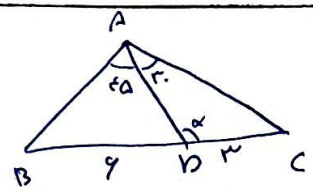


$BT = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \cot \alpha$ OA و OT شعاع‌های دایره هستند
 و طول آنها یک است.

$OB^2 = OT^2 + BT^2 \rightarrow OB^2 = 1^2 + \cot^2 \alpha \rightarrow OB^2 = 1 + \cot^2 \alpha$

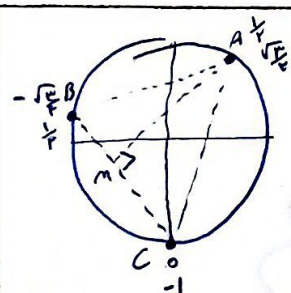
$OB^2 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} \rightarrow OB = \frac{1}{|\sin \alpha|} \xrightarrow{\text{با توجه به } \alpha} OB = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$

$AB + 1 = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow AB = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1 \leq \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$



طبق قانون سین: $\frac{DC}{\sin 90^\circ} = \frac{AC}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{r}{1} = \frac{AC}{\sin \alpha}$
 $\frac{BD}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{AB}{\sin(\pi - \alpha)} \rightarrow \frac{y}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{AB}{\sin \alpha}$

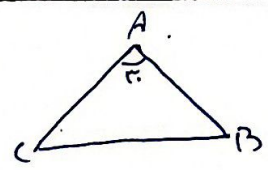
$\frac{AB}{\frac{y}{\sqrt{r}}} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{y\sqrt{r}}{y} = \sqrt{r}$



معادله خط BC: $y = -\sqrt{3}x - 1$
 ضرایب: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + 1}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{-\sqrt{3} + 1}, -\sqrt{3}$

مساحت مثلث ABC: $S = \frac{1}{2} |x_A(y_B - y_C) + x_B(y_C - y_A) + x_C(y_A - y_B)|$
 $S = \frac{1}{2} |\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 0) + (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})(0 - \frac{1}{2}) + (-1)(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})| = \frac{1}{2} |\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}| = \frac{1}{2} |\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}| = \frac{1}{2} |\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{2} |\frac{3\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}|$

طول اضلاع: $AC = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$
 $BC = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3}/2 - 1)^2 + (1/2 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{-\sqrt{3}-2}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{3+4\sqrt{3}+4}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{8+4\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}$
 $AB = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{3}/2)^2 + (\sqrt{3}/2 - 1/2)^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+2\sqrt{3}+3}{4} + \frac{3-2\sqrt{3}+1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{4+2\sqrt{3}+4-2\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{4}} = \sqrt{2}$



$S = \frac{1}{2} AC \times AB \times \sin \alpha \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{2} \times \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\log 14}{\log 3} \times \frac{\log 24}{\log 2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\log 14}{\log 3} \times \frac{\log 24}{\log 2}$

$S = \frac{1}{2}$

$r \alpha^2 - \alpha^2 - \sin^2 \alpha (r \sin^2 \alpha - 1) = 1$

$\sin^2 \alpha (1 - \cos^2 \alpha)$

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

$r \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha - (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) (1 - r \cos^2 \alpha) = 1 \rightarrow$

$r \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha - 1 + r \cos^2 \alpha + r \cos^2 \alpha - 1 \rightarrow r \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1$

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

$\sin \alpha = 0$

$y = -r \sin \alpha \cos x + r \rightarrow y = -\sin(r\alpha) + r \rightarrow T = \frac{r\pi}{r} = \pi$

$y = r \cos(\alpha + \frac{1}{r})\pi + 1 \rightarrow r \cos(\pi\alpha + \frac{\pi}{r}) + 1$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} C + x & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{r} \\ \sin x & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$
 $R_f = [-1, +\infty)$

$f(x) = a + \underbrace{b \sin(cx)}_{\frac{b}{r} \sin(r\alpha)} = a + \frac{b}{r} \sin(r\alpha)$

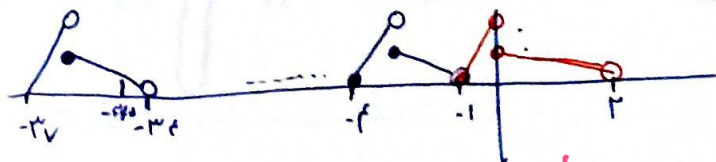
$T = \frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{r} = \frac{0\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{r} = \frac{r\pi}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r\pi}{r} = \frac{r\pi}{rc} \sim \frac{r\pi}{r} = \frac{\pi}{rc} \rightarrow \boxed{c = \frac{1}{r}}$

$a + \frac{b}{r} = r \sim \boxed{a = r}, \boxed{b = 1} \sim \frac{1 \times \frac{1}{r}}{r} = \frac{1}{r^2}$

$\frac{r\pi}{b} = \pi \sim \boxed{b = r}$

$a + c = r \sim \boxed{c = -1}, \boxed{a = r} \rightarrow \boxed{a = -r}$

$-r \cos(r\alpha) - 1 = 0 \sim \cos(r\alpha) = -\frac{1}{r} \sim \sin(r\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{r^2}}}{r} \sim \frac{\sin(r\alpha)}{r \cos(r\alpha)} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{r^2}}}{r}}{-\frac{1}{r}} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{r^2}}$



$y = -\frac{1}{r}x + 1$
 $y = -\frac{1}{r}x + 1 = 1, r$

$$f(-r, \omega) = f(-r + 1, \omega) = f((r-1) + 1, \omega) = f(1, \omega) \quad \text{---}$$

$$f(n) \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{r}n + 1 & ; -1 \leq n \leq r \\ rn + r & ; -1 \leq n < . \end{cases} \rightarrow f(1, \omega) = -\frac{1}{r}\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) + 1 = \frac{1}{r}$$