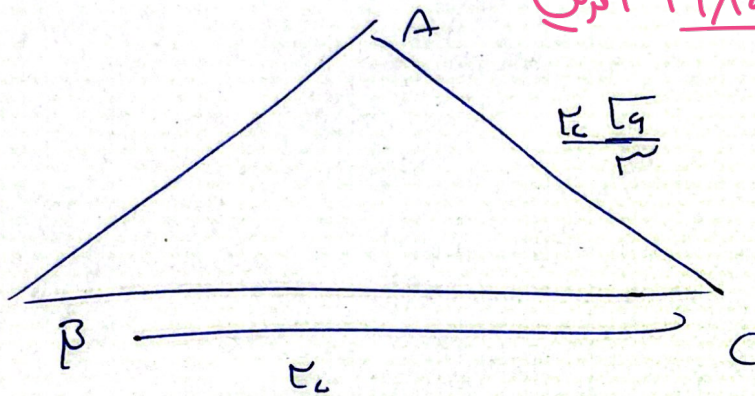


فائل ریسمان - درجہ ۳

سوال ۱

۱۹/۲۵ آئین



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

$$A = 60^\circ$$

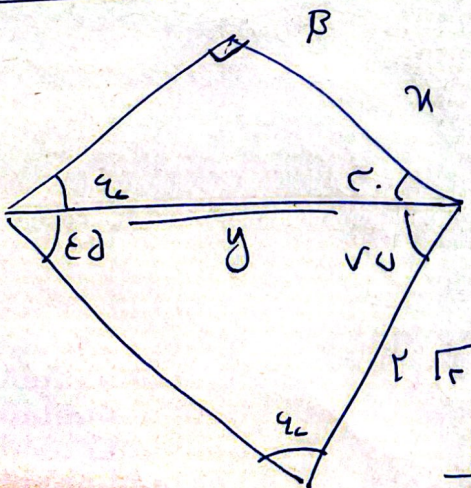
$$\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{10}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{10 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{\sin 60^\circ} \rightarrow \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow B = 60^\circ$$

$$180^\circ - 60^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ$$

$$C = 60^\circ$$

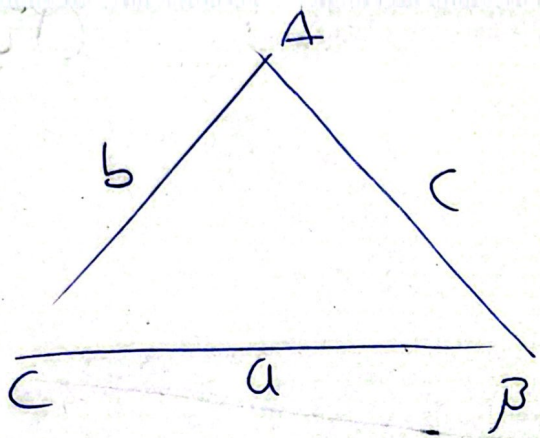
$$B = 60^\circ$$



$$\frac{10 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{y}{\sin 60^\circ}$$

$$y = 10$$

$$\frac{y}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{x}{\sin 60^\circ} \rightarrow \frac{10}{1} = \frac{x}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \rightarrow x = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$



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

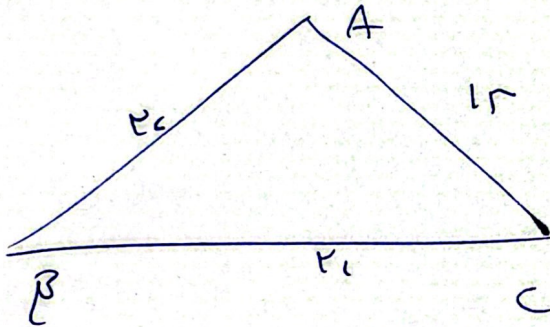
$$\frac{\sin C}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{b}$$

$$(b^2 - c^2) \frac{c}{b} = c^2$$

$$b^2 - c^2 - b = 0 \quad (b-2)(b+1) = 0$$

$$b = 2$$

سوال ۴



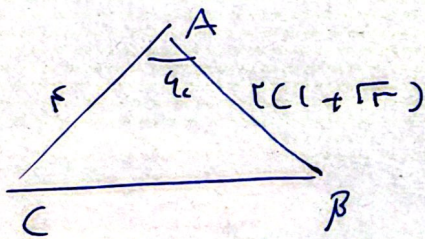
$$AC^2 = BC^2 + AB^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cos B$$

$$14^2 = 8^2 + 1^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 1 \cos B$$

$$-16 \cos B = -15 \Rightarrow \cos B = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\cos^2 B + \sin^2 B = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin B = \frac{1}{16}$$



