

$f(\cdot) = B \rightarrow B = \tan(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 \rightarrow B(0,1)$ ۱۹, ۲۵ نوبت

$-kx + \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} = \frac{\pi}{\tau} \rightarrow -kx = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} - \frac{\pi}{\tau} \rightarrow A(-\frac{\pi}{\lambda}, 0)$

$-kx + \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} = -\frac{\pi}{\tau} \rightarrow x = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \rightarrow B(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, 0)$

$S = \frac{A \times B}{\tau} = 1 \times (\frac{\pi}{\lambda}) \times \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{\pi}{\lambda \tau} = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$ ۲

$\frac{\epsilon}{9} - \frac{\nu}{\tau} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{\epsilon} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{\nu}{\tau} \sin \alpha + \frac{\epsilon}{9} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} = 0$

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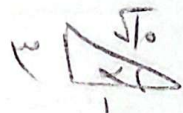
$\sin^2 \alpha - \frac{\nu}{\tau} \sin \alpha + \frac{\epsilon}{9} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} = 0$

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

$\tan \alpha = \pm 1$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\nu}{\tau}$ ۲

$\log^{-\tan \alpha} = \log \nu \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\nu$



$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\nu}{\tau} \times \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{\nu}{\tau}$ ۱, ۵

$\sin \alpha > 0$
 $\cos \alpha < 0$

$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = A$
 $A \leq 1 - \sin \alpha$

$\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$
 $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2} \rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\nu}}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\nu}}{\sqrt{2}}$

$(1 - \cos^2 \alpha) + \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{\epsilon}{9} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha - \nu \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{\epsilon}{9} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = -\frac{1}{9}$

$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}{-1/9} + 1 \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{9}$ ۲

$\frac{\nu \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\nu \sin^2 \alpha} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha (\nu + \cos \alpha)}{\nu \times \sin \alpha \times \sin \alpha} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{\nu + \cos \alpha}{\nu \sin \alpha} < 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$ ۲

$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0$ ۲

$$P \cos \alpha + P \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{P \cos \alpha + P \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = 0$$

$$\sin \alpha \neq 0 \rightarrow \alpha \neq \frac{k\pi}{P}$$

$$\cos \alpha \neq 0$$

$$P \cos \alpha = -P \sin \alpha \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{P}{P}$$

$$-\frac{P}{P} + (-\frac{P}{P}) = \frac{-2-9}{9} = -\frac{11}{9}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+\sin \alpha}}{\sin \alpha + \sin 1} = \frac{\sqrt{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2}}{\sin \alpha + \sin 1} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \sin 1} = \frac{\sqrt{P} \sin(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\sin \alpha + \sin 1} = \frac{\sqrt{P} \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \sin 1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{P} \cos \alpha}{\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{P} \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{P} \times \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{P}$$

$$\frac{(1 - P \sin^2 \alpha)}{\cos 1} \cdot \frac{(P \cos^2 \alpha - 1)}{\cos P} \cdot \frac{(1 - \tan^2 \frac{P}{2})}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{P}{2}} = \cos 1 \cdot \cos P \cdot \cos \frac{P}{2} \times \frac{\sin 1}{\sin \frac{P}{2}} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \tan \alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \cot 1^\circ$$

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

$$\sin \alpha = P - P \cos \alpha \xrightarrow{P \sqrt{2}} \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{P \sqrt{2}}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = P \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 1 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha - P \cos \alpha - P = 0$$

$$1 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha - P \cos \alpha = P$$

$$1 \cdot \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} \right) - P \cos \alpha + P = \Delta C \cdot \sin \alpha - P \cos \alpha = -1$$

$$\sin B \sin C = \frac{1 + \cos A}{P} \rightarrow P \sin B \sin C - 1 = \cos A$$

$$A + B + C = \pi \rightarrow B + C = \pi - A \rightarrow \cos(B + C) = \cos(\pi - A) = -\cos A \rightarrow \cos(B + C) = -\cos A$$

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

$$\cos(B - C) = 1 \rightarrow B - C = 0 \rightarrow B = C$$

$$A = 180 - 2B = 180 - 180 = 0^\circ$$

نوید پتی تکلیف