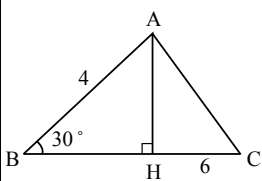
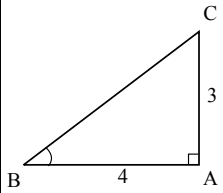
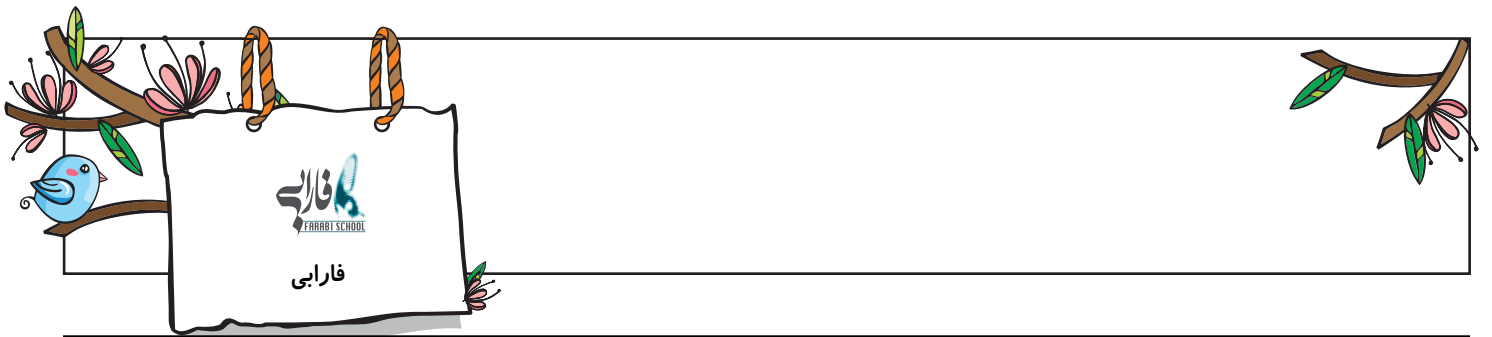
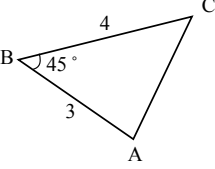


بارم	ب	$y = \sin x$ , $y = \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$ $\begin{cases} y_1 = \sin x \\ y_2 = \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow$ دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق هستند	
بارم	پ	$y = \cos x$ , $y = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + x)$ $\begin{cases} y_1 = \cos x \\ y_2 = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) = \cos x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow$ دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق هستند	
بارم	ت	$y = \cos x$ , $y = \cos(2\pi - x)$ $\begin{cases} y_1 = \cos x \\ y_2 = \cos(2\pi - x) = \cos(-x) = \cos x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow$ دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق هستند	
بارم	ث	$y = \sin x$ , $y = \sin(5\pi - x)$ $\begin{cases} y_1 = \sin x \\ y_2 = \sin(5\pi - x) = \sin(\pi - x) = \sin x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow$ دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق هستند	
بارم		 <p style="text-align: right;">مساحت مثلث مقابل را بدست آورید.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">پاسخ: ارتفاع را بر ضلع وارد می‌کنیم و داریم:</p> $\sin \widehat{B} = \frac{AH}{AB} \rightarrow \sin 30^\circ = \frac{AH}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{AH}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{AH = 2}$ $\rightarrow S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AH \cdot BC = \frac{2 \times 6}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{S_{\triangle ABC} = 6}$	۵
بارم		 <p style="text-align: right;">در شکل مقابل نسبت‌های مثلثاتی زاویه‌ی B را بدست آورید.</p> $BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 \rightarrow BC^2 = 4^2 + 3^2 \rightarrow BC^2 = 16 + 9$ $\rightarrow BC^2 = 25 \rightarrow \boxed{BC = 5}$ $\sin \widehat{B} = \frac{AC}{BC} \rightarrow \sin \widehat{B} = \frac{3}{5} , \cos \widehat{B} = \frac{AB}{BC} \rightarrow \cos \widehat{B} = \frac{4}{5}$ $\tan \widehat{B} = \frac{AC}{AB} \rightarrow \tan \widehat{B} = \frac{3}{4} , \cot \widehat{B} = \frac{AB}{AC} \rightarrow \cot \widehat{B} = \frac{4}{3}$	۶





بارم	<p>اگر در یک مثلث <math>AB = 4</math> و <math>AC = 5</math> و <math>\hat{A} = 60^\circ</math> باشد مساحت مثلث <math>ABC</math> را بدست آورید.</p> $S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \times AC \times \sin \hat{A} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{S_{\Delta ABC} = 5\sqrt{3}}$	۷
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بارم	<p>اگر در یک مثلث طول دو ضلع ۳ و ۴ و زاویه بین دو ضلع <math>45^\circ</math> باشد، مساحت مثلث را بدست آورید.</p> $a = 4, c = 3, \hat{B} = 45^\circ \rightarrow S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot c \cdot \sin \hat{B} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 	۸
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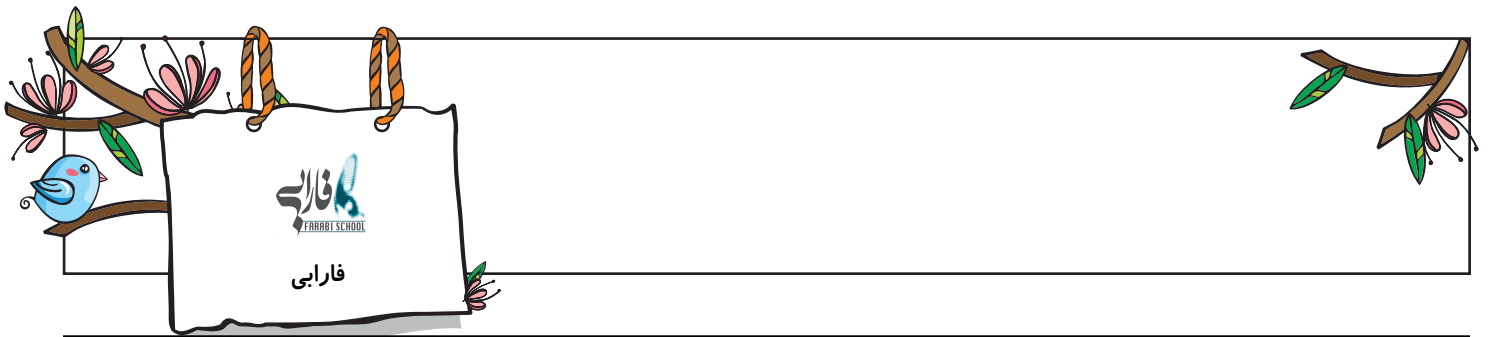
$$\rightarrow S_{\Delta ABC} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

