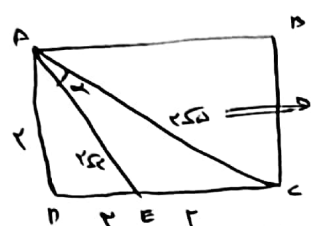


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$$S \perp \frac{1}{r} AB \times AC \times \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \times \sqrt{5} \times 4 \times \sin \alpha = 10 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

مستقیم $\alpha = 12.9^\circ$
 منفرج $\alpha = 4.0^\circ$



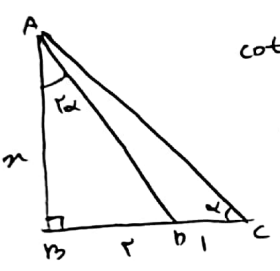
طبی (تعمیری) لیبونی یا مرثلت $\Rightarrow EC = AE + AC = 2AE + AC \times \cos \alpha$

$5 = 4 + 5 - 2 \times \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} \times \cos \alpha \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{5} = 10 \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{5} = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\alpha < 45^\circ$
 مستقیم



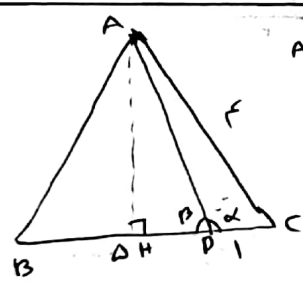
$$\cot \alpha = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{4}{r} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{r}{4} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{r \tan \alpha}{1 - (\frac{r}{4})^2} = \frac{4 \tan \alpha}{1 - \frac{r^2}{16}}$$

$$\frac{r \tan \alpha}{4 - \frac{r^2}{4}} = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{4} \Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = 9 - \frac{r^2}{4} \Rightarrow 9 = \frac{r^2}{4}$$

$$r^2 = 36 \Rightarrow r = \pm 6 \Rightarrow r = 6$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$



$AC < AB$
 $\tan \alpha < ?$

$\triangle ABC$ متساوی الساقین $\Rightarrow AH$ ارتفاع و میان BC دوسری BC است.

$BH = CH$
 $BC = BD + DC = d + 15$
 $BC = BH + CH = 2CH$
 $\therefore 2CH = 9 \Rightarrow CH = \frac{9}{2}$

$$CH = \frac{BC}{2} + DH \Rightarrow DH = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$AB^2 = BH^2 + AH^2 \Rightarrow 15^2 = 9 + AH^2 \Rightarrow AH^2 = 216 \Rightarrow AH = 6\sqrt{6}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{AH}{HD} = \frac{6\sqrt{6}}{\frac{9}{2}} = \frac{8\sqrt{6}}{3} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{6\sqrt{6}}{9} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

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

$$r(1 - \cos^2 \alpha) + \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow r - r \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$r - \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow r - \frac{r}{r} = \cos^2 \alpha$$

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

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha + r \cos^2 \alpha}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{(\sin^2 \alpha)^r + r \cos^2 \alpha}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - r \cos^2 \alpha + 1 + r \cos^2 \alpha}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + r \cos^2 \alpha + 1}{\cos^2 \alpha + 1} = \cos^2 \alpha + 1 \quad (A)$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 \alpha + r \sin^2 \alpha}{1 + \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{(\cos^2 \alpha)^r + r \sin^2 \alpha}{1 + \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - r \sin^2 \alpha + 1 + r \sin^2 \alpha}{1 + \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{(\sin^2 \alpha + 1)^r}{\sin^2 \alpha + 1} = \sin^2 \alpha + 1 \quad (B)$$

$$(A) + (B) = \cos^2 \alpha + 1 - \sin^2 \alpha - 1 = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \cos 2\alpha$$

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



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

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

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

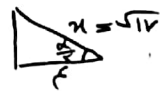
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) - \tan\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\cos(\alpha) \times (-\sin(\alpha)) + \cot(\alpha) = \frac{r}{r} \times \frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{-r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{-r + r}{r} = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{r \cos \alpha + \sqrt{r} \sin \alpha - \sqrt{r} \cos \alpha}{\sqrt{r}(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)} = \frac{r \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sqrt{r}(\sqrt{r} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}))}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r}{r} + 1 = \frac{1}{r} + 1$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r}$$



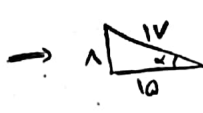
$$\alpha \leq 1 + r = \sqrt{1+r^2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{1+r^2}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) = \frac{r}{\sqrt{1+r^2}}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = r \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}}$$



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

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

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r \cos \alpha}{r} < \frac{r \cos \alpha}{r} + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r \cos \alpha < r \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{r}$$

پس اولیٰ از دومی بزرگتر و دومی نسبت به اولیٰ مثلثی آن مثبت هستند.

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

$$r \sin \alpha < \sin \alpha \Rightarrow r \sin \alpha - r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha < 0$$

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

$$r \sin \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha) < 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$$

$$\frac{\cot \alpha}{\sin \alpha} < 0$$

$$\cot \alpha < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \text{ در ربع دوم است}$$