

$$\alpha = 2(30^\circ) + 30^\circ + 90^\circ = 150^\circ$$



(الف)

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$$\alpha = |40m - 2h| = |0.5(04) - 2(2)| = 2.0 \Rightarrow \boxed{180^\circ}$$

مردان و زنان تا این قبول نیست
در دایره کمره نیمه
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(ب)

$$\alpha = 2(30^\circ) + 12^\circ + 9^\circ = \boxed{111^\circ}$$



(الف)

۲

$$\alpha = |40m - 2h| = |40(11) - 2(6)| = |440 - 12| = \boxed{11^\circ}$$

(ب)

$$J = \frac{\omega}{r} R^2 = \frac{\pi}{r} \times 9 = \boxed{\frac{9\pi}{r}}$$

(د)

$$|\widehat{AB}| = \alpha R = \frac{\pi}{2} r = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$p = 2R + |\widehat{AB}| = 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \boxed{\frac{4 + \pi}{2}}$$

(ب)

$$J = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \alpha = \frac{4 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} = \epsilon \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \boxed{1.0\sqrt{3}}$$

(د)

$$a = \sqrt{10 + 6\epsilon - \epsilon \times \epsilon} = \sqrt{\epsilon 9} = V$$

$$p = a + b + c = \boxed{V + 1 + 1 = 2.0}$$

(ب)

$$\hat{B} + \hat{C} = 10^\circ \Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{A} = 3^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin \hat{A}} = \frac{b}{\sin \hat{B}} = \frac{10}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin \hat{B}} \Rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\hat{B} = 45^\circ$$

چون $\hat{B}$ حاده است
تا این قبول است

$$\hat{B} = 135^\circ$$

چون $\hat{B}$ حاده است
تا این قبول نیست

$$\hat{A} = 3^\circ, \hat{B} = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{C} = 60^\circ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A} &= 3^\circ = \frac{\pi}{60} \\ \hat{B} &= 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \hat{C} &= 10^\circ = \frac{\pi}{18} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\overbrace{\tan(\pi-\alpha)}^{-\tan\alpha} + \overbrace{r \tan(\pi+\alpha)}^{\tan\alpha}}{\underbrace{\tan(\pi-\alpha)}_{-\tan\alpha} - \underbrace{\tan(\pi+\alpha)}_{\tan\alpha}} = \frac{r \tan\alpha - \tan\alpha}{-r \tan\alpha} = \boxed{\frac{r \tan\alpha}{-r \tan\alpha} = -1}$$

Y

$$\frac{r \tan \theta_1 + \tan \theta_2}{r \tan \theta_1 - \tan \theta_2} = \frac{r \left(\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) + \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{r \left(\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) - \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} = \frac{r \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a}}{-r a - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{-\frac{r a^2 + 1}{a}}$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{r a^2 + 1}}$$

Y

$$\frac{\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} \xrightarrow{\div \cos \alpha} \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{\tan \alpha - 1} + \frac{\tan \alpha - 1}{\tan \alpha + 1} = \frac{\tan^2 \alpha + \tan^2 \alpha + 1 - 1}{\tan^2 \alpha - 1} = \frac{2 \tan^2 \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha - 1} = r$$

$$r \tan^2 \alpha + 1 = r \tan^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$\boxed{\tan^2 \alpha = 0}$$

✓

Y

$$\frac{\frac{\sin^2 \theta - r \cos^2 \theta + 1}{\sin^2 \theta + r \cos^2 \theta - 1} \xrightarrow{\div \cos^2 \theta} \frac{\tan^2 \theta - r + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}}{\tan^2 \theta + r - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{\tan^2 \theta - r + (1 + \tan^2 \theta)}{\tan^2 \theta + r - (1 + \tan^2 \theta)} = \frac{r \tan^2 \theta - 1}{1} = \epsilon$$

$$r \tan^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\boxed{\tan^2 \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0}$$

✓

Y

$$\boxed{C_{sr} r_{s0} = \frac{\sqrt{r+Vr}}{r}} \quad \leftarrow \text{CS}$$

$$C_{sr} r_{s0} = \frac{1 + C_{sr} \epsilon_0}{r} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{r} = \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r^2} \quad C_{sr} r_{s0} = \frac{\sqrt{r+Vr}}{r}$$

Y

$$\boxed{\frac{r}{r+Vr} = C_{sr} r_{s0} = \frac{\sqrt{r+Vr}}{r}}$$