بارم	<p>۴ رادیان معادل چند درجه است؟</p> $\frac{D}{180^\circ} = \frac{R}{\pi \text{ رادیان}} \rightarrow \frac{D}{180^\circ} = \frac{4}{3.14} \rightarrow \boxed{D \approx 229.3^\circ}$	۹
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بارم	<p>اگر در دایره‌ای به شعاع ۳ متر، کمانی به طول <math>7.85</math> متر روبرو به زاویه مرکزی <math>\alpha</math> باشد، اندازه‌ی زاویه‌ی <math>\alpha</math> چند درجه و چند رادیان است؟</p> $\alpha = \frac{l}{r} = \frac{7.85}{3} = \frac{2.5 \times 3.14}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ رادیان یا } \alpha = 150^\circ$	۱۰
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بارم	<p>اگر <math>\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{4}</math> و <math>\cos \alpha &lt; 0</math> باشد، نسبت‌های مثلثاتی زاویه‌ی <math>\alpha</math> را بدست آورید.</p> $\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{16} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{15}{16} \rightarrow \boxed{\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}}$ $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{15}} \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{15}} \rightarrow \boxed{\tan \alpha = \frac{-\sqrt{15}}{15}}$ $\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow \boxed{\cot \alpha = -\sqrt{15}}$	۱۱
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بارم	<p>اگر <math>\tan x = -\frac{1}{2}</math> و <math>\cos x &lt; 0</math> باشد، مقدار <math>\sin x</math> را به دست آورید.</p> <p><math>x =</math> ناحیه‌ی دوم یا <math>90^\circ &lt; x &lt; 180^\circ</math></p> $\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \boxed{\cot x = -2}$ $1 + \cot^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \rightarrow 1 + (-2)^2 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \rightarrow 5 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{5}$ $\rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$	۱۲
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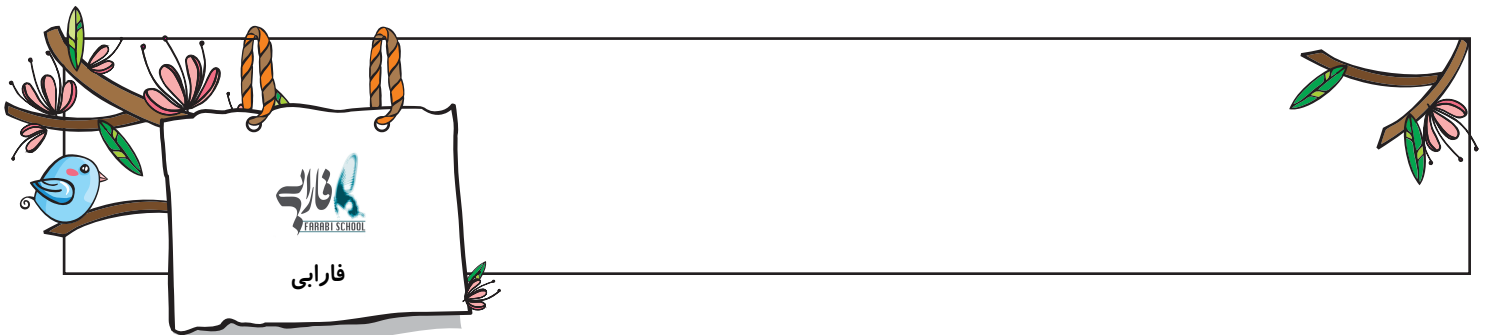
بارم	<p>اگر <math>\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}</math> و انتهای کمان <math>\theta</math> در ربع سوم باشد، آنگاه <math>\tan \theta</math> چقدر است؟</p> $\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{5}{25} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{20}{25} \rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}}{-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}} \rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$	۱۳
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بارم	<p>اگر <math>\sin \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}</math> و انتهای کمان <math>\alpha</math> در ناحیهی چهارم دایرهی مثلثاتی باشد، مقدار <math>\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)</math> را بدست آورید.</p> $\sin \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2$ $\rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{8}{9} = \frac{1}{9} \xrightarrow{\text{ناحیهی چهارم}} \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$ $\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$	۱۴
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بارم	<p>دایره‌ای به شعاع ۱۰ سانتی‌متر مفروض است. اندازه زاویه مرکزی مقابل به کمانی به طول ۸ سانتی‌متر از این دایره چند رادیان است؟</p> $r = 10 \text{ cm} \quad \ell = 8 \text{ cm}$ $\alpha = \frac{\ell}{r} = \frac{8}{10} \rightarrow \alpha = 0.8 \text{ رادیان}$	۱۵
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بارم	<p>اگر در مثلث قائم‌الزاویه <math>ABC</math>، طول وتر <math>BC</math> برابر <math>\sqrt{20}</math> و <math>\sin \widehat{B} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}</math> باشد، طول اضلاع <math>AB</math> و <math>AC</math> و سایر نسبت‌های مثلثاتی زاویه <math>B</math> را بدست آورید.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 70%;"> <math display="block">\sin \widehat{B} = \frac{AC}{BC} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{AC}{\sqrt{20}} \rightarrow AC = \frac{\sqrt{20} \times \sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{100}}{5} = \frac{10}{5}</math> <math display="block">\rightarrow AC = 2, \quad BC^2 = AC^2 + AB^2 \rightarrow (\sqrt{20})^2 = 2^2 + AB^2</math> <math display="block">\rightarrow 20 = 4 + AB^2 \rightarrow AB^2 = 16 \rightarrow AB = 4</math> <math display="block">\cos \widehat{B} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{5}} \rightarrow \cos \widehat{B} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} \rightarrow \cos \widehat{B} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}</math> <math display="block">\tan \widehat{B} = \frac{AC}{AB} \rightarrow \tan \widehat{B} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cot \widehat{B} = \frac{AB}{AC} \rightarrow \cot \widehat{B} = 2</math> </div> <div style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"> </div> </div>	۱۶
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بارم	<p>اگر در مثلث <math>ABC</math> (<math>\widehat{A} = 90^\circ</math>) <math>\widehat{B} = 30^\circ</math> و <math>AC = 3</math> باشد، طول ضلع‌های <math>AB</math> و <math>BC</math> را بدست آورید.</p>	۱۷
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	$\sin \widehat{B} = \frac{AC}{BC} \rightarrow \sin 30^\circ = \frac{AC}{BC} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{BC} \rightarrow \boxed{BC = 6}$	$\cos \widehat{B} = \frac{AB}{BC}$
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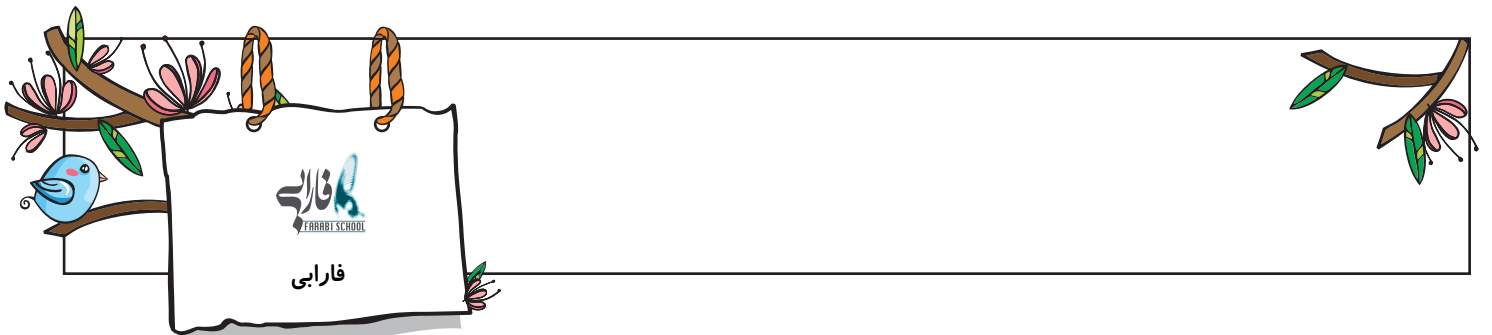
بارم	<p>معادله‌ی خطی را بنویسید که از نقطه‌ی <math>(\sqrt{3}, -2)</math> گذشته و با جهت مثبت محور <math>x</math> زاویه‌ی <math>60^\circ</math> می‌سازد.</p> $y = ax + b \rightarrow a = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{3}x + b \xrightarrow{(\sqrt{3}, -2)}$ $-2 = \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}) + b \rightarrow -2 = 3 + b \rightarrow b = -5 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{3}x - 5$	۱۸
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بارم	<p>مقدار عبارت <math>\sin\left(\frac{-179\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{-179\pi}{6}\right)</math> را بدست آورید.</p> $\sin\left(\frac{-179\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{-179\pi}{6}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{179\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{179\pi}{6}\right)$ $= -\sin\left(30\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(30\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\left(-\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\frac{\pi}{6} = \sin\frac{\pi}{6} + \cos\frac{\pi}{6}$ $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$	۱۹
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بارم	<p>اگر <math>\sin \theta = -\frac{3}{5}</math> و انتهای کمان روبرو به زاویه‌ی <math>\theta</math> در ربع چهارم دایره‌ی مثلثاتی باشد، سایر نسبت‌های مثلثاتی زاویه‌ی <math>\theta</math> را بدست آورید.</p> $\sin \theta = -\frac{3}{5} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{9}{25} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{16}{25}$ $\rightarrow \boxed{\cos \theta = +\frac{4}{5}}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{-\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} \rightarrow \boxed{\tan \theta = -\frac{3}{4}}$ $\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{-\frac{3}{5}} \rightarrow \boxed{\cot \theta = -\frac{4}{3}}$	۲۰
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بارم	<p>در هر یک از حالت‌های زیر حدود زاویه‌ی <math>\theta</math> را مشخص کنید.</p> <p>الف) <math>\begin{cases} \sin \theta &lt; 0 \\ \cot \theta &gt; 0 \end{cases}</math></p> <p>ب) <math>\begin{cases} \cos \theta &lt; 0 \\ \tan \theta &lt; 0 \end{cases}</math></p> <p>پ) <math>\begin{cases} \sin \theta &gt; 0 \\ \cos \theta &lt; 0 \end{cases}</math></p> <p>الف) <math>\begin{cases} \sin \theta &lt; 0 \rightarrow \theta = \text{ربع ۳ یا ربع ۴} \\ \cot \theta &gt; 0 \rightarrow \theta = \text{ربع ۱ یا ربع ۳} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{اشتراک}} \theta \text{ در ربع ۳ قرار دارد}</math></p> <p>ب) <math>\begin{cases} \cos \theta &lt; 0 \rightarrow \theta = \text{ربع ۲ یا ربع ۳} \\ \tan \theta &lt; 0 \rightarrow \theta = \text{ربع ۲ یا ربع ۴} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{اشتراک}} \theta \text{ در ربع ۲ قرار دارد}</math></p> <p>پ) <math>\begin{cases} \sin \theta &gt; 0 \\ \cos \theta &lt; 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \theta = \text{ربع ۱ یا ربع ۲} \xrightarrow{\text{اشتراک}} \theta \text{ در ربع ۱ قرار دارد}</math></p>	۲۱
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بارم	<p>اگر <math>\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}</math> و انتهای کمان روبرو به زاویه‌ی <math>\theta</math> در ربع سوم دایره‌ی مثلثاتی باشد، سایر نسبت‌های مثلثاتی زاویه‌ی <math>\theta</math> را بدست آورید.</p>	۲۲
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$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \boxed{\cot \theta = 2}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow \frac{5}{4} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \boxed{\cos \theta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \rightarrow 1 + 2^2 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \rightarrow 5 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \boxed{\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

بارم

اگر  $\cot \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$  و  $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$  باشد، سایر نسبت‌های مثلثاتی  $\theta$  را بدست آورید.

