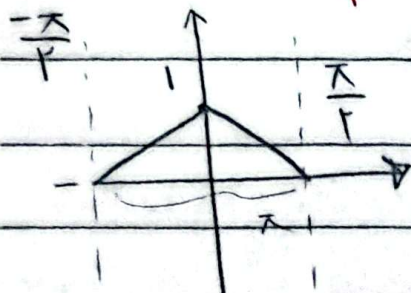




$$y = \tan\left(-2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \quad (1)$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{+k \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 1}}{2} = \frac{+k \pm 1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{k}{1} = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{k}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\frac{q-1}{q}} = \frac{q}{q-1} \quad (3)$$

$$\log \sin \alpha - \log \cos \alpha = \log 3 \rightarrow \log \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \log 3 \Rightarrow -\tan \alpha = 3 \quad (4)$$

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

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

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

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



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$$\sin^k \theta + \cos^r \theta = \frac{k}{\omega} \rightarrow \sin^k \theta - \sin^r \theta + 1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} \rightarrow \quad (K)$$

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

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

$$* \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\omega} + 1 = \frac{k}{\omega} \quad -\cos^r \theta \sin^r \theta$$

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

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

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

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

فـ $\sin x < 0, \cos x < 0$

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

$$\tan x + \cot x = -\frac{k}{r} - \frac{r}{k} = \frac{-9 - \varepsilon}{4} = \frac{-14}{4} \quad \tan x = -\frac{r}{k}$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(1 - r \sin^2 \alpha)(r \cos^2 \theta_0 - 1) \left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 \gamma_0}{1 + \tan^2 \gamma_0} \right)$$

$$1 - r \sin^2 \alpha = \cos \theta_0 \quad (1)$$

$$r \cos^2 \theta_0 - 1 = \cos \theta_0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 \gamma_0}{1 + \tan^2 \gamma_0} = \frac{\cos^2 \gamma_0 (\cos^2 \gamma_0 - \sin^2 \gamma_0)}{\cos^2 \gamma_0} = \cos 2\gamma_0 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\sin \Lambda_0}{\Lambda \sin \theta_0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\cos \theta_0}{\sin \theta_0 \Lambda} = \frac{\cos \theta_0}{\sin \theta_0 \Lambda} \quad \wedge$$

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

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

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

$$-r - \omega = (-1)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sin B \sin C + \cos B \cos C = 1 \Rightarrow \cos(B-C) = 1 \rightarrow \cos 0, \cos 360^\circ$$

$$B-C=0 \xrightarrow{B=r} r-C=0 \rightarrow C=r \rightarrow A=180^\circ - r-r = 180^\circ - 2r$$