

سکون

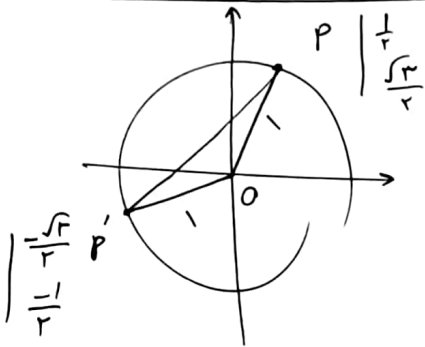
کتاب ۱۲

$$\frac{a \sin \frac{8\pi}{9} + b \cos \frac{5\pi}{9}}{a \sin \frac{11\pi}{9} + b \cos \frac{\pi}{9}} = \tan \frac{8\pi}{9} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a \sin \frac{8\pi}{9} &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{r} a \\ b \cos \frac{5\pi}{9} &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{r} b \\ a \sin \frac{11\pi}{9} &= \frac{-1}{r} a \\ b \cos \frac{\pi}{9} &= \frac{1}{r} b \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{r} a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{r} b}{\frac{-1}{r} a + \frac{1}{r} b} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{r} a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{r} b = \frac{1}{r} a - \frac{1}{r} b$$

$$b = -r a \quad \frac{b}{a} = \boxed{-r}$$

جواب

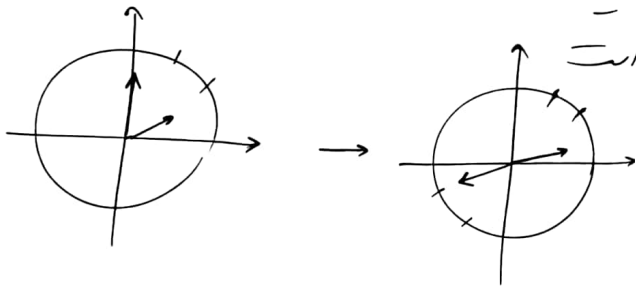


$$PP' = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{r} - \frac{1}{r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{r}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{r+2\sqrt{3}}{r} + \frac{r+2\sqrt{3}}{r}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{r+2\sqrt{3}+r+2\sqrt{3}}{r}}$$

$$PP'O \text{ محیط مثلث } = 1 + 1 + \sqrt{\frac{r+2\sqrt{3}+r+2\sqrt{3}}{r}} = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{r+2\sqrt{3}+r+2\sqrt{3}}}{r}$$

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



پس اگر به اندازه $\frac{1}{9} \pi$ درجه جلو آمده است

ساعت ۲:۲۰ خواهد بود

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

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

جواب

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

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

برای بار اول

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{\sin(10\Delta) + K \cos(20\Delta)}{\cos(10\Delta) + r \sin(10\Delta)} = r$$

$$\tan 10 = 0.176 = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \sin 10\Delta &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r} + 10\Delta\right) = \cos 10\Delta \\ \cos 20\Delta &= \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{r} - 10\Delta\right) = -\sin 10\Delta \\ \cos 10\Delta &= \cos(\pi - 10\Delta) = -\cos 10\Delta \\ \sin 10\Delta &= \sin(\pi + 10\Delta) = -\sin 10\Delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\cos 10\Delta - K \sin 10\Delta}{-\cos 10\Delta - r \sin 10\Delta} &= r \xrightarrow{\div \cos 10\Delta} \\ \frac{1 - K \tan 10\Delta}{-1 - r \tan 10\Delta} &= r \rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{K}{\epsilon}}{-1 - \frac{r}{\epsilon}} = r \end{aligned} \right.$$

