

الف)



$$\frac{1}{12} \times 360 = 30^\circ$$

$$9 - (27) = 18^\circ$$

$$18^\circ + 27^\circ + 9^\circ = 54^\circ$$

(1)

ب) $(5, 5 \times 5) - (2 \times 2) = 22$

الف)



$$2 - (9) = 7$$

$$1 + 1 + 4 = 6$$

(2)

الف) $(5, 5 \times 10) - (2 \times 2)$

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

$$h = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 9 = \frac{9\pi}{8}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 9 = \frac{9\pi}{4}$$



$$P = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 9 = \frac{9\pi}{4}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9\pi}{8}$$

(3) 1,75

(4) 1,5

locus P

$$\omega^2 + 0^2 = 1^2$$

$$2\omega + 0^2 = 1^2$$

$$\omega + 1 + \sqrt{3}9 = 1 + \sqrt{3}9$$

$$1\omega^2 + 0\sqrt{3}9$$

$$\hat{B} + \hat{C} = 100$$

$$\hat{A} = 20$$

(5)

$$- \tanh + \tanh$$

$$- \tanh + \tanh$$

$$\frac{- \tanh + \tanh}{0} = \frac{2 \tanh}{0}$$

$$\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x + 1 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$$

$$\omega = 2 \sin^2 x + 1 \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x = 2$$

$$(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)$$

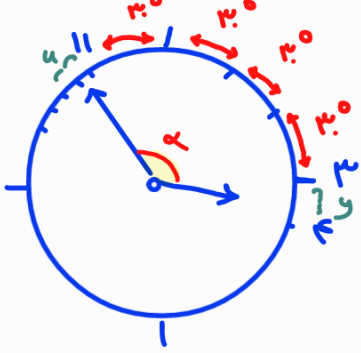
$$\frac{2}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} = 2$$

(6) 1,5

الف)

ب)

1
الف)



$$x = 4^\circ$$

$$y = \frac{\omega r}{r} = 27^\circ$$

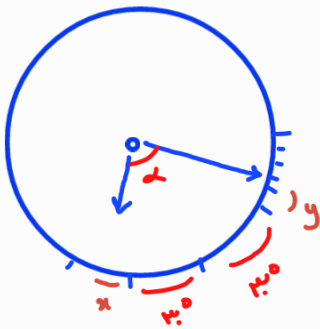
$$\alpha = 4(3^\circ) + 27^\circ + 4^\circ = 153^\circ$$

ب) باید زاویه را کمتر از 180° اعلام کنیم

$$\alpha = \left| \frac{11}{r} \times \omega r - 3(3^\circ) \right| = 27^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 34^\circ - 18^\circ = 153^\circ$$

2
الف)



$$x = \frac{11^\circ}{r} = 9^\circ$$

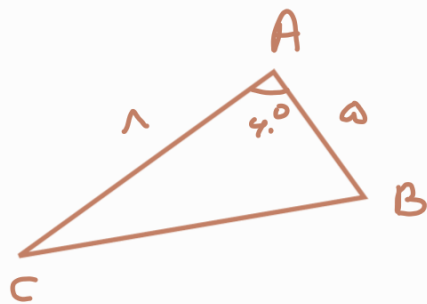
$$y = 2 \times 4^\circ = 12^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 2(3^\circ) + 9^\circ + 12^\circ = 11^\circ$$

ب)

$$\alpha = \left| \frac{11}{r}(11) - 3(4) \right| = 11^\circ$$

4



$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times (5)(1) \times \sin 4^\circ$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = 10\sqrt{3}$$

