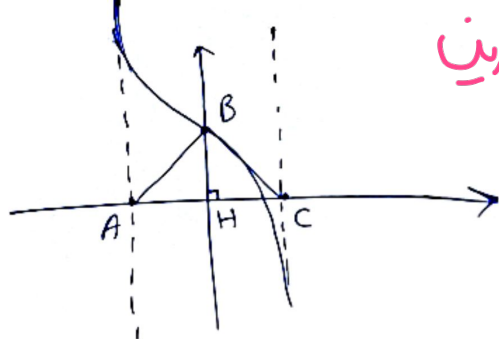


۱۹، ۱۵ آفرین



$$AC = \frac{r}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{r}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{r}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$BH \rightarrow n=0 \rightarrow y = \tan(-r(0) + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$y = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 \rightarrow BH = 1$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{\frac{r}{2} \times 1}{2} = \frac{\frac{r}{2}}{2} \quad \text{جواب}$$

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

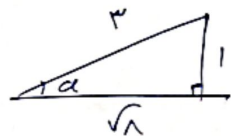
$$n = \frac{r}{p} \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{q} - \frac{r}{p} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{q} - \frac{r}{p} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r}{q} - \frac{r}{p} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{r}{p} \sin \alpha + \frac{V}{r} = 0 \quad \times 2 \rightarrow 9 \sin^2 \alpha - 2r \sin \alpha + V = 0$$

$$\Delta = 2r^2 - 4(V)(9) = 3r^2 \quad \sqrt{\Delta} = 18$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2r \pm 18}{18} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

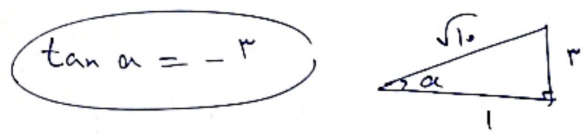


$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3} \rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{(\frac{\sqrt{8}}{3})^2} = \frac{9}{8} \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(-\cos \alpha) = \log 3 \rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = 3 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = -3 \cos \alpha$$

$$\log \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = \log 3 \rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = 3 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = -3 \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha < 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$



$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} - (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5} \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta + (1 - \sin^2 \theta) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{5} = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4(\frac{1}{5})(1) = \frac{1}{5} \quad \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}}{2} \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}}{2}$$

عدد جواب برای $\sin^2 \theta$ قابل قبول نیست
و تفاوت در بین $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$ ایجاد
نمی‌کند.

if $\sin^r \theta = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}}{r} \rightarrow \sin^r \theta + \cos^r \theta = 1$

$\cos^r \theta = 1 - \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}}{r} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}}{r}$

$\cos^r \theta + \sin^r \theta = \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}}{r} \right)^r + \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}}{r} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{a} - \frac{r\sqrt{a}}{a} + r + \frac{r\sqrt{a}}{a}}{r} = \frac{r + \frac{1}{a}}{r} = \frac{\frac{r}{a} + \frac{1}{a}}{r} = \frac{\frac{r+1}{a}}{r}$ ✓ Ⓟ

$\sin^n \tan n - \frac{1}{\cos n} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin^r n - 1}{\cos n} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-\cos^r n}{\cos n} > 0$ Ⓟ

$\frac{\sin^r n}{\cos n}$

بما أن $\cos n < 0$ Ⓟ

$r \sin n + \sin n \cos n < 0$

$r - r \cos^r n$

$0 < \cos^r n \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 > -r \cos^r n \geq -r \rightarrow r > r - r \cos^r n \geq 0$ Ⓟ

بما أن $\cos n \neq 0$

$\rightarrow r \sin n + \sin n \cos n < 0 \rightarrow \sin n (r + \cos n) < 0 \rightarrow \sin n < 0$ Ⓟ

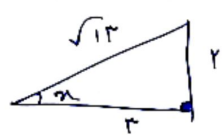
لأن $\sin n$ سالب $\cos n$ سالب Ⓟ

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

$\cos n = -\frac{r}{r} \sin n$ Ⓟ

$\sin^r n + \cos^r n = 1 \rightarrow \sin^r n + \left(-\frac{r}{r} \sin n \right)^r = 1$

