

کلیه ۱۷

دوار هم در فضا

۱۹۷۵

نکته

$$\Lambda \cos \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha = 1$$

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

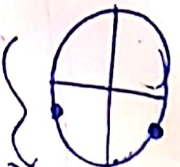
$$\Lambda \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 0$$

$$\cos \alpha \neq 0$$

$$\Lambda \cos^3 \alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$\Lambda \cos^3 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos^3 \alpha = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\Lambda}}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt[3]{K R \pm \frac{R}{V}}$$



$$\frac{R}{V} \text{ و } \frac{dR}{dV}$$

اجاب

$$\omega (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) + \gamma (\tan^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha) = -\gamma$$

$$\Lambda \cos^3 \alpha - 2 \cos^2 \alpha - \gamma \cos \alpha + \gamma = 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = -1$$

$$\cos^3 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \gamma \cos \alpha$$

فصل فضا

باقی
به روش

$$\Lambda \downarrow \Lambda \quad -\Delta \quad -\frac{\gamma}{V}$$

$$-\gamma + \gamma \quad \frac{\gamma}{V} \quad -\frac{\gamma}{V}$$

$$(\cos \alpha + 1)(\Lambda \cos^3 \alpha - \gamma \cos \alpha + \gamma)$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 144 - 4 \times 1 \times 1 = 140$$

جواب

$$\cos \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt[3]{K R + R}$$

$$-R \text{ و } R$$

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

$$-\gamma \sin^3 \alpha + \gamma \sin \alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$\sin^3 \alpha = 1$$

$$\gamma \alpha = \sqrt[3]{K R + \frac{R}{V}}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt[3]{K R + \frac{R}{V}}$$

$$\frac{R}{V} + \frac{dR}{dV} = \frac{dR}{dV}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin(\frac{R}{r} + \pi)} + \frac{1}{\cos(\frac{R}{r} + \pi)} = \dots$$

$$\frac{r \sin \pi x - 1}{\sin \pi x \cos \pi x} = \dots$$

$$\rightarrow r \sin \pi x - 1 = 0$$

$$\sin \pi x = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \pi x = \pi k r + \frac{R}{r} \rightarrow x = k r + \frac{R}{\pi r}$$

$$\rightarrow \pi x = \pi k r + \frac{\delta R}{r} \rightarrow x = k r + \frac{\delta R}{\pi r}$$

$$\tan \frac{R}{r} = -\sqrt{r}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{r} = \frac{R}{r}$$

$$M(\cos \pi x - \sin \pi x) - r \sqrt{r} \sin(\pi x) = r \sqrt{r}$$

$$\cos \pi x - \sin \pi x = -(\sin \pi x - \cos \pi x) = \sqrt{r} \sin(\frac{R}{r} - \pi x) = \sqrt{r} \cos(\frac{R}{r} + \pi x) \Rightarrow \sqrt{r} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\cos(\underbrace{\pi x + \frac{R}{r}}_{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow \cos \pi x = r \cos^2 \alpha - 1 \Rightarrow \cos \pi x = r \times \frac{1}{r} - 1 = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\cos(\pi x + \frac{R}{r}) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$-\sin \pi x = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \sin \pi x = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$m \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}} - r \sqrt{r} \times \frac{1}{r} = r \sqrt{r} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{m \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}} = r \sqrt{r} \rightarrow m \sqrt{r} = r \sqrt{r} \rightarrow m = r$$

$$\sin(\pi + \frac{R}{r}) \cdot \cos(\pi - \frac{R}{r}) = 1$$

$$\sin(\frac{R}{r} + \pi - \frac{R}{r}) = 1 - \cos(\frac{R}{r} + \frac{R}{r})$$

$$\cos(\pi - \frac{R}{r}) = \cos(\frac{R}{r} - \pi)$$

$$\rightarrow \sin(\pi + \frac{R}{r}) \cos(\frac{R}{r} - \pi) = 1$$

$$\sin^2(\pi + \frac{R}{r}) = 1$$

$$\sin(\pi + \frac{R}{r}) = \pm 1$$

$$\pi + \frac{R}{r} = \pi k r + \frac{R}{r} \rightarrow \pi = \pi k r$$

$$\pi + \frac{R}{r} = \pi k r + \frac{R}{r} \rightarrow \pi = \pi k r + \frac{R}{r}$$

