



$$B \mid \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}, \quad \tan(-ix + \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}) \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{|a|} = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$BH = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}, \quad AC = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times AC \times BH$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \times \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} = \frac{\pi^2}{14}$$

1

$$X = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sin(d) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cos^2(d) \Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2(d)}{\epsilon} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{2 \sin(d)}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} = 0$$

$$9 \sin^2(d) - 9 - 2 \epsilon \sin(d) + 14 \frac{1 - \sin^2(d)}{1 - \sin^2(d)} \Rightarrow 9 \sin^2(d) - 2 \epsilon \sin(d) + 14 = 0$$

$$\sin(d) = \frac{2 \epsilon \pm \sqrt{4 \epsilon^2 - 4 \times 9 \times 14}}{18} \Rightarrow \sin(d) = \frac{\epsilon \pm \sqrt{\epsilon^2 - 126}}{9}$$

$$\sin(d) = \frac{\epsilon}{9} \rightarrow \cos^2(d) = 1 - \sin^2(d) = 1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{81} \Rightarrow \cos(d) = \frac{\sqrt{81 - \epsilon^2}}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2(d) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(d)} = \frac{81}{81 - \epsilon^2}$$

2

$$\log\left(\frac{-\sin(d)}{\cos(d)}\right) = \log\left(\frac{1}{\cos(d)}\right) \Rightarrow \sin(d) = -\cos(d) \Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2(d)}{9 \cos^2(d)} + \cos^2(d) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(d) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(d)}}{1} \Rightarrow \sin(d) = -\frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(d)}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(d)}}{1}$$

$$\sin(d) - \cos(d) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(d)}}{1} - \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(d)}}{1} = \frac{2 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(d)}}{1} = \frac{2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{81}}}{1}$$

3

$$\sin^2(\theta) = x, \quad \cos^2(\theta) = 1 - x \Rightarrow \sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = x^2 - x + 1 = \frac{\epsilon}{\Delta}$$

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

4

$$\frac{3 \sin x + \sin x \cdot \cos x}{2(1 - \cos^2 x)} = \frac{\sin x (3 + \cos x)}{2 \sin^2 x} \Rightarrow \frac{3 + \cos x}{2 \sin x} < 0 \Rightarrow \sin x < 0$$

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

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5

$$\frac{r}{\sin(x)} + \frac{r}{\cos(x)} = \dots \Rightarrow \frac{r \cos(x) + r \sin(x)}{\sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)} = \dots \Rightarrow r \sin(x) = -r \cos(x)$$

$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{-\frac{r}{r} \cos(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{-r}{r} \Rightarrow \cot(x) = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\tan(x) + \cot(x) = \frac{-r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = \frac{-r \cdot 9}{r} = \left(\frac{-13}{4} \right)$$

$$(\sin a + \cos a)^r = \frac{\sin^r a + \cos^r a + r \sin(a) \cdot \cos(a)}{1 + \sin(r a)} \Rightarrow 1 + \sin a = (\sin r a + \cos r a)^r$$

$$\sin a + \cos a = r \sin\left(\frac{0+10}{r}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{0+10}{r}\right) = \cos r a \Rightarrow r \sin(r a + \epsilon a) = r \cos(r a)$$

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

$$\sin^r x = \frac{1 - \cos^r x}{r} \Rightarrow r \sin^r x = 1 - \cos^r x \Rightarrow \cos^r x = 1 - r \sin^r x$$

$$\cos^r x = \frac{1 + \cos^r x}{r} \Rightarrow r \cos^r x - 1 = \cos^r x \Rightarrow r \cos^r x - 1 = \cos^r x$$

$$\cos^r x = \cos^r a \cdot \cos^r b \cdot \cos^r c \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \tan^r r}{1 + \tan^r r} = \cos^r r \\ \cos^r(r) \end{cases}$$

$$\sin(a) + r \cos(a) = r \frac{r a}{r} \sin^r(a) + 4 \sin(a) \cdot \cos(a) + 9 \cos^r(a) = r, \sin(a) = r - r \cos(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \sin(a) \cdot \cos(a) = 12 \cos(a) - 12 \cos^r(a) \Rightarrow 1 - \cos^r(a) - 12 \cos^r(a)$$

$$+ 12 \cos(a) + 9 \cos^r(a) = 0 \Rightarrow 10 \cos^r(a) - 12 \cos(a) + r = 0$$

$$\cos(r a) = r \cos^r a - 1 \Rightarrow 10 \cos^r a - 12 \cos a = 10 \cos^r a - 12 \cos a + r - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos a = -1$$

$$\sin B \cdot \sin C = \cos^r A, A+B+C=180^\circ \Rightarrow \sin B \cdot \sin(A+B) = \cos^r A = \frac{1 + \cos A}{r}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{r} \left. \begin{aligned} r \sin A \sin B \cos B + r \sin^r B \cos A - \cos A &= 1 \\ \sin A \cdot \sin B &= \frac{1 + \cos A}{r} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \sin A \cdot \sin B \cdot \cos A \cos B = 1$$

$$A = 134^\circ \Leftrightarrow A + B = 180^\circ \Leftrightarrow -\cos(A+B) = 1$$