

$$\frac{a(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{r}) + b(-\frac{1}{r})}{a(-\frac{1}{r}) + b(\frac{1}{r})} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{+\sqrt{3}a + b}{-a + b} = \frac{+\sqrt{3}}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{3}b - \sqrt{3}a = \sqrt{3}a + b \rightarrow (\sqrt{3} + 1)a = \sqrt{3}b + b$$

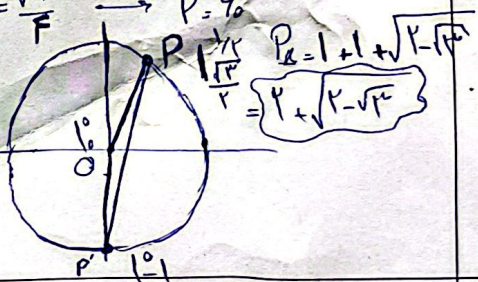
$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$$

$$P(\frac{1}{r}, y) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} + y^2 = 1 \rightarrow y^2 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{r} \rightarrow P = 90^\circ$$

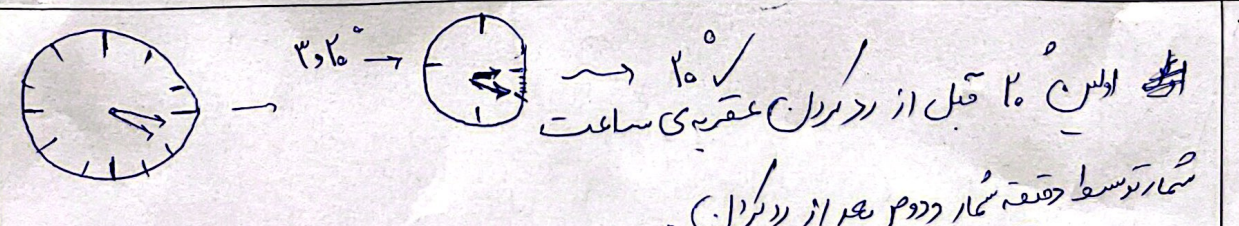
$$\rightarrow 90^\circ + 110^\circ = 200^\circ \rightarrow P'(200^\circ - 180^\circ) = 20^\circ$$

$$PP' = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{r} - 0)^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{r} - (-1))^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{4}{r^2} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{r}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{r^2} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{r}}$$

$$OP = \sqrt{\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{3}{r^2}} = 1$$

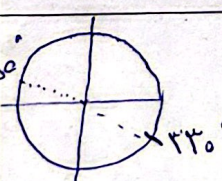


$$\frac{\pi}{9} = 20^\circ \rightarrow \text{ساعت: } 10:10$$



$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} \sin \alpha \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin \frac{m-3}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin \frac{m-3}{a}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin \frac{m-3}{a}$$



$$\frac{\cos 10^\circ + K(-\sin 10^\circ)}{\cos 10^\circ - r \sin 10^\circ} = \mu \quad \frac{\cos 10^\circ - K \sin 10^\circ}{-1 - r \sin 10^\circ} = \mu$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - r \sin 10^\circ K = \frac{\mu - 1}{-1 - r \sin 10^\circ} \rightarrow r \sin 10^\circ K = \frac{1 - \mu}{1 + r \sin 10^\circ} \rightarrow K = \frac{1 - \mu}{r \sin 10^\circ}$$

$$1 - \cos \alpha = r + r \cos \alpha \rightarrow r \cos \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\sin \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{r} = 1 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{r \sqrt{r}}{r} \quad \text{Since } \sin \alpha = \frac{r \sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\frac{\cot \alpha - (-\cot \alpha)}{\tan \alpha + r(-\tan \alpha)} = \frac{\cot \alpha + \cot \alpha}{\tan \alpha - r \tan \alpha} = \frac{r \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \cdot -r \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = -r \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}} \right) = -r^2$$

$$\frac{101}{110} = \frac{11 \times 8}{11 \times 10} \rightarrow 101^\circ = \frac{4}{10} \pi \rightarrow \frac{4}{10} \pi \times r_A = \frac{4}{10} \pi \times r_B \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{r_A}{r_B} = \frac{r}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{Simplify}} \frac{\pi r_A}{\pi r_B} = \frac{4}{r}$$

Diagram of a triangle ABC with a point D on BC. AD is perpendicular to BC. The height AD is labeled as $\sqrt{r}$. The base BC is labeled as $\sqrt{r}$. The angle at A is 10° .

$$\sqrt{r} = \sqrt{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \sin \alpha \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

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

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow AD = r \times \frac{1}{r} = 1$$

$$AB = AD - BD = r - 1 = r \rightarrow AB = \sqrt{r}$$

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

$$= r \sqrt{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{r \sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \sin 10^\circ = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \alpha = r \rightarrow AC = (\sqrt{r}) \cdot (r) = r \rightarrow AC = \sqrt{r}$$

