

١)

مقدار

تاریخ:

موضوع:

$$\frac{D}{\pi} = \frac{R}{X}$$

١) احتمال اندازهای رادیویی را در

$$\frac{D}{\pi} = \frac{R}{n}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow 90^\circ$$

$$n \rightarrow 180^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 90^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow 45^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow 60^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow 30^\circ$$

$$2\pi \rightarrow 360^\circ$$

$$1^\circ \rightarrow ?$$

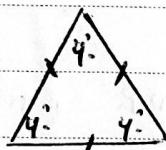
$$\frac{10}{180} = \frac{R}{\pi} \quad R = \frac{10\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{18}$$

مقدار یک رادیان:



$$\alpha = 1 \text{ rad}$$

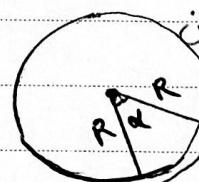
مقدار یک رادیان برابر با ۳۶۰ درجه است



$$1 \text{ rad} \rightarrow ? \text{ درج}$$

$$\frac{D}{180} = \frac{1}{\pi} \quad D = \frac{180}{\pi} \approx 57.3^\circ$$

٢) مقدار مرتبط با مطالعه دایره



از میانگین

$$L = R\alpha$$

$$L = R\alpha \quad \alpha = \frac{L}{R}$$

$$A_{\text{مطالعه}} = \frac{1}{2} \times R^2 \alpha \quad \alpha = \frac{L}{R}$$

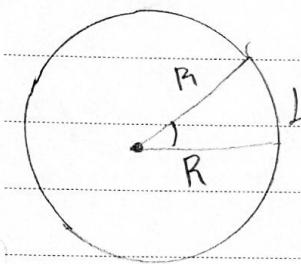
$$\pi R^2$$

مسئلہ ۱: صحنی روری دایرہ ای ہے جو کمتر ۲ cm طی کر رہا ہے اور
ساحت طبع شدہ برابر ۴ cm باشد زاویہ ای کھڑک جو خوب ہے چند ہے
جسے است؟

$$\begin{aligned} R &= r \\ L &= R\alpha \\ L &= r\alpha \\ \alpha &= \frac{r}{R} \text{ rad} \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = r \times \frac{110}{\pi} = \frac{110}{\pi}$$

مسئلہ ۲: ساحت قطاع ار دایرہ سطح میں برابر ۳۷ است اندواری صحنی قطاع
کام است.



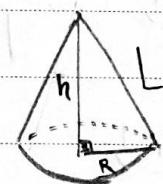
$$\frac{1}{2} \times R^2 = r\pi$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha \times r^2 = r\pi$$

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

$$rR + \pi = 11.5$$

یادواری چند نکتے ار محض رو

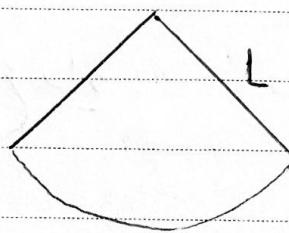
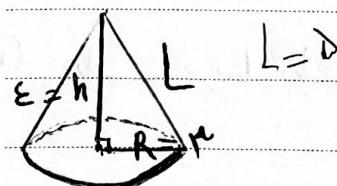


$$l^2 = h^2 + r^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{ جانبی}} &= \pi r l \\ S_{\text{ ماقعہ}} &= \pi r^2 \end{aligned} \quad \therefore S' = \pi r l + \pi r^2$$

مسئلہ ۳: صحنی طبع طaque ۳ دیکھا ہے اور صحنی مولڈی ستدائیں انہار راوی
قطع حاصل کام است؟



قطع حاصل = جانبی صحنی

$$\pi RL = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \times R^2$$

$$\pi RL = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \times L^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi RL}{L^2} = \frac{\pi R}{L} = \frac{4\pi}{5}$$

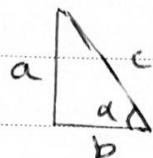
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تَعْلِمُ مَحَاجَاتٍ وَإِنْدَارِهِ كَانَ قَطْلًا لِأَرْجُونَ بِرَامِ

$$S = \Delta\pi \quad \frac{1}{2} \alpha R^2 = \Delta\pi \\ L = 2\pi \quad R \times = 2\pi$$

