

$$\frac{a}{b} < \frac{a+c}{b+d} < \frac{c}{d}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} < \frac{c}{d}$$

$$ad < bc$$

$$ad + ab < bc + ab$$

$$a(d+b) < b(a+c)$$

$$\frac{a}{b} < \frac{a+c}{b+d}$$

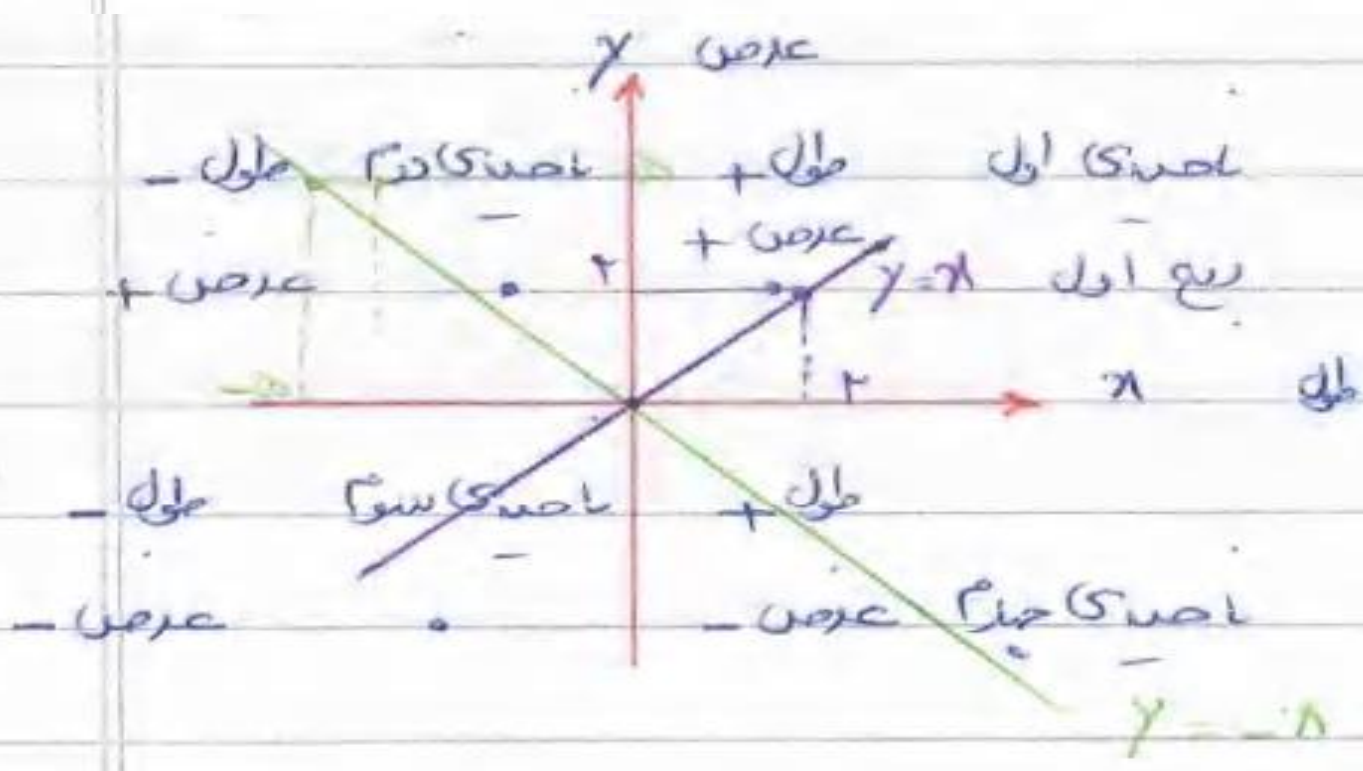
$$ad < bc$$

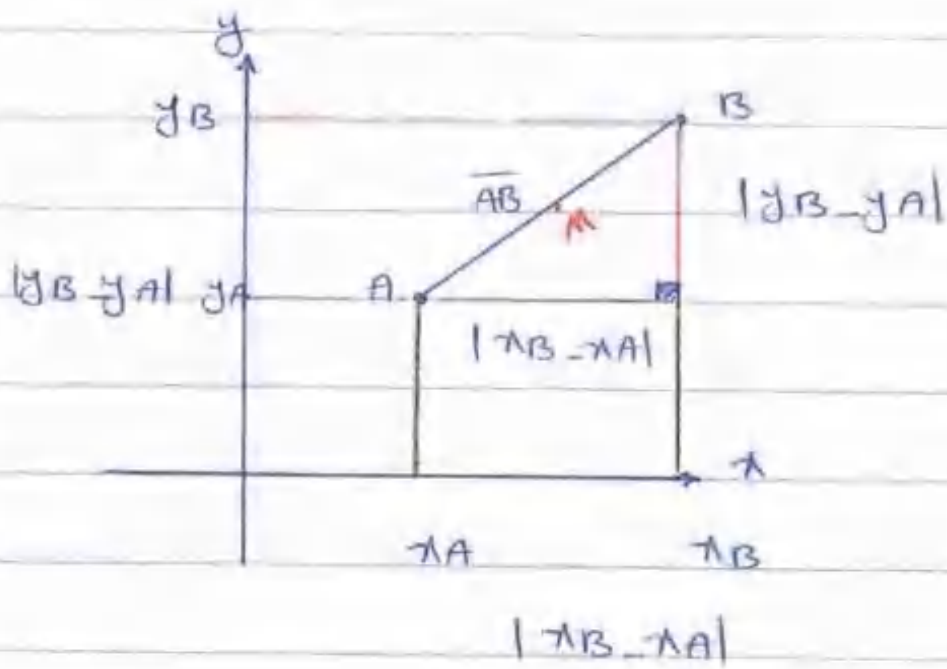
$$ad + cd < bc + cd$$

$$d(a+c) < c(b+d)$$

$$\frac{c}{d} > \frac{a+c}{b+d}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} < \frac{a+c}{b+d} < \frac{c}{d}$$





