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مرساة جاتی / تکلیف سہاروی ۱۲

$$a \sin \frac{rR}{r} + b \cos \frac{rR}{r} = \tan \frac{\omega r}{r} \quad \frac{b}{a} ? \quad (1)$$

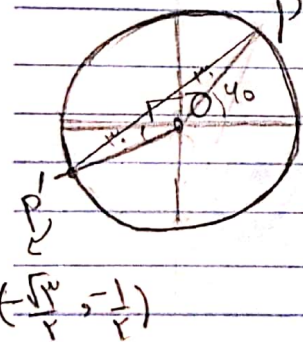
$$a \sin \frac{11R}{r} + b \cos \frac{R}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a(-\frac{\sqrt{13}}{r}) + b(-\frac{\sqrt{13}}{r}) &= -\frac{\sqrt{13}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{13}}{r}(a+b) = -\frac{\sqrt{13}}{r} \rightarrow \\ a(-\frac{1}{r}) + b(\frac{1}{r}) &= \frac{1}{r}(a-b) \end{aligned}$$

$$ra + rb = -a + b \rightarrow ra = -rb \rightarrow a = -\frac{b}{r}$$

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

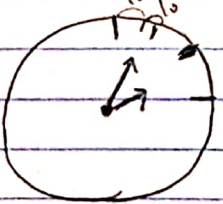
$$P(\frac{1}{r}, y) = (\frac{1}{r}, \frac{\sqrt{13}}{r})$$



$$PP' = \sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{13}}{r} - (-\frac{1}{r}))^2 + (\frac{1}{r} - (-\frac{\sqrt{13}}{r}))^2} = \sqrt{r + \sqrt{13}}$$

$$\underline{b} = 1 + 1 + \sqrt{r + \sqrt{13}} = r + \sqrt{r + \sqrt{13}}$$

$$\frac{D}{110} = \frac{Rad}{r} \rightarrow \frac{D}{110} = \frac{\pi}{9} \rightarrow D = \frac{110}{9} = 12.22^\circ$$



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 $\Rightarrow r_0 \times r = r_0$ $r: r_0$

(۴)

$$\alpha = \left| \frac{11M}{r} - 90 \right| \rightarrow V_0 = \left| \frac{11M}{r} - 90 \right| \rightarrow$$

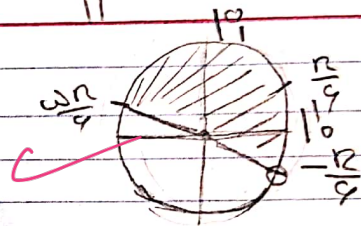
$$I: \frac{11M}{r} - 90 = V_0 \rightarrow \frac{11M}{r} = 110 \rightarrow M = \frac{110 \times r}{11} = 20 \rightarrow \text{برای بار دوم}$$

$$II: \frac{11M}{r} - 90 = -V_0 \rightarrow \frac{11M}{r} = 70 \rightarrow M = \frac{70 \times r}{11} \approx 13$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{m - r}{\omega}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} < \sin \alpha \leq 1 \rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} < \frac{m - r}{\omega} \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times \omega} -\frac{\omega}{r} < m - r \leq \omega \xrightarrow{+r} -\frac{\omega}{r} + r < m \leq \omega + r$$



(۵)

$$\sin(10^\circ) + k \cos(40^\circ) = r \quad \tan k^\circ = 0/40$$

$$\cos(140^\circ) + r \sin(19^\circ)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{r}{r} + 10\right) + k \cos\left(\frac{r}{r} - 10\right) = r \rightarrow$$

$$\cos(r - 10) + r \sin(r + 10)$$

$$\cos 10 - k \sin 10 = r \div \cos 10, \quad 1 - k(0/40) = r \rightarrow$$

$$-\cos 10 - r \sin 10$$

$$-1 - r(0/40)$$

$$1 - k(0/40) = -r \rightarrow \omega, \omega' = k(0/40) \rightarrow k = \frac{\omega/\omega}{0/40} = r/r$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \gamma \rightarrow \frac{\tan(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - \cot(\alpha)}{\cot(\frac{\alpha}{2}) + \gamma \tan(\alpha)} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1 - \cos \alpha = \gamma + \gamma \cos \alpha \rightarrow \gamma \cos \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \quad \tan = \frac{\gamma \sqrt{\gamma}}{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} = -\gamma \sqrt{\gamma}$$

