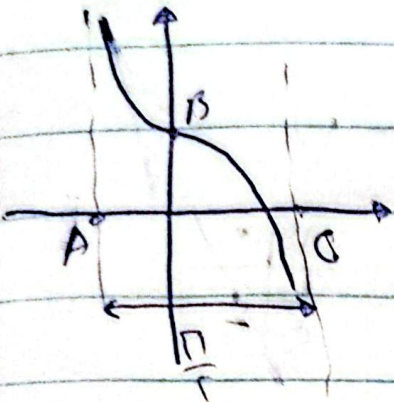


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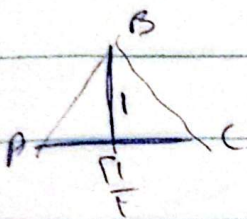
14, 15



$$\tan\left(-\tan + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow AC = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$B \Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$



$$S = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\pi}{8}}$$

$$m^2 (\sin \alpha) m = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$m^2 (\sin \alpha) m = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sin^2 \alpha =$$

$$(m - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sin \alpha)^2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow (m - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sin \alpha) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$m - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

در اینجا داریم که اگر α را تغییر دهیم، m هم تغییر می‌دهد.
 زیرا m به α وابسته است.

$$m - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{m = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \sin \alpha \rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 \alpha \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{4}{1} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{4}{1}}$$

$$\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(-\cos \alpha) = \log r$$

$$-\cos \alpha > 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha}\right) = \log r \quad \frac{\sin}{-\cos} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin}{\cos} < 0$$

Q. 12

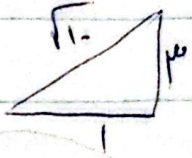
1, 10



$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = r \rightarrow \sin \alpha = -r \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}, \sin \alpha = \frac{r}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\sin - \cos \alpha = 2 - r \cos \alpha$$



$$r \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} = 2 - r \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\right) \rightarrow r \cos \alpha = -r \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\right) = \frac{r}{\sqrt{11}}$$

Q. 13

$$\sin^2 + (1 - \sin^2) = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\sin^2 + \sin^2 + 1 = \frac{x}{a} \quad (1)$$

2

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

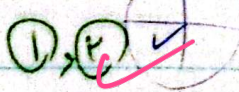
$$= \sin^2 - \sin^2 + 1 \xrightarrow{(1)} \sin^2 - \sin^2 + 1 = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\frac{r \sin \alpha + \sin \cos \alpha}{r(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{r \sin \alpha + \sin \cos \alpha}{r \sin^2 \alpha}} \rightarrow \frac{r \sin \alpha + \sin \cos \alpha}{r \sin^2 \alpha} \xrightarrow{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{r + \cos \alpha}{r \sin \alpha}$$

$$< 0 \rightarrow \sin < 0 \quad (1)$$



Q. 14

1, 10

$$\frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - 1}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow -\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow -\cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \cos < 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{r}{\sin} + \frac{\mu}{\cos} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r \cos + \mu \sin}{\sin \cos} = 0$$

Q12

$$r \cos = -\mu \sin \xrightarrow{\div r \cos} r = -\mu \tan \rightarrow \tan = \left(-\frac{r}{\mu} \right)$$

$$\tan + \cot \rightarrow \tan + \frac{1}{\tan} = -\frac{r}{\mu} + \frac{(-\mu)}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-r^2 - 1}{r}$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{r^2}{r}}$$

$$(1 - \mu \sin^2 \alpha) (r \cos^2 \alpha - 1) \left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} \right) \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

Q13

$$\cos \alpha \times \cos \beta \times \cos \gamma \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \times \frac{1}{\sin \beta} \times \frac{1}{\sin \gamma} \times \cos \alpha \times \cos \beta \times \cos \gamma$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \times \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \cot \alpha}$$

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

Q14

$$1. \cos^2 \alpha - 1 + \cos^2 \alpha + 2 = 1$$

$$1. \cos^2 \alpha - 1 + \cos^2 \alpha = -2$$

$$0 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 + \cos^2 \alpha \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) \rightarrow 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$1. \cos^2 \alpha - 1 + \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{-1}$$

$$c \cdot s \frac{A}{r} = \frac{1 + c \cdot s A}{r} \rightarrow \gamma \sin B \sin c = 1 + c \cdot s \hat{A} \xrightarrow{A+B+C=\pi} A = \pi - (\hat{B} + \hat{C})$$

$$1 + c \cdot s(\pi - (B + C)) = 1 - c \cdot s(B + C) = \gamma \sin B \sin c$$

$$1 - c \cdot s B \cdot s c + \sin B \sin c = \gamma \sin B \sin c \rightarrow \sin B \sin c + c \cdot s B \cdot s c = 1$$

$$c \cdot s(B - C) = 1 \rightarrow B - C = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$B - C = \pi \quad \times \quad \text{no}$$

$$\rightarrow B = C \rightarrow A = 180^\circ - 180^\circ = 0^\circ$$

$$B + C = 2B \quad (\gamma \times \gamma)$$