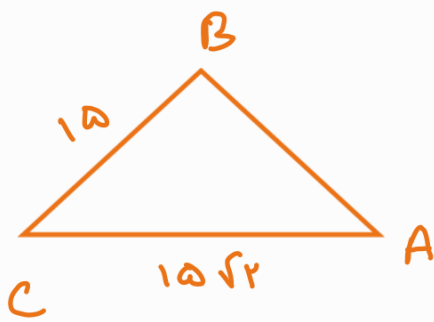
$$BC^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2(ab)(\cos 4^\circ)$$

$$BC^2 = 28 + 42 - 41 = 29 \rightarrow BC = \sqrt{29}$$

$$P_{ABC} = a + b + c = 20$$

طبق قضیه سینوس ها

5



$$\hat{A} = \pi - (\hat{B} + \hat{C}) = 3^\circ$$

طبق قضیة سینوس ها

$$\frac{15}{\sin \hat{A}} = \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{\sin \hat{B}}$$

$$\sin \hat{B} = \frac{15\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{15} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \hat{B} = 45^\circ \rightarrow \hat{B} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\hat{C} = 180^\circ - (45^\circ + 3^\circ) = 132^\circ \rightarrow \hat{C} = \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

7

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8} = 15^\circ$$

$$A = \frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 15^\circ\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 15^\circ\right)}{2 \tan(\pi - 15^\circ) - \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 15^\circ\right)} = \frac{2 \cot 15^\circ - \cot 15^\circ}{-2 \tan 15^\circ - \cot 15^\circ}$$

$$A = \frac{\cot 15^\circ}{-2 \tan 15^\circ - \cot 15^\circ} \xrightarrow{\tan 15^\circ = a} \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{-2a - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{-1}{2a^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{(\sin u + c \cdot sn)^r + (\sin u - c \cdot sn)^r}{\sin^r u - c \cdot s^r u} = \frac{r(\sin^r u + c \cdot s^r u)}{\sin^r u - c \cdot s^r u} = r$$

$$r = r \sin^r u - r c \cdot s^r u \rightarrow r = r(1 - c \cdot s^r u) - r c \cdot s^r u$$

$$4c \cdot s^r u = 1 \rightarrow c \cdot s^r u = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow 1 + \tan^r u = \frac{1}{c \cdot s^r u} \rightarrow \tan^r u = \infty$$

$$\sin^r u - r c \cdot s^r u + 1 = r \sin^r u + r c \cdot s^r u - r$$

$$r \sin^r u + r c \cdot s^r u + r c \cdot s^r u = \infty \rightarrow c \cdot s^r u = \frac{r}{v}$$

$$1 + \tan^r u = \frac{1}{c \cdot s^r u} \rightarrow \tan^r u = \frac{1}{c \cdot s^r u} - 1 = \frac{r}{v} - 1 = \frac{r - v}{v}$$

الف - ۱۰

$$\cos^r r, \infty = \frac{1 + c \cdot s^r u}{r} \rightarrow c \cdot s^r r, \infty = \frac{1 + \frac{r}{r}}{r} = \frac{r + r}{r} = \frac{2r}{r}$$

$$c \cdot s^r r, \infty = \sqrt{\frac{r + r}{r}} = \sqrt{\frac{2r}{r}}$$

★ r, ∞ زاویه‌ی حاده است پس $\sin$ آن مثبت است بنابراین $\sin$ نیز مثبت است (۱) و ثابت

$$\sin^2 47,5^\circ = \frac{1 - \cos 95^\circ}{2} \rightarrow \sin^2 47,5^\circ = \frac{1 - (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{2} \quad \text{ب-10}$$

$$\sin 47,5^\circ = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \sin 47,5^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{2}}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{2+2\sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

۵، ۴۷٫۵ رادیان داده است بنابراین سینوس آن مقدار مثبت دارد پس در جذور گرفتن حالت (+) قابل مباد است!

6

$$\frac{\tan(\pi - \alpha) + 3\tan(\pi + \alpha)}{\tan(2\pi - \alpha) - \tan(2\pi + \alpha)} = \frac{-\tan \alpha + 3\tan \alpha}{-\tan \alpha - \tan \alpha} = -1$$