برام است؟

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha R^2 = \Delta\pi \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 = \Delta\pi \\ \pi R^2 = \Delta\pi \rightarrow R^2 = \Delta$$



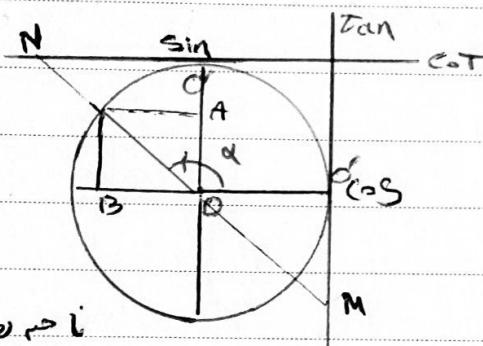
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

معنی نسبت فاصل مسافت

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{\text{مجاور}}{\text{hip}} = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{\text{ المجاور}}{\text{ضلع}} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\cot\alpha = \frac{\text{ضلع}}{\text{ المجاور}} = \frac{b}{a}$$



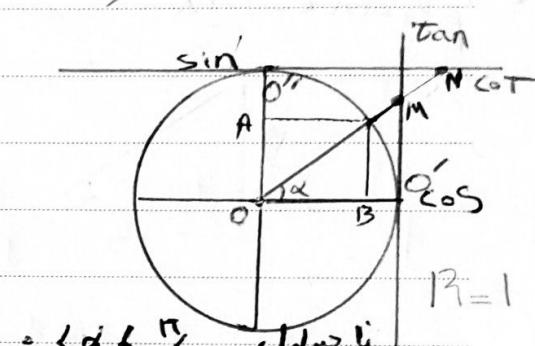
$0 < \alpha < \pi/2$

$$\sin\alpha = OA$$

$$\tan\alpha = OB$$

$$\cos\alpha = OB$$

$$\cot\alpha = ON$$



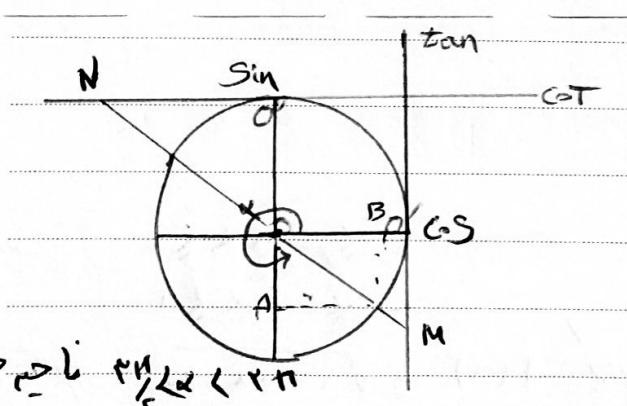
$\pi/2 < \alpha < \pi$

$$\sin\alpha = OA$$

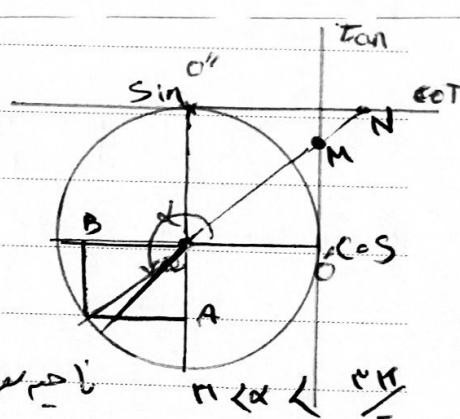
$$\tan\alpha = OM$$

$$\cos\alpha = OB$$

$$\cot\alpha = ON$$



$-\pi/2 < \alpha < 0$



$0 < \alpha < \pi$

$$\sin\alpha = OA$$

$$\tan\alpha = OM$$

$$\cos\alpha = OB$$

$$\cot\alpha = ON$$

$$\sin\alpha = OA$$

$$\cos\alpha = OB$$

$$\tan\alpha = OM$$

$$\cot\alpha = ON$$

لهم إلهي رب العالمين

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تاریخ:

