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①

$$\frac{a \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + b \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{a \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} + b \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2

$$\rightarrow \frac{-a \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - b \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{-a \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + b \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = -\tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{-a\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{b\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}(a+b) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-a+b)$$

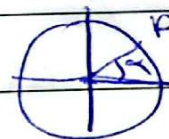
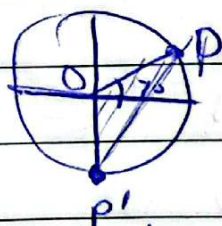
$$\frac{-a}{2} + \frac{b}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow 3a + 3b = -a + b \rightarrow 4a = -2b \rightarrow b = -2a$$

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

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$90^\circ + 60^\circ = 150^\circ$$



②

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$$PP' = OP^2 + OP'^2 - 2(OP)(OP') \cos \hat{O} \rightarrow PP' = 1 + 1 - 2 \cos 150^\circ$$

$$= 2 + 2 \cos 30^\circ = 3$$

کسینوس 150 با کسینوس 30 برابر نیست دقت!

$$(PP')^2 = 1 + 1 - 2(\cos 150^\circ)(1)(1)$$

$$PP = 1 + 1 + 2 = 4$$

$$PP = \sqrt{2 + (-2)(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})} = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$150^\circ = 2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$



$$1 - \cos n = 1 + p \cos n$$

$$p \cos n = -1 \rightarrow \cos n = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$\tan = \sqrt{p}$$

$$\sin^2 n = 1 - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{p-1}{p} \rightarrow \sin n = \frac{\sqrt{p-1}}{\sqrt{p}}$$

$$\cot n = \frac{1}{\tan n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$$

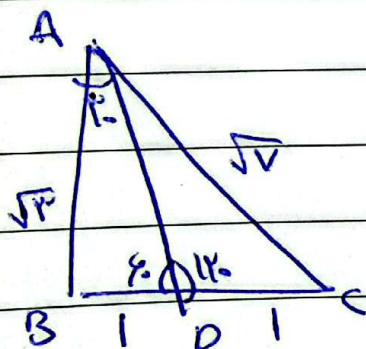
$$\frac{\tan(\frac{\pi}{p} - n) - \cot(\pi - n)}{\cot(\frac{\pi}{p} - n) + p \tan(\pi - n)} = \frac{\cot n + \cot n}{\tan n - p \tan n} = \frac{p \cot n}{- \tan n}$$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{p}}{p} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \right)$$

$$10 \times \frac{\pi}{210} = \frac{p\pi}{a} = \frac{4\pi}{10}$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{10} r_A = \frac{4\pi}{10} r_B \rightarrow \frac{r_B}{r_A} = \frac{a}{p} = \frac{p}{p}$$

$$\frac{S_A}{S_B} = \left(\frac{r_A}{r_B} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{a}{p} \right)^2$$



$$S = \frac{AB \times BC}{2} = \sqrt{p}$$

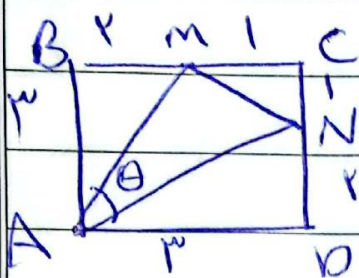
$$\sqrt{p} \times \frac{BC}{2} = \sqrt{p} \rightarrow BC = 2$$

$$DC = 1$$

$$AC = \sqrt{p+1} = \sqrt{p}$$

$$\sin \hat{C} = p \sin \hat{C} \cdot \cos \hat{C} =$$

$$\frac{p \sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}} \right)$$



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

(1)

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

$$S_{ABCD} = r^2 = 9$$

$$S_{AMN} = 9 - \frac{(r \times r)}{2} - \frac{(r \times m)}{2} - \frac{(l \times n)}{2} =$$

$$9 - 9 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{AM \times AN \times \sin \theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{r^2} \times \sqrt{r^2} \times \sin \theta = 1 \rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{r^2}$$