

$$T = \frac{\pi}{|b|} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{-r\pi - \pi}{\varepsilon} = -\frac{r\pi}{\varepsilon} \quad \times \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{r\pi}{\varepsilon} = C \quad (1) \\ \frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{r\pi - \pi}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} \quad \times \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{r} = A \end{array} \right.$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{r\pi}{\varepsilon} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{r} \right) \right) = \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\alpha^r - \sin^r \alpha - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sin^r \alpha = 0 \quad \alpha = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{9} - \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \sin^r \alpha - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sin^r \alpha = 0 \quad (2)$$

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

$$\times \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow 14 - r\varepsilon \sin^r \alpha - 9 + 9 \sin^r \alpha = 0 \quad 9 \sin^r \alpha - r\varepsilon \sin^r \alpha + r = 0 \quad \sin^r \alpha = \frac{1}{r} r$$

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

$$1 + \tan^r \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^r \alpha} \quad \cos^r \alpha = 1 - \sin^r \alpha \rightarrow \cos^r \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{9} \quad (1 + \tan^r \alpha = \frac{9}{8})$$

طبق قانون تنزيه $\log \frac{\sin^r \alpha}{-\cos^r \alpha} = \log^r$ $-\tan^r \alpha = r \quad \tan^r \alpha = -r \quad 1 + \tan^r \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^r \alpha} \quad (3)$

$\frac{1}{\cos^r \alpha} = 1 + r$ $\cos^r \alpha = \frac{1}{10}$ $\cos^r \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ $\sin^r \alpha = 1 - \cos^r \alpha \quad \sin^r \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{9}{10}$

$\sin^r \alpha = \frac{r\sqrt{10}}{10} \quad \sin^r \alpha - \cos^r \alpha = 5 \quad \frac{r\sqrt{10}}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{r\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$

$$\sin^r \alpha = 1 - \cos^r \alpha \rightarrow \sin^r \alpha = 1 + \cos^r \alpha - r \cos^r \alpha \quad \sin^r \alpha + \cos^r \alpha = \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} \quad (4)$$

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

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

$$\frac{\sin^r \alpha (r + \cos^r \alpha)}{r(1 - \cos^r \alpha)} = \frac{r + \cos^r \alpha}{r \sin^r \alpha} \quad \sin^r \alpha < 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\sin^r \alpha \cdot \frac{\sin^r \alpha}{\cos^r \alpha} - \frac{1}{\cos^r \alpha} > 0 \quad \frac{\sin^r \alpha - 1}{\cos^r \alpha} > 0 \quad \frac{-\cos^r \alpha}{\cos^r \alpha} > 0 \quad \cos^r \alpha < 0$$

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$$\sin \omega_0 = \cos \varepsilon_0 \quad \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \varepsilon_0}{\sin \omega_0 + \sin \iota_0}} \quad \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos \varepsilon_0}{r} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{r \cos^2 \varepsilon_0}{\sin \omega_0 + \sin \iota_0}} \quad (V)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r} |\cos \iota_0|}{\sin \omega_0 + \sin \iota_0} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{سواء كان موجباً أو سالباً} \\ \text{أو سالباً أو موجباً}}} \frac{\sqrt{r} \cos \iota_0}{\sin \omega_0 + \sin \iota_0} \rightarrow r \sin \left(\frac{\omega_0 + \iota_0}{r} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\omega_0 - \iota_0}{r} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r} \cos \iota_0}{\cos \iota_0} = \sqrt{r}$$

(r) ✓

$$\underbrace{(1 - r \sin^2 \omega)}_{\cos \iota_0} \underbrace{(r \cos^2 \iota_0 - 1)}_{\cos \iota_0} \underbrace{\left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 \varepsilon_0}{1 + \tan^2 \varepsilon_0} \right)}_{\cos \varepsilon_0} \rightarrow \frac{\sin \iota_0 \cos \iota_0 \times \cos \iota_0 \times \cos \varepsilon_0}{\sin \iota_0} \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{r} \sin \iota_0 \cos \iota_0 \cos \varepsilon_0}{\sin \iota_0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin \varepsilon_0 \cos \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \iota_0}{\sin \iota_0} = \cos \iota_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \tan \iota_0$$

$$\frac{C \cdot \sin}{\sin m} = C \cdot \tan$$

(1/r) ✓

$$a \sin \alpha + b \cos \alpha = \frac{c}{|a|} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\alpha + \varphi) \quad \tan \varphi = \frac{b}{a} \quad (9)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha = r \rightarrow r \sin(\alpha + \varphi) \quad \tan \alpha = r \frac{1 - C \cdot S^2 \alpha}{1 - C \cdot S^2 \alpha + 4 C \cdot S^2 \alpha - 1 r C S \alpha}$$

$$r \sin \hat{B} \sin \hat{C} = 1 + C S \hat{A} \quad A + B + C = \pi$$

$$r \sin B \sin C = 1 + C S (\pi - (B + C))$$

$$r \sin B \sin C = 1 - (C S B C S C - \sin B \sin C) =$$

$$C S B C S C + \sin B \sin C = 1 \rightarrow C S (B - C) = 1 \rightarrow B = C \quad \text{o.c.l.}$$

$$B = C \rightarrow 1 \lambda - (\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r}) = r^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \cdot C \cdot S^2 \alpha - 1 r C \cdot S \alpha + r^2 &= 0 \\ 1 \cdot (1 + \frac{C \cdot S^2 \alpha}{r}) - 1 r C \cdot S \alpha + r^2 &= 0 \\ 4 C \cdot S^2 \alpha - 1 r C \cdot S \alpha &= -1 \end{aligned}$$