

تکلیف ۱۵:

بین خودا

کلیت دصانی / دوازدهم دضری

$$y = \tan x \rightarrow T = H, \quad y = \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow T = \frac{H}{-1} = -\frac{H}{1} \quad (1)$$

$$AC = \text{انوار دصانی} \rightarrow AC = \frac{H}{1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow S = |AC \times OB|$$

$$B \Rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow y = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \rightarrow OB = 1$$

$$\rightarrow S = \left| -\frac{H}{1} \times 1 \right| = \left(\frac{H}{1} \right) \rightarrow 2$$

$$x^2 - (\sin \alpha)x - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \quad (\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha) \quad (2)$$

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

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

$$\left| x - \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x - \frac{1}{2}(\sin \alpha) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow 2$$



Genobar

$$\sin \alpha > 0$$

$$\cos \alpha > 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0$$

SUBJECT:

Year:

Month:

Day:

$$\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(-\cos \alpha) = \log r \rightarrow \log\left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha}\right) = \log r$$

(14)

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \quad \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = -\frac{1}{\omega^2}$$

(15)

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

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta + 1 - \cos^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta (\cos^2 \theta - 1) + 1$$

$$= -\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 1 = -\frac{1}{\omega^2} + 1 = \frac{\omega^2 - 1}{\omega^2}$$

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

$$\frac{r + \cos \alpha}{r \sin \alpha} < 0 \rightarrow r \sin \alpha < 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$$

$$\sin \alpha \tan \alpha - \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} (\sin^2 \alpha - 1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} (-\cos^2 \alpha) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} > 0$$

Genobar



$$1 \quad \frac{r}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{r}{\cos \alpha} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{\sin \alpha} = -\frac{r}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow r \cos \alpha = -r \sin \alpha \quad (4)$$

$$2 \quad \rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-r}{r} = -\tan \alpha \quad \& \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\cot \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{r} = \cot \alpha$$

$$3 \quad \tan \alpha + \cot \alpha = -\frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{2}{1} = -2 \quad \left(\frac{-1}{1} \right) \rightarrow ?$$

$$4 \quad \sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha} = \sqrt{1 + \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{1 + \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} \quad (5)$$

$$5 \quad \sqrt{r \cos \alpha} = \cos \alpha \sqrt{r}$$

$$6 \quad \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha = r \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + 1}{r} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\alpha - 1}{r} \right)$$

$$7 \quad = r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \cos \alpha$$

$$8 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha \sqrt{r}}{\cos \alpha} = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow ?$$

$$9 \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{r} \rightarrow r \sin \alpha = 1 - \cos \alpha \rightarrow 1 - r \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha \quad (6)$$

$$10 \quad \rightarrow 1 - r \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha$$

$$11 \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{r} \rightarrow r \cos \alpha = 1 + \cos \alpha \rightarrow r \cos \alpha - 1 = \cos \alpha$$

$$12 \quad \rightarrow r \cos \alpha - 1 = \cos \alpha$$

$$13 \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha} = \cos \alpha$$

$$14 \quad \Rightarrow (\cos \alpha \times \cos \alpha \times \cos \alpha) \times \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$15 \quad \rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha \times \sin \alpha}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \tan \alpha \rightarrow ?$$



Senobar

$$\sin \alpha + 1 \cos \alpha = 7 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 7 - 1 \cos \alpha$$

(9)

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 7 + 9 \cos^2 \alpha - 14 \cos \alpha \rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = 9 \cos^2 \alpha - 14 \cos \alpha + 7$$

$$\rightarrow 10 \cos^2 \alpha - 14 \cos \alpha = -5$$

$$\omega (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2) - 14 \cos \alpha = \omega (1 \cos^2 \alpha - 1) - 14 \cos \alpha =$$

$$10 \cos^2 \alpha - 14 \cos \alpha - \omega = -1 \rightarrow \omega = 10 \cos^2 \alpha - 14 \cos \alpha + 1$$

$$\sin B + \sin C = \cos \frac{A}{2} \rightarrow \sin B + \sin C = \frac{1 + \cos A}{2}$$

(10)

$$\rightarrow 2 \sin B \sin C = \cos A + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\cos(B-C) - \cos(B+C)) = \cos A + 1$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(B-C) + \cos(A) = \cos A + 1 \rightarrow \cos(B-C) = 1$$

$$B-C = 0 \rightarrow B = C \rightarrow C = 45^\circ, B = 45^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 180 - (B+C) = 180 - 90 = 90 \Rightarrow A = 90^\circ \rightarrow 2$$

