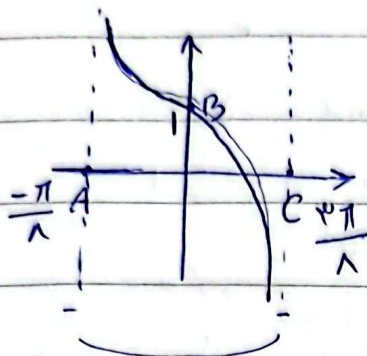


باران تسلی



جایابی نه انت تصویر
نسبت است

$$\tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}$$

$$S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \times 1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

* می توانستیم A و C را محاسبه کنیم و اندازهی قاعده را مستقیماً برابر طول دوری قاعده $(\frac{\pi}{2})$ قرار

(هم)

$$\frac{r}{\mu} \leftarrow \text{یابی از تصویر} \quad x^2 - (\sin \alpha)x - \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \quad -2$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = ?$$

$$\frac{r}{q} - \frac{r}{\mu} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\mu q \left(\frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{r}{\mu} \sin \alpha + \frac{r}{q} - \frac{1}{r} = 0 \right)$$

$$q \sin^2 \alpha - r \sin \alpha + V = 0$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{V}{r} \quad \text{و.ق.ع.}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{V}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{q} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{q}{r}$$

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

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{r}{q}$$

Date:

Sub:

$$\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(\cos \alpha) = \log r - r$$

$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = ?$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = r$$

$$\sin \alpha = -r \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \right) \leftarrow \sin \alpha = -r \cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}}$$

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

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

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{r\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = ?$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{r}{a} - r$$

$$1 - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$1, 2, 5$$

$$\sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{a} = 0$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{a} - 1}{2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = (1 - \sin^2 \theta)^2 = \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{a} - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{a} + 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right)^2$$

$$\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{a + 2\sqrt{a} + 1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{a} - 1}{2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\frac{a + 2\sqrt{a} + 1 - 1 + 2\sqrt{a}}{4} = \frac{2\sqrt{a} - a}{4}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow (1 - \cos^2 \theta)^2 + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta - 1 + \sin^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = \frac{r}{a}$$

Date:

Sub:

$$\sin x \cdot \cos x \neq 0$$

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

$$\frac{P \sin x + \sin x \cos x}{P - 2 \cos^2 x} < 0$$

اینجا کان ۲ و ۱ و ۰

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

$$\sin x (P + \cos x) < 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \sin x < 0$$

$$P(\sin^2 x)$$

$$\textcircled{+}$$

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

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

$$\frac{-\cos^2 x}{\cos x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos x < 0$$

* اینجای کان ۲ و ۱ و ۰ هم قرار دارد.

$$\sin x \cdot \cos x \neq 0$$

$$\tan x + \cot x = ?$$

$$\frac{P}{\sin x} + \frac{P}{\cos x} = 0 \quad -4$$

1/1/0

$$\frac{P}{\sin x} = \frac{-P}{\cos x} \rightarrow P \cos x = -P \sin x \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{P}{-P} \cos x$$

$$\frac{-P}{P} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$$

$$\tan x = \frac{P}{-P}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{P}{-P}$$

دست کن !!!

$$\frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{P}{-P}$$

$$\frac{-P}{P} + \frac{P}{-P} = \frac{-2+2}{-4} = \frac{0}{-4}$$

$$\tan x + \cot x = \frac{0}{-4}$$

$$\frac{-P}{P} - \frac{P}{P} = \frac{-1-1}{1} = -2$$

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

-V

Ⓟ

$$\sin \omega_0 = -G S F_0$$

$$1 + G S F_0 = P G S^r \left(\frac{2\pi}{r} \right) \rightarrow \sqrt{r} G S F_0$$

$$\sin \omega_0 + \sin \omega_0 = P \sin^r \omega_0 G S F_0 = \frac{1}{r} \times P G S F_0 = G S F_0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r} G S F_0}{G S F_0}$$

$$= \sqrt{r}$$



Date:

Sub:

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

$$1 - \sin^r \omega = \cos(r \times \omega) = \cos 1.$$

$$r \cos^r \omega - 1 = \cos(r \times 1^\circ) = \cos r.$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^r \omega}{1 + \tan^r \omega} = \cos r.$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 1 \cdot \cos r \cdot \cos \omega \xrightarrow{\times \frac{1 \sin 1^\circ}{1 \sin 1^\circ}} \frac{\sin 1^\circ}{1 \sin 1^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos 1^\circ}{1 \sin 1^\circ} = \frac{1}{1} \cos 1^\circ$$

$$\cos^r \alpha - r \cos \alpha = ?$$

$$\sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha = r$$

- 9

$$\cos^r \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos^r \alpha}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos^r \alpha = r \cos^r \alpha - 1 \quad \hookrightarrow \sin \alpha = r - r \cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{1 - \cos^r \alpha - r \cos \alpha}_{-1} = -9$$

1, 0

$$\cos^r \alpha + (r - r \cos \alpha)^r = 1$$

$$\cos^r \alpha + r + 9 \cos^r \alpha - r \cos \alpha = 1$$

$$10 \cos^r \alpha - r \cos \alpha = -1$$

$$\Delta$$
~~ABC~~

Date:

Sub:

$$C = 100 - VP - A = 100 - A$$

-10

$$\sin C = \sin(100 - A) = \sin 100 \times \cos A - \cos 100 \times \sin A$$

2

$$\sin 100 \times \cos A + \sin 100 \times \cos A \times \sin A = \cos \frac{100}{2}$$

$$A = 100^\circ$$



$$\sin \alpha + 12 \cos \alpha = 2 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 2 - 12 \cos \alpha \xrightarrow{\text{توان}} \sin^2 \alpha = (2 - 12 \cos \alpha)^2$$

9

$$1 - \cos^2 \alpha = 4 \cos^2 \alpha + 4 - 48 \cos \alpha \rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 \alpha - 4 \cos^2 \alpha - 4 + 48 \cos \alpha = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{فرمول درجی}}$$

$$1 - \frac{(1 + \cos^2 \alpha)}{2} - 4 \cos^2 \alpha + 4 \rightarrow 2 + 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 8 \cos^2 \alpha + 4 = 0$$

(ضرب در 2)

$$2 \cos^2 \alpha - 6 \cos \alpha = -2$$