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

$$\sin x > 0$$

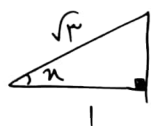
$$\cos x < 0$$

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

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

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



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

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

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

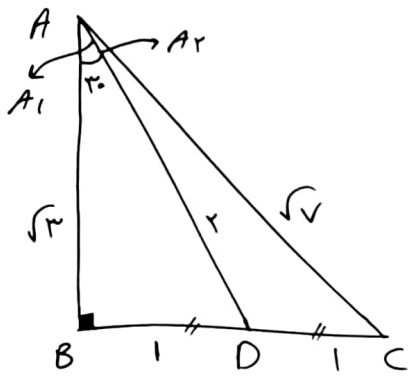
$$= \frac{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{r}}}{\frac{+r\sqrt{r}}{1}} = \left(\frac{-1}{\epsilon} \right) \text{ جواب}$$

$$\frac{l \cdot \lambda}{l \cdot \lambda} = \frac{n}{n} \rightarrow n = \frac{l \cdot \lambda \cdot n}{l \cdot \lambda} = \frac{r \cdot n}{d}$$

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$$l_A = l_B \rightarrow R_A \alpha_A = R_B \alpha_B \rightarrow R_A \times \frac{r \cdot n}{d} = R_B \times \frac{q \cdot n}{l}$$

$$\frac{R_A}{R_B} = \frac{\frac{q \cdot n}{l}}{\frac{r \cdot n}{d}} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{A_A}{A_B} = \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{q}{r}\right) \text{ — جواب}$$



$$\Delta ABD \rightarrow \sin r_1 = \frac{BD}{AD} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{AD} \rightarrow \boxed{AD = r} \quad - 9$$

$$\cos r_1 = \frac{AB}{AD} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{AB}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{AB = \sqrt{r}}$$

$$\Delta ABC \rightarrow AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 \rightarrow AC^2 = (\sqrt{r})^2 + r^2 = V$$

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

$$S_{\Delta ABC} = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow S_{\Delta ABC} = S_{\Delta A_1 B C} + S_{\Delta A_1 r C D}$$

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

$$\sqrt{r} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow S_{\Delta A_1 r C D} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

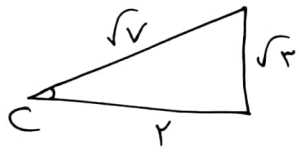
چون مساحت دو مثلث با هم برابر است و چون مساحت AD برابر است، پس

$$\boxed{DC = 1}$$

$$S_{\Delta A_1 r C D} = \frac{1}{r} CD \times AC \times \sin C \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \times 1 \times \sqrt{V} \times \sin C$$

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

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

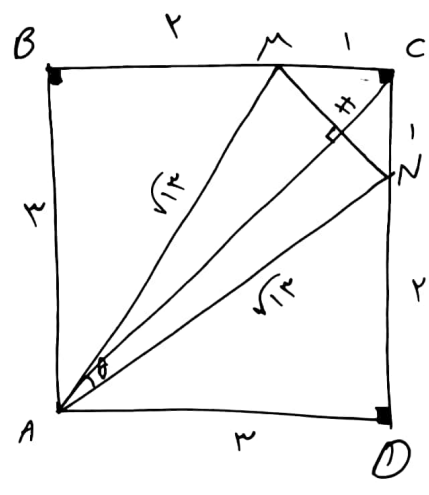


$$\sin r C = r \sin C \cos C =$$

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

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

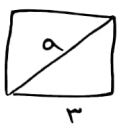
$$AN = AM = \sqrt{r^2 + r^2} = \sqrt{2}r$$

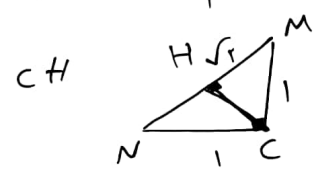
$$\Delta_{AMN} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2}r \times \sqrt{2}r \times \sin \theta = \frac{AH \times MN}{2}$$

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

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

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

مسافة  $a = r\sqrt{2}$



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

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

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

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

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

$$r^2 \sin \theta = \Delta \rightarrow \sin \theta = \left(\frac{\Delta}{r^2} \right) \text{ جواب}$$