

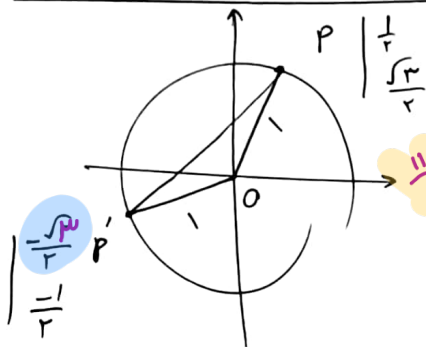
کشف ۱۲

$$\frac{a \sin \frac{8\pi}{9} + b \cos \frac{7\pi}{9}}{a \sin \frac{11\pi}{9} + b \cos \frac{\pi}{9}} = \tan \frac{8\pi}{9} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

۱۹، ۵

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a \sin \frac{8\pi}{9} &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \\ b \cos \frac{7\pi}{9} &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} b \\ a \sin \frac{11\pi}{9} &= \frac{1}{2} a \\ b \cos \frac{\pi}{9} &= \frac{1}{2} b \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} b}{\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} b} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} b = \frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} b$$

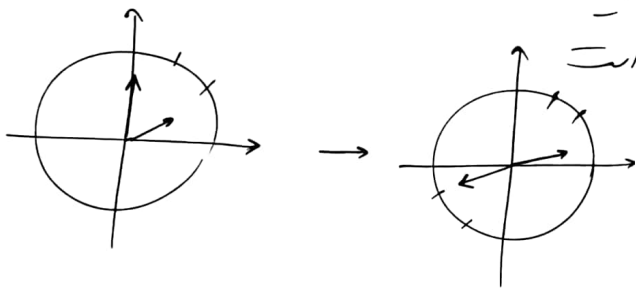
$$b = -2a \quad \frac{b}{a} = -2$$



رسم کن دقتاً

$$PP' = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3+2\sqrt{3}+1}{4} + \frac{1-2\sqrt{3}+3}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{4+2\sqrt{3}+4-2\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{4}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$PP'O \text{ محیط مثلث} = 1 + 1 + \sqrt{2} = 2 + \sqrt{2}$$



۳- میزان طول آمدن عقربه ساعت شمار همواره نصف مدار دقت است

پس اگر به اندازه $\frac{\pi}{9}$ درجه بگرد آمد است

ساعت ۲:۲۰ خواهد بود

$$\left| \frac{11}{2} M - 3 \cdot H \right| = 20 \rightarrow \frac{11}{2} M - 90 = \pm 20$$

$$\frac{11}{2} M - 90 = 20 \rightarrow \frac{11}{2} M = 110 \rightarrow M = 20$$

$$\frac{11}{2} M - 90 = -20 \rightarrow \frac{11}{2} M = 70 \rightarrow M = \frac{140}{11}$$

پس از گذشت ۲۰ دقیقه برای بار دوم
راوی به ۲:۲۰ خواهد رسید

$$\frac{-\pi}{2} < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{x-r}{\Delta}$$

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$$\frac{-1}{r} < \sin x \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{r} < \frac{x-r}{\Delta} \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times \Delta} -\Delta < r\Delta - r \leq \Delta$$

$$1 < r\Delta \leq 14$$

$$\therefore \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 14\} \text{ عدد صحيح } \Delta \text{ من } \frac{1}{r} < m \leq 14$$

$$\frac{\sin(10\Delta) + K \cos(2\Delta)}{\cos(1\Delta) + r \sin(1\Delta)} = r$$

$$\tan 1\Delta = 0.178 = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \sin 1\Delta &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r} + 1\Delta\right) = \cos 1\Delta \\ \cos 2\Delta &= \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{r} - 1\Delta\right) = -\sin 1\Delta \\ \cos 1\Delta &= \cos(\pi - 1\Delta) = -\cos 1\Delta \\ \sin 1\Delta &= \sin(\pi + 1\Delta) = -\sin 1\Delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\cos 1\Delta - K \sin 1\Delta}{-\cos 1\Delta - r \sin 1\Delta} = r \xrightarrow{\div \cos 1\Delta}$$

$$\frac{1 - K \tan 1\Delta}{-1 - r \tan 1\Delta} = r \rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{K}{\epsilon}}{-1 - \frac{r}{\epsilon}} = r$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{K}{\epsilon} = \frac{r\epsilon}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \boxed{K = r\epsilon} \text{ جواب}$$

