

$1\omega, U\omega$

$\frac{\mu\epsilon_0}{\epsilon_0} = 4^\circ \rightarrow \omega \epsilon \times \gamma = \mu\epsilon \epsilon$

~~1~~ 1

$\left[\frac{\mu\epsilon_0}{1\mu} = \frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0} \right] / \left[\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0} = \alpha\omega = \frac{1}{\gamma} \right] \rightarrow \mu_0 \times \mu + \omega \times \mu \times \epsilon = 9_0 + \mu\epsilon = 11V$

2

$|\omega \epsilon \mu - \mu_0 H| = \mu\epsilon \epsilon - \mu_0 V = 10\mu$ جواب

$|\mu_0 H - \omega \epsilon \mu| = |\mu_0 \times \gamma - \alpha\omega \times 1| = |11_0 - 99| = 11^\circ$ جواب 2

$\text{مساحة} = A = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2} (\mu) \mu \left(\frac{x}{\epsilon} \right) = \frac{9x}{1\mu} = \frac{\mu x}{\epsilon}$ 3

$\text{مساحة} = \mu r + r\theta \rightarrow \mu(\mu) + \mu \left(\frac{x}{\epsilon} \right) = 4 + \frac{x}{\mu}$

$AB = a \left\{ AC = 1 \right\} A = 40^\circ \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{مساحة} \\ \text{مساحة} \end{matrix} \right. = \frac{1}{2} b c \sin A \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times a \times 1 \times \sin 40 = 4$

$\mu_0 \times \frac{\mu}{\epsilon} = b\mu$

$\text{مساحة} = BC^2 = a^2 + 1^2 - 2(a)(1) \cos 40^\circ \rightarrow \mu a + 4\epsilon - 1_0 \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \right) = 19 - \epsilon_0 = \epsilon_9$

$BC = V \rightarrow a + 1 + V = \mu_0$ cm

3

$BC = 10 \left\{ AC = 10\sqrt{2} \rightarrow A + b + C = 11_0 \rightarrow A + 10 = 11$ $1, U\omega$

$A = \mu_0 \left\{ B + C = 10_0 \times \frac{x}{11_0} = \frac{\omega x}{4} \right. \quad A = \mu_0 \rightarrow \frac{x}{\epsilon} \quad B, C = 10 \rightarrow \frac{\omega x}{\epsilon}$

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

(9)

$$\tan x = \tan 10^\circ = \alpha \rightarrow \forall d^\circ = 90 - 10, 10d = 90 + 10, 140 = 110 - 10$$

(10)

$$\mu \tan(110 - 10) = \tan(110 - 10^\circ) = -\tan(10) = -\alpha \quad \mu \tan(10) = \cot(10^\circ) = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$A = \mu \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} \right) = \frac{\mu - 1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\mu \alpha + 1}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = \mu$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = \mu$$

$$(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) = \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \mu}{2} = \frac{a}{4}, \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{\mu}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{a}{1} = a$$

$$\mu \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = a$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \mu}{\cos^2 \mu} - \mu \frac{\cos^2 \mu}{\cos^2 \mu} + 1 = \mu \frac{\tan^2 \mu - \mu + 1}{\tan^2 \mu + \mu - 1} = \epsilon$$

فرضین فرضین $\rightarrow \sin^2 \mu - \mu \cos^2 \mu + 1 = \epsilon \sin^2 \mu + \mu \cos^2 \mu - \epsilon$

$$\tan^2 \mu - 1 = \epsilon \tan^2 \mu + \mu$$

$$-1 - \mu = \epsilon \tan^2 \mu - \tan^2 \mu$$

$$-a = \mu \tan^2 \mu \rightarrow \tan^2 \mu = -\frac{a}{\mu}$$

$$\mu \cos^2 \mu = \tau$$

$$\cos^2 \mu = \frac{\tau}{\mu}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \mu = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \mu} = \tan^2 \mu = \frac{a}{\mu}$$

$$A + 100 = 100 \rightarrow A = 100 \rightarrow \frac{100}{\sin 18^\circ} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{100}{\sin 18^\circ} = \frac{100\sqrt{2}}{\sin B} \rightarrow \frac{100}{\sin 18^\circ} = \frac{100\sqrt{2}}{\sin B} \rightarrow \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \boxed{B = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$C = 100 - 100 - 100 \rightarrow \text{Cos } \theta = \frac{100 \times 100 - 100 \times 100}{100 \times 100} = \frac{0}{10000} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos(45^\circ) \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon_0 \phi}{\mu} \rightarrow \cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}} \rightarrow \cos(45^\circ) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \epsilon_0 \phi}{2}} \quad \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\cos \epsilon_0 \phi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

$$\sin(45^\circ) \rightarrow \frac{100^\circ}{\mu} \rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta}{\mu} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} \quad (\sin 45^\circ) \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\mu} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} \rightarrow \sin(45^\circ) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 100^\circ}{2}} = \cos 100^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin(45^\circ) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}}$$