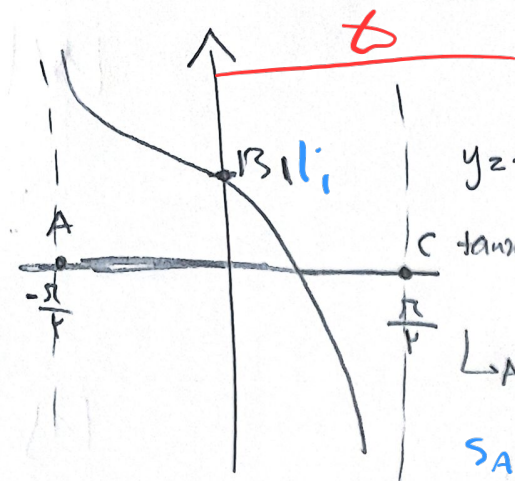




تلف مآو ۱۵

آرئیسینه تلف ریاضی و تاریخ و وقت ۱۲ A
پاسخ نه صفا مطالعہ شد

$$y = \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \tan\frac{\pi}{4} = 1$$

$$\tan x \text{ (موجب)} = \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\angle AC = \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \pi \rightarrow \text{Area } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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$$x^2 - (\sin x)x - \frac{1}{\pi} \cos x = 0 \text{ so}$$

$$x^2 - \sin x x - \frac{1}{\pi} (1 - \sin x) = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - (\sin x)x - \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{\sin x}{\pi} = 0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x - \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{\sin x}{\pi} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{14-9}{144} = \frac{5}{144} \rightarrow \sin^2 x - \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x + \frac{5}{144} = 0$$

$$14 - 2\pi \sin x - 9(1 - \sin^2 x) = 0 \rightarrow 14 - 2\pi \sin x - 9 + 9\sin^2 x = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \sin x = \frac{\pi}{9} \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\tan^2 x = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 \quad 1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$\log(\sin x) - \log(-\cos x) = \log \mu$$

$$\log \frac{\sin x}{-\cos x} = \log \mu \rightarrow \log \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \log \mu$$

$$\frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} = \mu \rightarrow -\tan x = \mu \rightarrow \tan x = -\mu$$

$$\sin x - \cos x = \frac{-\mu}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}} \rightarrow \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{10}} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \text{ so}$$

$$(1 - \sin^2 \theta) + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(1 - \cos^2 \theta) + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta - (1 - \sin^2 \theta) = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\mu \sin x + \sin x \cos x}{\mu \sin^2 x} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\mu \sin^2 x} < 0 \rightarrow \sin x < 0$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x} = -\cos x > 0 \rightarrow \cos x < 0$$

μ, not

$$\frac{\cos x + \mu \sin x}{\sin x \cos x} = 0$$

9

$$\frac{r \cos \alpha + r \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}$$

$$= r \cos \alpha + r \sin \alpha =$$

$$\leftarrow + \cos \alpha$$

$$r + r \tan \alpha$$

$$\tan \alpha = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\tan \alpha \cot \alpha = -\frac{r}{r} + (-\frac{r}{r}) = -\frac{1r}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin 2\alpha}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha + \sin 1$$

$$\sin(r + r) + \sin(r - r)$$

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

$$\cos \alpha \times \cos \alpha \times \cos \alpha \times \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow$$

$$\sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha = r$$

$$\sin \alpha = r - r \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = r \cos \alpha + r - r \cos \alpha$$

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

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

$$= 1$$