

$$y = \tan\left(-1m + \frac{R}{P}\right)$$

(۱)

(۲)

$$I = \frac{R}{|b|} = \left(\frac{R}{P}\right) \rightarrow C-A = \left(\frac{R}{P}\right)$$

شش‌صد و شصت و سه C و A با یکدیگر
شماره است

$$y = \tan\left(\frac{R}{P}\right) = ①$$

باید بدانیم که نقطه B نسبت به خط عمود

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{\frac{R}{P} \times 1}{P} = \left(\frac{R}{P}\right) \checkmark$$

$$m^2 - (\sin \alpha)m - \frac{1}{P} \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \quad (۲)$$

$$\rightarrow m = \frac{P}{P} \rightarrow \frac{P}{P} - \frac{1}{P} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{P} \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

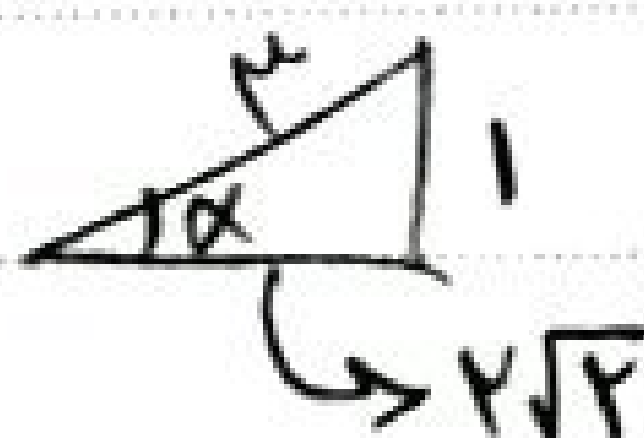
$$\frac{1}{P} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{P} - \frac{1}{P} \sin \alpha + \frac{P}{P} = 0 \xrightarrow{\times P} 9 \sin^2 \alpha - 9 - 2 \sin \alpha + 14 = 0$$

$$9 \sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha + 5 = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha + 5 = 0$$

$$(\sin \alpha - 1)(\sin \alpha - 5) = 0$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{9} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{5}{9} = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)$$

در ۲ و ۱۰



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow$$

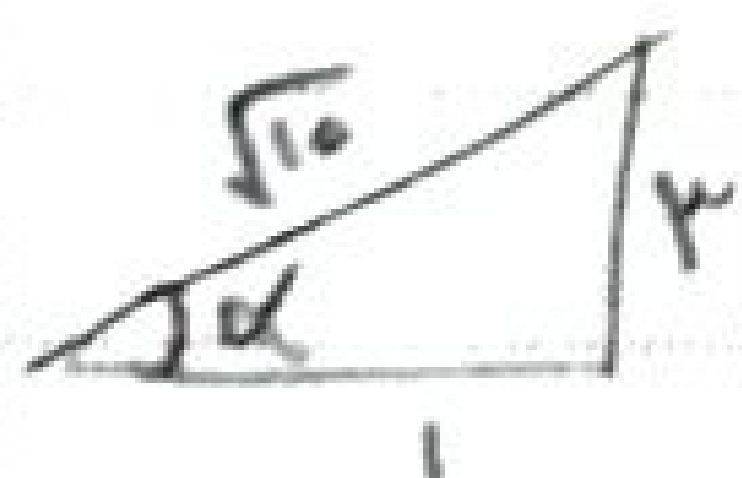
$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right) \checkmark$$

(۳)

$$\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(-\cos \alpha) = \log 4$$

$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = ?$$

$$\rightarrow \log \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = \log 4 \rightarrow \log -\tan \alpha = \log 4 \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -4$$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \quad \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right)$$

☆ این دو جواب را با هم جمع می‌کنیم و جواب نهایی را می‌گیریم!

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{r}{a}$$

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

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = ?$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{r}{a} \sin^2 \alpha + 1$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{a} \right)$$

$$\frac{r \sin \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r - r \cos \theta} < 0$$

$$\sin \theta \tan \theta - \frac{1}{\cos \theta} > 0$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta (r + \cos \theta)}{r(1 - \cos \theta)} < 0$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{r(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta - 1}{\cos \theta} > 0$$

$$0 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$$

$$\cos \theta < 0$$

در این صورت که $\cos \theta < 0$ و $\sin \theta \geq 0$ داریم

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

$$r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta = 0 \xrightarrow{\div \cos \theta} r + r \tan \theta = 0 \rightarrow \tan \theta = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\tan \theta + \cot \theta = -\frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-r - r}{r} = -\frac{2r}{r}$$

$$\cot \theta = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha_0}$$

$$\sin \alpha_0 + \sin \alpha_0$$



$$\sin(\alpha_0 + \alpha_0)$$

$$\sin(\alpha_0 - \alpha_0)$$

$$\sin \alpha_0 \cos \alpha_0 + \sin \alpha_0 \cos \alpha_0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \alpha_0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \alpha_0$$

$$\cos \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \alpha_0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \alpha_0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \alpha_0 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \alpha_0 = \cos \alpha_0$$

$$\text{جواب} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha_0}{\cos \alpha_0} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$(1 - \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha_0) (\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha_0 - 1) \left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha_0}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha_0} \right)$$



$$(\cos \alpha_0)$$

$$(\cos \alpha_0)$$

دانشگاه

$$\cos \alpha_0$$

$$\sin \alpha_0 \cos \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \alpha_0 \cos \alpha_0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \alpha_0 \cos \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sin 2\alpha_0}{2}$$

برای اینکه از فرمول $\sin 2\alpha$ استفاده کنیم عبارت اولیه را در $\sin \alpha_0$ ضرب کردیم پس جواب نهایی تقسیم بر $\sin \alpha_0$ می‌دهد

$$\sin \alpha + \sqrt{2} \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \quad \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad \cos^2 \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha = ?$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} \cos \alpha \rightarrow \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \cos \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

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

$$\cos^2 \alpha$$

$$(1 + \cos \alpha)$$

Arman

$$1 - r \sin^2 \delta = e \cdot s \cdot i \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 - \tan^2 r \\ r \cdot s \cdot i - 1 = e \cdot s \cdot r \end{array} \right\} \text{فرضياتي}$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 r}{1 + \tan^2 r} = \frac{e \cdot s \cdot r - \sin^2 r}{e \cdot s \cdot r + \sin^2 r} = e \cdot s \cdot f$$

$$C(r \times r) = C \epsilon$$

$$(S i n 10) C \cdot s \cdot i \times C \cdot s \cdot r \times C \cdot s \cdot f =$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \sin r \times C \cdot s \cdot r \times C \cdot s \cdot f$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \sin \epsilon \times C \cdot s \cdot \epsilon =$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \sin n = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \sin n}{\sin n} = \frac{1}{r}$$

page: ()

Subject:

Year:

Month:

Day:

10

$$\sin \hat{B} \sin \hat{C} = \left(\cos^2 \frac{A}{r} \right)$$

$$C = 180 - (B + A)$$

$$\sin C = \sin(A + B)$$

$$\sin \hat{B} \sin(A + B) = \frac{1 + \cos A}{r}$$

$$\sin \hat{B} (\sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A) = \frac{1 + \cos A}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{\cos A}{r}$$

$$\sin \hat{B} \sin \hat{A} \cos \hat{B} + \sin^2 B \cos A = \frac{\cos A}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 B}{r} \sin A - \frac{\cos^2 B}{r} \cos A = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{\cos^2 B}{r}$$

$$-\cos(A + B) = 1 \rightarrow \cos(A + B) = -1$$

$$A + B = 180 \rightarrow 180 - B = A$$