



$$y = \tan\left(-\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$B: \pi = 0 \Rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow B(0, 1)$$

$$A \text{ or } C: \tan\left(-\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(-\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \tan \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \pi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\tan\left(-\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 \times \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)}{\pi} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\pi}}$$

Ⓟ ✓

$$\pi^2 - (\sin x) \pi - \frac{1}{\pi} \cos^2 x = 0 \quad \pi = \frac{\pi}{\pi} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{\pi}{\pi} \sin x - \frac{1}{\pi} (1 - \sin^2 x) = 0$$

$$= 9 \sin^2 x - \pi \sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$\sin x = \frac{\pi \pm \sqrt{\pi^2 - 4 \times 9}}{18} = \frac{\pi \pm 12}{18} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{18} \text{ or } \frac{\pi}{9}$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \boxed{\frac{9}{8}}$$

Ⓟ ✓

$$\sin x - \log - \cos x = \log^2 \Rightarrow \log \frac{\sin x}{-\cos x} = \log^2 \Rightarrow \sin x = -\cos x$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow 9 \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \cos x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \quad \sin x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

$$\sin x - \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{10} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}} \quad \text{Ⓟ ✓}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{\pi}{a} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta + 1 - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{\pi}{a} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \frac{\pi}{a} - 1$$

$$\sin^2 \theta (\sin^2 \theta - 1) = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{a}$$

Ⓟ ✓

$$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = \cos^2 \theta + 1 - \cos^2 x = \cos^2 x (\cos^2 \theta - 1) + 1 = -\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + 1 = -\frac{1}{a} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{a-1}{a}}$$

$$\frac{\pi \sin x + \sin x \cos x}{\pi - \cos^2 x} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x (\pi + \cos x)}{\pi (1 - \cos^2 x)} = \frac{\pi + \cos x}{\pi \sin x} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi \sin x > 0 \Rightarrow \sin x > 0$$

Ⓟ ✓

$$\frac{\sin x \cos x - 1}{\cos x} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos x} (\sin^2 x - 1) > 0 \Rightarrow -\cos x > 0 \Rightarrow \cos x < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\pi \sin x}$$

$$\frac{p}{\sin M} + \frac{p}{\cos M} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{p \cos M + p \sin M}{\sin M \cos M} = 0 \Rightarrow p \cos M + p \sin M = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos M = -\frac{p}{p} \sin M \quad \sin^2 M + \cos^2 M = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 M + \frac{p^2}{p^2} \sin^2 M = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 M = \frac{p^2}{1+p^2} \Rightarrow \sin M = \pm \frac{p}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} = \pm \frac{p \sqrt{1+p^2}}{1+p^2} \Rightarrow \cos M = \pm \frac{p \sqrt{1+p^2}}{1+p^2}$$

$$\tan M + \cot M = \frac{\sin^2 M}{\sin M \cos M} = \frac{1}{\sin M \cos M} = \frac{1}{-\frac{p \sqrt{1+p^2}}{1+p^2} \times \frac{p \sqrt{1+p^2}}{1+p^2}} = \frac{1+p^2}{-p^2}$$

$$1 + \sin 2\theta = 1 + p \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta = (\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta)^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + \sin 2\theta} = \sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{p} \sin (\theta + \theta) = \sqrt{p} \sin 2\theta = \sqrt{p} \cos 2\theta$$

$$\sin 2\theta + \sin 1\theta = \sin (\theta_0 + \theta_0) + \sin (\theta_0 - \theta_0) = \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0 + \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0 + \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0$$

$$- \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0 = \frac{p \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0}{\frac{1}{p}} = \cos \theta_0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{p} \cos \theta_0}{\cos \theta_0} = \sqrt{p}$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta_0}{1 + \tan^2 \theta_0} = \cos 2\theta_0$$

$$\cos 1\theta \times \cos 2\theta \times \cos 3\theta \xrightarrow{\times \sin 1\theta} \sin 1\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} \sin 2\theta_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta_0 = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\sin 2\theta_0}{\sin 1\theta_0} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\sin (\frac{2}{p} - 1\theta)}{\sin 1\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \cot 1\theta$$

$$\cos 2\theta = p \cos \theta - 1 \Rightarrow 2 \cos 2\theta + p \cos \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta - 1 + p \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + p \cos \theta = p \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta + p \cos \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$(p - p \cos \theta)^2 + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \Rightarrow p^2 \cos^2 \theta + p^2 - 1 + p \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \Rightarrow p^2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 + p \cos \theta + p^2 = 1$$

$$1 \cos^2 \theta - 1 + p \cos \theta = -p^2 \Rightarrow 1 \cos^2 \theta - 1 + p \cos \theta - p^2 = -p^2 - p^2 = -2p^2$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{A}{p} = \frac{1 + \cos A}{p} \quad \cos A = \cos (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = -\cos (\beta + \gamma)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \cos (\beta + \gamma) = p \sin \beta \sin \gamma \quad 1 - (\cos \beta \cos \gamma - \sin \beta \sin \gamma) = p \sin \beta \sin \gamma$$

$$1 - \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \beta \sin \gamma = p \sin \beta \sin \gamma$$

$$1 - (\cos \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \beta \sin \gamma) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \cos \beta \cos \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow \cos (\beta - \gamma) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta - \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = \gamma = \frac{A}{p} \quad A = 180^\circ - (p \times \frac{A}{p}) = 180^\circ - A$$