$\theta$  در ربع دوم قرار دارد

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{3}} \rightarrow \boxed{\tan \theta = -3}$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \rightarrow 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{10}{9} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \frac{9}{10} \rightarrow \boxed{\sin \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow 1 + (-3)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow 10 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow \boxed{\cos \theta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}}$$

۲۳

بارم

دایره‌ای به شعاع  $6\text{ cm}$  مفروض است. اندازه‌ی زاویه‌ی مرکزی مقابل به کمانی به طول  $10\text{ cm}$  چند رادیان و چند درجه است؟

$$\alpha = \frac{l}{r} = \frac{10}{6} \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \frac{5}{3} \text{ rad}}$$

$$D = \frac{5}{3} \times 180 \rightarrow D = \frac{300}{\pi} \rightarrow \boxed{D \approx 95,5^\circ}$$

۲۴

بارم

در دایره‌ای به شعاع  $5$  متر طول کمان روبرو به زاویه‌ی  $120^\circ$  چند متر است؟

رادیان  $R = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$$\frac{D}{180^\circ} = \frac{R}{\pi} \rightarrow \frac{120^\circ}{180^\circ} = \frac{R}{\pi} \rightarrow R = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$l = \alpha \cdot r \rightarrow l = \frac{2\pi}{3} \times 5 \rightarrow \boxed{l = \frac{10\pi}{3} \text{ متر}}$$

۲۵

بارم

اگر دو زاویه از مثلثی  $\frac{\pi}{5}$  رادیان و  $\frac{2\pi}{5}$  رادیان باشد، نوع مثلث را مشخص کنید.

$$\hat{A} = \frac{2\pi}{5}, \hat{B} = \frac{\pi}{5} \rightarrow \hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C} = \pi \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{5} + \frac{\pi}{5} + \hat{C} = \pi$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{5} + \hat{C} = \frac{5\pi}{5} \rightarrow \hat{C} = \frac{2\pi}{5}, \hat{A} = \hat{C} = \frac{2\pi}{5} \rightarrow \text{مثلث متساوی الساقین}$$

۲۶

بارم

اگر در یک چهارضلعی، سه زاویه بصورت  $\frac{7\pi}{12}$  رادیان،  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  رادیان و  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$  رادیان باشند، زاویه‌ی چهارم این چهارضلعی چند رادیان و چند درجه است؟

$$\text{مجموع زاویه‌های داخلی چهارضلعی} = 360^\circ \rightarrow \frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{6} + x = 2\pi$$

۲۷



فارابی

$$\rightarrow \frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{4\pi}{12} + \frac{10\pi}{12} + x = \frac{24\pi}{12} \rightarrow x = \frac{24\pi}{12} - \frac{21\pi}{12} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ رادیان یا } x = 45^\circ$$

بارم

اگر  $\tan \theta = -2$  و  $\sin \theta < 0$  باشد، نسبت‌های مثلثاتی زاویه  $\theta$  را بدست آورید.

ربع چهارم  $\theta$  یا  $360^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ \rightarrow \sin \theta < 0, \tan \theta < 0$

$$\tan \theta = -2 \rightarrow \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{1}{-2} \rightarrow \cot \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow 1 + (-2)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow 5 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

۲۸

بارم

اگر  $\tan \theta = 4$  باشد، مقدار  $\frac{3 \sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$  را بدست آورید.

$$\frac{3 \sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{3 \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta}} = \frac{3 \tan \theta - 1}{\tan \theta + 1} = \frac{3(4) - 1}{4 + 1} = \frac{11}{5}$$

۲۹

بارم

حاصل عبارت  $\sin(\pi - x) + \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right) + \sin(\pi + x) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)$  را بدست آورید.

$$\sin(\pi - x) + \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right) + \sin(\pi + x) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = \sin x + \sin x - \sin x - \sin x = 0$$

۳۰

بارم

اگر  $\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$  و انتهای کمان  $x$  در ناحیه سوم دایرهی مثلثاتی باشد، مقدار  $\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right)$  را بدست آورید.

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{10}} \rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 x = 10 \rightarrow \tan^2 x = 9$$

ناحیه سوم  $\rightarrow \tan x = 3, \cot x = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cot x = \frac{1}{3}$$

۳۱

بارم

از تساوی  $2 = \frac{2 \sin(\alpha - 3\pi) + \cos(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha)}$  مقدار  $\tan \alpha$  را بدست آورید.

$$\sin(\alpha - 3\pi) = \sin(\alpha - 3\pi + 4\pi) = \sin(\alpha + \pi) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \sin \alpha, \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-2 \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = 2 \rightarrow \tan \alpha = 2$$

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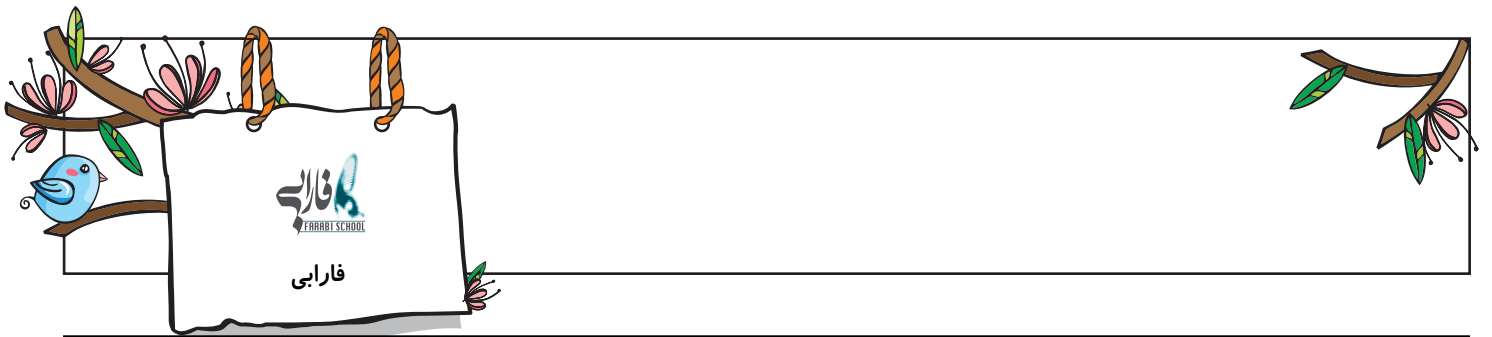
بارم

اگر  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \frac{8}{9}$  باشد حاصل عبارت  $3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) + \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) + \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)$  را بدست آورید.

$$3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) + \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) + \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)$$

$$= 3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)\right) + \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)\right) + \sin\left(\pi + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)\right)$$

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فارابی

$$= 3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = 3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = 3 \times 0,8 = 2,4$$

بدون استفاده از ماشین حساب درستی تساوی‌های زیر را بررسی کنید.

بارم

الف)  $\sin 84^\circ = \sin 6^\circ$

ب)  $\cos(-324^\circ) = \cos 36^\circ$

پ)  $\tan(-1000^\circ) = \tan 8^\circ$

ت)  $\sin 875^\circ = \sin 155^\circ$

الف)  $\sin 84^\circ = \sin(2 \times 36^\circ + 12^\circ) = \sin(12^\circ) = \sin(180^\circ - 6^\circ) = \sin 6^\circ$

ب)  $\cos(-324^\circ) = \cos(36^\circ - 324^\circ) = \cos(36^\circ)$

پ)  $\tan(-1000^\circ) = \tan(3 \times 360^\circ - 1000^\circ) = \tan 8^\circ$

ت)  $\sin 875^\circ = \sin(2 \times 360^\circ + 155^\circ) = \sin 155^\circ$

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بارم

اگر  $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$  و انتهای زاویه  $\theta$  در ربع دوم دایره‌ی مثلثاتی باشد، حاصل عبارت  $\frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$  را بدست آورید.

$$\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{9}{25} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{16}{25} \rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{4}{5}} \rightarrow \tan \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2}{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{1 + \frac{9}{16}}{1 - \frac{9}{16}} = \frac{\frac{16}{16} + \frac{9}{16}}{\frac{16}{16} - \frac{9}{16}} = \frac{\frac{25}{16}}{\frac{7}{16}} \rightarrow \frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{25}{7}$$

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حاصل عبارت‌های زیر را بدست آورید.

الف)  $\tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

ب)  $\sin(-45^\circ) \times \tan(-60^\circ) - \cos(-60^\circ) \times \cot(-30^\circ)$

پ)  $\frac{\tan(-45^\circ) + 2 \sin(-270^\circ)}{\cos(-360^\circ) - \cot(-45^\circ)}$

ت)  $\frac{\sin \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2 \cos 120^\circ}{\tan \frac{3\pi}{4} + \sqrt{2} \cos 135^\circ}$

ث)  $\cos \frac{3\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{9\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{11\pi}{14}$

ج)  $\frac{\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) \times \cot 225^\circ - 3 \cos 240^\circ \times \tan\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)}{\tan^2\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) + \cos^2\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)}$

الف)  $= -\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \left(-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = -\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{-4\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$

ب)  $= \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(-\sqrt{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\sqrt{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3}}{2}$

پ)  $= \frac{-\tan 45^\circ - 2 \sin 270^\circ}{\cos 360^\circ + \cot 45^\circ} = \frac{-1 - 2(-1)}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$

ت)  $= \frac{\sin\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 2 \cos(180^\circ - 60^\circ)}{\tan\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sqrt{2} \cos(180^\circ - 45^\circ)}$   
 $= \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - 2 \cos 60^\circ}{-\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \sqrt{2} \cos 45^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{-1 - \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 1}{-1 - 1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$

ث)  $= \cos \frac{3\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{14} + \cos\left(\pi - \frac{5\pi}{14}\right) + \cos\left(\pi - \frac{3\pi}{14}\right) =$   
 $= \cancel{\cos \frac{3\pi}{14}} + \cancel{\cos \frac{5\pi}{14}} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{14} - \cancel{\cos \frac{5\pi}{14}} - \cancel{\cos \frac{3\pi}{14}} = \cos \frac{7\pi}{14} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$