AB slope and Equation M

$$\frac{x_A + x_B}{r}$$

$$\frac{y_A + y_B}{r}$$

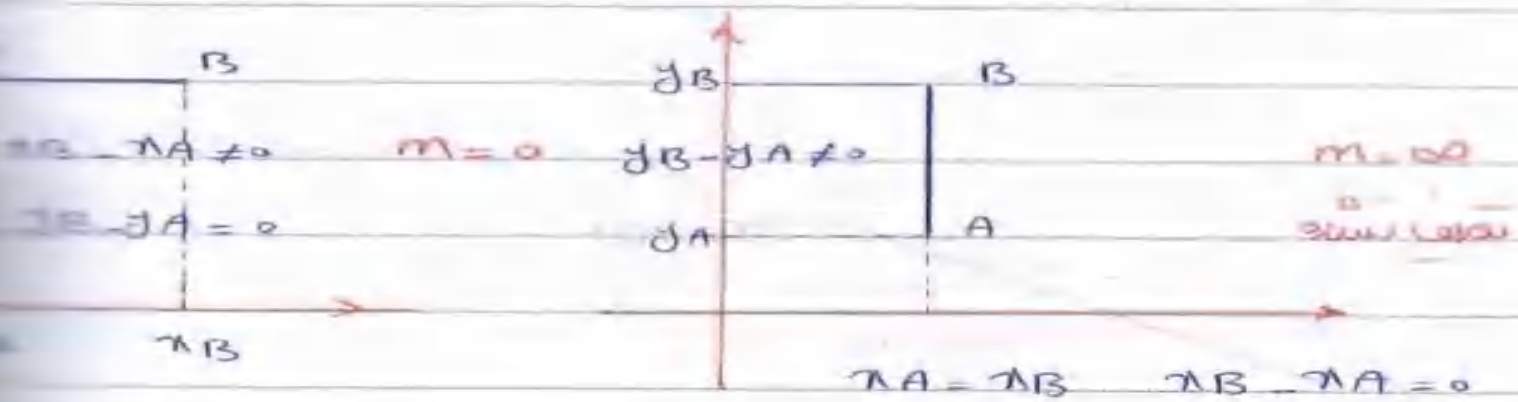
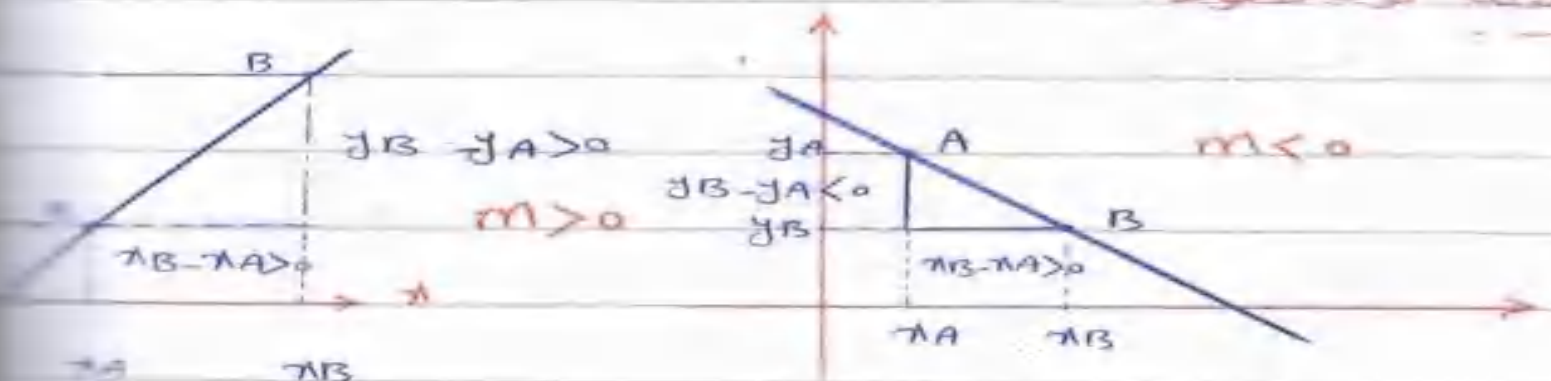
Slope (m) = $\frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A}$

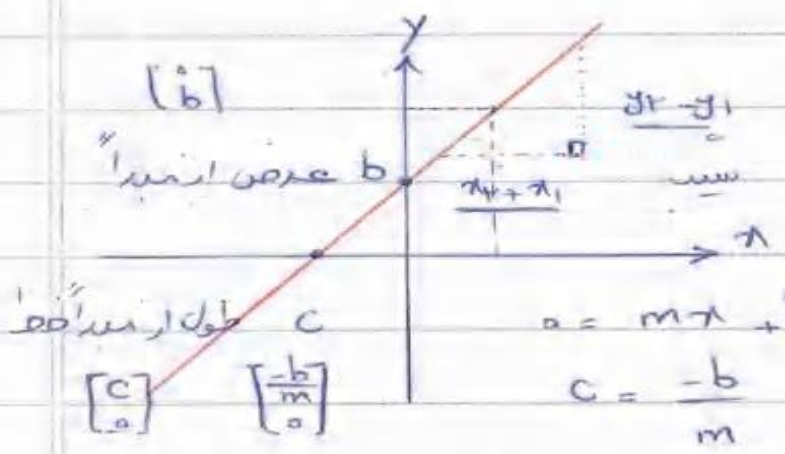
Equation of line: $y - y_A = m(x - x_A)$

$$r^2 = (x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2$$

$$\sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2}$$

Slope of line





$$y = mx + b$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 عرض از مبدأ عرض از مبدأ

$$mx = -b \quad x = \frac{-b}{m}$$

$$a = mx + b$$

$$c = \frac{-b}{m}$$

نویسنه معادله‌ی خط

روش اول: می‌دانیم که برای هر خط معادله به صورت $y = mx + b$ است و چون $a = b$

از نقطه $A(x_0, y_0)$ می‌گذرد. مختصات این نقطه در معادله‌ی خط صدق می‌کند.

