

برای حل

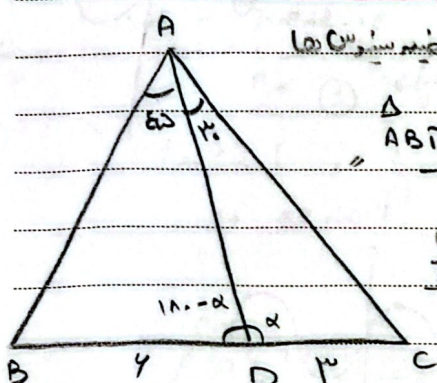
تالیف شماره ۱۴

کیوان مکرم نسب

$$\cos \alpha = \sin \alpha = \frac{OT}{OB} \quad \frac{OT=1}{\text{در مثل } OTB} \quad \frac{1}{OB} = \sin \alpha \quad \text{پس } OB \sin \alpha = 1$$

$$OB = OA + AB \rightarrow OB \sin \alpha = 1 \rightarrow (1 + AB) \sin \alpha = 1$$

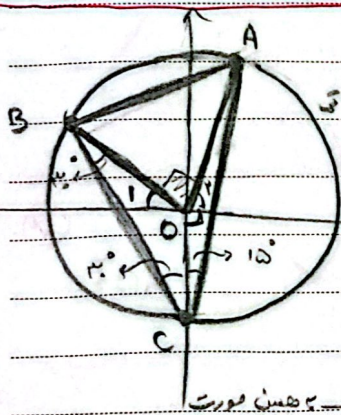
$$\sin \alpha + AB \sin \alpha = 1 \xrightarrow{\sin \alpha \neq 0} AB = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow AB = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1 \quad \checkmark$$



$$\text{در مثل } \triangle ABC: \frac{AC}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{AB}{\sin(180-\alpha)} \Rightarrow \frac{AC}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{AB}{\sin \alpha} \quad (1) \quad \triangle DAC \quad (2)$$

$$\text{در مثل } \triangle ABD: \frac{AB}{\sin(180-\alpha)} = \frac{AD}{\sin \alpha} \quad \frac{AB}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{AD}{\sin \alpha} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{(3)}{(1)} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{AD}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AD}{AC} \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{4} \quad \checkmark$$



$$\text{دایره ششاق} \rightarrow B = \left[\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right] \rightarrow \hat{O}_1 = 120^\circ, \quad A = \left[\frac{1}{r}, \sqrt{r} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{O}_2 = 120^\circ \quad \text{دایره ششاق} \quad OA = OC = OB = 1$$

$$\text{در مثل } \triangle OAC \Rightarrow AC^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2(1)(1)\cos 120^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow AC^2 = 2 + 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) \rightarrow AC^2 = 2 + \sqrt{r} \rightarrow AC = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{r}}$$

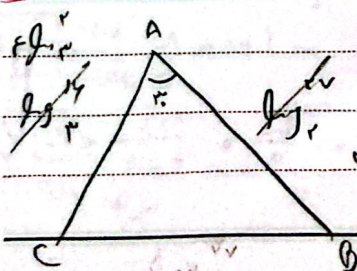
$$\text{در مثل } \triangle OBC \Rightarrow BC^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2(1)(1)\cos 120^\circ \rightarrow BC^2 = 2 + 1 = 3 \rightarrow BC = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{در مثل } \triangle OAB \Rightarrow AB^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2(1)(1)\cos 120^\circ \rightarrow AB = \sqrt{3}$$

(الف) طبق مطالب یاد شده $(\hat{C} = 60^\circ)$

$$S = \frac{1}{r} AC \cdot BC \cdot \sin \hat{C} \rightarrow S = \frac{1}{r} \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{r}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{3 + 4\sqrt{r}}}{r}$$

$$P = AB + AC + BC \rightarrow P = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r} \quad \checkmark$$



$$S = AC \times AB \times \sin A = \frac{r \times r \times 1}{r} = r \quad (3) \quad \checkmark$$

