

$$\frac{\text{Rad}}{\pi} = \frac{D}{1\lambda.}$$

(1)

$$\text{ا) } \frac{\text{Rad}}{\pi} = \frac{2V}{1\lambda.} = \frac{9 \cancel{\lambda} \times \pi}{1. \cancel{\lambda}.} = \frac{9}{1.} \pi$$

$$\text{ب) } \frac{120}{1\lambda.} \approx \frac{\text{Rad}}{\pi} = \frac{10 \cancel{\lambda} \pi}{37 \cancel{\lambda}.} = \frac{10}{37} \pi$$

$$\text{ج) } \frac{\frac{d\pi}{12}}{\pi} = \frac{D}{1\lambda.} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{1} \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{D}{1\lambda.}$$

$$\text{د) } \frac{\frac{\varepsilon \pi}{9}}{\pi} = \frac{D}{1\lambda.} \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{9} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{D}{1\lambda.}$$

$$\frac{G}{1..} = \frac{D}{1\lambda.} = \frac{\text{Rad}}{\pi}$$

(2)

$$\frac{120a}{9} = \frac{D}{1\lambda.} \quad \frac{1\lambda. \times 120a}{1 \times \cancel{1.}} = \frac{120}{1} = 120a$$

$$\frac{\frac{a \times}{1}}{\cancel{1}} = \frac{D}{1\lambda.} \Rightarrow D = \frac{1\lambda. \times a}{1 \times \cancel{1}} = 1\lambda. a$$

$$a (1 + \frac{\epsilon_d}{r} + \frac{\epsilon_d}{r}) = 1 \lambda$$

$$a = \frac{1 \lambda}{\epsilon_d} = \epsilon_d$$

$$\text{ا) } \cos \tau \cdot \cancel{\cos \tau} \cdot \sin \tau \cdot \cancel{\sin \tau} \cdot \tan \epsilon_d + r \cot \epsilon_d \quad (r)$$

$$-1 + r = 1$$

$$\text{ب) } \frac{\frac{1}{r} \tan \tau \cdot \cancel{\tan \tau} + \tan \epsilon_d}{\cot \tau \cdot \cancel{\cot \tau} - \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r}} = 1$$

$$\theta < \alpha$$

$$-\sin \tau \cdot \cos \alpha + \cos \tau \cdot \sin \alpha = \sin \theta \quad (\epsilon)$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{r}{\epsilon} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\tan \theta = 1$$

$$\epsilon_d = \theta$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{r} \tan \tau \cdot (1 - \tan \tau)}{(1 - \cot \alpha) \cdot \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \sqrt{r}}{\frac{1}{r}} = \sqrt{r} = \tan \theta \quad (d)$$

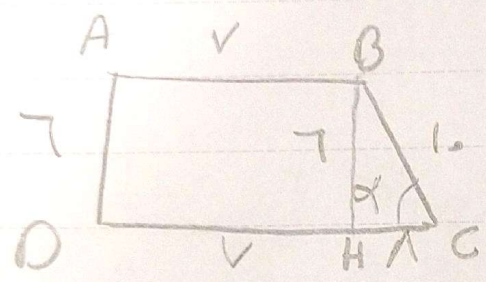
$$\theta < \alpha$$

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

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$$\frac{r \sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta - \epsilon \cos \theta} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{r \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\epsilon \cos \theta}{\cos \theta}}$$

$$\frac{r \times \Delta - 1}{\Delta - \epsilon} = 1 \epsilon$$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{r}{l.} =$$

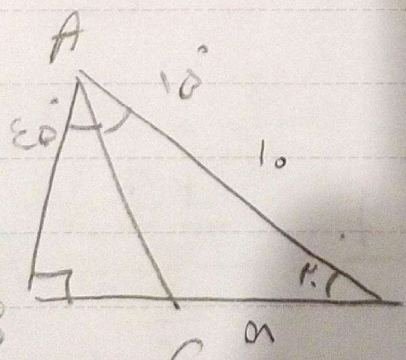
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{BH}{BC}$$

$$\frac{r}{l.} = \frac{r}{BC} \Rightarrow BC = l.$$

$$CH = \sqrt{l.^2 - r^2} = \Delta$$

$$P = \cancel{7 + r \times \frac{1}{r}} + \Delta + l. = r \Delta$$

✓



$$\sin \epsilon = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\sin \epsilon = \frac{BD}{AD}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{BD}{l.} \Rightarrow BD = \Delta \sqrt{r}$$

$$\tan \epsilon = \frac{BC}{AB} = 1$$

$$BC = \Delta$$

$$\frac{AB}{AD} = \cos \epsilon \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{l.} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow AB = \Delta$$

$$C.D. = \Delta (\sqrt{r} - 1)$$



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الف (نصفی دوم)

ب (نصفی دوم)

10

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = 3$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow 1 + 9 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$$