با جایگزینی مختصات نقطه A و بسط در معادله‌ی خط به معادله‌ی اصلی می‌رسیم

که به شکل اول B است. حال معادله b و m در معادله‌ی اصلی یعنی

$$y = mx + b \quad \text{قرار می‌دهیم تا معادله‌ی خط به دست آید}$$

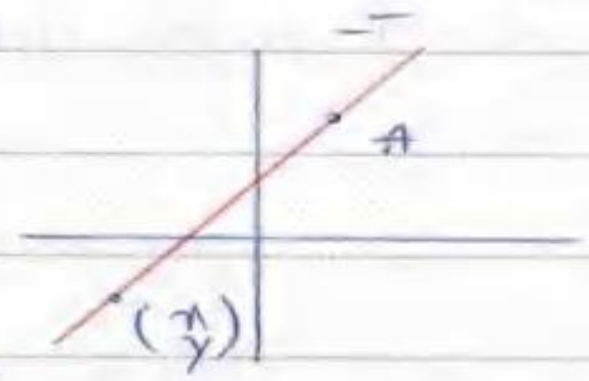
x مقدار m و مختصات نقطه a را در جدول زیر قرار داده

به روش نویسنه

$$\Rightarrow (y - y_0) = m(x - x_0)$$

$$B - yA \quad m = \frac{y - y_0}{x - x_0}$$

$$B - xA$$

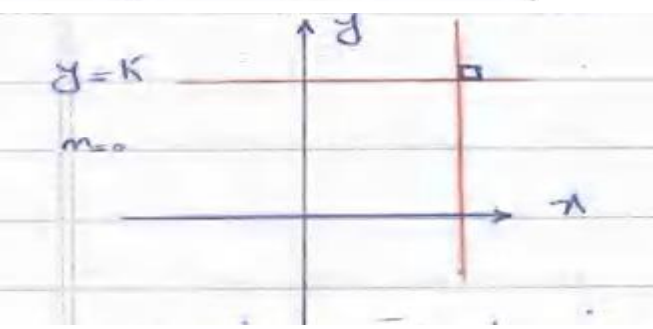


خطوط موازی: دو خط موازی سبب‌های برابر دارند.

$$L \parallel L' \iff m = m'$$

عکس و قرینه‌ی یکدیگر هستند

خطوط عمود بر هم: اگر دو خط بر هم عمود باشند سبب‌ها



استند: در صورتی دو خط موازی نمی‌شوند

خطوط بر روی یکدیگر منطبق شوند.

در صورتی دو خط عمود هستند و یکی سبب‌ها را داشته باشد و دیگری سبب‌ها نداشته باشد (استند)

$$x = k \quad m = \infty \quad \text{و} \quad y = k \quad x = k$$

$$ax + by + c = 0 \quad \text{و} \quad a'x + b'y + c' = 0$$

$$aa' + bb' = 0 \quad \text{خطوط عمود بر هم}$$

$$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{b}{b'} \neq \frac{c}{c'} \quad \text{خطوط موازی}$$

$$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{b}{b'} = \frac{c}{c'} \quad \text{خطوط منطبق}$$

