



$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$AC = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad B = f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AC \times B = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\log \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \log 3 \Rightarrow -\tan \alpha = 3 \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \sin \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 1}}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha)^2 = \cos^4 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha + 2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^4 \alpha = \sin^4 \alpha - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^4 \alpha + \sin^4 \alpha = 1 + \sin^4 \alpha - \sin^4 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha)}{1 - \cos \alpha} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} < 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\sin \alpha \times \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - 1}{\cos \alpha} > 0 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \text{ و } (2) \Rightarrow \text{نابرابری سوم}$$

$$\frac{r \cos x + y \sin x}{\sin x \cos x} = \dots \Rightarrow y \sin x = -r \cos x \Rightarrow \tan x = -\frac{y}{r} \Rightarrow \cot x = -\frac{r}{y}$$

$$= -\frac{y}{r} \Rightarrow \tan x + \cot x = -\frac{y}{r} - \frac{r}{y} = -\frac{r^2 + y^2}{y} = -\frac{15}{4}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) r}}{(\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha \sin \alpha) + (\sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha \sin \alpha)}$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = \sin(\alpha + \alpha) \quad \sin(\alpha - \alpha) = \sin(0)$$

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{r} \sin(\alpha + \alpha)}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{r} \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$* 1 - r \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha \quad * r \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = \cos^2 \alpha \quad * \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{r} \cot^2 \alpha$$

$$* \omega (\cos^2 \alpha - 1) - r \cos \alpha = 1 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha - r \cos \alpha - \omega$$

$$(\sin \alpha = r - r \cos^2 \alpha)^r = \sin^2 \alpha = r - r \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + r = r \cos^2 \alpha = \omega \Rightarrow 1 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + r \cos^2 \alpha - \omega = -1$$

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

$$\sin B \sin C = \frac{1}{r} (\cos(A - \frac{\pi}{2}) + \cos A) = \frac{1 + \cos A}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(A - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 \Rightarrow 0 < A < \pi \Rightarrow A - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{A} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\hat{B} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\hat{C} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$