

سار اعلیٰ
۱- محور $y = \tan(-x + \frac{\pi}{6})$ ؟ ABC متعلق

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

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

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

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

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

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{3} \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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

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

یامی تو نیم بادورہ بنادب AC و سار اعلیٰ

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow (\sin^2 \alpha) - \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{4} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{36} = 0$$

$$\Delta = \frac{4}{9} - 4 \left(\frac{1}{9} \right) \left(\frac{1}{36} \right) = \frac{4}{36}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{-\frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \checkmark \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

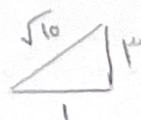
$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha$? برقرار باشد $\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(-\cos \alpha) = \log^3 - 3$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}$$

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

$$-\tan \alpha = 3$$

$$\tan \alpha = -3$$



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

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

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 \quad \text{حاصل} \quad \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{r}{a} \quad \text{در } r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 &= t & t^2 + y &= \frac{r}{a} & t + y &= 1 & t^2 + 1 - t &= \frac{r}{a} \quad \checkmark \\ \cos^2 &= y & & & y &= 1 - t & & \end{aligned}$$

$$y^2 + t = ?$$

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

$$\text{در } (1-t)^2 + t = \frac{r}{a} \quad \sin^2 \theta \tan^2 \theta - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} > 0, \quad \frac{r \sin \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r - r \cos^2 \theta} < 0 \quad \text{در } r$$

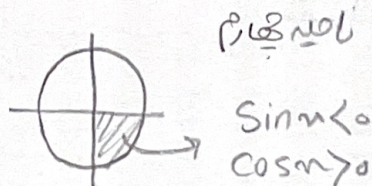
$$\frac{\sin^2 \theta - 1}{\cos^2 \theta} > 0$$

$$\cos^2 \theta > 0$$

(sin θ, cos θ ≠ 0) ؟ در کدام ناحیه ؟

$$\frac{\sin \theta (r + \cos \theta)}{r \cdot \sin^2 \theta} < 0$$

$$+ \sin \theta < 0$$



$$(\sin \theta, \cos \theta \neq 0) \quad \tan \theta + \cot \theta = 0 \quad \text{حاصل} \quad \frac{r}{\sin \theta} + \frac{r}{\cos \theta} = 0 \quad \text{در } r$$

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

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

$$\div \cos \theta \quad r + r \tan \theta = 0$$

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

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

۷ - حاصل عبارت

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sin \epsilon_0 \cos \epsilon_0 + \cos \epsilon_0 \sin \epsilon_0 + \sin \epsilon_0 \cos \epsilon_0 - \cos \epsilon_0 \sin \epsilon_0$$

$$2 \sin \epsilon_0 \cos \epsilon_0$$

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

۸ - حاصل عبارت $(1 - 2 \sin^2 \omega_0) (2 \cos^2 \epsilon_0 - 1) (\frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\epsilon_0}{2}})$ را بوسیله

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

$$\cos \epsilon_0$$

$$\cos \epsilon_0$$

این مثلثاتی از زاویه 10° بیاید.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow -1$$

$$\sin \alpha = 1 - 1 \cos \alpha$$

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

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

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

$$(1 - 1 \cos \alpha)$$

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{\text{طرف}} -1$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 1 \sin 180^\circ \cdot \sin (A + 180^\circ) = \cos (A + 180^\circ) \cos 180^\circ + \sin (A + 180^\circ) \sin 180^\circ + 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(1 + b \cos 180^\circ)^2 + b^2 \sin^2 180^\circ = \sin^2 180^\circ$$

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

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

$$a = 180^\circ$$