موضع:

$$\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = 1$$

لـ اور روابط اولیے

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \\ \cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \tan \alpha \cdot \cot \alpha = 1$$

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

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

? تابع $\tan \alpha - \cot \alpha$ کا مکالمہ جو $\alpha > \pi$ ، $\sin \alpha = \frac{r}{\rho}$ ہے

$$\begin{aligned} & (-\frac{r}{\rho}) - (-\frac{s}{\rho}) \\ & -\frac{r}{\rho} + \frac{s}{\rho} = \frac{v}{\rho} \end{aligned}$$



? تابع $\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha$ کا مکالمہ جو $\alpha > \pi$ ، $\tan \alpha = r$ ہے

$$-1 \leq \sin \alpha \leq 1 \quad \text{محدود}$$

$$-1 \leq \cos \alpha \leq 1$$

? تابع $f(\alpha) = \sqrt{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}$ کا مکالمہ

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تاریخ:

موضوع:

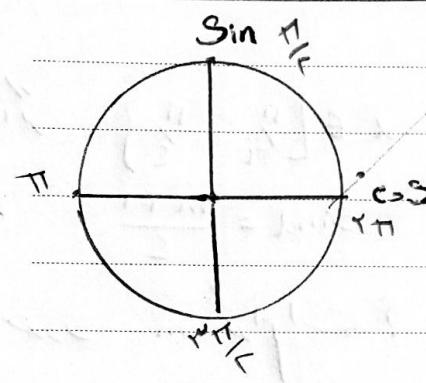
$$\text{نمایش نمودار } [\sin \epsilon] + [\sin \epsilon]$$

\rightarrow بحث اول

\rightarrow اینجا $\epsilon = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$[+0/\dots] + [-0/\dots]$$

$$+ (-1) = -1$$



نمایش نمایش نمایش

	٠	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	π	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$
Sin								
Cos								
Tan								
Cot								

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نیم دایر سه ای مرتبط با جدول *

$$\sin \frac{m\pi}{r} =$$

$$\cos \frac{(m+1)\pi}{r} =$$

$$\sin \delta \frac{\pi}{r} =$$

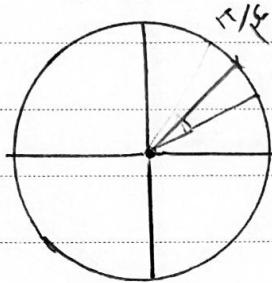
$$\tan \delta \frac{\pi}{r} =$$

$$\sin \sqrt{r} \frac{\pi}{r} =$$

$$\cot \sqrt{r} \frac{\pi}{r} =$$

$$\sin^{11} \frac{\pi}{r} =$$

$$\cos \varepsilon \frac{\pi}{r} =$$



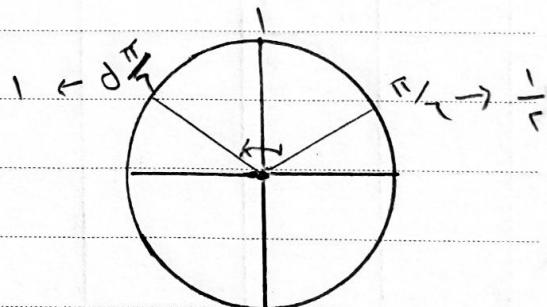
$$\sin \frac{\pi}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\alpha \in \left[\frac{m\pi}{r}, \frac{(m+1)\pi}{r} \right]$$

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

حکایت این نتیجه؟

$$\text{اگر } m > r \text{话 فرمود } \sin \alpha = \frac{m+1}{\sqrt{r}}, \quad \alpha \in \left(\frac{m\pi}{r}, \frac{(m+1)\pi}{r} \right)$$

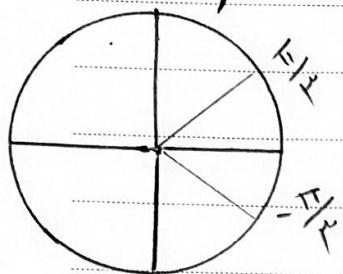


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تاریخ:

موضوع:

$\cos m$ معاوی در درایم فاصله است؟



- (١) (٢, ٥)
(٢) (٠, ٢)
(٣) (٢, ٣)
(٤) (٣, ٤)