$$\frac{R}{r} \geq \frac{R}{r}$$

جواب ✓

$$\sin \alpha + \frac{\sin \frac{R}{F}}{\cos \frac{R}{F}} \cos \alpha = \sqrt{r}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \frac{R}{F} + \sin \frac{R}{F} \cos \alpha}{\cos \frac{R}{F} \cdot \frac{1}{F}} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \frac{R}{F}) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{F} \rightarrow \alpha + \frac{R}{F} = \gamma K R + \frac{R}{F} \rightarrow \alpha = \gamma K R - \frac{R}{F}$$

$$\alpha + \frac{R}{F} = \gamma K R + \frac{R}{F} \rightarrow \alpha = \gamma K R$$

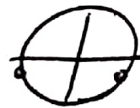
$$-\frac{R}{F} + \frac{\partial R}{F} + \frac{\gamma R}{F} = \frac{4R}{F}$$

$$-\frac{R}{F}, \frac{\partial R}{F}, \frac{\gamma R}{F}$$

$$-F \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow -F \times \underbrace{\gamma \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}_{\sin 2\alpha} = 1$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{F}$$

$$\sin(\frac{\gamma R}{F} - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$



$$\rightarrow \gamma \alpha = \gamma K R + \frac{\gamma R}{F} \rightarrow \alpha = K R + \frac{\gamma R}{F}$$

$$\gamma \alpha = \gamma K R + R - \frac{\gamma R}{F} \rightarrow \alpha = K R - \frac{R}{F}$$

$$\frac{11R}{F}, \frac{\gamma R}{F}, \frac{\gamma R}{F}, \frac{19R}{F}$$

$$\Delta R$$

$$\frac{(1 + \cos \gamma \alpha)(1 + \cos \gamma \alpha)(1 + \cos \gamma \alpha)}{\gamma \cos^3 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\cos \gamma \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos \gamma \alpha}{\gamma}$$

$$\max \rightarrow \frac{\lambda R}{4}$$

$$\lambda \sin^3 \alpha \rightarrow \sin^3 \alpha \cos^3 \alpha \cos^3 \alpha \cos^3 \alpha \times \lambda$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{F} \sin \alpha \quad \frac{1}{F} \sin^2 \alpha \quad \frac{1}{F} \sin^2 \alpha \quad \frac{1}{F} \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin^3 \cos^3 \alpha = \frac{1}{F} \sin^3 \alpha$$

$$\sin \lambda \alpha = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\sin \lambda \alpha = \sin(-\alpha)$$

$$\lambda \alpha = \gamma K R - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\gamma K R}{4}$$

$$\lambda \alpha = \gamma K R + R + \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\gamma K R + R}{4}$$

$$\sin^3 \lambda \alpha = \sin^3 \alpha$$

$$\sin \lambda \alpha = \sin \alpha \rightarrow \sin \lambda \alpha = \sin \alpha$$

$$\lambda \alpha = \gamma K R + 4 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\gamma K R}{4}$$

$$\lambda \alpha = \gamma K R + R - 4 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\gamma K R + R}{4}$$

$$\frac{R}{4}, \frac{R}{4}, \frac{\gamma R}{4}, \frac{\gamma R}{4}, \frac{R}{4}, \frac{\gamma R}{4}, \frac{R}{4}, \frac{\gamma R}{4}$$

$$\tan n \tan n = 1 \Rightarrow \tan n = \frac{1}{\tan n}$$

$$\tan n = \frac{1}{\tan n}$$

$$\cot n = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - n \right)$$

$$V_n = K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - n$$

$$V_n = K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - n$$

$$V_n = K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow n = \frac{K\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

[Correct]
1/2

$$\frac{9\pi}{2} + \frac{10\pi}{2} + \frac{11\pi}{2} + \frac{12\pi}{2} + \frac{13\pi}{2} + \frac{14\pi}{2} + \frac{15\pi}{2}$$

✓

$$\frac{9\pi}{2} + \frac{10\pi}{2} + \frac{11\pi}{2} + \frac{12\pi}{2} + \frac{13\pi}{2} + \frac{14\pi}{2} + \frac{15\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{(9+11+13+15)}{2} \pi = \frac{52\pi}{2} = 26\pi$$

1, 2

- 1,