

١١, ٢٥

سوال ۱)

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{v}{c} \rightarrow \frac{4 \times 10^6}{1 \times 10^8} + \frac{v}{c} = \frac{10^6}{10^8} \rightarrow 4 \times 10^{-2} + \frac{v}{c} = 10^{-2} \rightarrow \frac{v}{c} = 10^{-2} - 4 \times 10^{-2} = -3 \times 10^{-2}$$

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$$P_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T P \, dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} R i^2 \, dt = \frac{R}{2T} \int_0^T i^2 \, dt$$

مسألة (٢) الف)

$\angle A = 180^\circ - \frac{11}{9} \times 180^\circ = 110^\circ$

Diagram illustrating the relationship between the central angle $\angle AOC$ and the inscribed angle $\angle ABC$. The central angle is 120° . The inscribed angle $\angle ABC$ is labeled x and the inscribed angle $\angle BAC$ is labeled y . The equation $x + y = 120$ is shown.

$$14 + 9 + 1 \times \frac{10}{\%} = 11^{\circ} \rightarrow \text{معدل الربح}$$

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$$S_{\text{تقاطع}} = \frac{\pi r^2}{r} \times r^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times r^2 = \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{r} = \frac{\lambda}{r} \times r = \frac{17}{9} \times r = \frac{17}{9} \approx 1.9$$
$$\propto R + 1R$$
$$\frac{\pi}{\epsilon_0} \times [r + r(5)] = 4 + \frac{\pi}{r} \left[\frac{17}{9} \text{ cm} \right]$$
$$BC = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A}$$
$$= \sqrt{9f + 1d - 2(6)(4)\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)} = \sqrt{89} = V$$
$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} = v + \lambda + d = \boxed{r_0 \text{ cm}}$$

$$\frac{\omega \times \Lambda}{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sin \frac{r}{\omega}} = \frac{1}{10 \sqrt{r} \text{ cm}}$$

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$A = 110 - 100 = 10^\circ$
 $B = \frac{\pi}{r}$
 $C = \frac{\frac{r}{\sin A}}{\frac{r}{\sin B}} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin A} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin 10^\circ}{\sin 100^\circ} = \frac{10\sqrt{r}}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{10\sqrt{r}}{\sin 10^\circ} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \Rightarrow B = 10^\circ$
 $C = 100 - 10 = 90^\circ \Rightarrow C = 90^\circ$
 $r \tan \alpha$

$$\frac{-\cancel{\tan(\alpha)} + r \tan(\alpha)}{-\cancel{\tan(\alpha)} - \tan(\alpha)} = -1$$

$$\frac{\frac{\pi}{12}}{\frac{\pi}{180}} = \frac{15}{1} \rightarrow 15^\circ$$

correct

$$\frac{r \cot(12) - \cot(12)}{r \tan(12) - \cot(12)}$$

$$\frac{r \tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - 12^\circ) + \tan(\frac{\pi}{r} + 12^\circ)}{r \tan(\pi - 12^\circ) - \tan(\frac{\pi r}{r} - 12^\circ)}$$

سوال (۷)

سوال ۱۰ (۱۰)

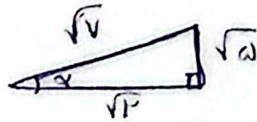
$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2}{\sin^2 \alpha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

داده شده: $\frac{2}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} = 3$

$$3 \sin^2 \alpha - 3 \cos^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha \Rightarrow 2 \sin^2 \alpha = 4 \cos^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 2 \Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = 2$$

$$3 \sin^2 \alpha + 1 \cos^2 \alpha - 4 = \sin^2 \alpha - 3 \cos^2 \alpha + 1 \Rightarrow 2 \sin^2 \alpha + 4 \cos^2 \alpha = 5 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$



$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \right)^{-1} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5}$$

الف) $\cos(2\alpha)$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(2\alpha) = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\cos 2\alpha + 1}{2}$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \frac{\cos 4\alpha + 1}{2} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} + 1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 5}{10}$$

ب) $\sin(4\alpha)$

$$\sin^2(4\alpha) = \frac{1 - \cos(8\alpha)}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{5} + 5}{10}}{2} = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5} - 5}{20} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{20}$$

$$\sin(4\alpha) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}}{20} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$$

برای $\cos$ و $\sin$ دوایا محل برابر اند
 $\cos(2\alpha) = \sin(4\alpha)$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$$

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

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