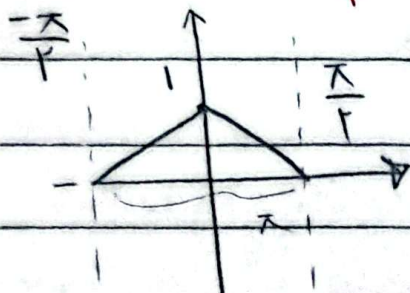


۲. اثبات

$$y = \tan\left(-2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \text{at } x=0 \rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \quad (1)$$



$$A = -2x + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$C = -2x + \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^2 - (\sin \alpha)x - \frac{1}{k} \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{x}{k} = x \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{x}{k} - \frac{x}{k} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{k} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{k} - \frac{x}{k} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k} \sin^2 \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{x}{k} \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{k} = 0 \xrightarrow{x=k} 9 \sin^2 \alpha - 2k \sin \alpha + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{18} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2k^2 - 4 \times 9 \times 1}}{18} = \frac{2k \pm 18}{18} \Rightarrow \frac{2k}{18} = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{9}$$

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

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

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

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 + 9 = 10 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\log \cos \alpha - \log \sin \alpha = \log \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \log \frac{1}{3} = -\log 3$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}$$



تاریخ: / /

موضوع:



$$\sin^k \theta + \cos^k \theta = \frac{k}{a} \rightarrow \sin^k \theta - \sin^k \theta + 1 = \frac{k}{a} \rightarrow \quad (1)$$

$$\sin^k \theta (\sin^k \theta - 1) = -\frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \sin^k \theta \cos^k \theta = \frac{1}{a} *$$

$$\cos^k \theta + \sin^k \theta \Rightarrow \cos^k \theta + 1 - \cos^k \theta \Rightarrow \cos^k \theta (\cos^k \theta - 1) + 1 = ?$$

$$* \rightarrow -\frac{1}{a} + 1 = \frac{k}{a} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{r \sin x + \sin x \cos x}{r - r \cos^2 x} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin x (r + \cos x)}{r - r(1 - \sin^2 x)} < 0 \Rightarrow \quad (2)$$

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

$$\frac{\sin x \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x}}{-\cos^2 x} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x \sin x - \frac{1}{\cos x}}{-\cos^2 x} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos^2 x} > 0$$

$$\frac{-\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} > 0 \Rightarrow -\cos^2 x > 0 \rightarrow \cos^2 x < 0$$

پس $\sin x < 0, \cos x < 0$

$$\frac{r}{\sin x} + \frac{r}{\cos x} = 0 \rightarrow r \cos x + r \sin x \rightarrow r \cos x = -r \sin x \quad (3)$$

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

$$\tan x = -\frac{r}{r} = -1$$

$$\cot x = -\frac{r}{r} = -1$$



تاریخ: / /

موضوع:



(۲)

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

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha_0} = \sqrt{1 + \cos \xi_0} \rightarrow \sqrt{r \cos^2 \gamma_0} = \sqrt{r \cos^2 \gamma_0} \quad (V)$$

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

$$\sin \alpha_0 + \sin \alpha_0 = \sin(\gamma_0 + \gamma_0) + \sin(\gamma_0 - \gamma_0) =$$

$$\sin \gamma_0 \cos \gamma_0 + \sin \gamma_0 \cos \gamma_0 + \sin \gamma_0 \cos \gamma_0 - \sin \gamma_0 \cos \gamma_0 =$$

$$r \sin \gamma_0 \cos \gamma_0 - \cos \gamma_0 \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad (3) \quad (4) \quad \frac{\sqrt{r} \cos \gamma_0}{\cos \gamma_0} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$(1 - r \sin^2 \alpha)(r \cos^2 \alpha - 1) \left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 r_0}{1 + \tan^2 r_0} \right)$$

$$1 - r \sin^2 \alpha = \cos \alpha \quad (1)$$

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

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 r_0}{1 + \tan^2 r_0} = \frac{\cos^2 r_0 (\cos^2 r_0 - \sin^2 r_0)}{\cos^2 r_0} = \cos 2r_0 \quad (u)$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\Lambda \times \sin \alpha} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha \times \Lambda} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \quad \wedge$$

$$\sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha = r \rightarrow \sin \alpha = r - r \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = r + r \cos \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha \quad (9)$$

$$\cos \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha \rightarrow 1 - \cos \alpha = r + r \cos \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha \Rightarrow 1 \cos \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha + r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha (r - 1) - 1 \cos \alpha = 1 \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha \Rightarrow$$

$$-r - \cos \alpha = (-1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$1 \cos \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha = -r$$

$$\sin \hat{B} \sin \hat{C} = \cos \frac{\hat{A}}{r} \quad \hat{B} = r$$

$$r \sin B \sin C = r \cos \frac{A}{r} \rightarrow r \sin B \sin C - 1 = \cos A \rightarrow r \sin B \sin C - 1 = \cos (180 - (B+C))$$

$$A+B+C=180 \rightarrow A=180-(B+C) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow r \sin B \sin C - 1 = -\cos (B+C) \Rightarrow r \sin B \sin C - 1 = -\cos B \cos C + \sin B \sin C$$

$$\Rightarrow r \sin B \sin C - 1 = -\cos B \cos C + \sin C \sin B \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin B \sin C + \cos B \cos C = 1 \Rightarrow \cos (B-C) = 1 \rightarrow \cos 0, \cos \pi$$

$$B-C=0 \xrightarrow{B=r} r-C=0 \rightarrow C=r \rightarrow A=180-r-r=r$$