خط در مورد موازی است دو معادله در دو محور

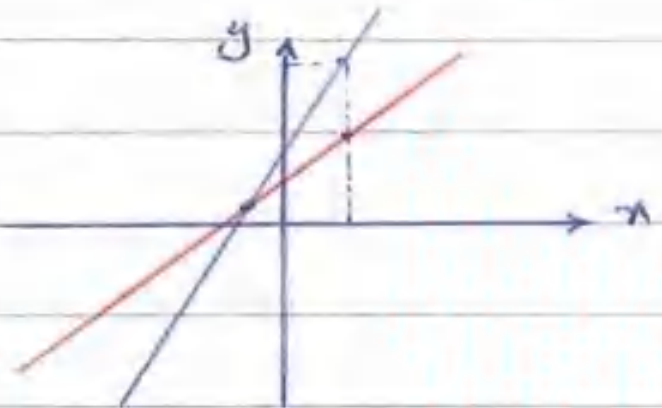
$$+by = c \Rightarrow y = \frac{-a}{b}x + \frac{c}{b}$$

$$+b'y = c' \Rightarrow y = \frac{-a'}{b'}x + \frac{c'}{b'}$$

$$\frac{-a}{b} \neq \frac{-a'}{b'} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{a'} \neq \frac{b}{b'} \quad \text{مقاطع}$$

$$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{b}{b'} \neq \frac{c}{c'} \quad \text{موازی}$$

$$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{b}{b'} = \frac{c}{c'} \quad \text{ممنوع}$$



خط در رابطه خطی موازی در دو محور : در ساده می : روش حالتی موازی

$$+by + C = 0 \quad \text{د - فاصله خطی (در خط موازی)}$$

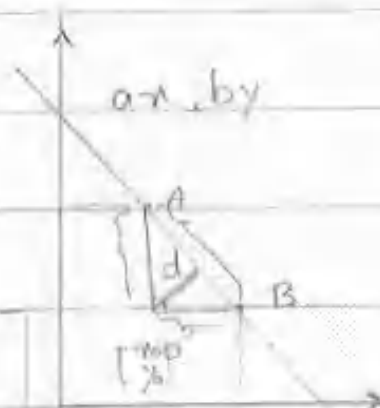
$$+by + C = 0 \Rightarrow d = \frac{|c - c'|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

Line: $ax + by + c = 0$ Point: $A(x_0, y_0)$ Distance: $d = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

Distance: $d = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

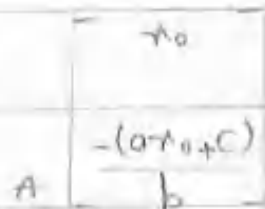
Line: $ax + by + c = 0$

Point: $O \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}$



Line: $ax + by + c = 0$

Slope: $y = -\frac{(ax_0 + c)}{b}$



Distance: $AO = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ax_0 + c}{b}\right)^2 + x_0^2}$

Line: $ax + by + c = 0$

Slope: $y = -\frac{(bx_0 + c)}{a}$

Slope: $x = -\frac{(bx_0 + c)}{a}$



Distance: $BO = \sqrt{\left(\frac{bx_0 + c}{a}\right)^2 + y_0^2}$

Distance: $AB = \sqrt{\left(\frac{bx_0 + c}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{ax_0 + c}{b}\right)^2}$

Area: $AO \times BO = AB \times d$

Distance: $\frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{b} \times \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{a} = d \sqrt{\left(\frac{ax_0 + by_0 + c}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{ax_0 + by_0 + c}{b}\right)^2}$

Distance: $\frac{t}{b} \times \frac{t}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{t^2}{a^2} + \frac{t^2}{b^2}} \times d$

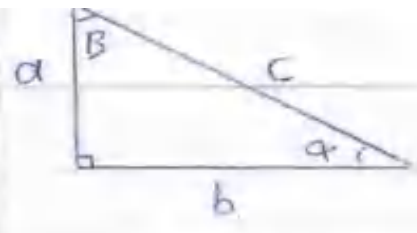
Distance: $\frac{t^2}{ab} = \sqrt{\frac{b^2 t^2 + a^2 t^2}{a^2 b^2}} \times d$

Distance: $\frac{t^2}{ab} = \frac{t}{ab} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \times d$

