

الف)	میزان جلا آمدن عقربه ساعت = $\frac{1}{2} \times \omega t = 2V^\circ \rightarrow 30^\circ - 2V^\circ = 30^\circ$ میزان جلا رفتن عقربه دقیقه شمار $\rightarrow 4 \times 6 = 24^\circ$ زاویه بین عقربه ساعت و دقیقه شمار $\rightarrow 30^\circ - 20V^\circ = 10^\circ$ زاویه بین عقربه ساعت و دقیقه شمار $\rightarrow 30^\circ - 20V^\circ = 10^\circ$ زاویه بین عقربه ساعت و دقیقه شمار $\rightarrow 30^\circ - 20V^\circ = 10^\circ$	۱
الف)	میزان جلا آمدن عقربه ساعت = $\frac{1}{2} \times 11 = 4^\circ$ $11 + 9 + 60 = 11^\circ$ $360 - 11 = 249^\circ$ زاویه بین عقربه ساعت و دقیقه شمار $\rightarrow 360 - 11 = 249^\circ$	۲
الف) $\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{D}{180} \rightarrow D = \frac{180 \times \pi}{6} = 30^\circ$ $\frac{30}{360} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow S = \pi r^2$ $S = \frac{1}{12} \times 12 \times 12 \times \pi = \frac{12\pi}{1}$ $S = \frac{1}{12} \times \pi \times 4 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ $AB = \frac{\pi}{6} \times 12 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\rightarrow \text{محیط قطاع} = 12 + 12 + \frac{\pi}{2} = 24 + \frac{\pi}{2}$	$S = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times b \times \sin A \rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \omega \times \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times \omega \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\omega\sqrt{3}}{4}$ $a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A} = \sqrt{(\omega^2 + 1^2) - (2 \times \omega \times 1 \times \cos 60^\circ)} = \sqrt{\omega^2 + 1 - \omega} = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega + 1}$ $a = \omega$ $b = 1$ $c = \omega$ $\rightarrow \text{محیط قطاع} = \omega + 1 + 1 = \omega + 2$	۳
الف) $S = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times b \times \sin A \rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \omega \times \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times \omega \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\omega\sqrt{3}}{4}$ $a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A} = \sqrt{(\omega^2 + 1^2) - (2 \times \omega \times 1 \times \cos 60^\circ)} = \sqrt{\omega^2 + 1 - \omega} = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega + 1}$ $a = \omega$ $b = 1$ $c = \omega$ $\rightarrow \text{محیط قطاع} = \omega + 1 + 1 = \omega + 2$	$\hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180^\circ$ $\hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180^\circ \rightarrow \hat{A} = 30^\circ$ $\frac{a}{\sin \hat{A}} = \frac{b}{\sin \hat{B}} \rightarrow \frac{1\omega}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{1\omega\sqrt{2}}{\sin \hat{B}} \rightarrow \frac{1\omega}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1\omega\sqrt{2}}{\sin \hat{B}} \rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \frac{1\omega\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{1\omega} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\hat{B} = 45^\circ$ $\hat{C} = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 45^\circ = 105^\circ$ $\hat{C} = 105^\circ \rightarrow \frac{D}{180} = \frac{\text{rad}}{\pi} \rightarrow \frac{105}{180} = \frac{\text{rad}}{\pi} \rightarrow \text{rad} = \frac{105\omega\pi}{180} = \frac{7\pi}{12}$	۴
الف) $\hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180^\circ$ $\hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180^\circ \rightarrow \hat{A} = 30^\circ$ $\frac{a}{\sin \hat{A}} = \frac{b}{\sin \hat{B}} \rightarrow \frac{1\omega}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{1\omega\sqrt{2}}{\sin \hat{B}} \rightarrow \frac{1\omega}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1\omega\sqrt{2}}{\sin \hat{B}} \rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \frac{1\omega\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{1\omega} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\hat{B} = 45^\circ$ $\hat{C} = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 45^\circ = 105^\circ$ $\hat{C} = 105^\circ \rightarrow \frac{D}{180} = \frac{\text{rad}}{\pi} \rightarrow \frac{105}{180} = \frac{\text{rad}}{\pi} \rightarrow \text{rad} = \frac{105\omega\pi}{180} = \frac{7\pi}{12}$	$\hat{B} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\hat{C} = \frac{7\pi}{12}$	۵

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

$$\frac{D}{110} = \frac{r \alpha}{\pi} \rightarrow \frac{D}{110} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{180}}{\pi} \rightarrow D = \frac{110 \times \frac{\pi}{180}}{\pi} = 10^\circ \rightarrow D = 10^\circ \rightarrow \tan 10^\circ = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\frac{r \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - 10^\circ) + \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} + 10^\circ)}{r \tan(\pi - 10^\circ) - \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - 10^\circ)} = \frac{r \cot 10^\circ - \cot 10^\circ}{-r \tan 10^\circ - \cot 10^\circ} = \frac{\frac{r}{a} - \frac{1}{a}}{-ra - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{-ra - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{1}{-ra^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = r \rightarrow \frac{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 + (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2}{(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)} = r$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + r \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} = r \rightarrow \frac{2(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} = r$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} = r \rightarrow \frac{r}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} = r \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \\ \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$r \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r^2} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r^2} \rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{r^2}}{\frac{1}{r^2}} = 1 \rightarrow \tan \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha + 1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - 1} = r \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha - 1} = r \rightarrow \frac{r \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = r$$

$$\Rightarrow r \cos^2 \alpha = r \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = r \sin^2 \alpha \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos r \alpha}{r} \rightarrow \cos^2 r \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos r \alpha}{r} \rightarrow \cos^2 r \alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos r \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{r}}{r}} \rightarrow \cos r \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{r}}{r}} \rightarrow \cos r \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{r}}}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos r \alpha}{r} \rightarrow \sin^2 r \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos r \alpha}{r} \rightarrow \sin^2 r \alpha = \frac{1 - (1 + \sqrt{r})}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 r \alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \sin^2 r \alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \sin r \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{r}}}{\sqrt{r}}$$