

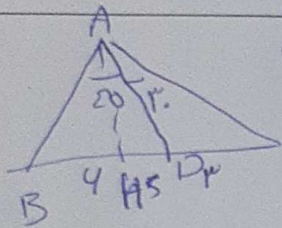
$$OA = 1$$

$$\cos 1 \times OB = OT$$

$$\sin \alpha \times OB = OT$$

$$\sin \alpha = \cos 1 \quad OB = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$AB = OB - 1 \quad AB = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1$$

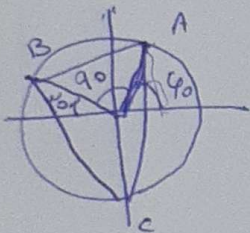


$$\frac{1}{2} AH \times BD = S_{ABD}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} AH \times DC = S_{ADC}$$

$$\rightarrow S_{ABD} = 2 S_{ADC} \rightarrow AB \times AD \times \sin \angle D = AC \times AD \times \sin \angle D$$

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{2 \sin \angle D}{\sin \angle D} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

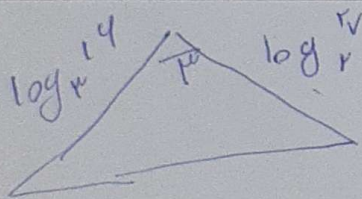


$$S_{ABC} = S_{OAB} + S_{OBC} + S_{OCA}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \sin 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \sin 120^\circ$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \sin 150^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}$$



$$S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

$$\rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \log_p^{14} \times \log_p^{14} \times \frac{1}{p}$$

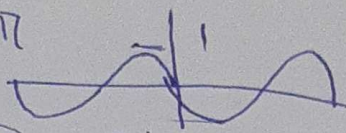
$$r \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha - r \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$r (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) - (\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha) = 0$$

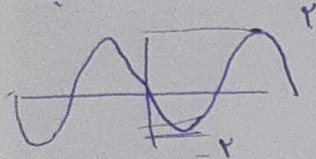
$$r (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) - (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

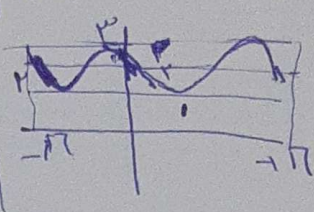
ا) $y = \sin x + 1$ $\rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{1} = 2\pi$



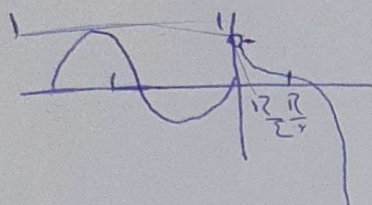
ب) $r \cos(Rn + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1 = r \sin(Rn) + 1$



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



$$\cot \frac{R}{r} = 1$$



$$R_f = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$f(m) = a + b \sin(\epsilon m) \cos(\epsilon m) \cos(\epsilon m)$$

$$= a + \frac{b}{r} \sin(\epsilon m) \cos(\epsilon m)$$

$$= a + \frac{b}{r} \sin(\epsilon m) \cos(\epsilon m)$$

$$\frac{rR}{\epsilon} = \frac{rR}{\omega} \rightarrow c = \frac{\omega}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = r \rightarrow b = r$$

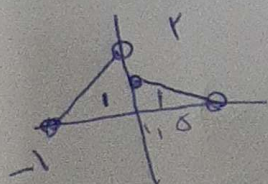
$$\frac{bc}{a} = \frac{1 \times \frac{\omega}{\epsilon}}{r} = \omega$$

$$\frac{rR}{\epsilon} = \pi \rightarrow b = r \quad a = -r \quad c = -1$$

$$\rightarrow f(m) = -r \cos r m - 1$$

$$f(m) = 0 \rightarrow r \cos r m = -1 \rightarrow \cos r m = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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



$$f(-r(0)) = r \cos 0 = r$$