Distance: $d = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\alpha \text{ - d\u00fcs ken\u00e7i}}{\alpha \text{ - hipoten\u00fcs ken\u00e7i}} = \cos \alpha \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{\alpha \text{ - d\u00fcs ken\u00e7i}}{\alpha \text{ - di\u011fer ken\u00e7i}}$$

$$\tan \alpha \times \cot \alpha = 1$$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{a}{c}}{\frac{b}{c}} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$\sin \alpha \times \sin \alpha$

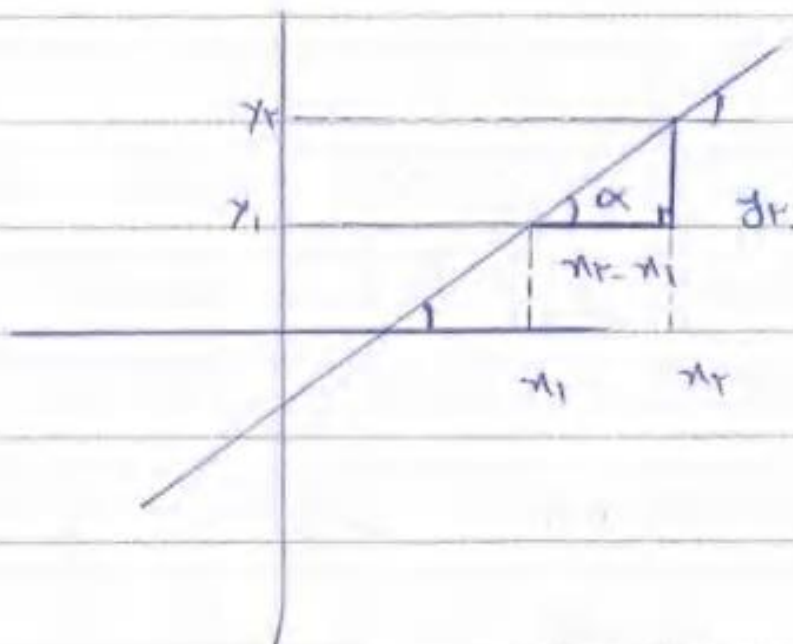
$$(\sin \alpha)^r = \sin^r \alpha \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \quad \cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\tan \alpha \times \cot \alpha = 1$$

$$a^r + b^r = c^r \quad \frac{a^r}{c^r} + \frac{b^r}{c^r} = 1 \quad \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^r + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^r = 1$$

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

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$m = \tan \alpha$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\tan^r \alpha = \frac{\sin^r \alpha}{\cos^r \alpha}$$

