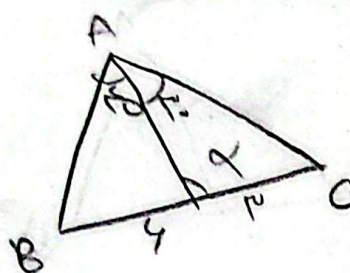


$$BT = \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha) = 1 - \tan \alpha \rightarrow OB = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow AB = OB - OA$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1 = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

کلید ۱۴ - نویسنده



$$\frac{r}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{AC}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow AC = r \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{r}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{AB}{\sin(\pi - \alpha)} \rightarrow AB = r \sin \alpha$$

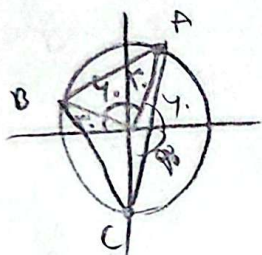
$$\rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{r \sin \alpha}{r \sin \alpha} = 1$$

$$A = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$B = (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

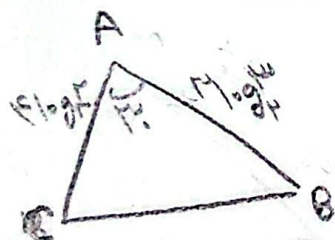
$$C = (0, -1)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) \right) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \text{الف}$$



$$AB = r \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = r \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$AC =$$



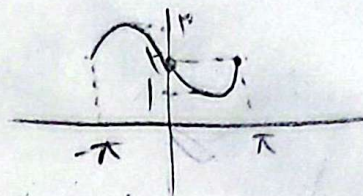
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

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

$$r^2(r^2 - 1) - \sin^2 \alpha (r^2 \sin^2 \alpha - 1) = r - \cos \alpha (9(r)) + 1$$

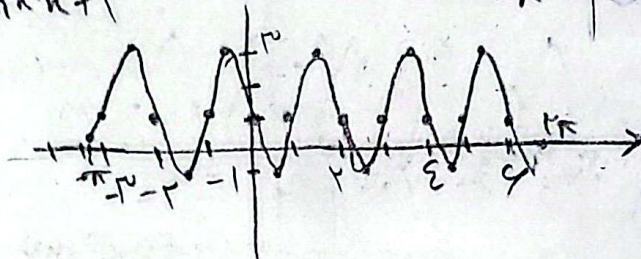
$$f(\cos \alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha (r \cos^2 \alpha - 1) - \sin^2 \alpha (r \sin^2 \alpha - 1) = \cos^2 \alpha (r \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

و) $-r \sin u \cos u + r = -\sin^2 u + r$ $r = \frac{r\pi}{1\pi} = \pi$ (4)



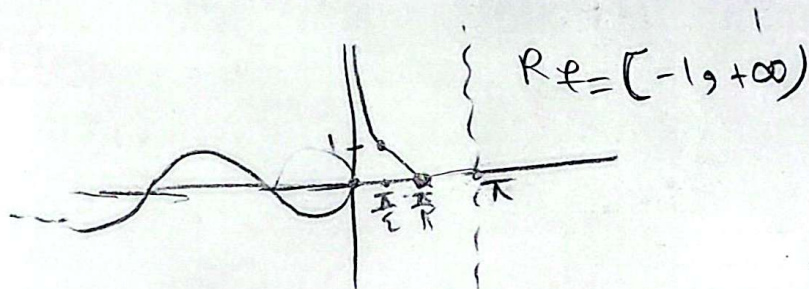
ب) $r \cos(\pi u + \frac{\pi}{2}) + 1 = -r \sin \pi u + 1$

$T = \frac{r\pi}{\pi} = r$



$[-\pi, \pi] \cong [-\pi/2, \pi/2]$

$f(u) = \begin{cases} \cot u & ; 0 < u < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin u & ; u \leq 0 \end{cases}$ $\cot u = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - u)$ (5)

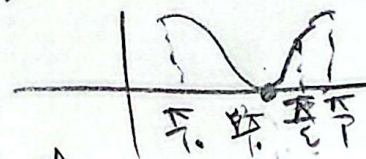


$f(u) = a + b \sin(u) \cos(u) \cos(\pi u) = a + \frac{b}{\pi} \sin(\pi u) \cos(\pi u) = a + \frac{b}{\pi} \sin(2\pi u)$
 $T = \frac{\pi}{\pi} = 1$
 $\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \rightarrow |C| = \frac{1}{\pi} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\pi}$

$a + \frac{b}{\pi} = \epsilon \rightarrow a = \frac{b}{\pi} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\pi} \rightarrow b = \pi$
 $a + \frac{b}{\pi} = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{b}{\pi} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\pi} \rightarrow b = -\pi$

$f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \rightarrow b \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \rightarrow b < 0 \rightarrow \frac{b}{\pi} = -1 \rightarrow b = -\pi$

$\frac{-\pi \times \pi}{\pi} = -\pi$



$|a| + C = \pi \rightarrow C = -1$
 $|a| + C = -\pi \rightarrow |a| = \pi \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\pi} = \pi \rightarrow |b| = \pi \rightarrow f(u) = -\pi \cos \pi u - 1$
 $f'(u) = \pi \sin \pi u$
 $f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow a = -\pi$

$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = 9 \rightarrow \tan \alpha = 2$