حذفیات درون کان

$$\cos(-\alpha) =$$

$$\sin(-\alpha) =$$

$$\tan(-\alpha) =$$

١) حذف π : قطع در \cos است

$$\cos(\pi + \alpha)$$

٢) حذف 2π : بدون تغیر نظر

$$\tan(-\pi + \alpha)$$

$$\sin(4\pi - \alpha)$$

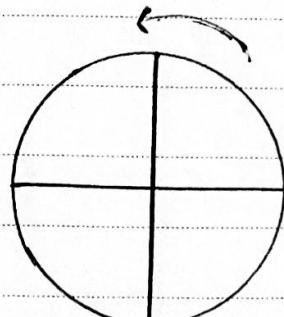
$$\cos(4\pi - \alpha)$$

٣) حذف π : حذف نصف دایره

$$\sin(\pi + \alpha)$$

$$\cos(\delta\pi - \alpha)$$

$$\tan(\pi + \alpha)$$



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تاریخ:

موضوع:

٤) حذف π : حذف π ، تفسیر جزئی و عدالت برو

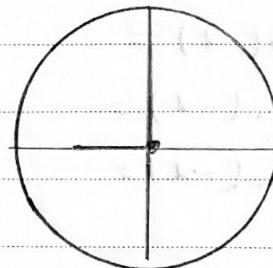
$$\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{r} + \alpha\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{r} - \alpha\right)$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{n\pi}{r} + \alpha\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{r} - \alpha\right)$$

؟
 $A = \frac{r \sin(\sqrt{n}\pi + \alpha) - r \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{r} + \alpha\right)}{\cos(n\pi - \alpha) + \alpha \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{r} - \alpha\right)}$



$$\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha,$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha,$$

α درایم ناخیم مثناًی است

اول

دوم

سوم

چهارم

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(٩)

تاریخ:

موضع:

$$\text{أثر} \sin(\alpha + \beta) \quad \text{لما} \quad \cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\cot \alpha}{\cot \alpha - \alpha^2}}$$

١) اول

٢) درم

٣) سوم

٤) پنجم

$$\text{أثر} \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\text{أثر} \frac{\sin 15^\circ - \cos 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ + \sin 15^\circ} = \tan 15^\circ = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}}$$

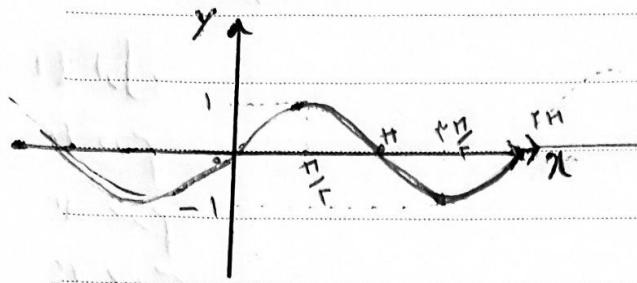
Hk

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تاریخ:

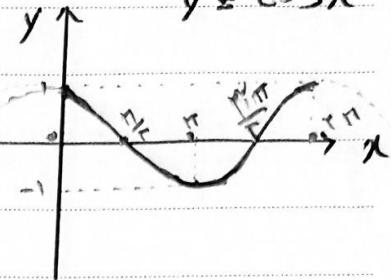
موضوع:

$$y = \sin x$$



رسم جدول ارتجاعي

$$y = \cos x$$



$$y = \sin x$$

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
y	0	1	0	-1	0

$$y = \cos x$$

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
y	1	0	-1	0	1

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{\text{بر}} T = \pi$$

$$y_{\text{max}} =$$

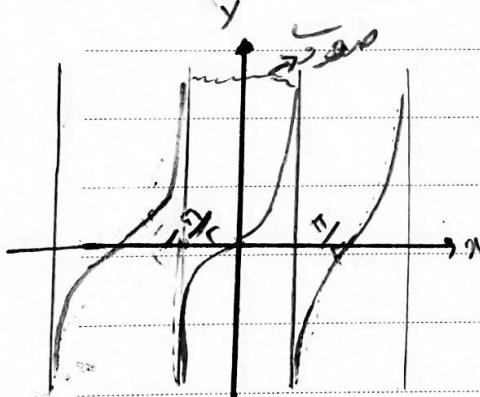
$$y_{\text{min}} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{\text{بر}} T = \pi$$

