

تکلیف 26

بیا حل کنیم

آلاء الدینی نژاد

1  $S = \omega r$        $r = 2x, 3x$        $\omega = 100$       (1)

2  $(2x)(3x)(\sin 100) = \omega r \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} 6x^2 \sin 100 = \omega$

3  $2^2 \sin 100 = \frac{\omega \cdot r}{x} \rightarrow x = \frac{\omega \cdot r}{4 \sin 100}$

4  $\frac{100 \cdot 2}{4 \sin 100} = \frac{100 \cdot 3}{4 \sin 100} \rightarrow 2 \sin 100 = 3 \sin 100$        $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \sin 100$        $\sin 100 = \frac{1}{3}$

5  $(\frac{1}{r} \times \omega \times v \times \sin A) - (\frac{1}{r} \times v \times r \times \sin A) = 1/v\omega$       (2)

6  $\frac{v\omega \sin A}{r} - \frac{vA \sin A}{r} = 1/v\omega \rightarrow \frac{v \sin A}{r} = \frac{1}{v\omega} + \frac{A \sin A}{r}$

7  $\sin A = \frac{1}{v\omega} \times \frac{r}{v} + A \sin A$        $\sin A = \frac{1}{v\omega} \times \frac{r}{v} + A \sin A$        $\sin A = \frac{1}{v\omega} \times \frac{r}{v} + A \sin A$

8  $\sin A = \frac{1}{v\omega} \times \frac{r}{v} + A \sin A$        $\sin A = \frac{1}{v\omega} \times \frac{r}{v} + A \sin A$        $\sin A = \frac{1}{v\omega} \times \frac{r}{v} + A \sin A$

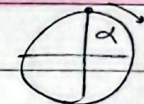
9  $\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = -1$       (3)

هر دو سمت  $\sin \alpha = -1$

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

11  $\cos \alpha = -\cos \alpha$        $\cos \alpha = 0$

12  $\alpha \text{ در ربع دوم} \rightarrow \pi - \alpha$        $\tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha) = \cot \alpha$       (4)



13  $\tan(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{r}{r}$       (مگر  $\cos$  همیشه مثبت است...)

14  $\cot \alpha = \tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha) = -\frac{r}{r}$        $\cot \alpha = -1$

15  $3 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) - 2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 11r^2 \sin \alpha$       (5)

16  $\frac{3 \cos(-\alpha) - 2 \cos(\alpha)}{\cos(-\alpha) - (-\cos \alpha)}$

17  $\frac{\cos \alpha}{2 \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{2}$



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

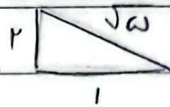
$$\sin \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}{a} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}{r}$$

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

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

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

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



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

$$\sqrt{r^2} m^2 + r m = \sqrt{r^2} a \rightarrow a < 19 \rightarrow m = \frac{-r \pm a}{r}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{\pi}{r} - x < \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow m \in (-r, 1)$$

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

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

