

$$\cos \beta = \frac{OT}{OB} \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha \quad \beta = \frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{1+AB} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{AB}{\sin(\pi - \alpha)} \quad \frac{\mu}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{AC}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{AB}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{AC}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2} AB}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{AC}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \alpha = 45^\circ, \sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \beta = 45^\circ \quad \{ AB^2 = OB^2 + OA^2 \Rightarrow AB = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha + \beta + \theta = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ} \quad B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} AC \quad \text{B زاویه محاطی است (در نیمه):}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (AM + MC) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (150^\circ) = 75^\circ$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} AB = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (90^\circ) = 45^\circ \quad \hat{A} = 180^\circ - (45^\circ + 75^\circ) = 60^\circ$$

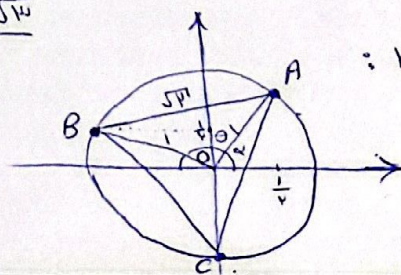
C زاویه محاطی است:

$$\text{طبق قانون سینوس ها: } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{BC} \Rightarrow BC = \sqrt{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sin 75^\circ - \sin(45^\circ + 45^\circ)}{AC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 45^\circ}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{AC} \Rightarrow AC = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{جواب: } \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$



ادامه سوال ۱۳:

$$B: \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ A: \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\ C: (0, 1)$$

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

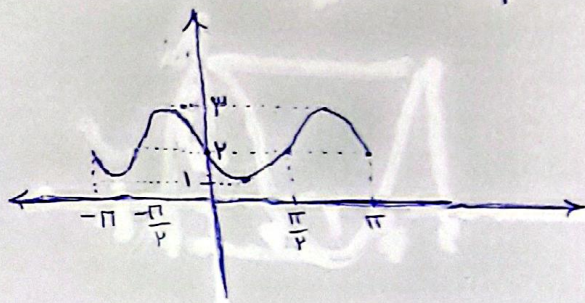
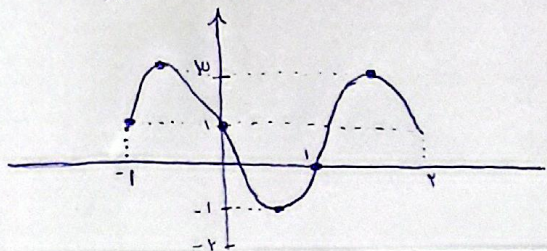
$$1 = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha + 1 = 2 (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 2\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha = 0$$

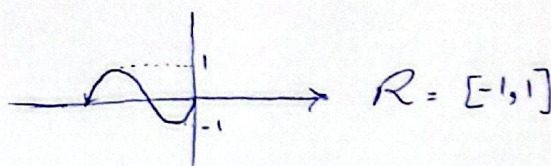
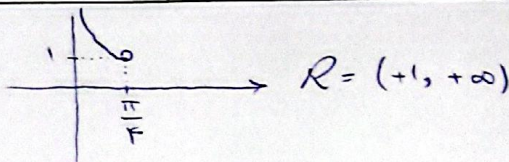
ب) $y = Y \cos(\pi x + \frac{\pi}{Y}) + 1 = -Y \sin(\pi x) + 1$ الف) $y = -Y \sin Yx + Y$ $T = \frac{Y\pi}{Y} = \pi$

$T = \frac{Y\pi}{\pi} = Y$



$\cot x$ $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{Y}$

$\sin x$ $x \leq 0$



$R = (+1, +\infty)$

$R = [-1, 1]$

$U = R = [-1, +\infty)$

$f(x) = a + \frac{b}{Y} \sin YCm \cos YC\alpha = a + \frac{b}{Y} \sin YC\alpha$

$T = \frac{\pi}{Y} - \frac{\pi}{1} = \frac{Y\pi}{\Delta} \Rightarrow |b| = \Delta = YC \Rightarrow C = \pm \frac{\Delta}{Y} \Rightarrow C = \frac{\Delta}{Y}$

$\frac{b}{Y} = Y \Rightarrow b = Y$ ~~and~~ $a = Y$

$\frac{bC}{a} = \frac{Y \times \frac{\Delta}{Y}}{Y} = \Delta$

$T = \pi = \frac{Y\pi}{|b|} \Rightarrow b = \pm Y$ $a = -Y$ $C = -1$: باتوجه به شکل غدار و ببرد

$f(x) = -Y \cos \pm Yx - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \pm Yx = \pm \frac{1}{Y}$

$1 + \cos^2 Yx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 Yx} \Rightarrow \cos^2 Yx = \frac{1}{1} - 1 = 0$

$|\cos Yx| = \sqrt{0} = 0$

$f(-Y, \Delta) = f(-Y \times Y + 1, \Delta) = f(1, \Delta)$

$T_{(-Y, \Delta)} = Y$

$a = \frac{0-1}{Y-0} = -\frac{1}{Y}$ $b = 1$

$y = -\frac{1}{Y}x + 1$

$f(1, \Delta) = -\frac{1}{Y} \times \frac{\Delta}{1} + 1 = \frac{1}{Y}$

$S = \frac{1}{Y} AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin A \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Y} \times (\log^Y Y) \times \frac{1}{Y}$