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

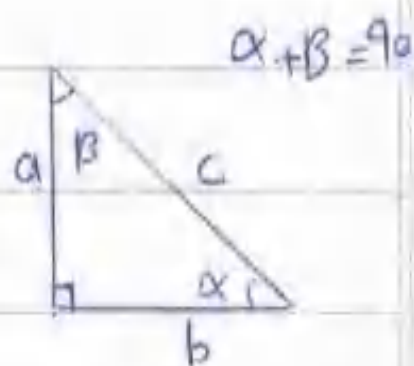
$$\sin^r \alpha = 1 - \cos^r \alpha$$

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

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

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

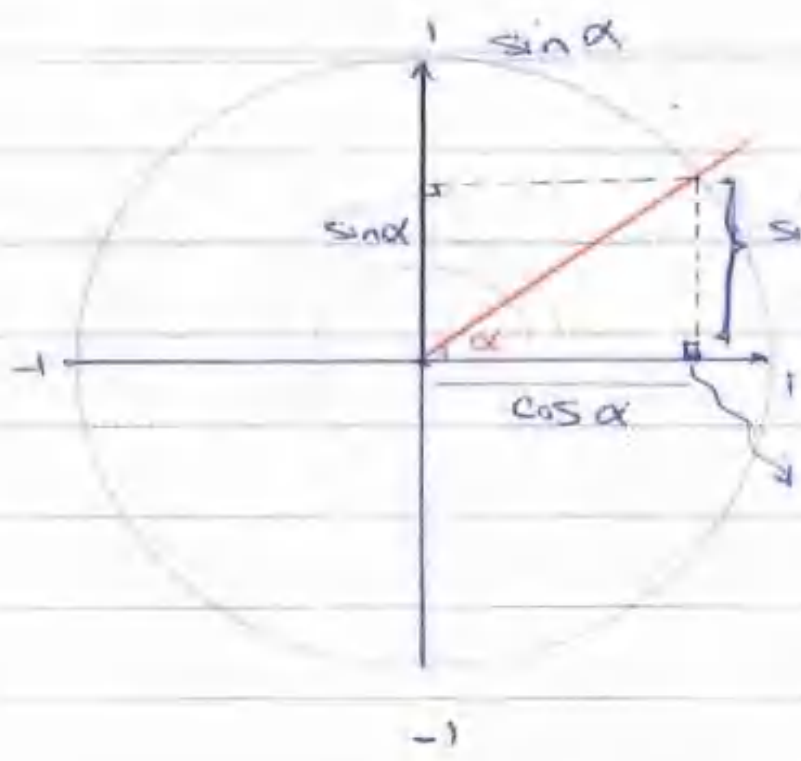
	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
sin α	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
cos α	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tan α	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	∞
cot α	∞	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \cos \beta$$



Glückwunsch!

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha \leq 1$$

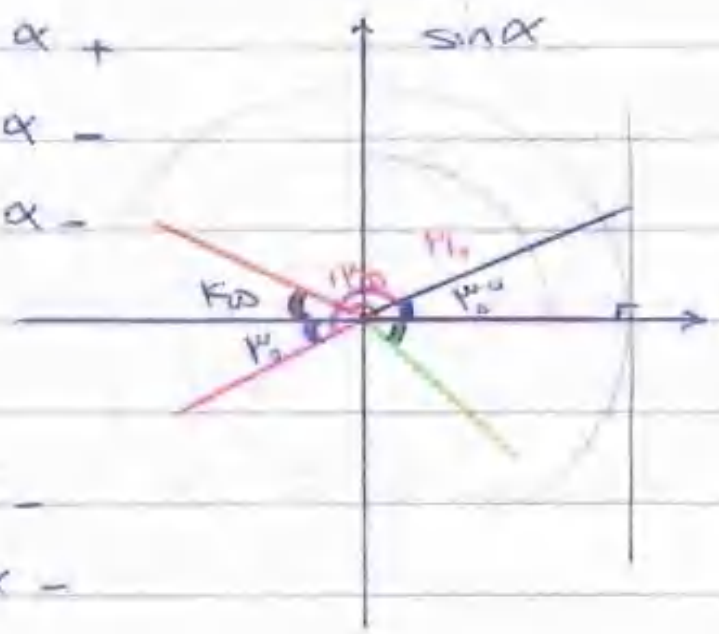
$$90^\circ \quad \sin = 1 \quad \cos = 0$$