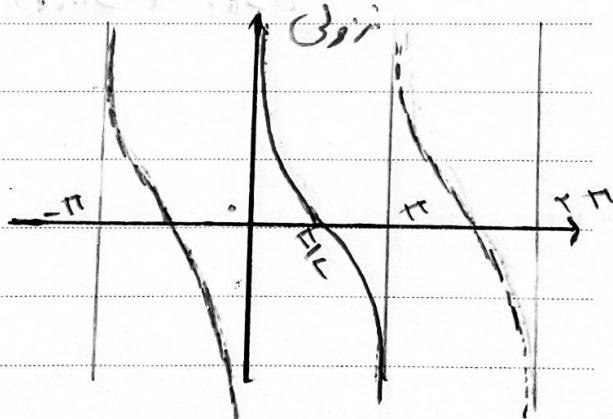
$$x_{\text{max}} =$$

$$x_{\text{min}} =$$

$$y = \tan x$$



$$y = \cot x$$



x	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
y	-	0	-

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
y	0	-	-

$$T = \pi$$

$$T = \pi$$

اندر

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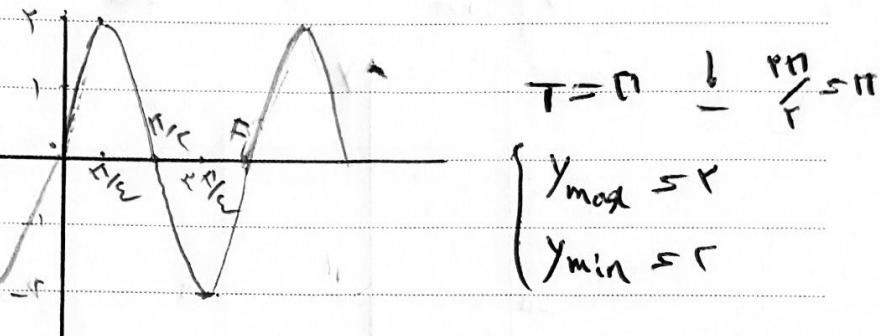
تاریخ:

موضع:

$$f(x) = \tau - \sin(\omega x) \quad \text{slice جزء}$$

$\sin x :$	x	$-\pi$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
	y	-1	0	1	0	-1

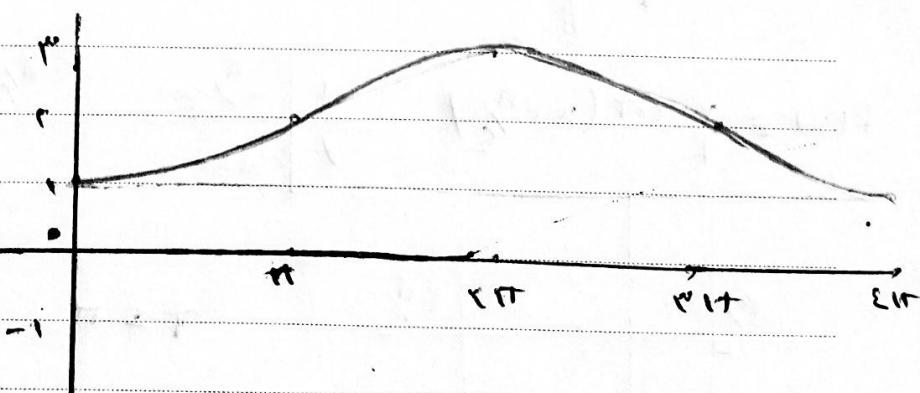
$\rightarrow x :$	$-\pi$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
y	0	2	0	-2	0



$$f(x) = \tau - \cos(\omega x) \quad \text{slice جزء}$$

$\cos x :$	x	$-\pi$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
	y	1	0	-1	0	1

