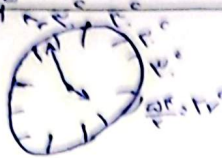


۲: ۵۲' 

$$(12:30) + 27 + 4 = 12:31$$

$$\alpha = | \omega_1 \omega_m - \omega_0 h | = | (\omega_1 \omega \omega_k) - (\omega_0 \times 3) | = 20$$

$$340 - 20 = 320$$

۴: ۱۸' 

$$12^\circ + 10^\circ + 10^\circ + 9^\circ = 41$$

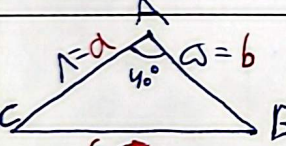
$$\alpha = | \omega_1 \omega_m - \omega_0 h | = | (\omega_1 \omega \omega_k) - (\omega_0 \times 9) | = 11$$



$$S = \frac{1}{2} \alpha R^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \times 9 = \frac{\pi}{12} \times 9 = \frac{9\pi}{12} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$L = \alpha R \Rightarrow r \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

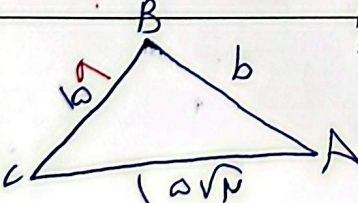
$$(P) = r + r + \frac{\pi}{r} = 4 + \frac{\pi}{r}$$



$$S = \frac{1}{2} a b \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 11 \times \sin 40^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{33\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \alpha \Rightarrow 20 + 44 - (2 \times 6 \times 11 \times \frac{1}{2}) = 19 - 18 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 1 \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{1} = 1 \Rightarrow P = a + b + c = 17$$



$$\hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180 \Rightarrow \hat{A} = 180 - 100 = 80^\circ$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\hat{B} = \sin^{-1} \frac{10}{11} = 66^\circ$$

$$\hat{C} = 180 - 80 - 66 = 34^\circ$$

$$\frac{\tan(\pi - \alpha) + r \tan(\pi + \alpha)}{\tan(\pi - \alpha) - \tan(\pi + \alpha)} = \frac{-\tan \alpha + r \tan \alpha}{-\tan \alpha - \tan \alpha} = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{-2 \tan \alpha} = -\frac{r}{2}$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{11} = \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = 10^\circ \Rightarrow A = \frac{r \tan 10^\circ + \tan 10^\circ}{r \tan 10^\circ - \tan 10^\circ} = \frac{r \tan(\frac{\pi}{11} - 10^\circ) + \tan(\frac{\pi}{11})}{r \tan(\pi - 10^\circ) - \tan(\frac{\pi}{11})} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r \cot 10^\circ - \cot 10^\circ}{-r \tan 10^\circ - \cot 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-1}{r(r+1)} \Rightarrow r(r+1) = -1$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} \Rightarrow r = 2 \Rightarrow r = 2(1 - \cos^2 x) - \cos^2 x = -1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \tan^2 x = 2$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x + 1}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 1} = r \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos^2 x - \cos^2 x + 1}{1 - \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x - 1} = r \Rightarrow \frac{2 - 2\cos^2 x}{-2\cos^2 x} = r \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{-\cos^2 x} = r \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 = r \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = r + 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{r+1} \Rightarrow \tan^2 x = r$$

$$\cos(2r, \alpha) = \cos^2 x = 1 + \cos^2 x \Rightarrow \cos^2(2r, \alpha) = 1 + \cos^2 x \Rightarrow \cos^2(2r, \alpha) = 1 + \frac{1}{r+1} = \frac{r+2}{r+1} \Rightarrow \cos(2r, \alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{r+2}{r+1}}$$

$$\sin(4r, \alpha) = \cos(2r, \alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{r+2}}{\sqrt{r+1}}$$