ج)  $= \frac{\sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \times \cot(180^\circ + 45^\circ) - 3 \cos(180^\circ + 60^\circ) \tan\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\left(\tan\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)^2 + \left(\cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)^2}$   
 $= \frac{-\sin \frac{\pi}{6} \times \cot 45^\circ - 3(-\cos 60^\circ) \times \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \times 1 - 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(1)}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

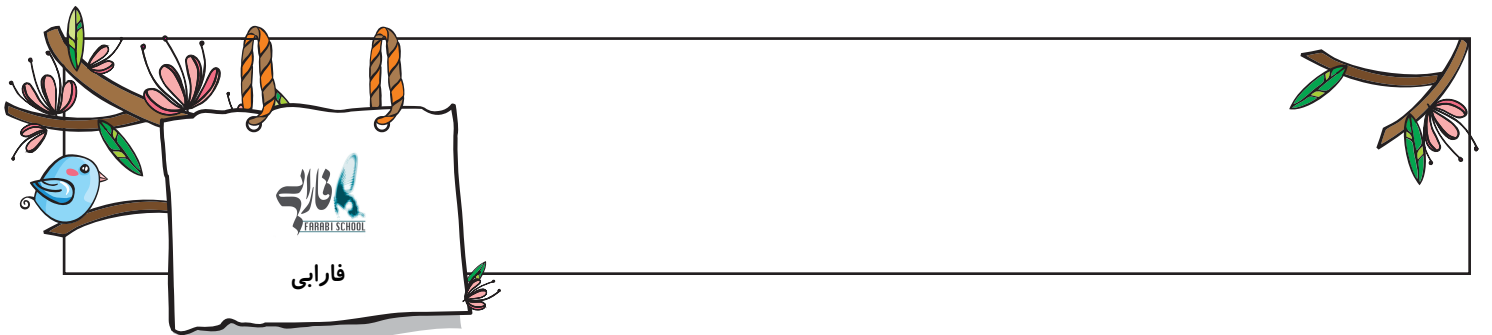
$= \frac{1}{1} = 1$

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بارم ۳۷ اگر  $\tan 20^\circ = 0.36$  باشد حاصل  $\frac{\sin 160^\circ - \cos 200^\circ}{\cos 110^\circ + \sin 70^\circ}$  را بدست آورید.







$$\frac{\sin 160^\circ - \cos 200^\circ}{\cos 110^\circ + \sin 70^\circ} = \frac{\sin(180^\circ - 20^\circ) - \cos(180^\circ + 20^\circ)}{\cos(90^\circ + 20^\circ) + \sin(90^\circ - 20^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 20^\circ - (-\cos 20^\circ)}{-\sin 20^\circ + \cos 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin 20^\circ + \cos 20^\circ}{-\sin 20^\circ + \cos 20^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} + \frac{\cos 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}}{-\frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} + \frac{\cos 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}}$$

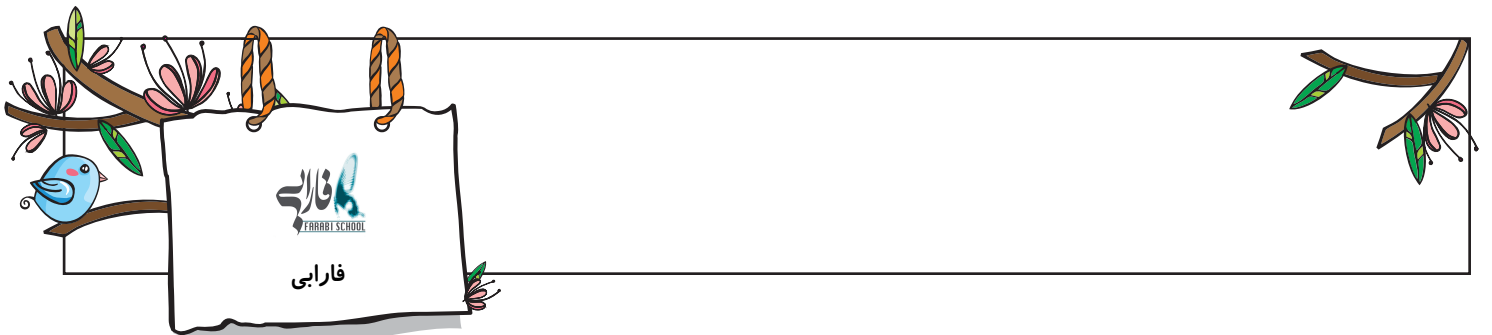
$$= \frac{\tan 20^\circ + 1}{-\tan 20^\circ + 1} = \frac{0.36 + 1}{-0.36 + 1} = \frac{1.36}{0.64} = \frac{136}{64} = \frac{17}{8}$$

بارم	<p style="text-align: right;">اگر <math>\frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha)}{\sin(7\pi + \alpha) + \cos(\alpha - \frac{7\pi}{2})} = \frac{1}{6}</math> باشد، مقدار <math>\tan \alpha</math> را بدست آورید.</p> <p><math>\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha</math></p> <p><math>\sin(7\pi + \alpha) = \sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha</math></p> <p><math>\cos(\alpha - \frac{7\pi}{2}) = \cos(\alpha - \frac{7\pi}{2} + \frac{4\pi}{2}) = \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\sin \alpha</math></p> <p><math>\rightarrow \frac{-\cos \alpha}{-\sin \alpha - \sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow \frac{-\cos \alpha}{-2\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow \frac{2\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 6 \rightarrow 2 \tan \alpha = 6 \rightarrow \boxed{\tan \alpha = 3}</math></p>	۳۸
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بارم	<p style="text-align: right;">بُرد هر یک از توابع زیر را در دامنه‌ی داده شده بدست آورید.</p> <p>الف) <math>y = 3 \sin x - 1 \quad [0, 2\pi]</math></p> <p>ب) <math>f(x) = 2 - 4 \cos x \quad [0, 2\pi]</math></p> <p>پ) <math>h(x) = 3 \sin^2 x - 2 \quad [0, 2\pi]</math></p> <p>ت) <math>y = 1 - 2 \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) \quad [0, 2\pi]</math></p> <p>الف) <math>-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times 3} -3 \leq 3 \sin x \leq 3 \xrightarrow{-1} -4 \leq 3 \sin x - 1 \leq 2</math>  <math>\rightarrow -4 \leq y \leq 2 \rightarrow R_y = [-4, 2]</math></p> <p>ب) <math>-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times (-4)} 4 \geq -4 \cos x \geq -4 \xrightarrow{+2} 6 \geq 2 - 4 \cos x \geq -2</math>  <math>\rightarrow 6 \geq y \geq -2 \rightarrow R_f = [-2, 6]</math></p> <p>پ) <math>-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\text{به توان ۲}} 0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times 3} 0 \leq 3 \sin^2 x \leq 3</math>  <math>\xrightarrow{-2} -2 \leq 3 \sin^2 x - 2 \leq 1 \rightarrow -2 \leq y \leq 1 \rightarrow R_h = [-2, 1]</math></p> <p>ت) <math>-1 \leq \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times (-2)} 2 \geq -2 \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) \geq -2 \xrightarrow{+1} 3 \geq 1 - 2 \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) \geq -1 \rightarrow 3 \geq y \geq -1 \rightarrow R_y = [-1, 3]</math></p>	۳۹
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بارم	<p>بیشترین و کمترین مقدار تابع <math>y = -2 \sin(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}) + 3</math> را در بازه‌ی <math>[0, 2\pi]</math> بدست آورید.</p>	۴۰
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$$-1 \leq \sin\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times(-2)} 2 \geq -2 \sin\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \geq -2 \xrightarrow{+3}$$

$$5 \geq -2 \sin\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + 3 \geq 1 \rightarrow 5 \geq y \geq 1$$

$$y_{\max} = 5$$

$$y_{\min} = 1$$

بارم

اگر  $\tan \theta = 0,2$  باشد، مقدار  $\frac{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta\right) - \cos(\pi + \theta)}{\sin(\pi - \theta) - \sin(3\pi + \theta)}$  را بدست آورید.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta\right) - \cos(\pi + \theta)}{\sin(\pi - \theta) - \sin(3\pi + \theta)} &= \frac{\sin \theta - (-\cos \theta)}{\sin \theta - (-\sin \theta)} = \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{2 \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{2 \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}} = \frac{\tan \theta + 1}{2 \tan \theta} = \frac{0,2 + 1}{2(0,2)} = \frac{1,2}{0,4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

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بارم

اگر  $\tan 15^\circ = 0,28$  باشد، حاصل عبارت  $\frac{\cos 285^\circ - \sin 255^\circ}{\sin 525^\circ - \sin 105^\circ}$  را بدست آورید.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 285^\circ &= \cos(270^\circ + 15^\circ) = \sin 15^\circ, \quad \sin 255^\circ = \sin(270^\circ - 15^\circ) = -\cos 15^\circ \\ \sin 525^\circ &= \sin(360^\circ + 180^\circ - 15^\circ) = \sin 15^\circ, \quad \sin 105^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 15^\circ) = \cos 15^\circ \\ \rightarrow \frac{\cos 285^\circ - \sin 255^\circ}{\sin 525^\circ - \sin 105^\circ} &= \frac{\sin 15^\circ - (-\cos 15^\circ)}{\sin 15^\circ - \cos 15^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ} + \frac{\cos 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ}}{\frac{\sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ} - \frac{\cos 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ}} = \frac{\tan 15^\circ + 1}{\tan 15^\circ - 1} \\ &= \frac{0,28 + 1}{0,28 - 1} = \frac{1,28}{-0,72} = \frac{128}{-72} = -\frac{16}{9} \end{aligned}$$