$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$14^2 + 14^2 + 16 \cos A = 16 \cos A - 1 = 16 \cos A$$

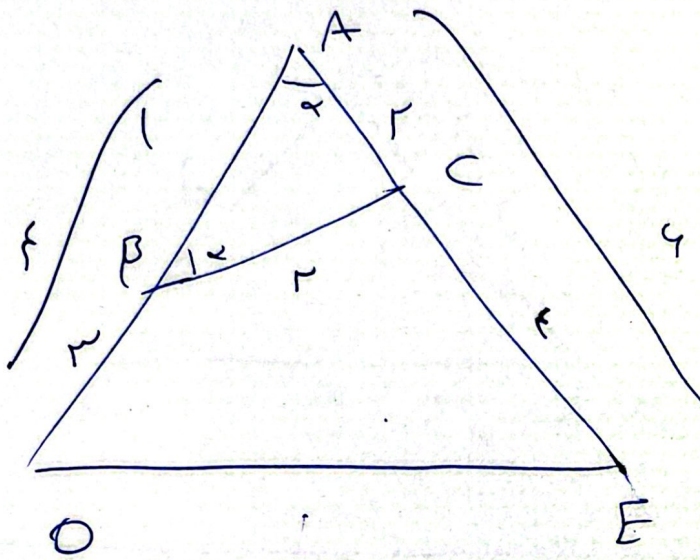
$$\cos A = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{f}{\sin B}$$

$$= 16 \cos A \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{1}{16} \Rightarrow B = 5.7^\circ$$

$$110 - 55 - 9 = 45^\circ$$

(سوال 4)



(2)

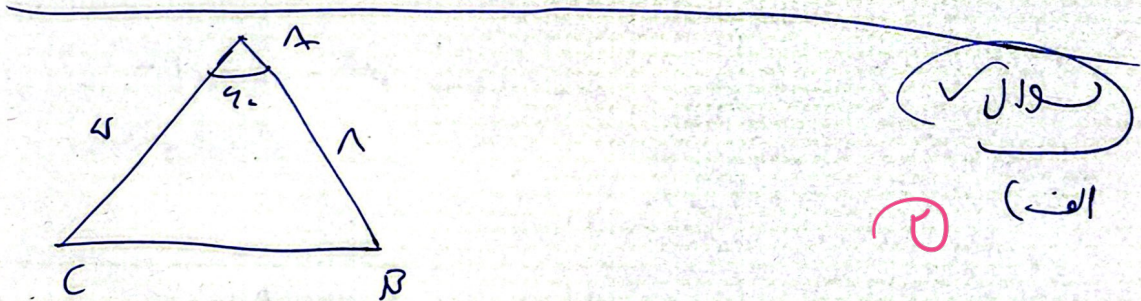
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$$

سوال 3 → $f = f + l - 2 \cdot f \cdot l \cdot \cos \alpha$

$$f \cos \alpha = \frac{l}{f}$$

$$OE^2 = f^2 + l^2 - 2 \cdot f \cdot l \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow OE^2 = f^2$$

$$OE = f$$



(سوال 3)

(الف)

$$BC^2 = v^2 + v^2 - 2 \cdot v \cdot v \cdot \cos \alpha \rightarrow BC^2 = 2v^2$$

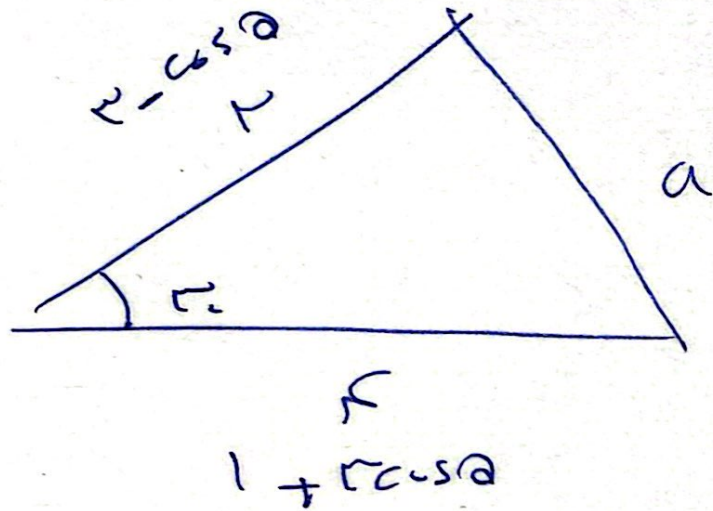
$$BC = v$$

$$S_{APC} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin \theta$$

(ب)

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot v \cdot v \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot v \cdot v \cdot \sin \alpha$$

