

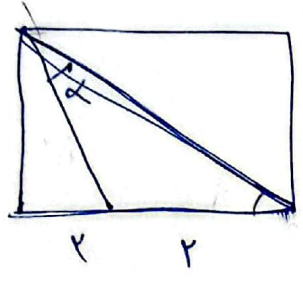
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مسئله: با فرض داده  
 مساحت مثلث

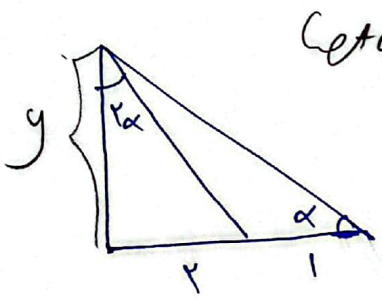


$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times x \times y = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \times \sin \alpha = \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1 \times \frac{9}{4}}{y \times \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{y} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = 2$$



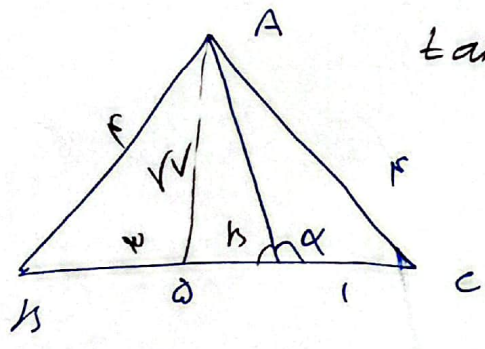
$$\tan(\alpha + \theta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{1 - \tan \alpha} = 2 \rightarrow \cot \alpha = 2$$



$$\cot \alpha = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{\cot^2 \alpha - 1}{2 \cot \alpha} = \frac{(\frac{y}{x})^2 - 1}{2 \times \frac{y}{x}} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$x - y^2 = 2xy^2 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \cot \alpha = 2$$



$$\tan \alpha = -\tan \beta = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$y \sin r + \cos r = \frac{e}{r} \rightarrow y \sin r + \frac{y}{\cos r} - \cos r = \frac{e}{r} \rightarrow \cos r = \frac{r}{y}$$

$$\sin r = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{v \sin^2 \theta + v \cos^2 \theta + \epsilon}{1 + \cos^2 \theta} - \frac{\cos^2 \theta + v \sin^2 \theta - \epsilon}{1 + \sin^2 \theta} \Rightarrow v - \sin^2 \theta \alpha - v + \cos^2 \theta \alpha = \cos^2 \theta \alpha$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{v}{\epsilon} \quad \pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\frac{\epsilon}{v}$$

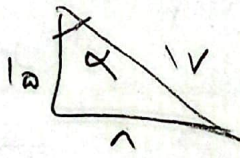
$$\sin\left(\frac{9\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{v\pi}{\epsilon} - \alpha\right) - \tan\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$- \cos \alpha \times \sin \alpha + \cot \alpha$$

$$-\frac{1}{v} + \frac{v}{\epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon v + v^2}{100} = 0/v$$

$$v \cos \theta + v \sin \theta - v \cos \theta \rightarrow \frac{v}{v} - \frac{v}{v} - 1 + 1/0 = -1/0$$

$$v \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow v + \cos \frac{\pi}{2v} = v \sin \frac{2\pi}{1v} \rightarrow \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{v}\right) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad \frac{\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{16}$$


$$\tan \alpha = \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{v} + \frac{\alpha}{v}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{\epsilon}}{-\frac{1}{16} + 1} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{10}}{\frac{1}{10} - \frac{10}{10}} = \frac{14}{-100}$$

$\sin \alpha < 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha < 1$   
 $\sin \alpha > 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha > 1$   
 $\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} > 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0$   
 $\wedge * \rightarrow \dots$

$$1) \frac{\mu}{r} + \sqrt{r} \left( \underbrace{\sin \frac{\pi}{1r} + \cos \frac{\pi}{1r}}_A \right)$$

$$A^r = 1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \xrightarrow{A \cdot \sqrt{2}} A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\mu}{r} + \sqrt{r} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{r}$$