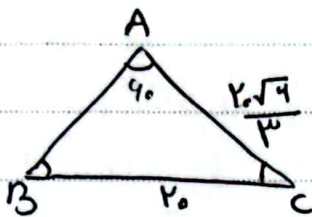


کلیف ۱۳

①



قانون سینوس ها $\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

$$\frac{\frac{10\sqrt{4}}{3}}{\sin B} = \frac{10}{\sin 40^\circ}$$

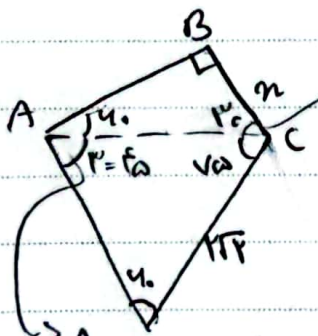
$B + C = 120^\circ \Rightarrow A = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$

$\frac{10\sqrt{4}}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = 10 \sin B \rightarrow \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{4} = \sin B$

$\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \hat{B} = 45^\circ$

$C = 120^\circ - 45^\circ = 75^\circ$

②



$120^\circ - (40^\circ + 75^\circ) = 5^\circ$

برای بیست و دوم AC قانون سینوس ها باقی میماند!

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

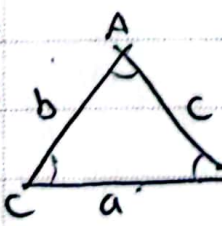
$A_2 = 180^\circ - (40^\circ + 75^\circ) = 65^\circ$

$\frac{AC}{\sin 40^\circ} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin 65^\circ} \rightarrow AC = \frac{10\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = (2\sqrt{3})$

حال در مثل ABC و بیستم منطبق بود و در ۱۳ و ۱۴

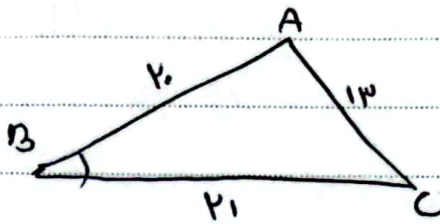
$n = \frac{10\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}}{4} = (13)$

③



قانون سینوس ها $\frac{(b^2 - c^2) \sin \hat{C}}{\sin \hat{B}} = c \sin \hat{C} = \frac{c \sin \hat{B}}{b} \rightarrow (b^2 - c^2) \frac{\cancel{\sin \hat{B}} \times b}{\sin \hat{B} \times b} = c \sin \hat{C}$

$b^2 - c^2 = b \rightarrow b^2 - b - c^2 = 0 \rightarrow b = 1$ غلط $\rightarrow b = 12$



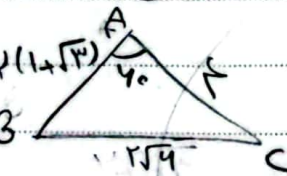
$$\sin \hat{B} = ?$$

از قیاس سینوس ها استفاده می کنیم:

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

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

$$\cos \hat{B} = \frac{7}{8} \rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \frac{1}{4}$$



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

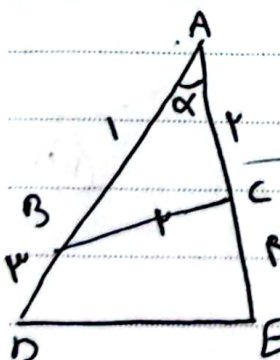
$$\text{الف) } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \hat{A} \rightarrow a^2 = 4 + 16 + 16\sqrt{3} - 2(2)(2(1 + \sqrt{3})) \cos 40^\circ$$

$$a^2 = 20 + 16\sqrt{3} - 8(1 + \sqrt{3}) \cos 40^\circ \rightarrow a^2 = 20 \rightarrow a = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{ب) } \frac{f}{\sin \hat{B}} = \frac{2\sqrt{4}}{\frac{1}{4}}$$

از قیاس سینوس ها استفاده می کنیم

$$\sin \hat{B} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{f}{\sin \hat{B}} = \frac{2\sqrt{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} = 4 \rightarrow \hat{B} = 40^\circ \rightarrow \hat{C} = 180^\circ - (40^\circ + 40^\circ) = 100^\circ$$



$$DE = ?$$

ابتدا از قیاس کسینوس ها استفاده می کنیم

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

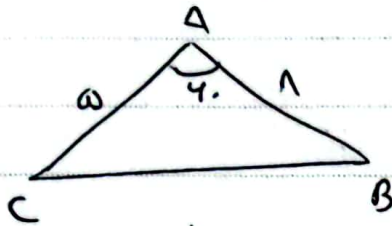
$$1 = 5 - 4 \cos \alpha \rightarrow -4 \cos \alpha = -4 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = 1$$

$$DE^2 = (2)^2 + (1)^2 - 2(2)(1) \cos \alpha \rightarrow 4 + 1 - 4 = 1 \rightarrow DE = 1$$

دو ضلع
ABC

$$DE = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

Arman



(الف) از قضیه سینوس ها استفاده می کنیم!

$$BC^2 = (\omega)^2 + (1)^2 - 2(\omega)(1)\cos\gamma \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = 49 \rightarrow BC = 7$$

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

قضیه کوسینوس

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

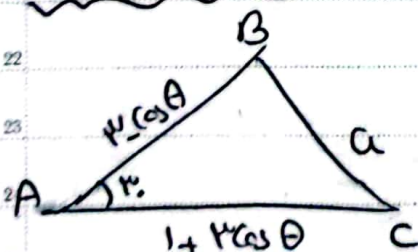
$$\frac{2bc + 2bc \cos A}{bc(1 + \cos A)} = \frac{2bc(1 + \cos A)}{bc(1 + \cos A)} = 2$$

مربع طرفین را با هم مقایسه می کنیم

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

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

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



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

$$\frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

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

$$\frac{1 + 9 \cos \theta \cos \theta - 1 \cos^2 \theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -1 \cos^2 A + 1 \cos A - \omega = 0 \rightarrow \cos \theta = 1 \rightarrow \cos A = \frac{\omega}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

Arman

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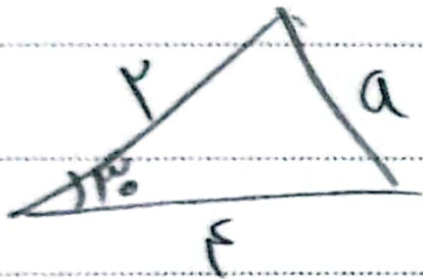
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$$\cos \theta = 1$$

المسألة ١٠



المسألة ١٠

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

$$a^2 = r_0^2 - 1\sqrt{r}$$