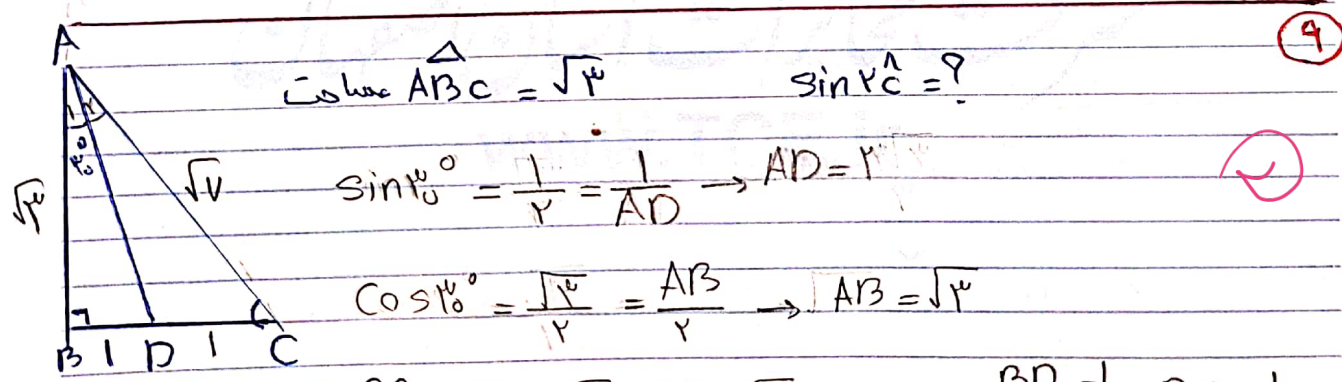
$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma^2} = \frac{\gamma^2 - 1}{\gamma^2} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{\cot \alpha + \cot \beta}{\tan \alpha - \gamma \tan \beta} = \frac{\gamma \cot \alpha}{-\tan \alpha} \quad \cot \beta = \frac{1}{\tan \beta} \quad \frac{\gamma}{-\tan \alpha} = \frac{\gamma}{-\tan \beta} = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \quad \text{②}$$

$$L = \theta r \quad L_A = L_B \rightarrow \frac{\gamma r}{\omega} r_A = \frac{r}{\omega} r_B \rightarrow \frac{r_A}{r_B} = \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma^2} \quad \text{③}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{R}{r} \rightarrow \frac{\gamma r}{\omega} = R$$

$$\frac{A \text{ volume}}{B \text{ volume}} = \frac{r(r_A)^2}{r(r_B)^2} = \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma^2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \quad \text{④}$$



$$\triangle ABC = \sqrt{\gamma} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{AD} \rightarrow AD = \gamma$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\gamma} = \frac{AB}{\gamma} \rightarrow AB = \sqrt{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{AB \times BC}{\gamma} = \sqrt{\gamma} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\gamma} \times BC}{\gamma} = \sqrt{\gamma} \rightarrow BC = \gamma \quad \frac{BD}{\gamma} = 1 \rightarrow DC = 1$$

$$AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{\gamma + \gamma^2} = \sqrt{\gamma} \quad (1 + \gamma) = \gamma^2$$

$$\sin \alpha = \gamma \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \gamma \frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma}} = \frac{\gamma \sqrt{\gamma}}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \quad \text{⑥}$$

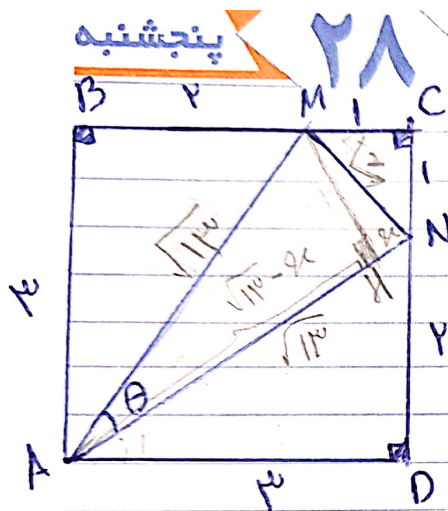
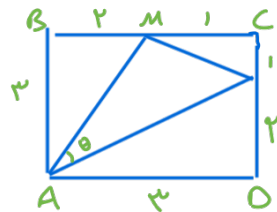
$$AN = AM \rightarrow AM^2 = (AB)^2 + (BM)^2 = 2^2 + 1^2 = 5 \rightarrow AM = \sqrt{5}$$

$$S_{ADN} = S_{ABM} = \frac{2 \times 2}{2} = 2, S_{MCN} = \frac{1 \times 1}{2}$$

$$S_{ADN} + S_{ABM} + S_{MCN} + S_{AMN} = S_{ABCD} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} \times \sin \theta = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{2}{5}$$



$$\sin \theta = ?$$

$$MA = \sqrt{9+2} = \sqrt{11}$$

راه حل خوب نیست چون جواب ضد معهودی می شود !!

$$MH^2 = \sqrt{11}^2 - (\sqrt{11} - n)^2 = 11 - (11 + n^2 - 2\sqrt{11}n) =$$

$$MH^2 = n(2\sqrt{11} - n)$$

$$MH = \sqrt{11 - (11 - 2n\sqrt{11} + n^2)} = \sqrt{2n\sqrt{11} - n^2} \rightarrow$$

$$MH^2 = 2n\sqrt{11} - n^2 = 2 - n^2 \rightarrow n = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}$$

$$MH = \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{11}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{22}}$$

$$MH^2 = 2 - n^2$$

$$2 - n^2 = 2\sqrt{11}n - n^2 \rightarrow$$

$$n\sqrt{11} = MH^2$$