

قسم دفتر B

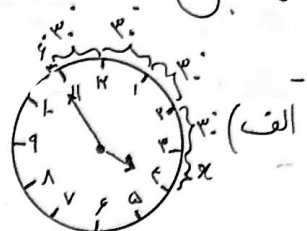
نیکیا تابش

$$\alpha = |\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{h} - \omega, \omega m| = |(\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{x} \vec{r}) - \omega, \omega (\omega \vec{r})| = |-2 \cdot \vec{r}| = 2 \cdot \vec{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$3\vec{r} - 2\vec{r} = \boxed{1\vec{r}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega \vec{r}}{\vec{r}} = 2\vec{r} \Rightarrow$$

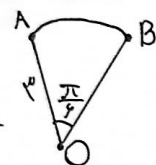
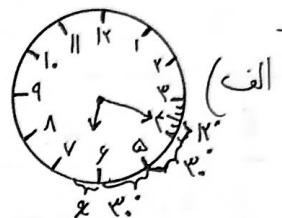
$$2\vec{r} + \vec{r}(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) = \boxed{1\vec{r}}$$



$$\alpha = |\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{h} - \omega, \omega m| = |(\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{x} \vec{r}) - (\omega, \omega \times 1\vec{r})| = |1\vec{r}| = \boxed{1\vec{r}}$$

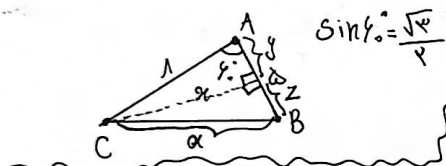
$$\alpha = \frac{1\vec{r}}{\vec{r}} = 1\vec{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$1 + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) = \boxed{1\vec{r}}$$



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

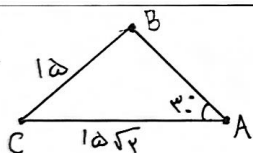
$$S = \frac{\alpha}{\vec{r}} R = \frac{\pi}{\vec{r}} \times \vec{r} = \frac{\pi}{\vec{r}} \times \vec{r} = \frac{\pi \pi}{\vec{r}} = \boxed{\frac{\pi \pi}{\vec{r}}}$$



$$\sin \theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{\vec{r}}}{\vec{r}} \Rightarrow \vec{r} = \frac{\sqrt{\vec{r}}}{\frac{1}{\vec{r}}} \times A = \sqrt{\vec{r}} \Rightarrow \vec{r} = \sqrt{\vec{r} - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r})} = \sqrt{\vec{r}} \Rightarrow$$

$$Z = \vec{r} - \vec{r} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) + 1} = \boxed{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{\vec{r}} b c \sin A = \frac{1}{\vec{r}} \times \vec{r} \times \vec{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{\vec{r}}}{\vec{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{\vec{r}}}{\vec{r}} = \boxed{1 \cdot \sqrt{\vec{r}}}$$



$$\hat{B} + \hat{C} = 1\omega_0 \Rightarrow \hat{A} = 1\omega_0 - 1\omega_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{1\omega}{\frac{1}{\vec{r}}} = \frac{1\omega \sqrt{\vec{r}}}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{\vec{r}}}{\vec{r}} \Rightarrow B = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{B = \frac{\pi}{2}}, \hat{C} = 1\omega_0 - (\vec{r} + \vec{r}) = 1\omega_0 \Rightarrow \frac{1 \cdot \omega}{1\omega_0} = \frac{R \omega}{\pi} \Rightarrow \boxed{C = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{12}}$$

زاویه حاد است

$$\frac{\tan(\pi - \alpha) + \vec{r} \tan(\pi + \alpha)}{-\tan(\vec{r} \pi - \alpha) - \tan(\vec{r} \pi + \alpha)} = \frac{-\tan(\alpha) + \vec{r} \tan(\alpha)}{-\tan(\alpha) - \tan(\alpha)} = \frac{\vec{r} \tan(\alpha)}{-2 \tan(\alpha)} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\pi}{1\vec{r}}}{\frac{\pi}{1\vec{r}}} = \frac{D}{1\vec{r}} \Rightarrow D = 1\omega_0 \Rightarrow A = \frac{\vec{r} \tan \vec{r} \omega + \tan 1 \cdot \omega}{\vec{r} \tan 1\vec{r} \omega + \tan \vec{r} \omega \omega} = \frac{\vec{r} \tan(\frac{\pi}{\vec{r}} - \alpha) + \tan(\frac{\pi}{\vec{r}} + \alpha)}{\vec{r} \tan(\pi - \alpha) - \tan(\frac{\pi}{\vec{r}} - \alpha)} = \frac{\vec{r} \cot(\alpha) - \cot(\alpha)}{-\vec{r} \tan(\alpha) - \cot(\alpha)} =$$

$$\frac{\cot(\alpha)}{-\vec{r} \tan(\alpha) - \cot(\alpha)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha}}{-\vec{r} \alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha}}{\frac{-\vec{r} \alpha^2 - 1}{\alpha}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{-\vec{r} \alpha^2 - 1}}$$

$$\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x} + \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)(\sin x + \cos x) + (\sin x - \cos x)(\sin x - \cos x)}{(\sin x - \cos x)(\sin x + \cos x)} = \frac{1 + 2\sin x \cos x + 1 - 2\sin x \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\sin^2 x} = 2 \csc^2 x$$

$$\frac{\overbrace{\sin^2 + \cos^2} + \cancel{\sin \cos} + \overbrace{\sin^2 + \cos^2} - \cancel{\sin \cos}}{\sin^2 - \cos^2} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 1(\sin^2 - \cos^2) \Rightarrow \sin^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \cos^2 \Rightarrow \sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{r}{r} + \cos^r + \cos^r = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^r = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \sin^r = \frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\omega}{r} \Rightarrow \tan^r = \frac{\frac{\omega}{r}}{\frac{1}{r}} = \omega$$

$$\frac{\sin^r \alpha - r \cos^r \alpha + 1}{\sin^r \alpha + r \cos^r \alpha - 1} = t \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos^r \alpha - r \cos^r \alpha + 1}{1 - \cos^r \alpha + r \cos^r \alpha - 1} = t \Rightarrow \cancel{1} \cos^r \alpha = r \Rightarrow \cos^r \alpha = \frac{r}{V} \Rightarrow \sin^r \alpha = 1 - \frac{r}{V} = \frac{\omega}{V} \Rightarrow \tan^r \alpha = \left(\frac{\frac{\omega}{V}}{\frac{r}{V}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} = \left(\frac{\omega}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}$$

الف) $\cos(\gamma, \omega) \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \gamma, \omega = \frac{1 + \cos 90^\circ}{2} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} = \frac{\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \sin(\gamma V, \omega) &= \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \gamma V, \omega = \frac{1 - \cos 130^\circ}{2} = \frac{1 - (-\sqrt{2})}{2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \\ \sin \gamma V, \omega &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}} \end{aligned}$$