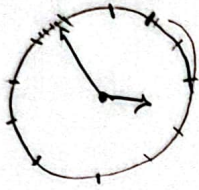
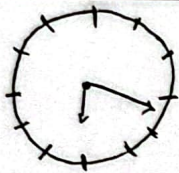


نام و نام خانوادگی کلاس شماره 19 کلاس دهه B



$$\left. \begin{aligned} 4 \times 30 &= 120 \\ 5 \times 4 &= 20 \\ \frac{5 \times 4}{2} &= 2V \rightarrow 30 - 2V = 10 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} 120 + 30 + 3 &= 153^\circ \end{aligned} \quad \text{(الف)}$$

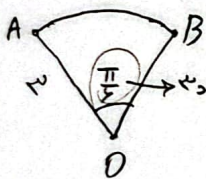
$$\begin{aligned} |155m - 30h| &= |155 \times 5 - 30 \times 1| = 725 - 30 = 695 \\ 320 - 20V &= 153^\circ \end{aligned} \quad \text{(ب)}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2 \times 30 &= 60 \\ \frac{11}{2} &= 4 \rightarrow 30 - 4 = 26 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} 60 + 26 &= 86^\circ \end{aligned} \quad \text{(الف)}$$

$$\Rightarrow |155m - 30h|$$

$$|155 \times 11 - 30 \times 4| = |1705 - 120| = 1585 = 11^\circ$$



$$S = \frac{\theta}{2} R^2 = \frac{30}{2} \times 9 = 135 \quad \text{(الف)}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \times 3^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \times 9 = \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

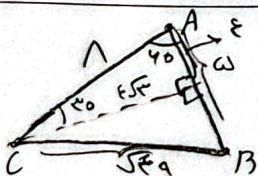
$$AB = \alpha R \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \times 3 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$P = 3 + 3 + \frac{\pi}{2} = 6 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

بنابراین جواب درج اعظم نیست!

$$30 \times 3 = 90$$

$$90 + 4 = 94$$

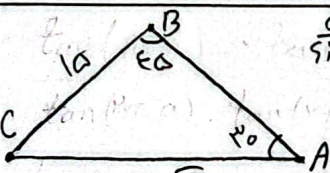


$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times AB \times \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 4 \times \sin 45^\circ = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$BC^2 = 1^2 + (4\sqrt{2})^2 = \sqrt{1^2 + (4\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{1 + 32} = \sqrt{33} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$P = 1 + 4 + \sqrt{2} = 5 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$P = 1 + 4 + \sqrt{2} = 5 + \sqrt{2} = 2$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{\sin 30} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin B}$$

$$\frac{10}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin B} \rightarrow \sin B = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{20} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow B = 45^\circ$$

$$\hat{C} = 180 - (30 + 45) = 105$$

$$1.5^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{1.5}{180} = \frac{n(\text{Rad})}{\pi} \rightarrow n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\tan(-a) = -\tan(a)$$

$$\frac{\tan(\pi-a) + \tan(\pi+a)}{\tan(\pi-a) - \tan(\pi+a)} \Rightarrow \frac{+\tan a}{-\tan a} = -1$$

$$\frac{\tan(\pi-a) - \tan(\pi+a)}{-\tan(a) - \tan(a)}$$

$$\tan(\pi-a) \rightarrow -\tan a$$

$$\tan(\pi-a) \rightarrow \tan(-a) \rightarrow -\tan a$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = \tan 45^\circ = a \quad \tan \alpha = \cot 1\alpha = \frac{1}{\tan 1\alpha} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\tan 1\alpha = \tan(90^\circ + 1\alpha) = -\cot 1\alpha = -\frac{1}{a}$$

$$\tan 1\alpha = \tan(180^\circ - 1\alpha) = -\tan 1\alpha = -a$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \tan(180^\circ + 1\alpha) = \tan 1\alpha = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{r \times (\frac{1}{a}) + (-\frac{1}{a})}{r(-a) - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\frac{r}{a} - \frac{1}{a}}{-ra - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\frac{r-1}{a}}{\frac{-ra^2-1}{a}} = \frac{r-1}{-ra^2-1}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\tan x = \sin x$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x + 1}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 1} = f \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos^2 x - \cos^2 x + 1}{1 - \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x + 1} = \frac{2 - 2\cos^2 x}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$1 - 2\cos^2 x = f \Rightarrow 1 - f = 2\cos^2 x \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1-f}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \frac{1-f}{2} = \frac{1+f}{2} \Rightarrow \tan^2 x = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1+f}{1-f} = \frac{1+f}{1-f}$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} \Rightarrow \cos^2 2x = \frac{1+\cos 4x}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 2x = \frac{1+\cos 4x}{2} = \frac{1+\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{2} = \frac{r+\sqrt{r}}{2r} \Rightarrow \cos 2x = \sqrt{\frac{r+\sqrt{r}}{2r}}$$

$$\sin 4x = \cos(90^\circ - 4x) = \cos 4x = \sqrt{\frac{r+\sqrt{r}}{2r}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{K} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\pi^0}{r} = 1\Delta^0$$

✓

$$A = \frac{r \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - 1\Delta^0\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} + 1\Delta^0\right)}{r \tan(\pi - 1\Delta^0) - \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - 1\Delta^0\right)} = \frac{r \cot 1\Delta^0 - \cot 1\Delta^0}{-r \tan 1\Delta^0 - \cot 1\Delta^0}$$

$$A = \frac{\cot 1\Delta^0}{-r \tan 1\Delta^0 - \cot 1\Delta^0} \xrightarrow{\tan 1\Delta^0 = a} \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{-ra - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{-1}{ra^2 + 1}$$