

۱- معادله $y = \tan(-2x + \frac{\pi}{6})$ مساحت $\triangle ABC$ ؟

$$x=0 \rightarrow -\tan(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = 1 = B$$

$$y = \tan(-(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6}))$$

$$y = -\tan(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6}) = 0 = \tan \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$AC = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} = C$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{6} \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6}) = 0 = \tan -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{6} = A$$

یامی تو نیم بادوره نیادب AC رو دست بیاف

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{9} \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{9}{9} - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{9} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{9} = 0$$

$$\Delta = \frac{9}{9} - 4(\frac{1}{9})(\frac{1}{9}) = \frac{4}{9}$$

دقت کن رفقا!

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{-\frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{2}{9}}{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9}}{\frac{1}{9}} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{8}{9}} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{9}{8}$$

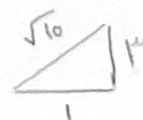
$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha$ ؟ برقرار باشد $\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(-\cos \alpha) = \log^3 - 3$

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} - (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}}$$

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

$$-\tan \alpha = 3$$

$$\tan \alpha = -3$$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$-\cos \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta$ حاصل باشد: $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{r}{a}$ ۱-۴

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

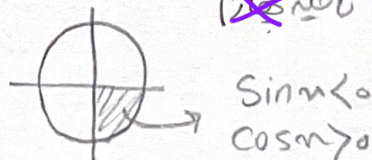
$y^2 + t = ?$

$(1-t)^2 + t = t^2 + 1 - 2t + t = t^2 - t + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{?}} \frac{r}{a}$

$\sin x \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x} > 0$, $\frac{r \sin x + \sin x \cos x}{r - r \cos x} < 0$ ۱-۵
 $(\sin x, \cos x \neq 0)$? ۱-۵

$\frac{-\frac{c \cdot r}{c \cdot \sin x}}{\frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x}} > 0$
 $-c \cdot \sin x > 0 \rightarrow c \cdot \sin x < 0$
 $\cos x > 0$

$1 - \sin^2 x = c \cdot r$
 $\sin^2 x - 1 = -c \cdot r$



$\frac{\sin x (r + \cos x)}{r \cdot \sin x} < 0$
 $\sin x < 0$

$(\sin x, \cos x \neq 0)$? $\tan x + \cot x$ ۱-۶

$-\frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{-r - r}{r} = \frac{-2r}{r}$

$r \cos x + r \sin x = 0$

$\div \cos x$ $r + r \tan x = 0$
 $\tan x = -\frac{r}{r}$
 $\cot x = -\frac{r}{r}$

$\frac{(r + c \cdot \sin x) \sin x}{r(1 - c \cdot \sin^2 x)} = \frac{(r + c \cdot \sin x) \sin x}{r \sin^2 x} = \frac{r + c \cdot \sin x}{r \sin x} < 0 \rightarrow \sin x < 0$

$\sin x \times \frac{\sin x}{c \cdot \sin} - \frac{1}{c \cdot \sin} = \frac{-(1 - \sin^2 x)}{c \cdot \sin} = \frac{-c \cdot \sin^2}{c \cdot \sin} > 0 \rightarrow c \cdot \sin < 0$

این دو نتیجه را در هم میزنیم

۷ - حاصل عبارت

$$\sqrt{1 + \cos \epsilon_0} = 2 \cos \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin \omega_0}$$

$$\sin \omega_0 + \sin \epsilon_0$$

$$\sin(\frac{\epsilon_0 + \omega_0}{2}) \cdot 2 \sin(\frac{\omega_0 - \epsilon_0}{2})$$

۲

$$\sqrt{2} |\cos \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}|$$

$$\sin \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \cos \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} + \cos \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \sin \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} + \sin \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \cos \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} - \cos \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \sin \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}$$

$$2 \sin \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \cos \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}}{\cos \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

۸ - حاصل عبارت $(1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}) (2 \cos^2 \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} - 1) (\frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}})$ را بوسیله

$$\frac{\sin \epsilon_0}{\sin \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}$$

این مثلثاتی از زاویه 10° بیاید.

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin \epsilon_0$$

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$$\rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin \epsilon_0}{\sin \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}}{\sin \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cot \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}$$

۲

$$2 \cos 2\alpha - 1 \cos \alpha ?$$

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

$$4 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha - 2 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow -1$$

$$\sin \alpha = 1 - 1 \cos \alpha \quad \text{أو } \sin \alpha + 1 \cos \alpha = 1$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow -1$$

$$! \hat{A} \text{ زوج } \hat{B} = 180^\circ, \sin \hat{B} \sin \hat{C} = \cos \frac{\hat{A}}{2} \text{ أو } ABC \text{ مثلث}$$

$$\sin 180^\circ \times \sin (180^\circ - A) = \frac{\cos A + 1}{2} \Rightarrow 1 \sin 180^\circ \cdot \sin (A + 180^\circ) = \cos (A + 180^\circ) \cos 180^\circ + \sin (A + 180^\circ) \sin 180^\circ + 1$$

$$\star \sin (A + 180^\circ) = a$$

$$\cos (A + 180^\circ) = b$$

$$1 \sin 180^\circ \cdot a = 1 + (a \cos 180^\circ + b \sin 180^\circ)$$

$$\rightarrow a \sin 180^\circ = 1 + b \cos 180^\circ$$

$$\sin 180^\circ = \frac{1 + b \cos 180^\circ}{a}$$

$$\sin^2 180^\circ + \cos^2 180^\circ = 1 \xrightarrow{\times \sin^2 180^\circ} (1 + b \cos 180^\circ)^2 + b^2 \sin^2 180^\circ = \sin^2 180^\circ$$

$$(b + \cos 180^\circ)^2 = 0$$

$$\star \rightarrow b = \cos (A + 180^\circ) = -\frac{\cos 180^\circ}{- \cos 180^\circ} = \cos 180^\circ \rightarrow A + 180^\circ = 180^\circ \rightarrow a = 180^\circ$$