

۱) در دو نقطه A و C ساندانث تقریباً نصف باشد، در $\tan x$ برای $\frac{\pi}{4}$ و $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ نقطه‌ای بودند که آن را تقریباً نصف می‌کنند.
 حل باید ببینیم این دو نقطه برای تغییرات به چه نقطه‌ای تبدیل شده‌اند:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -2x + \frac{\pi}{2} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ -2x + \frac{\pi}{2} &= \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \text{طول ارتفاع} = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 = y \rightarrow \text{ارتفاع} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow S_D = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{قاعده} \times \text{ارتفاع} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x^2 - (\sin x)x - \frac{1}{\pi} \cos^2 x = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{ریشه}} \frac{\pi}{9} - \frac{\pi}{\pi} \sin x - \frac{1}{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 x) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{\pi} \sin x + \frac{\pi}{9} - \frac{1}{\pi} = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{همه طرفها را در } \pi \text{ ضرب کنیم}} 9\sin^2 x - 2\pi \sin x + \pi - 1 = 0$$

$$x(\sin x - 1)(2\sin x - \pi) = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{\pi} \quad \text{قبل قبل} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \pi \\ \backslash \\ x \\ / \\ 1 \end{array} \rightarrow \tan x = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$\rightarrow \sin x = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + 1}}$ غیرقابل قبول

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{9}{\pi^2}$$

$$\log \sin x - \log \cos x = \log \pi \rightarrow \log \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \log \pi \quad (3)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \pi \rightarrow \sin x = \pi \cos x \xrightarrow{\div \cos x} \tan x = \pi \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \pi \\ \backslash \\ x \\ / \\ 1 \end{array}$$

می‌دانیم $\sin x$ و $\cos x$ حتمی هستند اما اینجاست که $\log$ از هر دو می‌توانیم تشخیص بدهیم
 $\log \sin x$ و $\sin x > 0$ $\log \cos x$ و $\cos x < 0$

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

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \sin^2 x + 1 - \sin^2 x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \sin^2 x (\sin^2 x - 1) = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sin^2 x \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{\sin x (\pi + \cos x)}{\pi (1 - \cos^2 x)} < 0 \xrightarrow{\text{همه طرفها مثبت}} \frac{\sin x}{\pi \sin^2 x} < 0 \rightarrow \sin x < 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x} > 0 \xrightarrow{\text{همه طرفها منفی}} \frac{-\cos^2 x}{\cos x} > 0 \rightarrow \cos x < 0$$

در ربع سوم دایره مثلثاتی بوده است.

$$\frac{r}{\sin x} + \frac{r}{\cos x} = 0 \xrightarrow{\times \sin x \cos x} r \cos x + r \sin x = 0 \div \cos x \rightarrow r + r \tan x = 0 \quad \cdot 4$$

$$\rightarrow \tan x = -\frac{r}{r}, \cot x = -\frac{r}{r} \quad \tan x + \cot x = -\frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{1r}{r}$$

$$\sin^2 \omega + \cos^2 \omega + r \sin \omega \cos \omega = 1 + \sin \omega \quad \cdot 5$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \sin \omega = (\sin \omega + \cos \omega)^2 \rightarrow \sqrt{1 + \sin \omega} = \sin \omega + \cos \omega \quad \text{Uji 1, Uji 2}$$

$$\sin(\omega_0 - r_0) + \cos(\omega_0 - r_0) = \sin \omega_0 \cos r_0 - \sin r_0 \cos \omega_0 + \cos \omega_0 \cos r_0 + \sin r_0 \sin \omega_0$$

$$\sin(\omega_0 + r_0) + \sin(\omega_0 - r_0) \quad \sin r_0 \cos \omega_0 + \sin r_0 \cos \omega_0 + \sin r_0 \cos \omega_0 - \sin r_0 \cos \omega_0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r \cos r_0}{r \times \sin r_0 \times \cos r_0} = \frac{r}{r \times \frac{1}{r}} = r$$

$$(1 - r \sin^2 \omega)(r \cos^2 \omega - 1) \left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 r_0}{1 + \tan^2 r_0} \right) \quad \cdot 6$$

$$\cos \omega_0 (\cos r_0) \times \cos r_0 = \frac{\sin \omega_0}{\sin \omega_0} \rightarrow \frac{\sin \omega_0 \times \cos \omega_0 \times \cos r_0 \times \cos r_0}{\sin \omega_0}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(\sin r_0 \times \cos r_0) \times \cos r_0}{\sin \omega_0 \times r} = \frac{\sin r_0 \times \cos r_0}{\sin \omega_0 \times r} = \frac{\sin \omega_0}{\sin \omega_0 \times \lambda} = \frac{\cos \omega_0}{\sin \omega_0 \times \lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \times \cot \omega_0$$

$$\Delta \cos \alpha - r \cos \alpha \leq \Delta (r \cos^2 \alpha - 1) - r \cos \alpha \leq \Delta \cos^2 \alpha - r \cos \alpha - \Delta \quad \cdot 7$$

$$\sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha + r \rightarrow \sin \alpha + r - r \cos \alpha \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha \leq \Delta \cos^2 \alpha - r \cos \alpha + r$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 \alpha \leq \Delta \cos^2 \alpha - r \cos \alpha + r \rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 \alpha - r \cos \alpha + r = 0 \rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 \alpha - r \cos \alpha - \Delta = -1$$

$$\sin B \times \sin C \leq \frac{\cos^2 A}{r} \rightarrow \sin B \times \sin C \leq \frac{1 + \cos A}{r} \quad \cos A \leq \cos(180 - (B+C))$$

$$r \sin(B) \times \sin C \leq 1 - \cos(B+C) \rightarrow r \sin B \sin C \leq 1 - \cos B \cos C + \sin B \sin C$$

$$\sin B \sin C + \cos B \cos C \leq 1 \rightarrow \cos(B-C) = 1 \rightarrow B-C=0 \xrightarrow{B \leq r} C \leq r$$

$$A \leq 180 - (r+r) = r$$