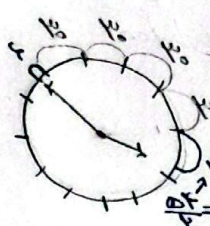


نام و نام خانوادگی: هفت ساله پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۹... کلاس... دهم حدید...

۳: ۵۴

رسم مثلث - الف

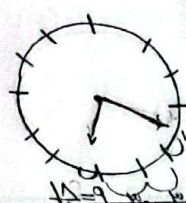


زاویه ی دو خط را می خواهد.
* هر دقیقه ۶ درجه است.
* میزان انحراف عقربى
مسافت - مقدار نصف میزان
دقیقه است.

ب =
 $15.5m - 30h = 15.5 \times 54 - 30 \times 3 = 297 - 90 = 207^\circ$
 $360 - 207 = 153^\circ$
 زاویه ی دو خط را از هم می خواهد.

۴: ۱۸

رسم مثلث - الف

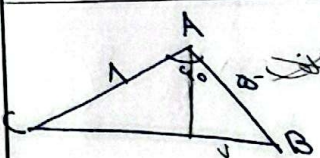


$M_{min}: 60 + 9 + 12 = 81^\circ$
 $M_{Max}: 360 - 81 = 279^\circ$
 با احتساب از روی
 مسافت هم می تونه
 $30 - 18 = 12$

ب -
 $30h - 15.5m = 30 \times 4 - 15.5 \times 18 = 120 - 279 = -159^\circ$
 $360 - 159 = 201^\circ$
 هر دو زاویه را از هم خواسته بود.

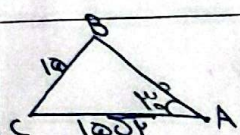
$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $R = 2cm$

الف - $S = \frac{\alpha}{4} R^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 2^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 4 = \pi cm^2$
 ب - $P = \alpha R + 2R = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 2 + 2 \times 2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 4 = \frac{\pi + 8}{2} cm$



الف - $S_{ABC} =$
 $S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

ب -
 * هفتای دو ضلع زاویه ی بین آنها
 (یا) دانستم برای بدست آوردن
 ضلع دوبروب از قیسی Cos استفاده
 می کنیم.
 $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \alpha}$
 $c = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2 - 1} = 1$
 $P_{ABC} = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$



$B + C = 150^\circ$
 $A + B + C = 180^\circ \Rightarrow A = 30^\circ$

ب -
 * استفاده از قیسی Sin ها:
 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
 $\frac{10}{\sin 30} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{20} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $B = 60^\circ$
 $C = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 60^\circ = 90^\circ$
 $R = \frac{10}{2} = 5$
 $(R_{max}) = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{11}$

$B + C = 150^\circ$
 $B = 40^\circ$
 $C = 110^\circ$
 $R = \frac{10}{2} = 5$
 $(R_{max}) = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{11}$

$$\frac{\tan(\pi-\alpha) + \psi \tan(\pi+\alpha)}{\tan(\pi-\alpha) - \tan(\pi+\alpha)} \rightarrow \frac{-\tan(\alpha) + \psi \tan(\alpha)}{-\tan(\alpha) - \tan(\alpha)} = \frac{\psi \tan(\alpha)}{-\tan(\alpha)} = -1$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{11} = a \rightarrow \frac{D}{11a} = \frac{R_a}{\pi} \rightarrow \frac{D}{11a} = \frac{11}{\pi} \rightarrow \frac{D}{11a} = \frac{1}{11} \rightarrow D = 1a^\circ \quad \tan 1a^\circ = a$$

$$A = \frac{\psi \tan 1a^\circ + \tan 1a^\circ}{\psi \tan 1a^\circ - \tan 1a^\circ} = \frac{\psi \cot 1a^\circ - \cot 1a^\circ}{-\psi \tan 1a^\circ + \cot 1a^\circ} = \frac{\cot 1a^\circ}{-\psi \tan 1a^\circ + \cot 1a^\circ} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan 1a^\circ &= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{11} - 1a^\circ\right) = +\cot 1a^\circ \\ \tan 1a^\circ &= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{11} + 1a^\circ\right) = -\cot 1a^\circ \\ \tan 1a^\circ &= \tan(\pi - 1a^\circ) = -\tan 1a^\circ \\ \tan 1a^\circ &= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{11} - 1a^\circ\right) = +\cot 1a^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{a}}{-\psi a - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{\frac{-\psi a^2 - 1}{a}} = \frac{1}{-\psi a^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{\psi a^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x} + \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = \psi$$

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

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

$$\tan^2 x = ?$$

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

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

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

$$\sin^2 x + \sin^2 x - 1 = \frac{\psi}{\psi}$$

$$\psi \sin^2 x = \frac{\psi}{\psi} + 1 = \frac{1}{\psi}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{\psi} \times \frac{1}{\psi} = \frac{1}{\psi^2}$$

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

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{\psi}$$

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

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\psi^2}}{\frac{1}{\psi}} = \frac{1}{\psi}$$

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

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

$$\psi \cos^2 x = \psi$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{\psi}{\psi}$$

$$\tan^2 x = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\psi^2}}{\frac{1}{\psi}} = \frac{1}{\psi}$$

$$\frac{1}{\psi} = \psi \times \psi$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \sin^2 x &= 1 - \cos^2 x \\ &= \psi \frac{1 - \cos^2 x + \psi \cos^2 x + 1}{\psi - \cos^2 x + \psi \cos^2 x + 1} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x &= 1 \\ \sin^2 x &= \frac{1}{\psi} \end{aligned}$$

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

برای حل این سوال باید از فرمول های طلایی استفاده کنیم.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 x &= \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\psi} \\ \cos^2 x &= \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{\psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \cos^2(2\psi/10^\circ) &= \\ \cos^2(2\psi/10^\circ) &= \frac{1 + \cos^2 2\psi}{\psi} \\ &= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\psi}}{\psi} = \frac{\psi + 1}{\psi} = \frac{\psi + 1}{\psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sin(2\psi/10^\circ) \\ &= \frac{1}{\psi} + \frac{1}{\psi} = \frac{2}{\psi} \end{aligned}$$

1. $\cos$ و $\sin$ های طلایی را یاد کنید.

$$\cos(2\psi/10^\circ) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{\psi^2 + 1}}{\psi}$$