

$$B: x=0 \rightarrow y = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow B|_1^0$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2x\right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} - 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 2x = -\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{8}$$

$\downarrow$
مجاورت قائم‌الزاویه

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - 2x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{8} \Rightarrow AC = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad h=1$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Delta = \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{9} \left(-\frac{1}{9} \cos^2 \alpha \right) = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{-\sin \alpha \pm 1}{2} \quad \frac{\sin \alpha + 1}{2} = \frac{p}{q} \rightarrow \sin \alpha + 1 = \frac{2p}{q} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{2p}{q} - 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha - 1}{2} = \frac{p}{q} \rightarrow \sin \alpha - 1 = \frac{2p}{q} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{2p}{q} + 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{9} + \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{9}{9} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{8}{9} \quad \text{و} \quad \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{8} = \frac{9}{72}$$

$$\sin \alpha > 0 \quad -\cos \alpha < 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0$$

$$\int \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = \int \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = -1 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\cos \alpha \quad \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$9(\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) = 1 \rightarrow 18\cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{18} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}} \quad \cos \alpha < 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{18}}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{9}{18} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{18}} \quad \sin \alpha > 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{18}} \quad \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{18}} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{18}}\right) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{18}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = a$$

$$\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{9}{16} - a \rightarrow (\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{9}{16} - a$$

$$\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{9}{16} - a = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\frac{\sin x (1 + \cos x)}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{\sin x (1 + \cos x)}{1 - \cos x} < 0 \rightarrow \sin x < 0 \quad \text{I}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x} > 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 x - 1 < 0 \quad \cos x < 0 \quad \text{II} \quad \text{I و II} \Rightarrow \text{ناقص سوم}$$

$$\sin^2 x < 1 \rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 x > 0$$

$$\frac{r \cos x + r \sin x}{\sin x \cos x} = 0 \Rightarrow r \cos x + r \sin x = 0 \rightarrow r \cos x = -r \sin x \rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{-r}{r} = -\tan x$$

$$\cot x = \frac{-r}{r} \quad \tan x + \cot x = \frac{-r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{-r - r}{r} = \frac{-2r}{r} = -2$$

$$1 + \sin \alpha = 1 + \cos \epsilon$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos \epsilon}{2} \rightarrow \cos^2 \epsilon = \frac{1 + \cos \epsilon}{2} \rightarrow 1 + \cos \epsilon = 2 \cos^2 \epsilon$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 \epsilon \sqrt{2}}{\sin^2(\epsilon + \epsilon) + \sin^2(\epsilon - \epsilon)} = \frac{\cos^2 \epsilon \sqrt{2}}{\sin^2(2\epsilon) + \sin^2(0)} = \frac{\cos^2 \epsilon \sqrt{2}}{\sin^2(2\epsilon)} = \frac{\cos^2 \epsilon \sqrt{2}}{4 \sin^2 \epsilon} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(\cos 1)(\cos \epsilon)(\cos \epsilon) \times \frac{r \sin 1}{r \sin 1} = \frac{r \sin 1 \cos 1 \cos \epsilon \cos \epsilon}{r \sin 1} = \cos 1 \cos \epsilon \cos \epsilon$$

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

$$\sin \alpha = r \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha (r^2 + 1) = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r^2 + 1}$$

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

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

$$C \cdot \frac{A}{F} = 1 + \frac{C \cdot A}{F} \rightarrow \sin B \sin C = 1 + C \cdot A \quad A+B+C=\pi \rightarrow A = \pi - (B+C)$$

$$1 + C \cdot \sin(\pi - (B+C)) = 1 - C \cdot \sin(B+C) = \sin B \sin C$$

$$1 - C \cdot \sin B \cos C + \sin B \sin C = \sin B \sin C \rightarrow \sin B \sin C + C \cdot \sin B \cos C = 1$$

$$C \cdot \sin(B-C) = 1 \rightarrow B-C = 0 \rightarrow B=C \rightarrow A = \pi - 1 - 1 = \pi - 2$$