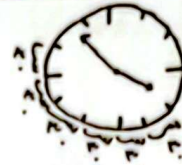


الف) $180 + 24 + 3 = 207$
 $340 - 207 = 153^\circ$

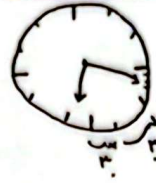
$30 \times 4 = 120^\circ$
 $4 \times 4 = 16^\circ$
 $\frac{54}{2} = 27$ $3 - 27 = 3$



(۲)

ب) زاویه بزرگتر: $|5.15m - 3.h| = |5.15 \times (54) - 3 \times 3| = |297 - 9| = 207 \rightarrow$
 زاویه کوچکتر: $340 - 207 = 153^\circ$

الف) $\frac{18}{4} = 9$ $3 \times 4 = 12$ $30 - 18 = 12$
 $40 + 9 + 12 = 61^\circ$
 $340 - 61 = 279^\circ$



(۲)

حقیقتاً زاویه کوچکتر مد نظر است!

ب) $|5.15m - 3.h| = |5.15 \times 12 - 3 \times 4| = 61^\circ$

الف) $S_{OAB} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 3^2 = \frac{\pi}{12} \times 9 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

(۲)

ب) $|AB| = \alpha R = \frac{\pi}{2} \times 4 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

محیط = $\frac{\pi}{2} + 4 = \frac{12 + \pi}{2}$

الف) $\frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ \times 5 \times 8 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 5 \times 8 = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} = 10\sqrt{3}$

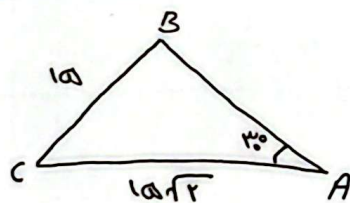
(۲)

$CB^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2(AB)(AC)(\cos 40^\circ)$

ب) $CB^2 = 1^2 + 5^2 - 2(1)(5)(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 + 25 - 5 = 21$

$CB^2 = 21$ $CB = \sqrt{21}$

محیط = $1 + 5 + \sqrt{21} = 6 + \sqrt{21}$



$180 - 150 = 30^\circ \rightarrow A$

$\frac{10}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{B}$

$10B = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$B = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$180 - 75 = 105^\circ$

$105 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{105\pi}{180} = \frac{7\pi}{12}$

$B = 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$C = 105^\circ = \frac{7\pi}{12}$

(۲)

$$\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha \quad \tan(\pi + \alpha) = \tan \alpha \quad \tan(r\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$$

$$\tan(r\pi + \alpha) = \tan \alpha$$

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

$$\frac{r \tan 4\alpha^\circ + \tan 10\alpha^\circ}{r \tan 14\alpha^\circ - \tan 20\alpha^\circ} = \frac{r \tan(90 - 1\alpha) + \tan(90 + 1\alpha)}{r \tan(18 - 1\alpha) - \tan(18 + 1\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{r \cot 1\alpha^\circ + (-\cot 1\alpha^\circ)}{-r \tan 1\alpha^\circ - \cot 1\alpha^\circ} = \frac{+\frac{1}{a}}{\frac{-ra^2 - 1}{a}} = +\frac{1}{a} \times \frac{a}{-ra^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{-ra^2 - 1} \checkmark$$

$$-ra - \frac{1}{a} =$$

$$\frac{\sin u + \cos u}{\sin u - \cos u} = y \quad y + \frac{1}{y} = r \quad \tan u = H$$

$$= \frac{\tan u + 1}{\tan u - 1} = \frac{H+1}{H-1} = y$$

$$r(H^2+1) = r(H^2-1)$$

$$H^2 = 1 \checkmark \rightarrow \tan^2 u$$

$$y + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{H+1}{H-1} + \frac{H-1}{H+1} = \frac{(H+1)^2 + (H-1)^2}{H^2-1} = \frac{rH^2+r}{H^2-1} \rightarrow \frac{r(H^2+1)}{H^2-1} = r$$

$$x = \sin^2 u \quad y = \cos^2 u$$

$$= 1 - x$$

$$\sin^2 u - \cos^2 u + 1 = x - ry + 1$$

$$= x - r(1-x) + 1 = rx - 1$$

$$\sin^2 u + r \cos^2 u - 1 = x + ry - 1 = x + r(1-x) - 1 = 1 - x$$

$$\frac{rx - 1}{1 - x} = r \quad rx - 1 = r - rx$$

$$2rx = 2 \quad x = 1$$

$$u = \alpha \quad x = \frac{a}{v} \quad \sin^2 u = \frac{a}{v} \quad \cos^2 u = \frac{r}{v}$$

$$\cos 2r\alpha = \cos\left(\frac{r\alpha}{r}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{r}{r}}{r}} = \sqrt{\frac{r+1}{r}} \checkmark$$

$$\sin 4r\alpha = \sin\left(\frac{4r\alpha}{r}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - (-\frac{r}{r})}{r}} = \sqrt{\frac{r+1}{r}} \checkmark$$