حل ١٠



$$a^2 = r^2 + 1 + r^2 \alpha r \cos \theta$$

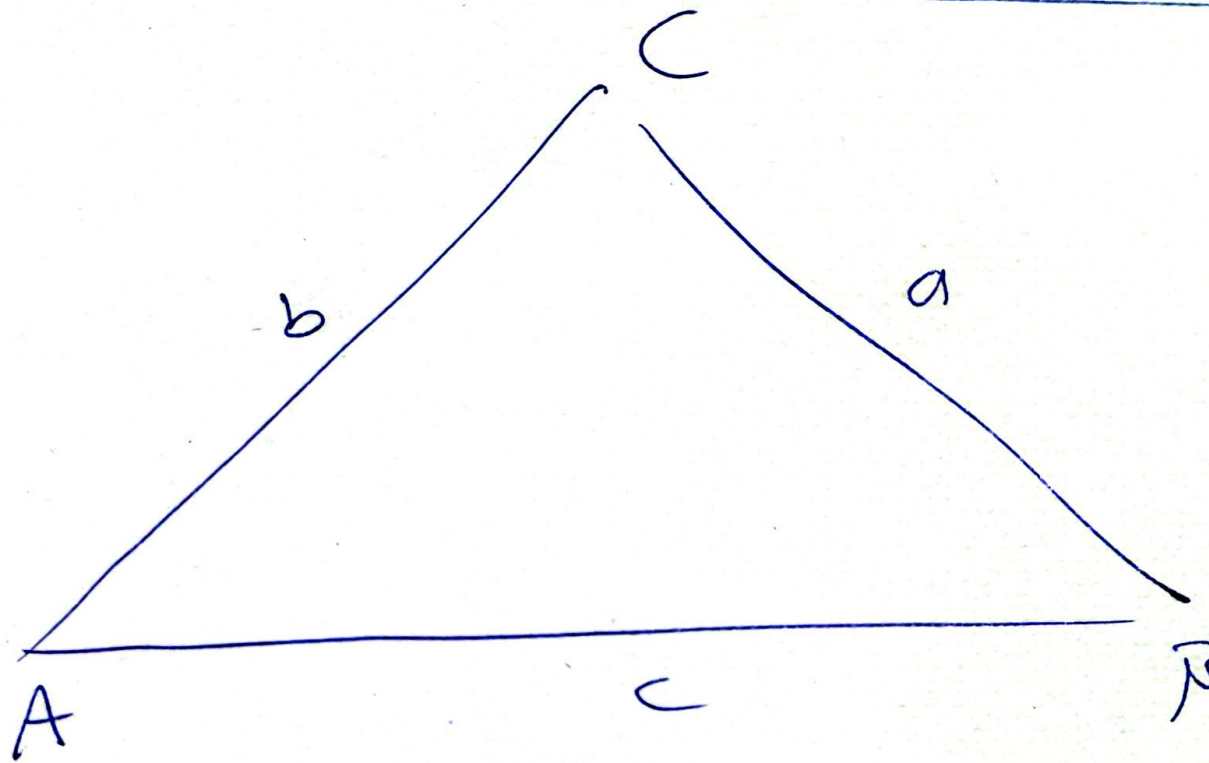
$$a^2 = r^2 - 1 + r^2$$

$$\frac{1}{p} (r - \cos \theta) (1 + r \cos \theta) \alpha \frac{1}{p} = r$$

$$r \cos \theta - 1 \cos \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = 1$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{4}{p}$$



(10)2

1

$$b^2 + c^2 + 2bc \cos A - a^2$$

$$bc(\cos A + 1)$$

$$\cancel{b^2 + c^2 + 2bc} - \cancel{b^2 + c^2} + 2bc \cos A$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\cancel{2bc(1 - \cos A)}$$

$$bc(\cos A + 1)$$

1

$$\frac{a^r + b^r - c^r}{a + b - c} = a^r$$

ans

1x8

$$a^r + a^r b - a^r c = \cancel{a^r} + b^r - c^r$$

$$b^r - c^r = a^r b - a^r c$$

$$b^r - c^r = a^r (b - c)$$

$$\frac{(b-c)(b^r + c^r + \cancel{abc})}{(b-c)} = a^r$$

$$a^r = b^r + c^r + \cancel{abc}$$

$$\cancel{b} + \cancel{c} - \cancel{abc} \cdot \hat{A} = \cancel{b} + \cancel{c} + bc$$

$$C \cdot \hat{A} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \hat{A} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$b^3 = 9$$

$$b^3 = 2$$

soln

$$\frac{b^3}{b} = \frac{9}{b} = \frac{2}{b}$$