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بارم

آیا نمودار هر جفت از توابع با ضابطه‌های زیر بر هم منطبق هستند یا خیر؟

الف)  $y_1 = \sin(4\pi - x)$ ,  $y_2 = \cos\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$

ب)  $y_1 = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right)$ ,  $y_2 = \cos(\pi - x)$

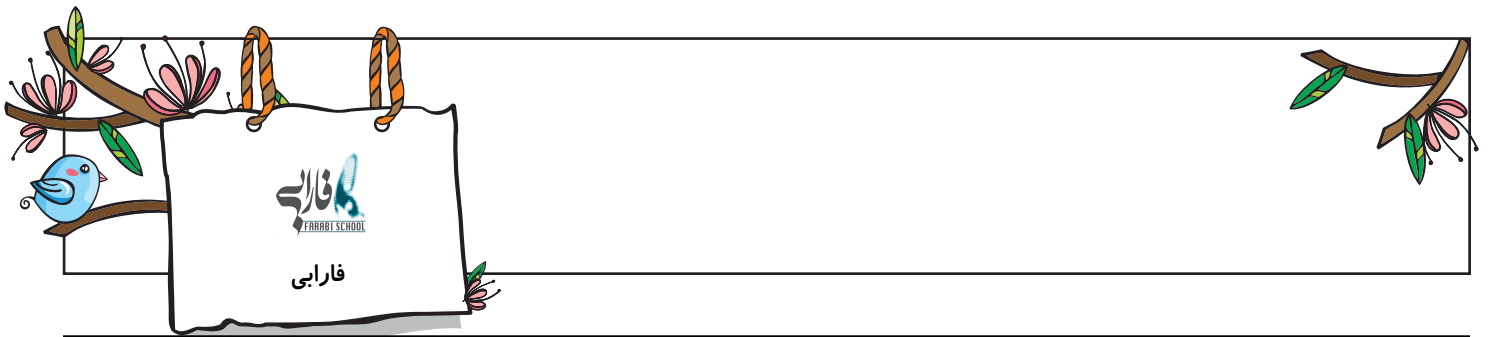
پ)  $y_1 = \sin(\pi - x)$ ,  $y_2 = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right)$

الف)  $\begin{cases} y_1 = \sin(4\pi - x) = \sin(-x) = -\sin x \\ y_2 = \cos\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \sin x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 \neq y_2 \rightarrow$  دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق نیستند

ب)  $\begin{cases} y_1 = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\cos x \\ y_2 = \cos(\pi - x) = -\cos x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow$  دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق هستند

پ)  $\begin{cases} y_1 = \sin(\pi - x) = \sin x \\ y_2 = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = -\sin x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 \neq y_2 \rightarrow$  دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق نیستند

۴۳



در تساوی‌های زیر به جای  $x$  یک زاویه مناسب قرار دهید:

الف)  $\sin x = \cos(20^\circ + x)$

ب)  $\tan(x + \frac{\pi}{18}) = \cot(\frac{2\pi}{9} + x)$

الف)  $\rightarrow x + 20^\circ + x = 90^\circ + (k \times 360^\circ)$

$k = 0 \rightarrow 2x = 70^\circ \rightarrow x = 35^\circ$

$k = 1 \rightarrow 2x + 20^\circ = 450^\circ \rightarrow 2x = 430^\circ \rightarrow x = 215^\circ$

$k = 2 \rightarrow 2x + 20^\circ = 810^\circ \rightarrow 2x = 790^\circ \rightarrow x = 395^\circ \rightarrow x = 35^\circ$  تکراری

ب)  $x + \frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2\pi}{9} + x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$

$k = 0 \rightarrow 2x + \frac{5\pi}{18} = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{4\pi}{18} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{2\pi}{9} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{9}$

$k = 1 \rightarrow 2x + \frac{5\pi}{18} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi \rightarrow 2x = \frac{40\pi}{18} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{20\pi}{9} \rightarrow x = \frac{10\pi}{9}$

$k = 2 \rightarrow 2x + \frac{5\pi}{18} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 4\pi \rightarrow 2x = \frac{76\pi}{18} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{38\pi}{9}$

$\rightarrow x = \frac{19\pi}{9} \rightarrow x = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{9} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{9}$  تکراری

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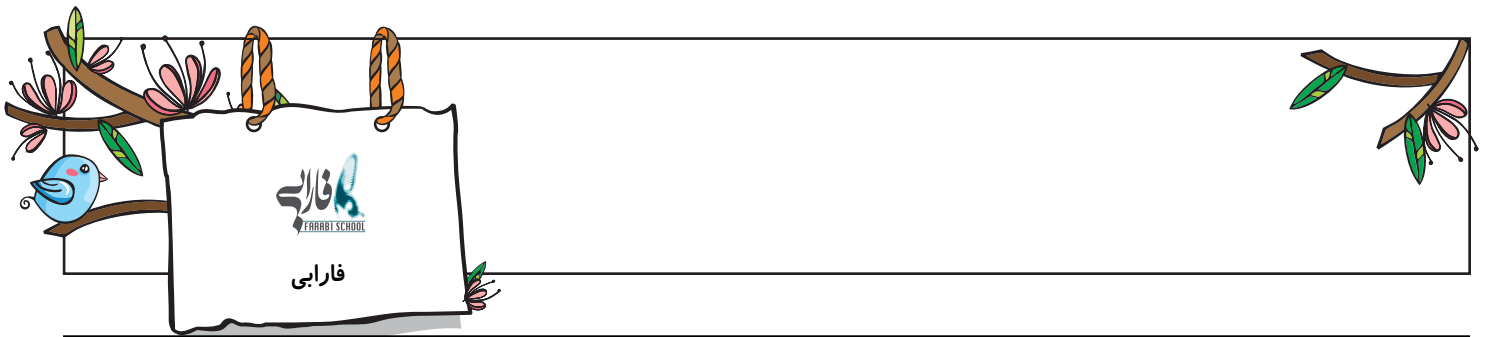
بارم

جدول زیر را کامل کنید.

زاویه $x$	$120^\circ$	$135^\circ$	$150^\circ$	$210^\circ$	$225^\circ$	$240^\circ$	$300^\circ$	$330^\circ$
نسبت								
$\sin x$								
$\cos x$								
$\tan x$								
$\cot x$								

زاویه $x$	$120^\circ$	$135^\circ$	$150^\circ$	$210^\circ$	$225^\circ$	$240^\circ$	$300^\circ$	$330^\circ$
نسبت								
$\sin x$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
$\cos x$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\tan x$	$-\sqrt{3}$	$-1$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$1$	$\sqrt{3}$	$-\sqrt{3}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\cot x$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$-1$	$-\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$1$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$-\sqrt{3}$

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حاصل عبارت‌های زیر را بدست آورید.

بارم

الف) 
$$\frac{3 \sin 15^\circ - \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + \cos 30^\circ}{\cot(-135^\circ) - \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{5^\circ}{6}}$$

ب) 
$$\frac{2 \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} \times \tan \frac{5\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} \tan \frac{5\pi}{3}}{\cos^2(\frac{5\pi}{4}) + \cot^2(\frac{4\pi}{3})}$$

پ) 
$$2 \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha) + 7 \sin(\pi - \alpha) - 3 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)$$

ت) 
$$\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha) + \cot(\pi - \alpha) + 3 \cos(\pi + \alpha) + \tan(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha)$$

ث) 
$$\sqrt{3} \cot \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2 \sin \frac{20\pi}{3} + 2 \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} \times \tan \frac{50\pi}{3}$$

ج) 
$$\frac{\tan 12^\circ \cos 21^\circ - \sin 225^\circ \cos 315^\circ}{\cot 135^\circ \sin 33^\circ - \cos 24^\circ \tan 225^\circ}$$

چ) 
$$3 \tan \frac{29\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{39\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{27\pi}{4} - \cot \frac{34\pi}{3}$$

ح) 
$$5 \sin^2(\frac{7\pi}{4}) + 2 \tan^2(\frac{4\pi}{3}) + 3 \cos(\frac{8\pi}{3}) - \cot^2(\frac{7\pi}{6})$$

الف) 
$$\frac{3 \sin(18^\circ - 30^\circ) - \sqrt{2} \cos(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos(36^\circ - 6^\circ)}{-\cot(135^\circ) - \sqrt{3} \tan(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6})}$$

$$= \frac{3 \sin 30^\circ - \sqrt{2}(-\cos \frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos(-6^\circ)}{-\cot(180^\circ - 45^\circ) - \sqrt{3}(-\tan \frac{\pi}{6})} = \frac{3 \sin 30^\circ + \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos 6^\circ}{\cot 45^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$= \frac{3(\frac{1}{2}) + \sqrt{2}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \sqrt{3}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{3}{3}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

ب) 
$$= \frac{2 \sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) \times \tan(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) - \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}) \times \tan(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})}{\cos^2(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cot^2(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})}$$

$$= \frac{2(-\sin \frac{\pi}{6}) \times \tan(\frac{\pi}{6}) - (-\cos \frac{\pi}{6})(-\tan \frac{\pi}{3})}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \cot^2 \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{2(-\frac{1}{2})(1) - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})(\sqrt{3})}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})^2}$$

