

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

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

$\Downarrow$
مجاورت قائم‌الزاویه

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

$$\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{4}{9}$$

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

$$\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{4}{9} - a \rightarrow (\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)(\cancel{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}) + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{4}{9} - a$$

$$\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{4}{9} - a = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x (1 + \cos^2 x)}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x (1 + \cos^2 x)}{1 - \cos^2 x} < 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 x < 0 \quad \text{I}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sin \alpha = p \cos \alpha$$

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

$$\sin \alpha = p \cos \alpha = p \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2 + 1}} = \frac{p}{\sqrt{p^2 + 1}}$$

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

$$\tan \alpha = p$$