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

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

$$\frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 0 \checkmark$$

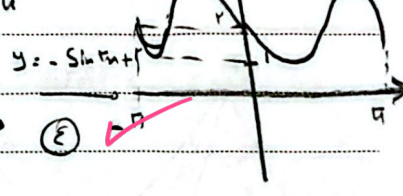
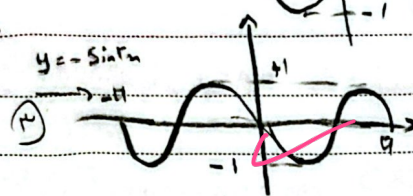
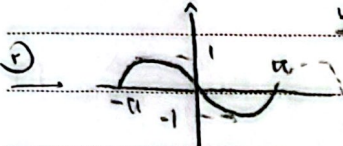
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi \checkmark$$

$$y = -\sin \alpha + r \quad [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$y = -\sin \alpha$$

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$$y = -\sin \alpha + r$$

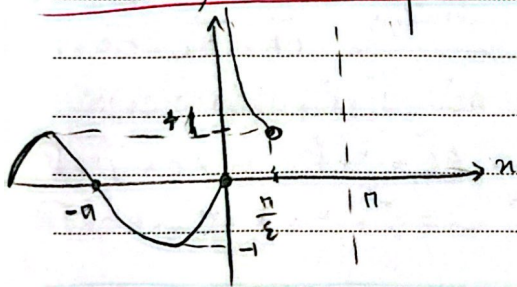
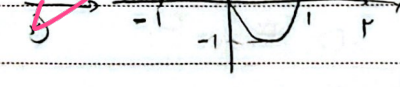
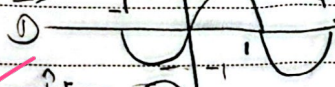


$$y = r \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) + 1 \quad [-\pi, \pi] \rightarrow y = -r \sin \alpha + 1$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi \checkmark$$

$$y = -\sin \alpha$$

$$y = -\sin \alpha$$



$$R_f = [-1, +\infty) \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = a + b \frac{\sin(x)}{\frac{1}{\sin(x)}} \cos(x) \rightarrow f(x) = a + \frac{b}{\frac{1}{\sin(x)}} \sin(x) \cos(x)$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = a + \frac{b}{\frac{1}{\sin(x)}} \sin(x) \cos(x) \rightarrow \frac{y_{\min} + y_{\max}}{2} = a$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{0 + \varepsilon}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \checkmark, \quad \frac{b}{\frac{1}{\sin(x)}} + a = \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} |b| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$\rightarrow |b| = \varepsilon \rightarrow b = \varepsilon$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{10} = \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{\varepsilon}{10} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{\varepsilon}{10} \rightarrow \boxed{C = \frac{\omega}{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1 \times \omega}{\pi \times \varepsilon} = \frac{10}{\pi} \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = a \cos bx + c \rightarrow c = \frac{y_{\min} + y_{\max}}{2} = \frac{-\varepsilon + r}{2} = -1 \quad (9)$$

$$|a| - 1 = r \rightarrow |a| = r \quad \frac{a}{\text{طبق علامه}} \quad a = -r \quad (1 \vee 8)$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = -r \cos bx - 1 \quad x = \pi \quad f(\pi) = -r \cos ab - 1 = -\varepsilon$$

$$\cos ab = 1 \rightarrow ab = 2\pi \rightarrow b = r \rightarrow f(x) = -r \cos rx - 1$$

$$x = \pi \rightarrow 0 = -r \cos r\pi - 1 \rightarrow \cos r\pi = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \text{Diagram: Right triangle with hypotenuse } r, \text{ adjacent } 1, \text{ opposite } r\sqrt{r} \rightarrow \tan r\pi = r\sqrt{r}$$

$$\rightarrow |\tan r\pi| = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\varepsilon} \quad \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\varepsilon}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} rx + r & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{r}x + 1 & 0 \leq x < r \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

Diagram: A piecewise linear function on the interval $[-1, r]$. It consists of two line segments: one from $(-1, 0)$ to $(0, r)$ and another from $(0, r)$ to $(r, 0)$. The area under the curve is shaded.

Diagram: A right triangle with hypotenuse r , adjacent 1 , and opposite $r\sqrt{r}$. The angle is $r\pi$. $\tan r\pi = r\sqrt{r}$.

$$f(-r\omega) = f(-1/\omega - (\pi/11)) = f(-1/\omega) = f(-1/\omega + \pi) = f(1/\omega)$$

$$\rightarrow f(1/\omega) = -\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{r}{r} + 1 = -\frac{r}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$S_{AOC} = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$S_{OAR} = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$S_{OBC} = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2r}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2r} = \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{\varepsilon}$$

له نوبت سوال ۳ قسمت الف