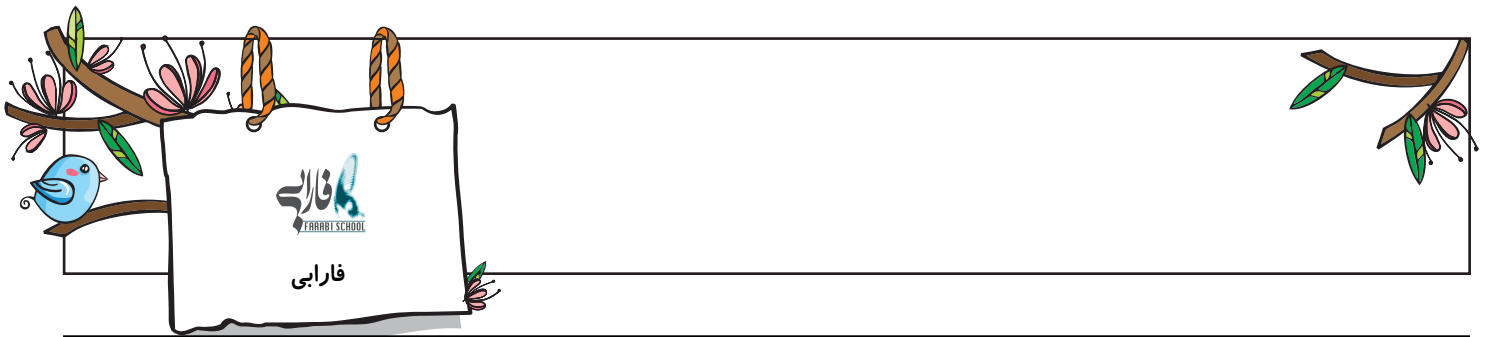
$$= \frac{-\frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{13}{12}} = -\frac{6}{2} = -3$$

پ) 
$$2(-\sin \alpha) + 7 \sin \alpha - 3 \sin \alpha = -2 \sin \alpha + 7 \sin \alpha - 3 \sin \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha$$

ت) 
$$= -\cos \alpha - \cancel{\cot \alpha} + 3(-\cos \alpha) + \cancel{\cot \alpha} = -4 \cos \alpha$$

ث) 
$$= \sqrt{3} \cot(\frac{5\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}) + 2 \sin(\frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3}) + 2 \cos(\frac{5\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}) \times \tan(\frac{5\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

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$$= \sqrt{3} \cot \frac{\pi}{3} + 2 \sin(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}) + 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \times \tan(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \cot \frac{\pi}{3} + 2(\sin \frac{\pi}{3}) + 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \times (-\tan \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= \sqrt{3}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) + 2(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) + 2(\frac{1}{2})(-\sqrt{3}) = 1 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} = 1$$

$$\text{ج) } \frac{\tan(180^\circ - 60^\circ) \cos(180^\circ + 30^\circ) - \sin(180^\circ + 45^\circ) \cos(360^\circ - 45^\circ)}{\cot(180^\circ - 45^\circ) \sin(360^\circ - 30^\circ) - \cos(180^\circ + 60^\circ) \tan(180^\circ + 45^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{-\tan 60^\circ (-\cos 30^\circ) - (-\sin 45^\circ) \cos 45^\circ}{-\cot 45^\circ (-\sin 30^\circ) - (-\cos 60^\circ) \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{(-\sqrt{3})(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) - (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{(-1)(-\frac{1}{2}) - (-\frac{1}{2})(1)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\text{چ) } 3 \tan(\frac{5\pi}{6}) - \sin(\frac{5\pi}{4}) + \cos(\frac{3\pi}{4}) - \cot(\frac{5\pi}{3})$$

$$= 3 \tan(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}) - \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \cot(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= 3(-\tan \frac{\pi}{6}) + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + (-\cos \frac{\pi}{4}) - \cot \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= 3(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = -\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\text{ح) } 5 \sin^2(\frac{5\pi}{4}) + 2 \tan^2(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) + 3 \cos(\frac{2\pi}{3}) - \cot^2(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$= 5(-\sin \frac{\pi}{4})^2 + 2(\tan \frac{\pi}{3})^2 + 3 \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}) - (\cot \frac{\pi}{6})^2$$

$$= 5(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + 2(\sqrt{3})^2 + 3(-\frac{1}{2}) - (\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$= 5(\frac{1}{2}) + 2(3) - \frac{3}{2} - 3 = \frac{5}{2} + 6 - \frac{3}{2} - 3 = 4$$

بارم

باشد، مقدار  $\tan \alpha$  را بدست آورید. اگر  $\frac{\sin(\frac{11\pi}{2} + \alpha) + 2 \cos(5\pi - \alpha)}{2 \cos(\frac{5\pi}{2} + \alpha) - 3 \sin(17\pi + \alpha)} = \frac{1}{10}$

$$\frac{\sin(\frac{5\pi}{2} + \frac{11\pi}{2} + \alpha) + 2 \cos(\frac{5\pi}{2} + \pi - \alpha)}{2 \cos(\frac{5\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{2} + \alpha) - 3 \sin(\frac{17\pi}{2} + \pi + \alpha)} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-\cos \alpha + 2(-\cos \alpha)}{2 \sin \alpha - 3(-\sin \alpha)} = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{-3 \cos \alpha}{5 \sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow 5 \sin \alpha = -3 \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-3}{5} \Rightarrow \boxed{\tan \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}}$$

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# پاسخنامه تشریحی

ب

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \sin x \\ y_2 = \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \text{دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق هستند}$$

ب

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \cos x \\ y_2 = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) = \cos x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \text{دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق هستند}$$

ت

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \cos x \\ y_2 = \cos(2\pi - x) = \cos(-x) = \cos x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \text{دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق هستند}$$

ث

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \sin x \\ y_2 = \sin(\pi - x) = \sin x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \text{دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق هستند}$$

ارتفاع را بر ضلع  $BC$  وارد می‌کنیم و داریم:

$$\sin \widehat{B} = \frac{AH}{AB} \rightarrow \sin 30^\circ = \frac{AH}{AB} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{AH}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{AH = 2}$$

$$\rightarrow S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AH \cdot BC = \frac{2 \times 6}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{S_{\Delta ABC} = 6}$$

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$$BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 \rightarrow BC^2 = 4^2 + 3^2 \rightarrow BC^2 = 16 + 9$$

$$\rightarrow BC^2 = 25 \rightarrow \boxed{BC = 5}$$

$$\sin \widehat{B} = \frac{AC}{BC} \rightarrow \sin \widehat{B} = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \cos \widehat{B} = \frac{AB}{BC} \rightarrow \cos \widehat{B} = \frac{4}{5}$$

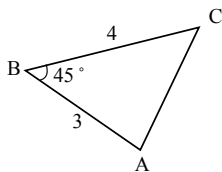
$$\tan \widehat{B} = \frac{AC}{AB} \rightarrow \tan \widehat{B} = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \cot \widehat{B} = \frac{AB}{AC} \rightarrow \cot \widehat{B} = \frac{4}{3}$$

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$$S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \times AC \times \sin \widehat{A} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{S_{\Delta ABC} = 5\sqrt{3}}$$

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$$a = 4, c = 3, \widehat{B} = 45^\circ \rightarrow S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot c \cdot \sin \widehat{B} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$$\rightarrow \boxed{S_{\Delta ABC} = 3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{D}{180^\circ} = \frac{R}{\pi \text{ رادیان}} \rightarrow \frac{D}{180^\circ} = \frac{4}{3.14} \rightarrow \boxed{D \approx 229.3^\circ}$$

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$$\alpha = \frac{l}{r} = \frac{2,85}{3} = \frac{2,85 \times 3,14}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ رادیان یا } \alpha = 150^\circ$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{16} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{15}{16} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{15}} \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{15}} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{-\sqrt{15}}{15}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow \cot \alpha = -\sqrt{15}$$

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$$\tan x = -\frac{1}{2}, \cos x < 0 \rightarrow 90^\circ < x < 180^\circ \text{ یا } x = \text{ناحیه دوم}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \cot x = -2$$

$$1 + \cot^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \rightarrow 1 + (-2)^2 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \rightarrow 5 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

12

$$\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{5}{25} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{20}{25} \rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}}{-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}} \rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

13

$$\sin \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{8}{9} = \frac{1}{9} \xrightarrow{\text{ناحیه چهارم}} \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$$

14

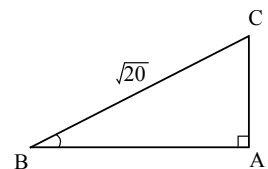
$$r = 10 \text{ cm} \quad \ell = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\ell}{r} = \frac{8}{10} \rightarrow \alpha = 0,8 \text{ رادیان}$$

15

$$\sin \hat{B} = \frac{AC}{BC} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{AC}{\sqrt{20}} \rightarrow AC = \frac{\sqrt{20} \times \sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{100}}{5} = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$\rightarrow AC = 2, \quad BC^2 = AC^2 + AB^2 \rightarrow (\sqrt{20})^2 = 2^2 + AB^2$$

