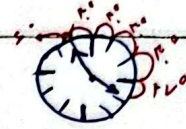


$$\alpha = \varepsilon(30^\circ) + 30^\circ + 6^\circ = 10^\circ$$



(الف)

۱

$$\alpha = |40m - 3h| = |0.5(04) - 3(3)| = 2.5 \Rightarrow 15^\circ$$

مردود باید تا بین مقبول نیست  
و که دلتا به کسری نیم معنی مردود تقویت تر است

(ب)

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



(الف)

۲

$$\alpha = |40m - 3h| = |40(11) - 3(6)| = |440 - 18| = 422^\circ$$

(ب)

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

(الف)

۳

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

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

(ب)

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

(الف)

۴

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

$$p = a + b + c = V + 1 + \varepsilon = 2$$

(ب)

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin \hat{A}} = \frac{b}{\sin \hat{B}} = \frac{10}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{\sin \hat{B}} \Rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\hat{B} = 60^\circ$$

چون  $\hat{B}$  حاده است  
تا بین مقبول است

$$\hat{B} = 120^\circ$$

چون  $\hat{B}$  حاده است  
تا بین مقبول نیست

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

$$\hat{A} = 3^\circ = \frac{\pi}{60}$$

$$\hat{B} = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\hat{C} = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$r \tan^2 \alpha = 0 \quad \boxed{\tan^2 \alpha = r, 0 = \frac{0}{r}}$$

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

$$C_{sr} r_{s0} = \frac{1 + C_{sr} e_0}{r} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{r} = \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r} \quad C_{sr} r_{s0} = \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r}$$

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