



$$12 \times 4 = 48^\circ$$

$$12 + 48 + 4 = 64^\circ$$

سوال ۱

ب) $\alpha = |5, 48 - 12 \times 4| = \alpha = |5, 48 - 48| = 0$



$$12 \times 3 = 36^\circ$$

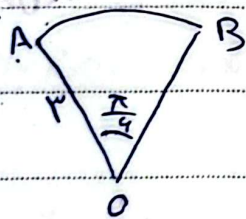
$$12 \times 4 = 48^\circ$$

$$12 - 3 = 9^\circ$$

$$9 + 36 + 48 = 93^\circ$$

سوال ۲

ب) $\alpha = |5, 48 - 12 \times 3| = \alpha = |5, 48 - 36| = 18^\circ$



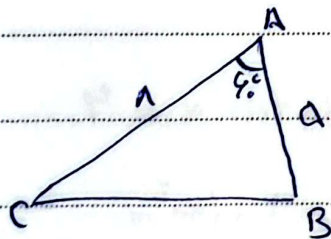
$$S = \frac{\alpha}{2} R^2 = \frac{\pi}{12} \times 9 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$P = r + r + \alpha R = \frac{\pi + r}{r}$$

سوال ۳

الف

ب



$$\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

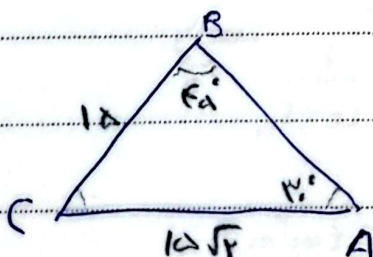
$$BC = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

سوال ۴

الف

ب



$$\frac{1}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{1/\sqrt{2}}{\sin B} = 1 \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{1/\sqrt{2}}{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$B = 45^\circ \Rightarrow 45 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$1 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{180}$$

Arman

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

$$-\tan(\alpha) - \tan(\alpha) = -r \tan(\alpha)$$

جواب

جواب

$$r \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} + \alpha\right)$$

$$A = \frac{r \cot(\alpha) - \cot(\alpha)}{r \tan(\pi - \alpha) - \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha\right) - r \tan(\alpha) - \cot(\alpha)}$$

$$r \tan(\pi - \alpha) - \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha\right) - r \tan(\alpha) - \cot(\alpha)$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{r} = a \quad \frac{1}{a} \div \frac{r a^r - 1}{a} = -\frac{1}{r a^r + 1}$$

$$\cot \frac{\pi}{r} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{(Sina + Cosa)^r + (Sina - Cosa)^r}{\sin^r \alpha - \cos^r \alpha} = \frac{\sin^r \alpha + \cos^r \alpha + r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin^r \alpha + \cos^r \alpha - r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 - r \cos^r \alpha}$$

جواب

$$\frac{1 - \cos^r \alpha}{1 - r \cos^r \alpha} = r \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{1 - r \cos^r \alpha} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{1 - r \cos^r \alpha}$$

$$-r \cos^r \alpha = -1 \quad \cos^r \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow 1 + \tan^r \alpha = r$$

$$\tan^r \alpha = r - 1$$

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

$$\div \cos^r$$

$$\frac{\tan^r x - r + \frac{1}{\cos^r x}}{\tan^r x + r - \frac{1}{\cos^r x}} = r$$

جواب

$$\frac{r \tan^r x - 1}{1} = r \Rightarrow r \tan^r x - 1 = r$$

$$r \tan^r x = r + 1$$

$$\tan^r x = \frac{r+1}{r} = r + \frac{1}{r}$$

Arman

$$\cos(2\theta, \Delta) \quad \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{2} \quad (1.0) \quad \text{و}$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{2} = \cos^2(2\theta, \Delta)$$

$$\cos(2\theta, \Delta) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}}{2}$$

$$\sin(4\theta, \Delta) \quad \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin 4\theta, \Delta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}}{2}$$