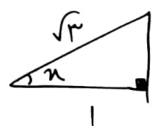
$$\sin x > 0$$

$$\cos x < 0$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} = r \rightarrow 1 - \cos x = r + r \cos x$$

$$r \cos x = -1 \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cot x = \frac{-1}{r\sqrt{r}} \\ \tan x = -r\sqrt{r} \end{cases}$$



$$x \rightarrow q = 1 + x^r \rightarrow x^r = \Delta$$

$$x = r\sqrt{r}$$

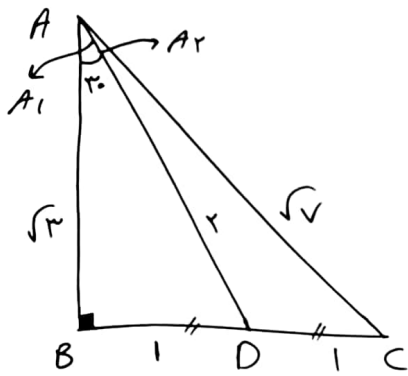
$$\frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - x\right) - \cot(r - x)}{\cot\left(\frac{2\pi}{r} - x\right) + r \tan(r - x)} = \frac{\cot x - (-\cot x)}{\tan x - r \tan x} = \frac{r \cot x}{-\tan x} = \frac{r \times \frac{-1}{r\sqrt{r}}}{-(r\sqrt{r})}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{r}}}{\frac{+r\sqrt{r}}{1}} = \frac{-1}{\epsilon} \text{ جواب}$$

$$\frac{1. \Lambda}{1 \Lambda.} = \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow n = \frac{1. \Lambda \Lambda}{1 \Lambda.} = \frac{r \Lambda}{\Delta}$$

$$l_A = l_B \rightarrow R_A \alpha_A = R_B \alpha_B \rightarrow R_A \times \frac{r \Lambda}{\Delta} = R_B \times \frac{q \Lambda}{1.}$$

$$\frac{R_A}{R_B} = \frac{\frac{q \Lambda}{1.}}{\frac{r \Lambda}{\Delta}} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{\Lambda_A}{\Lambda_B} = \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^r = \left(\frac{q}{r}\right)$$



$$\Delta ABD \rightarrow \sin r = \frac{BD}{AD} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{AD} \rightarrow \boxed{AD = r}$$

$$\cos r = \frac{AB}{AD} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{AB}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{AB = \sqrt{r}}$$

$$\Delta ABC \rightarrow AC^r = AB^r + BC^r \rightarrow AC^r = (\sqrt{r})^r + r^r = V$$

$$\boxed{AC = \sqrt{V}}$$

$$S_{\Delta ABC} = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow S_{\Delta ABC} = S_{\Delta A_1 BC} + S_{\Delta A_r CD}$$

$$S_{\Delta ABD} = \frac{1}{r} AB \times AD \times \sin A_1 = \frac{1}{r} \times \sqrt{r} \times r \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

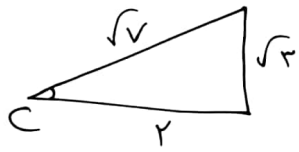
$$\sqrt{r} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow S_{\Delta A_r CD} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

چون مثلث دو ضلعی است، هم برابر است
 $\boxed{DC = 1}$ ، پس AD ضلعی است

$$S_{\Delta A_r CD} = \frac{1}{r} CD \times AC \times \sin C \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \times 1 \times \sqrt{V} \times \sin C$$

$$\sin C = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{V}}$$

$$\cos C = \frac{r}{\sqrt{V}}$$

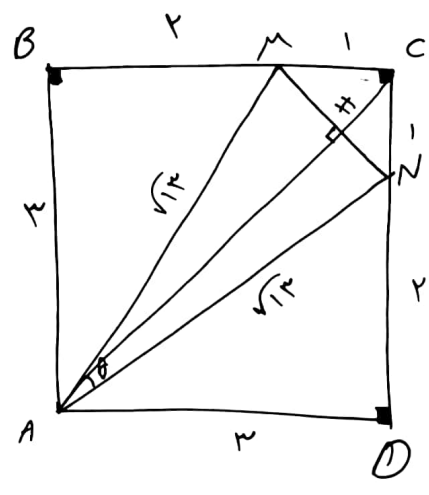


$$\sin r C = r \sin C \cos C =$$

$$r \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{V}} \times \frac{r}{\sqrt{V}} = \left(\frac{r \sqrt{r}}{V}\right)$$

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$$MN = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

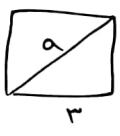
$$AN = AM = \sqrt{r^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{r^2 + 1}$$

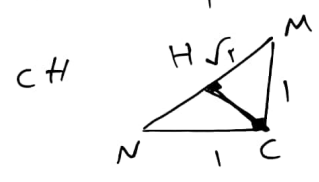
$$\text{Area } \triangle AMN = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{r^2 + 1} \times \sqrt{r^2 + 1} \times \sin \theta = \frac{AH \times MN}{2}$$

$$r^2 \sin \theta = AH \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$AH = \text{قوس} - CH \rightarrow r\sqrt{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r} = \frac{\Delta\sqrt{2}}{r}$$

$$AH = \frac{\Delta\sqrt{2}}{r}$$

قوس  $a = r\sqrt{2}$



$$\frac{CH \times \sqrt{2}}{r} = \frac{1 \times 1}{r}$$

$$CH = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$CH = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$r^2 \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} AH$$

$$r^2 \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\Delta\sqrt{2}}{r}$$

$$r^2 \sin \theta = \Delta \rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{\Delta}{r^2}$$