

تکلیف 26

18

بیا حل کنیم

آکادمی پژوهش

1 $S = \omega r$ $\rightarrow r_2, r_3$ 1

2 $(r_2)(r_3)(\sin 100^\circ) = \omega r$ $\rightarrow \frac{1}{r} r_2 r_3 \omega r$ 2

3 $r_2 r_3 \omega = \frac{1}{r} r_2 r_3 \omega r$ $\rightarrow r_2 r_3 \omega = \frac{1}{r} r_2 r_3 \omega r$ 3

4 $\frac{r_2 r_3 \omega}{r} = \frac{1}{r} r_2 r_3 \omega$ $\rightarrow r_2 r_3 \omega = \frac{1}{r} r_2 r_3 \omega r$ 4

5 $\frac{r_2 r_3 \omega}{r} = \frac{1}{r} r_2 r_3 \omega$ $\rightarrow r_2 r_3 \omega = \frac{1}{r} r_2 r_3 \omega r$ 5

6 $\frac{r_2 r_3 \omega}{r} = \frac{1}{r} r_2 r_3 \omega$ $\rightarrow r_2 r_3 \omega = \frac{1}{r} r_2 r_3 \omega r$ 6

7 $(\frac{1}{r} \times \omega \times v \times \sin A) - (\frac{1}{r} \times v \times r \times \sin A) = 1/v\omega$ 7

8 $\frac{v\omega \sin A}{r} - \frac{vA \sin A}{r} = 1/v\omega$ $\frac{v \sin A}{r} = \frac{1}{v\omega} \sin A$ $A = 10^\circ$ 8

9 $\frac{v\omega \sin A}{r} - \frac{vA \sin A}{r} = 1/v\omega$ $\frac{v \sin A}{r} = \frac{1}{v\omega} \sin A$ $A = 10^\circ$ 9

10 $\frac{v\omega \sin A}{r} - \frac{vA \sin A}{r} = 1/v\omega$ $\frac{v \sin A}{r} = \frac{1}{v\omega} \sin A$ $A = 10^\circ$ 10

11 $\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \sin \alpha$ $\rightarrow \sin \alpha$ 11

12 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos \alpha}} - \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} + \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|}$ $|\cos \alpha| = -\cos \alpha$ 12

13 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos \alpha}} - \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} + \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|}$ $|\cos \alpha| = -\cos \alpha$ 13

14 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos \alpha}} - \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} + \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|}$ $|\cos \alpha| = -\cos \alpha$ 14

15 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos \alpha}} - \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} + \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|}$ $|\cos \alpha| = -\cos \alpha$ 15

16 $\alpha \rightarrow \pi - \alpha$ $\tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha) = \cot \alpha$ 16

17 $\tan(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{-r}{r}$ $(\cos \text{ ضرب می‌شود})$ 17

18 $\cot \alpha = \tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha) = \frac{-r}{r}$ 18

19 $r \cos(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha) = r \sin(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha)$ $11r = r$ 19

20 $\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha)} = \frac{r \cos(-\alpha) - r \cos(\alpha)}{\cos(-\alpha) - (-\cos \alpha)}$ 20

21 $\frac{\cos \alpha}{r \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{r}$ $\frac{-r \sin \frac{\pi}{r} - r \sin \frac{\pi}{r}}{-\sin \frac{\pi}{r} - \sin \frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{r}{r}$ 21



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

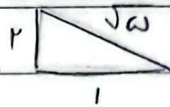
$$\sin \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}{a} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}{r}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\frac{a}{r}} = \frac{r - \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}{\frac{r}{r}} = \frac{r - \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}{1} = r - \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$$

$$\sin \alpha = r \cos \alpha \rightarrow \tan \alpha = r$$

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

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



$$m \tan \theta = \pm \sqrt{r^2 - m^2} \rightarrow m = \frac{-a}{b} \rightarrow \sqrt{r^2 - m^2} = \frac{r m}{m^2 - 1}$$

$$\sqrt{r^2 - m^2} + r m = \sqrt{r^2 - m^2} \rightarrow \Delta \leq 19 \quad m = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - m^2}}{r}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 - m^2}} \rightarrow m = \frac{-r}{\sqrt{r^2 - m^2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 - m^2}} = \frac{-r}{\sqrt{r^2 - m^2}} \rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - m^2}} = -1$$

$$\frac{-\pi}{r} < x < \frac{\pi}{r} \quad \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} x\right) = \frac{1-m}{r+m} \quad m \text{ p'lar}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{r} > -x > \frac{-\pi}{r} \quad \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} (-x)\right) = \frac{1-m}{r+m} \rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} x\right) = \frac{1-m}{r+m}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{r} x\right) = \frac{1-m}{r+m} \rightarrow m \in (-r, 1)$$

$$-\sqrt{r^2 - m^2} \times \frac{-\sqrt{r^2 - m^2}}{r} + (-\sqrt{r^2 - m^2}) \left(\frac{+\sqrt{r^2 - m^2}}{r} \right) = \frac{r^2 - m^2}{r} - \frac{r^2 - m^2}{r} = 0$$

$$\sin(r\pi + 1r_0)$$

