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(الف) $(4 \times 3) + 3 + 25 = 2.7 \xrightarrow{\frac{180}{2.7}} 340 - 2.7 = 153$ (درم)

$r = 3$

ب) $\alpha = |2.7 \times 180 - 3.14| \rightarrow \alpha = 2.7 \xrightarrow{\frac{180}{2.7}} 340 - 2.7 = 153$ (درم)

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(الف) $(4 \times 3) + 9 + 12 = 40 + 9 + 12 = 61$ (درم)

$12 \div 2 = 6$
 $4 - 6 = 12$

ب) $\alpha = |2.0 \times 180 - 3.14| \rightarrow |360 - 3.14| \rightarrow |11| = 11$ (درم)

A B

$\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $r = 4$

$S_{\text{شبه دایره}} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \times \pi r^2 \rightarrow \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{2\pi} \times 4 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 4 = \pi$

$P = ? \Rightarrow \alpha R \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \times 4 = \pi$

جواب: $\frac{4 + \pi}{2}$

A B

$S = ? / P = ? \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times b \times \sin \alpha \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1 \times \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$

$P \Rightarrow$ قانون کوسینس $\rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \alpha} \rightarrow \sqrt{4 + 1 - 2(4 \times 1) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{5 - 4\sqrt{2}}$

$\sqrt{5 - 4\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$

A B

$\hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180^\circ \rightarrow \hat{A} = 30^\circ$

$\frac{a}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin \hat{B}} \rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{20} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\hat{B} = 45^\circ$

$\hat{C} = 180^\circ - (30^\circ + 45^\circ) = 105^\circ$

$\frac{a}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin 105^\circ} \rightarrow \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{20} = \frac{\text{راد}}{\sin 105^\circ} \rightarrow \text{راد} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{20} \times \sin 105^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

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

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{r} = \alpha / A = \frac{r \tan(\sqrt{a}) + \tan(1 \cdot a)}{r \tan(\sqrt{a}) - \tan(1 \cdot a)} = ? \quad (\alpha \text{ : } ?)$$

Real $\frac{D}{N} = \frac{D}{N} \rightarrow \left(\frac{r \tan(\sqrt{a})}{1}\right) = \frac{D}{N} \rightarrow D = \frac{1 \cdot N}{r} = \frac{1 \cdot a}{r}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cot(1 \cdot a)}{-r \tan(1 \cdot a) - \cot(1 \cdot a)} \xrightarrow{\tan 0 = \frac{1}{\cot 0}} \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{-r \alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{-r \alpha^2 - 1} = \frac{-1}{r \alpha^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x} + \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = r \quad / \quad \tan^2 x = ?$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2 + (\sin x - \cos x)^2}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} = r \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + r \sin x \cos x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - r \sin x \cos x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} = r$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow (1 - \cos^2 x) - \cos^2 x = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow 1 - r \cos^2 x = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1-r}{r} \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1-r}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 x = ? \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\frac{r}{r}}{\left(\frac{1-r}{r}\right)^2} = \frac{r}{(1-r)^2} = \frac{r}{1-2r+r^2}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x - r \cos^2 x + 1}{\sin^2 x + r \cos^2 x - 1} = \tan^2 x = ? \rightarrow \sin^2 x - r(1 - \sin^2 x) + 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 x - r + r \sin^2 x + 1 = r \sin^2 x$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 x + r(1 - \sin^2 x) - 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 x + r - r \sin^2 x - 1 \rightarrow -\sin^2 x + 1$$

$$\frac{r \sin^2 x - 1}{1 - \sin^2 x} = r \rightarrow r \sin^2 x = r \sin^2 x - 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{r} = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{r-1}{r}$$

$$\tan^2 x = ? \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{r-1}{r}} = \frac{1}{r-1} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{جواب}$$

الف) $\cos(r, \alpha) \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - (1 - \cos^2 \alpha)} \rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{r \cos^2 \alpha - 1} = \frac{r}{r}$

ب) $\sin(r, \alpha) \rightarrow \sin(r, \alpha) = \cos(r, \alpha)$

$$\cos \alpha = + \sqrt{\frac{r+1}{r}} \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{r+1}}{r} \quad \text{جواب}$$