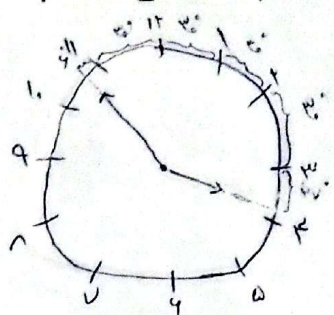


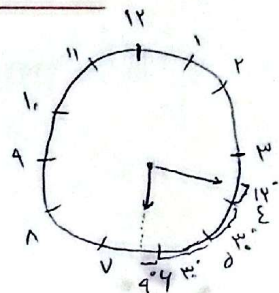
آیلا صفری - تلف نوردهم - رهم رند^A ۲۰

الف) $9 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = 60$



ب) $\left| \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} - \vec{v} \right| = \left| \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} - \vec{v} \right| = \left| -2.0 \hat{v} \right| = 2.0 \hat{v} \rightarrow 153^\circ$
زاویه کوچکتر
و معلوم

الف) 11° و 9° و 11° و 3° و 3°



$$b) |\omega, \omega M - \pi H| = |\omega, \omega \times 1 \lambda - \pi \times 9| = |-11| = 11^\circ$$

الف) $S, \frac{\alpha}{\gamma} \cdot R^{\gamma}, \frac{\pi}{14} \times 9, \frac{9\pi}{14}, \frac{3\pi}{8}$

ب) $P_{AOB} = 2R + (\alpha \cdot R) = 4 + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 2\right), 4 + \frac{\pi}{2}$

الف) $S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin 40^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 \times \sin 40^\circ = 10 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 10\sqrt{3}$

$$\therefore \rightarrow BC = 9 = \sqrt{AB^2 + AC^2 - 2AB \cdot AC \cdot \cos 40^\circ} = \sqrt{16 + 25 - 2(4)(5) \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{14} = V \Rightarrow P_{\text{شفت}} = V + Q + \lambda_s Y_o$$

$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \rightarrow \frac{10}{\sin A} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin B} \rightarrow \sin B = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{10} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1} \Rightarrow \hat{B} = 45^\circ \rightarrow \hat{C} = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 100^\circ = 35^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \hat{B} = 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$ و $\hat{C} = 35^\circ = ? \text{ Rad} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Rad}}{\pi} = \frac{35^\circ}{180^\circ} = \frac{7}{36} \rightarrow \text{Rad} = \frac{7\pi}{36} \Rightarrow \hat{B} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \hat{C} = \frac{7\pi}{36}$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{x}{14} = 16^\circ \rightarrow \frac{r \tan(90-16) + \tan(90+16)}{r \tan(110-16) - \tan(110-16)} = \frac{r \cot 16 - \cot 16}{-r \tan 16 - \cot 16}, \quad \frac{\frac{r}{a} - \frac{1}{a}}{-\frac{r}{a} - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{\frac{-r-1}{a}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{r+1}{a}} = -V$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) - r \cos x \sin x + r \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} = \mu = \frac{r}{1 - \cos^2 x - \cos^2 x} \rightarrow \mu(1 - r \cos^2 x) = r \left\{ \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4} \right. \quad - A$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 x = 9 \rightarrow \tan^2 x = 8$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha, 1 - \cos^2 \alpha \rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \gamma \cos^2 \alpha + 1}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha + \gamma \cos^2 \alpha - 1} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} \rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \gamma \cos^2 \alpha = \gamma \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} - 1 = \left(\frac{\omega}{\gamma} \right)$$

ا) $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos^2 \alpha}{\gamma} \rightarrow \cos^2(\gamma, \omega) = \frac{1 + \cos^2 \alpha}{\gamma} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\gamma}}{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma}}{\gamma} \rightarrow \cos(\gamma, \omega) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma}}}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma}}}{\gamma}$

ب) $\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{\gamma} \rightarrow \sin^2(\gamma, \omega) = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{\gamma} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\gamma} \right)}{\gamma} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\gamma}}{\gamma} \rightarrow \sin(\gamma, \omega) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma}}}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma}}}{\gamma}$