

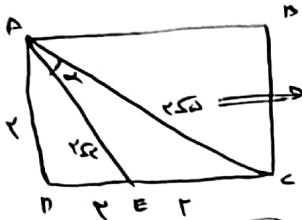


$$S \perp \frac{1}{p} AB \times AC \times \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{p} \times \sqrt{r} \times r \times \sin \alpha = r \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{r \sin \alpha}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

(1)

$$\frac{r}{r} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = 2$$

$\alpha = 120^\circ$ (بیشتر مقدار)
 $\alpha = 40^\circ$ (کمتر مقدار)



$$r + r = AC \Rightarrow AC = 2r$$

طبی
 (تفسیری)
 لسیونی
 مرثلت
 EAC

$$EC = AE + AC - r = r + r - r = r$$

$$r = r + r - r \times \sqrt{2} \times \cos \alpha \Rightarrow r = r \times \sqrt{2} \times \cos \alpha$$

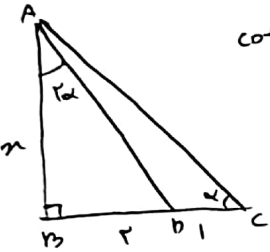
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{r}{r \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(2)

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

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

$\alpha < 90^\circ$
 پس مثبت
 مثبت است



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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = 1$$

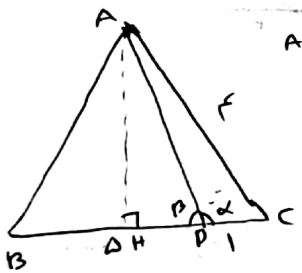
$$\tan \alpha = \pm 1$$

$$\alpha = 45^\circ$$

مطابق
 است پس مثبت است

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

(3)



$$AC < AB$$

$$\tan \alpha < ?$$

ABC
 مساوی
 الساتین
 AH
 ارتفاع
 و بیام
 BC
 و در
 است

$$BH = CH$$

$$BC = BH + DC = r + r$$

$$BC = BH + CH = r + r$$

$$r + r = r \Rightarrow CH = r$$

$$CH = r + DH \Rightarrow DH = r$$

$$AB^2 = BH^2 + AH^2 \Rightarrow 1 = r^2 + r^2$$

$$AH^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow AH = r$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{AH}{HD} = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = 1$$

$$\tan \beta = \tan \alpha$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



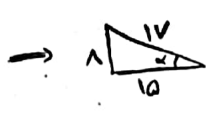
$$\alpha \leq 1 + r = 1 + r \Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{1+r^2}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

پس اول نامی اول قرار دلو و بتای نسبت منی مثلثی آن نسبت مستند.

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

$$r \sin \alpha < \sin \alpha$$

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

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

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

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

$$\cot \alpha < 0$$

یعنی α در ربع دوم است