$\frac{1}{r} \sin^r n = 1 \rightarrow \sin^r n = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \sin n = \pm \frac{r}{\sqrt{1+r}}$



if $\sin n = \frac{r}{\sqrt{1+r}} \rightarrow \cos n = \frac{-r}{\sqrt{1+r}}$

$\tan n + \cot n = \frac{r}{\sin n} = \frac{r}{\frac{r}{\sqrt{1+r}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{r}{\sqrt{1+r}} \times \frac{-r}{\sqrt{1+r}}} = \frac{-1+r}{r}$ Ⓟ

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin \delta}}{\sin \delta + \sin \lambda}$$

$$\sin \delta + \sin \lambda$$

== 46

1,5 - V

$$\sin \delta = \cos \epsilon = r \cos^r \gamma - 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{1 + \sin \delta} = \sqrt{r \cos^r \gamma - 1 + 1} = \sqrt{r} \cos^r \gamma$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin \delta = \cos \epsilon = r \cos^r \gamma - 1 \\ \sin \lambda = \cos \Lambda = r \cos^r \epsilon - 1 = r (r \cos^r \gamma - 1)^r - 1 = \Lambda \cos^r \gamma + r - \Lambda \cos^r \gamma - 1 = \Lambda \cos^r \gamma - \Lambda \cos^r \gamma + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sin \delta + \sin \lambda = \Lambda \cos^r \gamma - \Lambda \cos^r \gamma + 1 + r \cos^r \gamma - 1 = \Lambda \cos^r \gamma - \Lambda \cos^r \gamma + r \cos^r \gamma = r \cos^r \gamma$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin \delta}}{\sin \delta + \sin \lambda} = \frac{\sqrt{r} \cos^r \gamma}{\Lambda \cos^r \gamma - \Lambda \cos^r \gamma + r \cos^r \gamma} = \frac{\sqrt{r} \cos^r \gamma}{r \cos^r \gamma} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\Lambda \cos^r \gamma - \Lambda \cos^r \gamma + r \cos^r \gamma}$$

$$(1 - r \sin^r \delta) (r \cos^r \lambda - 1) \left(\frac{1 - \tan^r \gamma}{1 + \tan^r \gamma} \right)$$

- A

$$\sin^r \delta = \frac{1 + \cos \lambda}{r} \rightarrow r \sin^r \delta = 1 + \cos \lambda \rightarrow 1 - r \sin^r \delta = \cos \lambda$$

$$r \cos^r \lambda - 1 = 1 + \cos \gamma - 1 = \cos \gamma$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^r \gamma}{1 + \tan^r \gamma} = \frac{\cos^r \gamma - \sin^r \gamma}{\cos^r \gamma + \sin^r \gamma} = \cos^r \gamma - \sin^r \gamma = \cos \epsilon$$

$$= \cos \lambda \cos \gamma \cos \epsilon \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب وتنقسم}} \underbrace{\sin \lambda \cos \lambda}_{\frac{1}{r} \sin \gamma} \cos \gamma \cos \epsilon = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \sin \Lambda$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\Lambda} \cos \lambda}{\sin \lambda} = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \cot \lambda$$

جواب

$$r \sin \hat{\beta} \sin \hat{C} = 1 + \cos A - (\cos(\frac{B+C}{2}))$$

$$r \sin \hat{\beta} \sin \hat{C} = 1 - \cos \beta \cos C + \sin \beta \sin C$$

$$1 = \sin \hat{\beta} \sin \hat{C} + \cos \hat{\beta} \cos \hat{C} \rightarrow 1 = \cos(\hat{\beta} - \hat{C}) \rightarrow \hat{\beta} - \hat{C} = 0$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \hat{C} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$\hat{A} = 180 - (\hat{\beta} + \hat{C}) = 180 - (\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r}) = 36$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin A} = \sqrt{1 + C \cdot \sin r} \xrightarrow{\text{فرمول های}} \sqrt{1 + C \cdot \sin r} = \sqrt{r} |C \cdot \sin r| = \sqrt{r} C \cdot \sin r$$

$$\sin A + \sin r = \sin(r + r) + \sin(r - r) =$$

$$\sin r \cdot C \cdot \sin r + \sin r \cdot C \cdot \sin r + \sin r \cdot C \cdot \sin r - \sin r \cdot C \cdot \sin r = 2\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) C \cdot \sin r = C \cdot \sin r$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r} C \cdot \sin r}{C \cdot \sin r} = \boxed{\sqrt{r}}$$

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