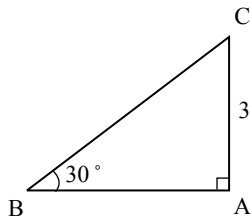


16

$$\rightarrow 20 = 4 + AB^2 \rightarrow AB^2 = 16 \rightarrow \boxed{AB = 4}$$

$$\cos \widehat{B} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{5}} \rightarrow \cos \widehat{B} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} \rightarrow \boxed{\cos \widehat{B} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}}$$

$$\tan \widehat{B} = \frac{AC}{AB} \rightarrow \boxed{\tan \widehat{B} = \frac{1}{2}}, \quad \cot \widehat{B} = \frac{AB}{AC} \rightarrow \boxed{\cot \widehat{B} = 2}$$



$$\sin \widehat{B} = \frac{AC}{BC} \rightarrow \sin 30^\circ = \frac{AC}{BC} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{BC} \rightarrow \boxed{BC = 6}$$

$$\frac{1\sqrt{5}}{\cos \widehat{B}} = \frac{AB}{BC}$$

$$y = ax + b \rightarrow a = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{3}x + b \xrightarrow{(\sqrt{3}, -2)}$$

$$-2 = \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}) + b \rightarrow -2 = 3 + b \rightarrow b = -5 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{3}x - 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(\frac{-179\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{-179\pi}{6}\right) &= -\sin\left(\frac{179\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{179\pi}{6}\right) \\ &= -\sin\left(30\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(30\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -(-\sin \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin \theta = -\frac{3}{5} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{9}{25} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\cos \theta = +\frac{4}{5}}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{-\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} \rightarrow \boxed{\tan \theta = -\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{-\frac{3}{5}} \rightarrow \boxed{\cot \theta = -\frac{4}{3}}$$

الف)  $\left. \begin{aligned} \sin \theta < 0 &\rightarrow \theta = 3 \text{ یا } 4 \text{ ربع} \\ \cot \theta > 0 &\rightarrow \theta = 1 \text{ یا } 3 \text{ ربع} \end{aligned} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{اشترک}} \theta \text{ در ربع } 3 \text{ قرار دارد}$

ب)  $\left. \begin{aligned} \cos \theta < 0 &\rightarrow \theta = 2 \text{ یا } 3 \text{ ربع} \\ \tan \theta < 0 &\rightarrow \theta = 2 \text{ یا } 4 \text{ ربع} \end{aligned} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{اشترک}} \theta \text{ در ربع } 2 \text{ قرار دارد}$

پ)  $\left. \begin{aligned} \sin \theta > 0 &\rightarrow \theta = 1 \text{ یا } 2 \text{ ربع} \\ \cos \theta < 0 &\rightarrow \theta = 2 \text{ یا } 3 \text{ ربع} \end{aligned} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{اشترک}} \theta \text{ در ربع } 2 \text{ قرار دارد}$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \boxed{\cot \theta = 2}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow \frac{5}{4} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$



$$\rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \boxed{\cos \theta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \rightarrow 1 + 2^2 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \rightarrow 5 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \boxed{\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

در ربع دوم قرار دادیم  $\theta$   $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{3}} \rightarrow \boxed{\tan \theta = -3}$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \rightarrow 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{10}{9} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \frac{9}{10} \rightarrow \boxed{\sin \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow 1 + (-3)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow 10 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow \boxed{\cos \theta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{l}{r} = \frac{10}{6} \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \frac{5}{3} \text{ rad}}$$

$$D = \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{\pi} \times 180 \rightarrow D = \frac{300}{\pi} \rightarrow \boxed{D \approx 95.5^\circ}$$

$$\frac{D}{180^\circ} = \frac{R}{\pi} \rightarrow \frac{120^\circ}{180^\circ} = \frac{R}{\pi} \rightarrow R = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ رادیان}$$

$$l = \alpha \cdot r \rightarrow l = \frac{2\pi}{3} \times 5 \rightarrow \boxed{l = \frac{10\pi}{3} \text{ متر}}$$

$$\widehat{A} = \frac{2\pi}{5}, \widehat{B} = \frac{\pi}{5} \rightarrow \widehat{A} + \widehat{B} + \widehat{C} = \pi \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{5} + \frac{\pi}{5} + \widehat{C} = \pi$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{5} + \widehat{C} = \frac{5\pi}{5} \rightarrow \widehat{C} = \frac{2\pi}{5}, \widehat{A} = \widehat{C} = \frac{2\pi}{5} \rightarrow \text{مثلث متساوی الساقین}$$

$$\text{مجموع زاویه‌های داخلی چهارضلعی} = 360^\circ \rightarrow \frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{6} + x = 2\pi$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{4\pi}{12} + \frac{10\pi}{12} + x = \frac{24\pi}{12} \rightarrow x = \frac{24\pi}{12} - \frac{21\pi}{12} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ رادیان}} \text{ یا } \boxed{x = 45^\circ}$$

$\tan \theta < 0$ ,  $\sin \theta < 0 \rightarrow 270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$  یا  $\theta =$  ربع چهارم

$$\tan \theta = -2 \rightarrow \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{1}{-2} \rightarrow \boxed{\cot \theta = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow 1 + (-2)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow 5 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \boxed{\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \boxed{\sin \theta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\frac{3 \sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{3 \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta}} = \frac{3 \tan \theta - 1}{\tan \theta + 1} = \frac{3(4) - 1}{4 + 1} = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$\sin(\pi - x) + \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right) + \sin(\pi + x) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = \sin x + \sin x - \sin x - \sin x = 0$$

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{10}} \rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 x = 10 \rightarrow \tan^2 x = 9$$

ناحية سوم  $\rightarrow \boxed{\tan x = 3}$  ,  $\boxed{\cot x = \frac{1}{3}}$

$$\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cot x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sin(\alpha - 3\pi) = \sin(\alpha - 3\pi + 4\pi) = \sin(\alpha + \pi) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha , \quad \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-2 \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{\tan \alpha = 2}$$

$$3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) + \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) + \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)$$

$$= 3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)\right) + \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)\right) + \sin\left(\pi + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)\right)$$

$$= 3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = 3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = 3 \times 0,707 = 2,12$$

الف)  $\sin 84^\circ = \sin(2 \times 36^\circ + 12^\circ) = \sin(12^\circ) = \sin(18^\circ - 6^\circ) = \sin 6^\circ$

ب)  $\cos(-324^\circ) = \cos(36^\circ - 324^\circ) = \cos(36^\circ)$

ج)  $\tan(-1000^\circ) = \tan(3 \times 360^\circ - 1000^\circ) = \tan 80^\circ$

د)  $\sin 875^\circ = \sin(2 \times 360^\circ + 155^\circ) = \sin 155^\circ$

$$\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{9}{25} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{16}{25} \rightarrow \boxed{\cos \theta = -\frac{4}{5}}$$

$$\rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{4}{5}} \rightarrow \boxed{\tan \theta = -\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2}{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{1 + \frac{9}{16}}{1 - \frac{9}{16}} = \frac{\frac{16}{16} + \frac{9}{16}}{\frac{16}{16} - \frac{9}{16}} = \frac{\frac{25}{16}}{\frac{7}{16}} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{25}{7}}$$

الف)  $= -\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \left(-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = -\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{-4\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$

$$ب) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)(-\sqrt{3}) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(-\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$پ) = \frac{-\tan 45^\circ - 2 \sin 27^\circ}{\cos 36^\circ + \cot 45^\circ} = \frac{-1 - 2(-1)}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$ت) = \frac{\sin(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}) + 2 \cos(180^\circ - 60^\circ)}{\tan(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \sqrt{2} \cos(180^\circ - 45^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - 2 \cos 60^\circ}{-\tan \frac{\pi}{6} - \sqrt{2} \cos 45^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 2(\frac{1}{2})}{-1 - \sqrt{2}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 1}{-1 - 1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$ث) = \cos \frac{3\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{14} + \cos(\pi - \frac{5\pi}{14}) + \cos(\pi - \frac{3\pi}{14}) =$$

$$= \cos \frac{3\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{14} - \cos \frac{5\pi}{14} - \cos \frac{3\pi}{14} = \cos \frac{7\pi}{14} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$ج) = \frac{\sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) \times \cot(180^\circ + 45^\circ) - 3 \cos(180^\circ + 60^\circ) \tan(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6})}{(\tan(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}))^2 + (\cos(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}))^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\sin \frac{\pi}{6} \times \cot 45^\circ - 3(-\cos 60^\circ) \times \tan \frac{\pi}{6}}{\tan^2(\frac{\pi}{6}) + (-\cos \frac{\pi}{6})^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \times 1 - 3(-\frac{1}{2})(1)}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})^2 + (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{13}{12}} = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\frac{\sin 16^\circ - \cos 20^\circ}{\cos 11^\circ + \sin 7^\circ} = \frac{\sin(180^\circ - 20^\circ) - \cos(180^\circ + 20^\circ)}{\cos(90^\circ + 20^\circ) + \sin(90^\circ - 20^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 20^\circ - (-\cos 20^\circ)}{-\sin 20^\circ + \cos 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin 20^\circ + \cos 20^\circ}{-\sin 20^\circ + \cos 20^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} + \frac{\cos 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}}{-\frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} + \frac{\cos 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ}}$$

$$= \frac{\tan 20^\circ + 1}{-\tan 20^\circ + 1} = \frac{0.36 + 1}{-0.36 + 1} = \frac{1.36}{0.64} = \frac{136}{64} = \frac{17}{8}$$

$$\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\sin(7\pi + \alpha) = \sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \frac{7\pi}{2}) = \cos(\alpha - \frac{7\pi}{2} + \frac{8\pi}{2}) = \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-\cos \alpha}{-\sin \alpha - \sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow \frac{-\cos \alpha}{-2 \sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 6 \rightarrow 2 \tan \alpha = 6 \rightarrow \tan \alpha = 3$$

$$الف) -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times 2} -2 \leq 2 \sin x \leq 2 \xrightarrow{-1} -4 \leq 2 \sin x - 1 \leq 2$$

$$\rightarrow -4 \leq y \leq 2 \rightarrow R_y = [-4, 2]$$

$$ب) -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times (-4)} 4 \geq -4 \cos x \geq -4 \xrightarrow{+2} 6 \geq 2 - 4 \cos x \geq -2$$

$$\rightarrow 6 \geq y \geq -2 \rightarrow R_f = [-2, 6]$$

$$پ) -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\text{به توان 2}} 0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times 3} 0 \leq 3 \sin^2 x \leq 3$$

