

ر. ۵.۱

ساختار سبب

تاریخ:

$$\alpha = |0.8m - 3.1| \quad \text{ان) } r, r_0 + r_2, r_2 + r_2, r_2 + r_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha = |0.8 + 0.8 - r_0 \times r| = r_0 \times r \rightarrow r_0 = 1.5r$$

$$\therefore ||0.8m - 3.1|| = 1.1 \quad \text{ان) } r \times r_0 + r \times r_2 = 1.1 \quad (2)$$

$$0.8 \times m - r_0 \times r_0$$

$$\text{ان) } f = \frac{\alpha}{r} \rho^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times r^2 = \frac{\pi}{12} \times 9 = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (3)$$

$$\therefore P = \alpha r + r^2 = r(r) + \frac{\pi}{4} \times r^2 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{ان) } f = \frac{1}{r} \times \omega \times 1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = 1.5r \quad (4)$$

$$a = \sqrt{r_0^2 + r^2 - r_0 \times r \times \cos 40^\circ} = \sqrt{2.9} = 1.7$$

$$r = a + 1 + v_c \times r_0$$

$$B + C = 100 \rightarrow a, r_0 \quad \frac{10}{1} = \frac{10\sqrt{r}}{1} \rightarrow ? = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{1} \quad (5)$$

$$B^2 = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad 100 - 50 = 100 \times \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{5\pi}{6} = C^2$$

$$\frac{-\tan \alpha + r \tan \alpha}{-\tan \alpha - r \tan \alpha} = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{-r \tan \alpha} = -1 \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{r \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + r \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{r \tan \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} = \frac{r \cot \frac{\pi}{4} - \cot \frac{\pi}{4}}{-r \tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \cot \frac{\pi}{4}} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\cot \frac{\pi}{4}}{-\tan \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{-1} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{r + 1}$$

$$\sin^2 m + \cos^2 m + r \sin m \cos m + \sin^2 m + \cos^2 m - r \sin m \cos m = \quad (8)$$

$$(r) \left(\frac{\sin^2 m + \cos^2 m}{\sin^2 m \cos^2 m} \right) = \frac{\sin^2 m + \cos^2 m}{\sin^2 m \cos^2 m} \quad (9)$$

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

$$\tan^2 m = \frac{\sin^2 m}{\cos^2 m} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \quad (10)$$

تاريخ:

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

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

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r+1} \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{r}{r+1} \rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{r}{1} = r \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \sqrt{r}$$

(r, 0)

$$\text{الـ) } \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r}}{2} = \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r} = \cos^2(\alpha, r) \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}}}{r}$$

(10)

$$\text{بـ) } \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r}}{2} = \frac{r - \sqrt{r}}{r} = \sin^2(\alpha, r) = \frac{\sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}}{r}$$