r} r^2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{4r} \times 9 \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{9}{r} = \frac{9\pi}{4r}$ $\rightarrow P = r_r + q_r = 9 + \left(\frac{\pi}{4r} \times 9 \right) = 9 + \frac{\pi}{4}$

الف) $S = \frac{1}{x} \times \Delta x \times \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} \times \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = 1.0 \sqrt{x}$ -) $BC = \sqrt{r_A + r_F - \left(\frac{r_0 \times 1}{x} \right)} = \sqrt{r_A + r_F - \epsilon_0}$ (ع)
 $= \sqrt{49} = 7 \rightarrow V + 1 + 0 = 7$



$$\rightarrow C = 100 - 80 = 100^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow B = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}, \quad \text{C} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{Rad}}{\pi} = \frac{10^9}{1\text{A}_0} \rightarrow \text{C} = \frac{V\pi}{15}$$

$$\frac{\tan(\pi - \alpha) + r \tan(\pi + \alpha)}{\tan(r\pi - \alpha) - \tan(r\pi + \alpha)} = \frac{-\tan \alpha + r \tan \alpha}{-\tan \alpha - \tan \alpha} = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{-r \tan \alpha} = \frac{r}{-r} = -1 \quad (9)$$



$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = a \quad \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{?}{1a} \rightarrow ? = 1a \rightarrow \cot 1a = \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

(17) 1

$$\frac{\tan 4a + \tan 10a}{\tan 12a - \tan 4a} = \frac{\overbrace{\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - 1a)}^{\cot 1a} + \overbrace{\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + 1a)}^{-\cot 1a}}{\underbrace{\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - 1a)}_{-\tan 1a} - \underbrace{\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - 1a)}_{\cot 1a}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a}}{-a - \frac{1}{a}} = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{a}}{-\frac{a^2+1}{a}} \right) = \frac{1}{-a^2-1}$$

$$\frac{\sin \pi + \cos \pi}{\sin \pi - \cos \pi} + \frac{\sin \pi - \cos \pi}{\sin \pi + \cos \pi} = \frac{\sin^2 \pi + \cos^2 \pi + \sin^2 \pi - \cos^2 \pi}{1 - \cos^2 \pi} = \frac{2}{1 - \cos^2 \pi} = \frac{2}{\sin^2 \pi}$$

(18)

$$= \frac{2}{1 - \cos^2 \pi} = 2 \rightarrow 2 = \frac{2}{\sin^2 \pi} \rightarrow \sin^2 \pi = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \pi = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \sin \pi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin \pi}{\cos \pi} = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}} \right) = \boxed{2} = \tan \pi$$

10

$$\frac{\sin^2 \pi - \cos^2 \pi + 1}{\sin^2 \pi + \cos^2 \pi - 1} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \pi - (\cos^2 \pi + 1)}{1 - (\cos^2 \pi + \cos^2 \pi)} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \pi - \cos^2 \pi - 1}{1 - 2\cos^2 \pi} = \frac{-2\cos^2 \pi}{1 - 2\cos^2 \pi} = \frac{2\cos^2 \pi}{2\cos^2 \pi - 1}$$

(19)

$$\rightarrow 2 = \frac{2\cos^2 \pi}{2\cos^2 \pi - 1} \rightarrow \cos^2 \pi = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \sin^2 \pi = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \tan^2 \pi = \frac{\sin^2 \pi}{\cos^2 \pi} = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

15

$$\text{ii) } \cos(2\sqrt{2}a) \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 4a}{2} \rightarrow \cos^2(2\sqrt{2}a) = \frac{1 + \cos(4a)}{2}$$

(20)

$$\rightarrow \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} = \left(\frac{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{1} \rightarrow \cos(2\sqrt{2}a) = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}}{2} \rightarrow \text{جواب: } \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$\text{iii) } \sin(4\sqrt{2}a) \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 4a}{2} \rightarrow \sin^2(4\sqrt{2}a) = \frac{1 - \cos(16a)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} = \left(\frac{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{1} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}}{2} \rightarrow \text{جواب: } \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$