

$$\alpha = 0 \rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{0 + r}{f}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow B = (0, 1)$$

$$y = \tan\left(\frac{-12 + r}{f}\right) \quad \frac{r}{12} = \frac{r}{1-r} = \frac{r}{p} \Rightarrow AC = \frac{r}{p}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{r}{p} \cdot \frac{r}{p} = \frac{r^2}{2p}$$

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$$x^p - \sin(\alpha) - \frac{1}{f} (1 - \sin^p \alpha) = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^p - f \alpha C = \sin^p \alpha - f \alpha \left(-\frac{1}{f} \alpha (1 - \sin^p \alpha)\right) = \sin^p \alpha + 1 - \sin^p \alpha = 1$$

$$\sin^p \alpha - f \alpha \left(-\frac{1}{f} \alpha (C \cos^p \alpha)\right) = \sin^p \alpha + C \cos^p \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{p} = \frac{\sin \alpha \pm \frac{1}{p}}{\frac{p}{p}} = \frac{p}{p} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{r}{p} \pm 1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{p}$$

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

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

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$$\log \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \log p$$

$$\sin \alpha = -p \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \sin^p \alpha = p^p \cos^p \alpha$$

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

$$\Rightarrow p^p \cos^p \alpha = 1 - \cos^p \alpha \Rightarrow \cos^p \alpha + p^p - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 11 - f \alpha (-1) = 11 \Delta \Rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{p} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{11 \Delta}}{p} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{-9 + \sqrt{11 \Delta}}{p}$$

$$-p^p \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha = -f \cos \alpha = -f \alpha \left(\frac{-9 + \sqrt{11 \Delta}}{p}\right) = 11 - p \sqrt{11 \Delta}$$

$$\sin \alpha = -p \alpha \left(\frac{-9 + \sqrt{11 \Delta}}{p}\right)$$

$$L.J \sin \alpha \rightarrow \sin \alpha > 0$$

$$L.J -\cos \alpha \rightarrow -\cos \alpha > 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0$$

$$L.J \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = L.J \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -p$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{p}{\sqrt{11}}$$



$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} - \left(-\frac{p}{\sqrt{11}}\right) = \frac{p+1}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^r \theta + C \cdot S^r \theta &= \frac{r}{b} \quad \& \quad (\sin^r \theta)^r + C \cdot S^r \theta = \frac{r}{b} \\ (1 - C \cdot S^r \theta)^r + C \cdot S^r \theta &= \frac{r}{b} \Rightarrow C \cdot S^r \theta - C \cdot S^r \theta = -\frac{1}{b} \\ C \cdot S^r \theta - (1 - \sin^r \theta) &= -\frac{1}{b} \Rightarrow C \cdot S^r \theta + \sin^r \theta = \frac{r}{b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin^r \theta + C \cdot S^r \theta = \frac{r}{b} \quad \sin^r \theta = 1 - C \cdot S^r \theta \Rightarrow C \cdot S^r \theta - C \cdot S^r \theta - \frac{1}{b} = 0$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{r}{b}}}{2 \cdot \frac{r}{b}} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{b+r}{b}}}{\frac{2r}{b}} = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b(b+r)}}{2r} \Rightarrow C \cdot S^r \theta = \frac{b - \sqrt{b(b+r)}}{2r}$$

$$\Rightarrow C \cdot S^r \theta = \frac{b - \sqrt{b(b+r)}}{2r} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{b + \sqrt{b(b+r)}}{2r} \quad \sin^r \theta = 1 - \left(\frac{b + \sqrt{b(b+r)}}{2r} \right) = \frac{2r - b - \sqrt{b(b+r)}}{2r} \Rightarrow C \cdot S^r \theta + \sin^r \theta = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta (r + C \cdot S \theta)}{r(1 - C \cdot S^r \theta)} = \frac{r + C \cdot S \theta}{r \sin \theta} \Rightarrow \sin \theta < 0$$

⇒ $\sin \theta < 0$

$$\sin \theta < \sin \theta - \frac{1}{C \cdot S \theta} \Rightarrow -C \cdot S^r \theta = \frac{1}{C \cdot S \theta} - C \cdot S \theta \Rightarrow C \cdot S \theta < 0$$

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$$\frac{p}{\sin \theta} = -\frac{p}{c \cdot \sin \theta} \Rightarrow \frac{c \cdot \sin \theta}{\sin \theta} = c \cdot \sin \theta = -\frac{p}{p} \Rightarrow \tan \theta + c \cdot \sin \theta = -\frac{p}{p} - \frac{p}{p} = -\frac{q}{q} = -\frac{1}{1}$$

$$\sin \alpha = c \cdot \sin \beta = c \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = c \cdot \sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + c \cdot \sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta} = \sqrt{1} \cdot c \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$\sin A + \sin B = p \sin \alpha + \frac{p}{c} \cos \alpha - \frac{p}{c} \Rightarrow p \sin \frac{1}{p} \cdot c \cdot \sin \beta = c \cdot \sin \beta \Rightarrow \sqrt{1} \cdot c \cdot \sin \beta = \sqrt{1} \cdot c \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$1 - p \sin^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha + c \cdot \sin^2 \alpha - p \sin^2 \alpha = c \cdot \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = c \cdot \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 \beta}{1 + \tan^2 \beta} = c \cdot \sin^2 \beta = c \cdot \sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta \Rightarrow p \sin^2 \beta \cdot c \cdot \sin^2 \beta = c \cdot \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta \Rightarrow (1 - \sin^2 \beta) \cdot p = p \sin^2 \beta + 1 - p \sin^2 \beta$$

$$p \cdot c \cdot \sin^2 \beta - 1 = c \cdot \sin^2 \beta + c \cdot \sin^2 \beta - 1 \Rightarrow p - \sin^2 \beta = 1 - \sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta$$

$$1 - p \sin^2 \beta = c \cdot \sin^2 \beta$$

$$p \cdot c \cdot \sin^2 \beta = 1 - c \cdot \sin^2 \beta$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 \beta}{1 + \tan^2 \beta} = c \cdot \sin^2 \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow (p \cdot c \cdot \sin^2 \beta - c \cdot \sin^2 \beta) \cdot (c \cdot \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta) = (1 - \sin^2 \beta) \cdot (\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \beta}) \cdot (p \sin^2 \beta + 1 - p \sin^2 \beta)$$

$$c \cdot \sin^2 \beta \cdot c \cdot \sin^2 \beta \cdot c \cdot \sin^2 \beta \cdot \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \beta} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot c \cdot \sin^2 \beta$$

$$\sin B \sin C = c \cdot \sin A$$

$$1 \cdot 1 - \sqrt{1} = 1 \cdot 1$$

$$1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\sin C = c \cdot \sin A \Rightarrow 1 \cdot 1 + \sqrt{1} + 1 = 1 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow c \cdot \sin A = c \cdot \sin A \Rightarrow A = 90^\circ$$

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