$$180^\circ \quad \sin = 0 \quad \cos = -1$$

$$270^\circ \quad \sin = -1 \quad \cos = 0$$

$$0 \text{ or } 360^\circ \quad \sin = 0 \quad \cos = 1$$

sin alpha +
cos alpha -
tan alpha -



sin alpha + cos alpha +
sin alpha + tan alpha +

1 - 1 1
1 1 1
1

sin alpha -
cos alpha -
tan alpha +

sin alpha -
cos alpha +
tan alpha -

$$\sin \alpha_0 = \sin \alpha_1$$

$$\sin \alpha_0 = -\sin \alpha_1$$

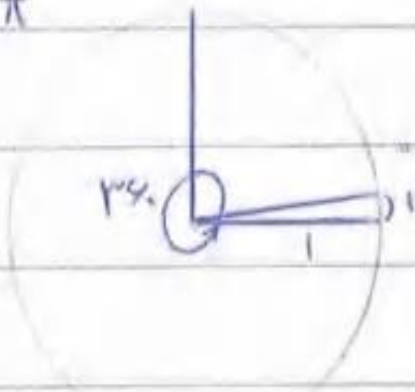
$$\cos \alpha_0 = -\cos \alpha_1$$

$$\cos \alpha_0 = -\cos \alpha_1$$

Rad grad

1 cm

$$P = \pi r^2 = \pi r$$



$$\mu \gamma_0 \sim \pi$$

$$\frac{\pi}{r} = \gamma_0$$

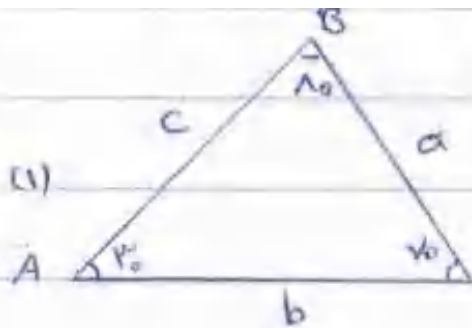
$$\frac{\pi}{\mu} = \gamma_0$$

new Uls

$$\frac{\pi}{F} = F_0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\gamma} = \mu_0$$

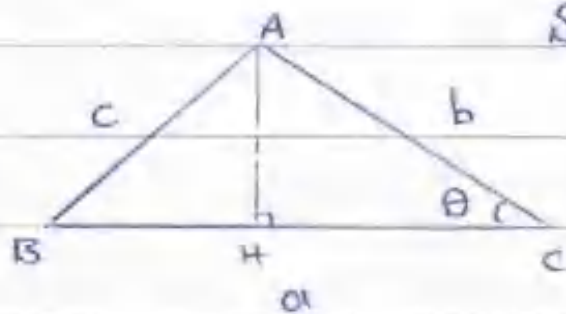
$$\pi = \mu_0$$



$$a = b + c$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

Sim Sorew



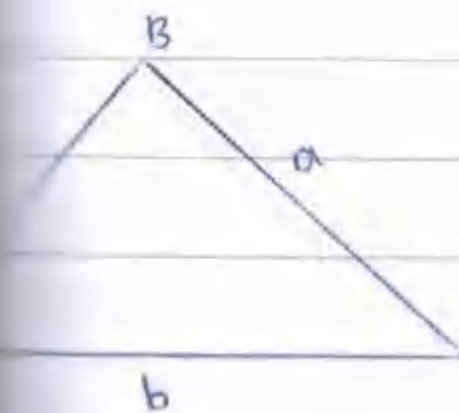
$$S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{AH}{AC} \Rightarrow AH = b \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

$$\frac{\sin \hat{C}}{c} = \frac{\sin \hat{B}}{b} = \frac{\sin \hat{A}}{a}$$

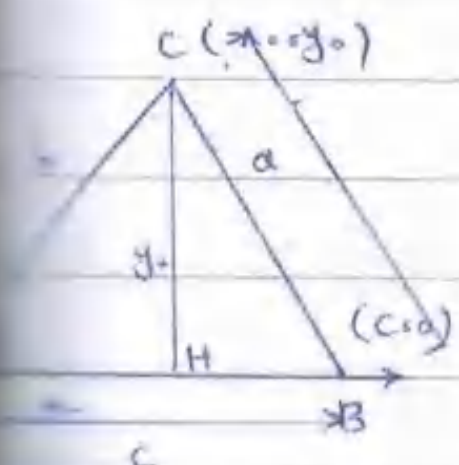


cos Sinc

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \hat{A}$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \hat{B}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \hat{C}$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{AH}{AC} = \frac{x_0}{b} \Rightarrow x_0 = b \cos \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{CH}{AC} = \frac{y_0}{b} \Rightarrow y_0 = b \sin \theta$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(x_0 - c)^2 + (y_0 - 0)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(b \cos \theta - c)^2 + (b \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{c^2 - 2bc \cos \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{c^2 - 2bc \cos \theta + b^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}$$

$$= \sqrt{c^2 - 2bc \cos \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{c^2 - 2bc \cos \theta + b^2}$$