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$$\rightarrow -2 \leq 3 \sin^2 x - 2 \leq 1 \rightarrow -2 \leq y \leq 1 \rightarrow R_h = [-2, 1]$$

$$\text{ت) } -1 \leq \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times(-2)} 2 \geq -2 \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \geq -2 \xrightarrow{+1}$$

$$3 \geq 1 - 2 \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \geq -1 \rightarrow 3 \geq y \geq -1 \rightarrow R_y = [-1, 3]$$

$$-1 \leq \sin\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times(-2)} 2 \geq -2 \sin\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \geq -2 \xrightarrow{+3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \geq -2 \sin\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + 3 \geq 1 \rightarrow 5 \geq y \geq 1 & \rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{\max} = 5 \\ y_{\min} = 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta\right) - \cos(\pi + \theta)}{\sin(\pi - \theta) - \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta\right)} &= \frac{\sin \theta - (-\cos \theta)}{\sin \theta - (-\sin \theta)} = \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{2 \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta}}{2 \tan \theta} = \frac{\tan \theta + 1}{2 \tan \theta} = \frac{0.2 + 1}{2(0.2)} = \frac{1.2}{0.4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos 285^\circ = \cos(270^\circ + 15^\circ) = \sin 15^\circ, \quad \sin 255^\circ = \sin(270^\circ - 15^\circ) = -\cos 15^\circ$$

$$\sin 525^\circ = \sin(360^\circ + 165^\circ) = \sin 15^\circ, \quad \sin 105^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 15^\circ) = \cos 15^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{\cos 285^\circ - \sin 255^\circ}{\sin 525^\circ - \sin 105^\circ} &= \frac{\sin 15^\circ - (-\cos 15^\circ)}{\sin 15^\circ - \cos 15^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ} + \frac{\cos 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ}}{\frac{\sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ} - \frac{\cos 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ}} = \frac{\tan 15^\circ + 1}{\tan 15^\circ - 1} \\ &= \frac{0.28 + 1}{0.28 - 1} = \frac{1.28}{-0.72} = \frac{128}{-72} = -\frac{16}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{الف) } \begin{cases} y_1 = \sin(4\pi - x) = \sin(-x) = -\sin x \\ y_2 = \cos\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \sin x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 \neq y_2 \rightarrow \text{دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق نیستند}$$

$$\text{ب) } \begin{cases} y_1 = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\cos x \\ y_2 = \cos(\pi - x) = -\cos x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \text{دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق هستند}$$

$$\text{پ) } \begin{cases} y_1 = \sin(\pi - x) = \sin x \\ y_2 = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = -\sin x \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1 \neq y_2 \rightarrow \text{دو تابع بر یکدیگر منطبق نیستند}$$

$$\text{الف) } \rightarrow x + 20^\circ + x = 90^\circ + (k \times 360^\circ)$$

$$k = 0 \rightarrow 2x = 70^\circ \rightarrow x = 35^\circ$$

$$k = 1 \rightarrow 2x + 20^\circ = 450^\circ \rightarrow 2x = 430^\circ \rightarrow x = 215^\circ$$

$$k = 2 \rightarrow 2x + 20^\circ = 810^\circ \rightarrow 2x = 790^\circ \rightarrow x = 395^\circ \rightarrow x = 35^\circ \text{ تکراری}$$

$$\text{ب) } x + \frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2\pi}{9} + x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$k = 0 \rightarrow 2x + \frac{5\pi}{18} = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{4\pi}{18} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{2\pi}{9} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{9}$$

$$k = 1 \rightarrow 2x + \frac{5\pi}{18} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi \rightarrow 2x = \frac{40\pi}{18} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{20\pi}{9} \rightarrow x = \frac{10\pi}{9}$$

$$k = 2 \rightarrow 2x + \frac{5\pi}{18} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 4\pi \rightarrow 2x = \frac{76\pi}{18} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{38\pi}{9}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{19\pi}{9} \rightarrow x = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{9} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{9} \text{ تکراری}$$

زاویه x	۱۲۰°	۱۳۵°	۱۵۰°	۲۱۰°	۲۲۵°	۲۴۰°	۳۰۰°	۳۳۰°
نسبت								
sin x	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
cos x	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
tan x	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	$-\sqrt{3}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
cot x	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$-\sqrt{3}$

$$\text{الف) } = \frac{3 \sin(180^\circ - 30^\circ) - \sqrt{2} \cos(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos(360^\circ - 60^\circ)}{-\cot(135^\circ) - \sqrt{3} \tan(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6})}$$

$$= \frac{3 \sin 30^\circ - \sqrt{2}(-\cos \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos(-60^\circ)}{-\cot(180^\circ - 45^\circ) - \sqrt{3}(-\tan \frac{\pi}{6})} = \frac{3 \sin 30^\circ + \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos 60^\circ}{\cot 45^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$= \frac{3(\frac{1}{2}) + \sqrt{2}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \sqrt{3}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{ب) } = \frac{2 \sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) \times \tan(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) - \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}) \times \tan(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6})}{\cos^2(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cot^2(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6})}$$

$$= \frac{2(-\sin \frac{\pi}{6}) \times \tan(\frac{\pi}{6}) - (-\cos \frac{\pi}{6})(-\tan \frac{\pi}{6})}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \cot^2 \frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{2(-\frac{1}{2})(1) - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})(\sqrt{3})}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{13}{12}} = -\frac{6}{2} = -3$$

$$\text{پ) } 2(-\sin \alpha) + \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha - 3 \sin \alpha = -2 \sin \alpha + \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha - 3 \sin \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha$$

$$\text{ت) } = -\cos \alpha - \cancel{\cot \alpha} + 3(-\cos \alpha) + \cancel{\cot \alpha} = -4 \cos \alpha$$

$$\text{ث) } = \sqrt{3} \cot(\cancel{2\pi} + \frac{\pi}{3}) + 2 \sin(\cancel{6\pi} + \frac{2\pi}{3}) + 2 \cos(\cancel{2\pi} - \frac{\pi}{3}) \times \tan(\cancel{12\pi} + \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \cot \frac{\pi}{3} + 2 \sin(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}) + 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \times \tan(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= \sqrt{r} \cot \frac{\pi}{r} + r \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{r} \right) + r \cos \frac{\pi}{r} \times \left( -\tan \frac{\pi}{r} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{r} \left( \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right) + r \left( \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right) + r \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) (-\sqrt{r}) = 1 + \sqrt{r} - \sqrt{r} = 1$$

$$\text{c) } \frac{\tan(180^\circ - 60^\circ) \cos(180^\circ + 30^\circ) - \sin(180^\circ + 45^\circ) \cos(360^\circ - 45^\circ)}{\cot(180^\circ - 45^\circ) \sin(360^\circ - 30^\circ) - \cos(180^\circ + 60^\circ) \tan(180^\circ + 45^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{-\tan 60^\circ (-\cos 30^\circ) - (-\sin 45^\circ) \cos 45^\circ}{-\cot 45^\circ (-\sin 30^\circ) - (-\cos 60^\circ) \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{(-\sqrt{3}) \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)}{(-1) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) (1)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\text{d) } r \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{r} + \frac{\Delta \pi}{r} \right) - \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{r} \right) + \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{r} + \frac{r\pi}{r} \right) - \cot \left( \frac{\pi}{r} + \frac{r\pi}{r} \right)$$

$$= r \tan \left( \pi - \frac{\pi}{r} \right) - \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{r} \right) + \cos \left( \pi - \frac{\pi}{r} \right) - \cot \left( \pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \right)$$

$$= r \left( -\tan \frac{\pi}{r} \right) + \sin \frac{\pi}{r} + \left( -\cos \frac{\pi}{r} \right) - \cot \frac{\pi}{r}$$

$$= r \left( -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = -\frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\text{e) } \Delta \sin^r \left( \frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{r} \right) + r \tan^r \left( \pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \right) + r \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{r} + \frac{r\pi}{r} \right) - \cot^r \left( \pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \right)$$

$$= \Delta \left( -\sin \frac{\pi}{r} \right)^r + r \left( \tan \frac{\pi}{r} \right)^r + r \cos \left( \pi - \frac{\pi}{r} \right) - \left( \cot \frac{\pi}{r} \right)^r$$

$$= \Delta \left( -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right)^r + r \left( \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right)^r + r \left( -\frac{1}{r} \right) - \left( \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right)^r$$

$$= \Delta \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) + r \left( \frac{r}{r} \right) - \frac{r}{r} - r = \frac{\Delta}{r} + r - \frac{r}{r} - r = r$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-\cos \alpha + r(-\cos \alpha)}{r \sin \alpha - r(-\sin \alpha)} = \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{-r \cos \alpha}{\Delta \sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \Delta \sin \alpha = -r \cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-r}{\Delta} \rightarrow \boxed{\tan \alpha = -\frac{r}{\Delta}}$$

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