

$$\frac{r}{\sin x} + \frac{r}{\cos x} = 0 \xrightarrow{\sin x \cos x} r \cos x + r \sin x = 0 \xrightarrow{\div \cos x} r \tan x = -r \Rightarrow \tan x = \underline{\underline{-\frac{r}{r}}}$$

$$\tan x + \cot x = \tan x + \frac{1}{\tan x} = -\frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{-r-r}{1} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1r}{1}}}$$

Ⓟ ✓

$$\sin \theta_0 = \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{r} - \theta_0\right) = \cos \theta_0 \Rightarrow 1 + \cos \theta_0 = r \cos \theta_0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta_0} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{r} \cos \theta_0}}$$

$$\sin A + \sin B = r \sin\left(\frac{A+B}{r}\right) \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{r}\right) \rightarrow \sin \theta_0 + \sin \theta_0 = r \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0 = \cos \theta_0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin \theta_0}}{\sin \theta_0 + \sin \theta_0} = \frac{\sqrt{r} \cos \theta_0}{\cos \theta_0} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{r}}} \quad \text{Ⓟ ✓}$$

$$\underbrace{(1 - r \sin^2 \theta)}_{\cos^2 \theta} \underbrace{(r \cos^2 \theta - 1)}_{\cos^2 \theta} \underbrace{\left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}\right)}_{\cos^2 \theta} = \cos \theta_0 \times \cos \theta_0 \times \cos \theta_0 \xrightarrow{\times \frac{\sin \theta_0}{\sin \theta_0}} \frac{1}{n} \frac{\sin \theta_0}{\sin \theta_0}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \frac{\cos \theta_0}{\sin \theta_0} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{n} \cot \theta_0}} \quad \text{Ⓟ ✓}$$

$$\sin a + r \cos a = r \rightarrow \sin a = r - r \cos a \rightarrow \sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1 \rightarrow (r - r \cos a)^2 + \cos^2 a = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - 2r \cos a + r^2 \cos^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 a = \frac{1 - 2r \cos a + r^2}{r^2} = \frac{4 \pm 4r}{10}$$

$$\cos^2 a = r \cos^2 a - 1 \xrightarrow{\sin^2 a = \frac{4 \pm 4r}{10}} \cos^2 a = r \left(\frac{4 \pm 4r}{10}\right) - 1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{-r + 4r^2}{10}}}$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \cos^2 a - 1 \cos a = 2 \left(\frac{-r + 4r^2}{10}\right) - 1 \left(\frac{4 \pm 4r}{10}\right) = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

$$A + B + C = 180^\circ \rightarrow C + B = 180^\circ - A \rightarrow \cos(B + C) = \cos(180^\circ - A) = -\cos A$$

$$\sin B \sin C = \frac{1}{r} \cos(B - C) - \cos(B + C) = \frac{1 + \cos A}{r} \rightarrow \cos(B - C) = 1$$

$$\cos^2 A = \frac{1 + \cos A}{r} \quad \text{Ⓟ ✓} \rightarrow B - C = 0 \rightarrow B = C = r$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{A} = 180^\circ - r - r = r \rightarrow \underline{\underline{\hat{A} = r^\circ}}$$