$\rightarrow x :$	$-\pi$	$-\pi$	$-\pi$	$-\pi$
y	1	2	3	2



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$$T = 2\pi \quad \text{لـ } 2\pi \times \tau = 2\pi$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_{\max} = \pi \\ y_{\min} = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(-1) = \tau \\ -1 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

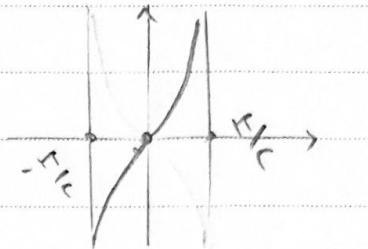
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تاریخ:

موضوع:

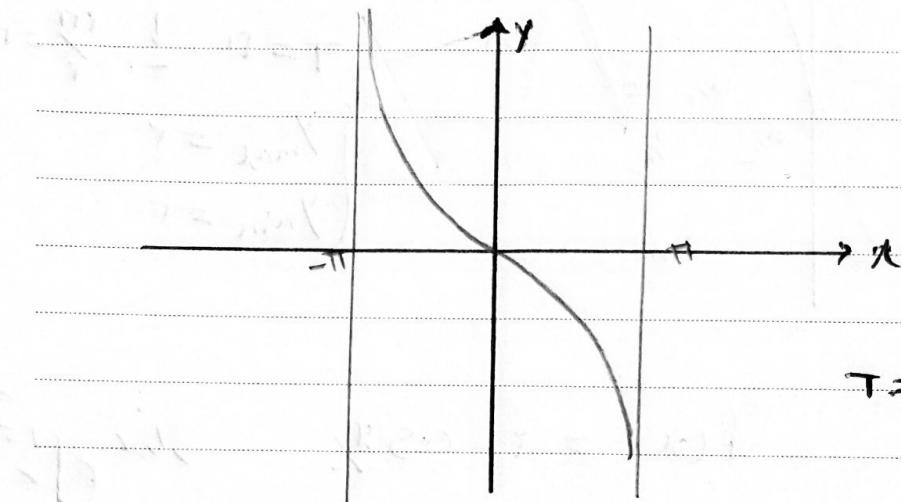
$$f(x) = -\tan \frac{x}{\pi}$$

$\tan x$	x	$-\pi/2$	0	$+\pi/2$
y		$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$



$$f(x) = -\tan \frac{x}{\pi}$$

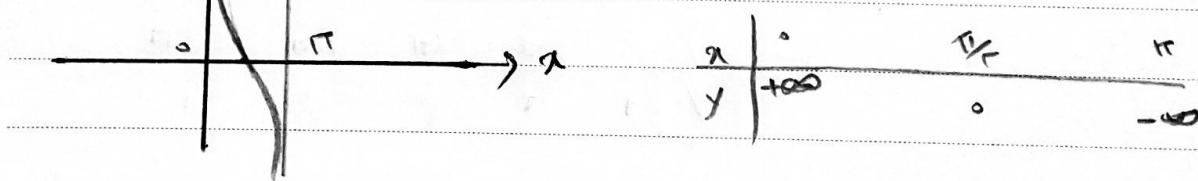
x	$-\pi$	0	$+\pi$
y	$+\infty$	0	$-\infty$



$$T = 2\pi \quad -\pi < x < \pi$$

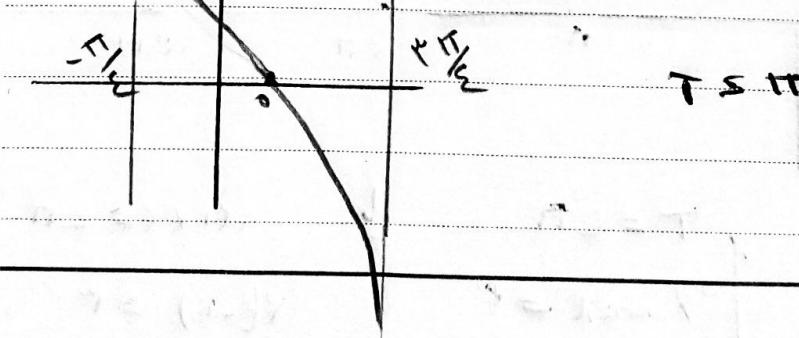
$$y = c \cdot \tan x$$

$$f(x) = c \cdot \tan(x + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



$$f(x) = c \cdot \tan(x + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

x	$-\pi/2$	0	$\pi/2$	$3\pi/2$
y	$+\infty$	0	0	$-\infty$

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تاریخ:

موضوع:

$$f(x) = r - r \cos rx \quad (\text{حاجة} \rightarrow \text{احتىت حدا})$$

$$y_{\min} = r - r(1) = 0$$

$$y_{\max} = r - r(-1) = 2r$$

$$\text{است} \rightarrow f(x) = r \sin rx + k \quad (\text{حاجة} \rightarrow \text{احتىت حدا})$$

$$y = r(1) + k = r + k$$

$$y = r(-1) + k = -r + k$$

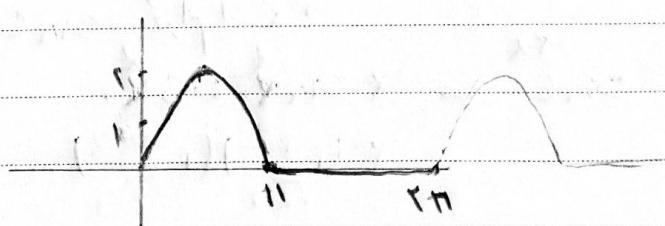
$$\therefore k = r$$

$$(r+k) - (-r+k) = 2r$$

$\Rightarrow r \neq 0$ غير ممكن

$$\text{كم است} [r] \rightarrow f(x) = \sin x + |\sin x| \quad \text{لوران}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{اذا } x < 0 \rightarrow y = \sin x + \sin x = 2 \sin x \\ & \text{اذا } 0 < x < \pi \rightarrow y = \sin x - \sin x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

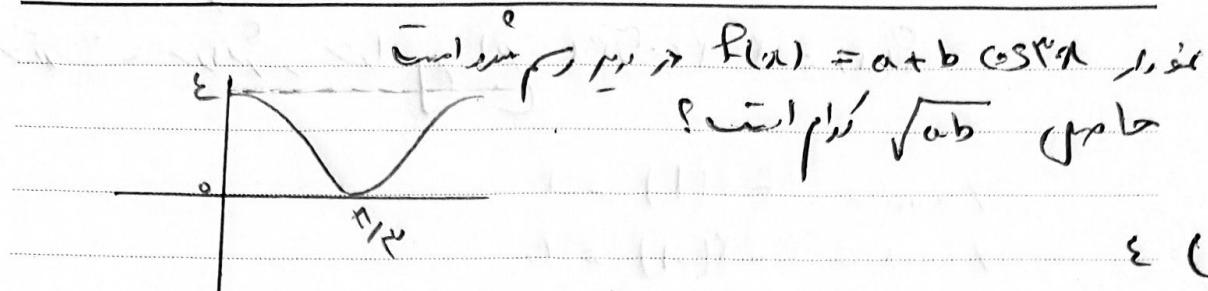


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تاریخ:

موضع:



$$y = a + b(1) \Rightarrow a + b = E$$

$$y = a + b(-1) \Rightarrow a - b = 0$$

$$2a = E \Rightarrow a = \frac{E}{2}$$

$$a + b = E \Rightarrow b = E - \frac{E}{2} = \frac{E}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{\frac{E}{2} \cdot \frac{E}{2}} = \frac{E}{2}$$

نحوه مساحتی در برابر 90°

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

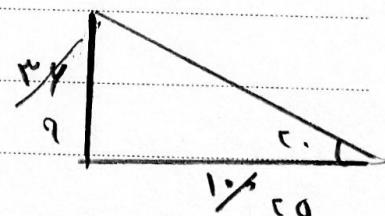
$$\cos \alpha$$

$$\tan \alpha$$

نحوه مساحتی $\sin \alpha$, $\cos \alpha$, $\tan \alpha$ را

$$\sin \alpha = r \sin \alpha, \cos \alpha$$

$$r \left(+\frac{9}{\sqrt{17}} \right) \left(+\frac{10}{\sqrt{17}} \right)$$



$$x^2 = 9^2 + 10^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{181} = \sqrt{17} \cdot \sqrt{1}$$

$$x = \sqrt{17} \text{ cm}$$

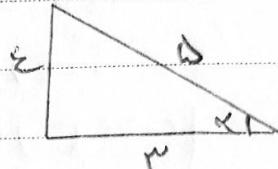
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تاریخ:

