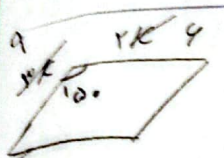


توضیح: این مسئله را

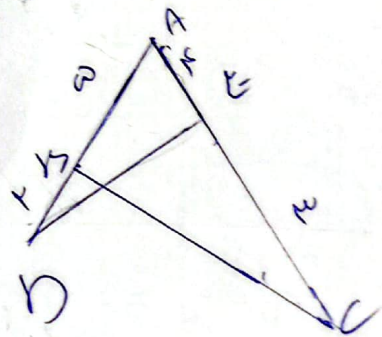
$(V, \frac{1}{2}a)$



$$S = \omega F = \left( \frac{4kr}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \right) r \rightarrow k = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{2r^3} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2r^3}$$

$$p = r(\frac{d\alpha}{dt}) = \frac{1}{2r^2}$$



$$v \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sin A - v \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sin A = \frac{v}{r}$$

$$v \sin A = \frac{v}{r} \rightarrow \sin A = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\cos = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \tan = 1$$

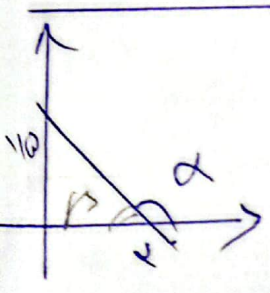
$$A = 45^\circ \rightarrow \tan A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

$(\frac{1}{2}a)$

$$\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-1}{\cot \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha}} - \cot \alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|}$$

$$\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{|\cos|} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\cos|}$$



$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \cot \alpha$$

$$\cot \alpha = -\cot \beta \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta$$

$(\frac{1}{2}a)$

$$\frac{r \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) - r \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) - \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)} = \frac{r \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) - r \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) - \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)}$$

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

$$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{r}{f} + \alpha\right) - \sin(\alpha - r)}{\frac{2}{f}} = \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \rightarrow \frac{r(r - v_0)}{r}$$

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

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{-\sqrt{v_0}}{r}$$

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

$$\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = 1 - \sin \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \frac{r}{\sqrt{v_0}}}{r}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{r}{\sqrt{v_0}}$$

$$r m u + (m^2 - 1) y - r = 0$$

$$y = \frac{r}{m^2 - 1} (1 - m u)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{v_0}}{r} = \frac{r + 1/r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{v_0}}{r} = \frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2} = \frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2} = \frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2}$$

1, \sqrt{v\_0}

$$-\frac{r}{f} < u < \frac{r}{f} \quad \tan\left(\frac{r}{f} - u\right) = \frac{1 - m}{r + m}$$

$$\frac{r}{f} > -u \quad -\frac{r}{f} > \frac{r}{f} - u > 0 \quad (-r, 1)$$

$$-\frac{r}{f} > \frac{1 - m}{r + m} > 0 \leftarrow \tan\left(\frac{r}{f} - u\right) > 0$$

$$\tan(\psi_{00}) \cos(\chi_{10}) + \tan(\psi_{10}) \sin(\chi_{10}) = -\sqrt{r} \times \frac{-\sqrt{v_0}}{r} + -\sqrt{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{v_0}}{r} = 0$$