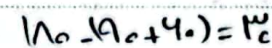


$$B + C = 14^\circ \Rightarrow A = 180^\circ - 14^\circ = 166^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{\rho_1 \sqrt{\mu_1}}}{\frac{1}{\rho_2 \sqrt{\mu_2}}} = \sin \hat{\beta} \rightarrow \frac{\rho_2 \sqrt{\mu_2}}{\rho_1 \sqrt{\mu_1}} = \sin \hat{\beta}$$

$$C = 1Y_0 - F\omega = V(\omega)^0$$



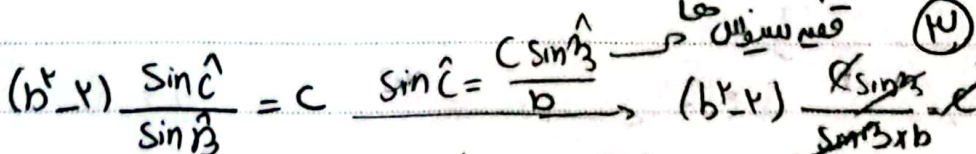
برای بستن آون AC قفیه بسفوس هاما في نفس!

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{AC}{\frac{\sin 40^\circ}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}} \rightarrow AC = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}} = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3}$$

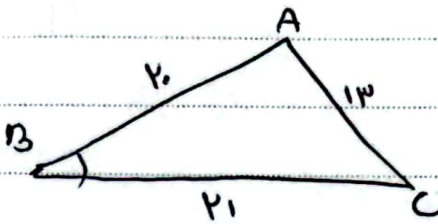
حال در مثلث ABC فی المثلث منفرجه و در $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ و در است

$$n = \cancel{x} \sqrt{3x} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cancel{x}} = 3$$



$$b^x - r = b \rightarrow b^x - b_1 - r = 0 \quad \sum_{j=1}^n b_j = -1 \quad \text{G08}$$

$$\rightarrow b = +1$$



$$\sin \hat{B} = ?$$

از قوس سینوس ها استفاده کنیم

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos \hat{B}$$

$$1^2 = 2^2 + 2^2 - 2(2)(2) \cos \hat{B} \rightarrow 1 = 8 - 8 \cos \hat{B} \rightarrow 8 \cos \hat{B} = 7 \rightarrow \cos \hat{B} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\cos \hat{B} = \frac{7}{8} \rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}$$



$$b = 2, c = 2(1 + \sqrt{3}), \hat{A} = 40^\circ$$

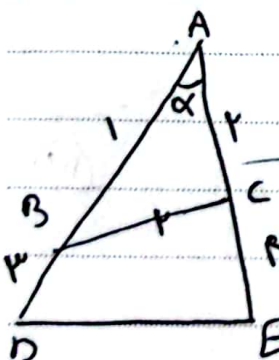
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \hat{A} \rightarrow a^2 = 4 + 16(1 + \sqrt{3}) - 2(2)(2(1 + \sqrt{3})) \cos 40^\circ$$

$$a^2 = 32 + 16\sqrt{3} - 16 \cos 40^\circ \rightarrow a^2 = 24 \rightarrow a = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\frac{f}{\sin \hat{B}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}}$$

از قوس سینوس ها استفاده کنیم

$$\sin \hat{B} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \hat{B} = 30^\circ \rightarrow \hat{C} = 180^\circ - (40^\circ + 30^\circ) = 110^\circ$$



$$DE = ?$$

از قوس سینوس ها استفاده کنیم

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

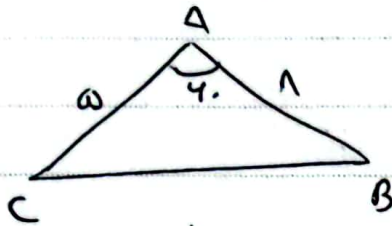
$$4 = 2 - 2 \cos \alpha \rightarrow -2 \cos \alpha = -2 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 0^\circ$$

$$DE^2 = (2)^2 + (4)^2 - 2(2)(4) \cos \alpha \rightarrow 16 + 16 - 16 = 16 \rightarrow DE = 4$$

دو ضلع
ABC

$$DE = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

Arman



انصاف از قوس سینوس ها استفاده کنیم!

$$BC^2 = (a)^2 + (1)^2 - 2(a)(1)\cos 4^\circ = 49 \rightarrow BC = 7$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot AB \sin \theta \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times a \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \times \sqrt{3}$$

بقی سینوس

$$\frac{(b+c)^2 - a^2}{bc(\cos A + 1)} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 + 2bc - (b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A)}{bc(\cos A + 1)}$$

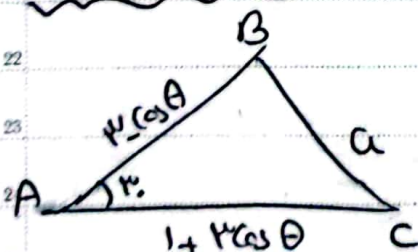
$$\frac{2bc + 2bc \cos A}{bc(1 + \cos A)} = \frac{2bc(1 + \cos A)}{bc(1 + \cos A)} = 2$$

بقی سینوس و باقی قوس

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{a+b-c} = a^2 \quad \cos A = ?$$

$$a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = a^2 + a^2 b - a^2 c \rightarrow (b-c)(b^2 + bc + c^2)$$

$$\rightarrow a^2(b-c) = (b-c)(b^2 + bc + c^2) \rightarrow \cos A = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow A = 120^\circ$$



$$S = 1 \quad a^2 = ?$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times (1 - \cos A)(1 + \sqrt{3} \cos \theta) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 + 9 \cos \theta \cos \theta - 1 \cos^2 \theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -1 \cos^2 A + 1 \cos \theta - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \cos \theta = 1 \rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ$$

Arman

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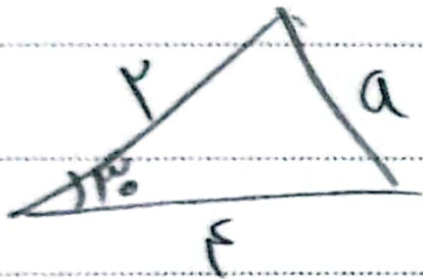
Year:

Month:

Day:

$$\cos \theta = 1$$

المسألة ١٠



المسألة ١٠

$$a^2 = (r)^2 + (r)^2 - 2(r)(r)(\cos \theta)$$

$$a^2 = r^2 - 2r^2 \cos \theta$$