موضوع:

$$\text{؟ ثابت کرو } \cos(2d + \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ مساوی } -\sin d \text{ است، } \cos d = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2d + \frac{\pi}{2}) &= -\sin d \\ (\text{کے طبق } \cos \theta = \frac{s}{r}) \quad &= -r \sin d \cos d \\ &= -r \left(\frac{s}{r}\right) \left(-\frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}}\right) \\ &= \frac{rs}{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{؟ ثابت کرو } \sin d \text{ مساوی } \sin d + \cos d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}}$$

$$\sin d + \cos d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}}$$

لطفاً

$$(\sin d + \cos d)^2 = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\sin^2 d + \cos^2 d + 2 \sin d \cos d = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

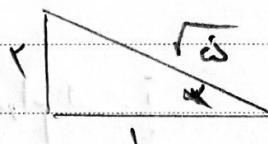
$$1 + 2 \sin d \cos d = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\sin d \cos d = \frac{1}{r^2} - 1 = -\frac{r^2 - s^2}{r^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 d &= \frac{1 - \sin^2 d}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{r^2} - 1)}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^2} + 1}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{r^2 - s^2}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{؟ ثابت کرو } \cos d = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos d &= \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}} - 1 \\ &= \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}} - \frac{r^2 - s^2}{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}} \\ &= \frac{r - r^2 + s^2}{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}} = -\frac{r^2 - s^2}{\sqrt{r^2 - s^2}} \end{aligned}$$



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(14)

تاریخ:

موضع:

$$\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha = \frac{r}{\rho}$$

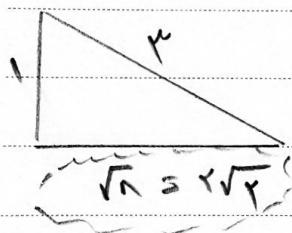
$$(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) = \frac{r^2}{\rho^2}$$

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

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{r^2}{\rho^2}$$

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

? مثلث $\cot \alpha$ میں $\cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}$, $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\rho}$



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{\rho}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{\rho}}{1 - \frac{1}{\rho^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\rho}}{\frac{\rho^2 - 1}{\rho^2}} = \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{\rho^2 - 1}}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho^2 - 1}}{\rho}$$

? مثلث $|\sin \alpha|$ میں $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{r}{\rho}$

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

$$1 - r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{r^2}{\rho^2} \Rightarrow -r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{r^2}{\rho^2}$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{r^2}{\rho^2} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 1}}{2 \times r}$$

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

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

سؤال ١) $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \sin(\alpha + 45^\circ)$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \sqrt{2}$$

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

$$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 1$$

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

$$\sin(2\alpha) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

سؤال ٢) $\tan \alpha - \cot \alpha = 1 - \sqrt{3}$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = 1$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = 1 \quad \frac{-\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = 1 \quad -\cot \alpha = 1$$

$$\cot \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan \alpha - \cot \alpha = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$1 = -\sqrt{3} \cot \alpha$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \cot \alpha \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\sqrt{3}$$

(١٨)

تاریخ:

موضوع:

$$\cos r\alpha = \begin{cases} r \cos^\alpha - 1 \\ 1 - r \sin^\alpha \end{cases}$$

سؤالات مرتبة بالتفصيل

$$1 + \cos r\alpha = r \cos^\alpha$$

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

$$1 - \cos r\alpha = r \sin^\alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{r}(1 - \cos r\alpha) = \sin^\alpha$$

$$\text{لطف } \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r_{10}$$

مقدار کدام است؟ $\sin 10^\circ$

$$\frac{1}{r}(1 - \cos r\alpha) = \sin^\alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{r}(1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}) = \sin^\alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{r}(\frac{r - \sqrt{r}}{r}) = \sin^\alpha$$

$$\frac{r - \sqrt{r}}{r} = \sin^\alpha$$

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

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

مقدار $\cos 10^\circ$ است

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

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

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

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