

نام و نام خانوادگی پایه و نام درس پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱.۸ ... کلاس ۱۵.۸

(الف) $\frac{11\pi}{6} \rightarrow 135^\circ \quad \frac{13\pi}{6} \Rightarrow 150^\circ \quad \frac{17\pi}{6} \Rightarrow 225^\circ$

$\tan 135^\circ + \sin 150^\circ \cdot \cos 225^\circ = -1 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -1 + \frac{2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

(ب) $\frac{17\pi}{6} \Rightarrow 150^\circ \quad \frac{11\pi}{6} \Rightarrow 30^\circ \quad \cos \frac{10\pi}{6} \Rightarrow 240^\circ$

$\tan 150^\circ \times \sin 30^\circ + \cos 240^\circ = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{4}$

$\cot t = \frac{1}{\tan t} \Rightarrow \frac{\cos}{\sin} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{2 \times (1) - 1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1 \rightarrow 4\cos^2 + \cos^2 = 1 \quad \cos^2 = \frac{1}{5} \quad \sqrt{\cos^2} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$
 $\angle > (2\cos)^2$

ناحیه سوم Cos منفی است پس جواب $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ است.

(الف) $\frac{11\pi}{6} + \alpha \Rightarrow 2\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} + \alpha \quad \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} + \alpha\right) = \pm \sin \alpha$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} \rightarrow \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} \quad \cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{6} + \alpha\right) = +\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$

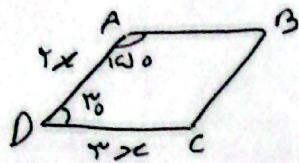
$\tan \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \quad 1 + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$
 $\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{6} + \alpha\right) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cos \alpha + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5}\right) = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$

$2\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = \frac{5}{6} \quad \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

$\sin^2 = \frac{1}{6} \quad \cos^2 = \frac{5}{6}$

$\tan^2 = \frac{\sin^2}{\cos^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{5}{6}} = \frac{1}{5}$

5 متوازي الأضلاع : $\frac{1}{2} \times r \times \sin \alpha \times AD \times DC \times r$



$$\frac{1}{Y} \times \frac{1}{T} \times T \times T \times T = \omega^N$$

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} = \omega \mu$$

$$x^2 = 1 \wedge$$

$$x = \mu \sqrt{t}$$

$$\frac{b_{\infty}}{b_0} = r_x r_x + r_x r_x = r\sqrt{r} \times r\sqrt{r} + r\sqrt{r} \times r\sqrt{r} = r_0 \sqrt{r}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{f} \times \sqrt{r} \times \sin \alpha = r, \omega$$

$$r\sqrt{r} \sin \alpha = f_1 \omega \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{r}{r\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \begin{cases} \max = 40^\circ \\ \min = 15^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{120}{40} = 3$$

$$S_{ABC} - S_{ADE} = 4\sqrt{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \sin A \times AB \cdot AC = \frac{1}{r} \sin A \times AD \cdot AE$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \sin A \times \omega \times V = \frac{r\omega}{r} \sin A$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \sin A \times V \times F = 1 \text{ KSiA}$$

$$\frac{V\omega}{r} - \frac{r\Lambda}{r} \sin A = \frac{V}{r} \sin A = \frac{1}{r} V\omega \quad \sin A = \frac{1}{\frac{V}{r} V\omega} = \frac{1}{V}$$

$$A = r_0 \cdot \tan \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} \sin B \times AB \cdot CB$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{AB \times \omega NC}{BM \times r NC} = r$$

$$\frac{BM}{AM} = \frac{BM}{0,1B_M} = > \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\cot \alpha} = -\tan \alpha$$

$$-\frac{\tan \alpha}{1} = \frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos + \sin -$$

$$\frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|}$$

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

$$- \leftarrow \sin$$