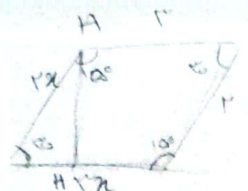


$(V, VQ)$



$\sin \alpha = \frac{h}{r} \Rightarrow h = r \sin \alpha$

$\frac{h}{r} = \sin \alpha \Rightarrow h = r \sin \alpha$   
 $\frac{h'}{h} = \cos \alpha \Rightarrow h' = h \cos \alpha = r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$

$S_{ABE} = \frac{1}{r} \times h \times V \times \sin \hat{A}$

$\Delta S = \frac{1}{r} \times V \times \sin A = 1, VQ$

$S_{ADE} = \frac{1}{r} \times h' \times V \times \sin \hat{A}$

$\sin \hat{A} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \tan \hat{A} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$

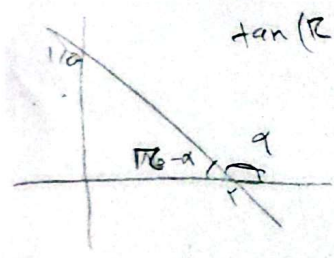
$\frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \Rightarrow \underline{\cos \alpha < 0}$

$\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{1}{\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}} = -\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \underline{\sin \alpha < 0}$

$\frac{r}{r}$

$\tan(R - \alpha) = \frac{1/r}{r} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{r}{r}$

$\tan(\frac{R}{r} - \alpha) = \cot \alpha \rightarrow \underline{\frac{r}{r}}$



$\frac{r \cos(R - \alpha) - r \sin(R - \alpha)}{\sin(R - \alpha) - \cos(R - \alpha)} = \frac{-r \sin R - r \sin R}{-r \sin R - \sin R} = \frac{-2r \sin R}{-r \sin R} = \underline{\frac{2}{r} = r, \alpha}$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{r}{r}$       $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$       $\tan \alpha = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{\frac{r}{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$

$\frac{\sin(\frac{R}{r} + \alpha) - \sin(\alpha - R)}{|\tan \alpha - 1|} = \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{|\tan \alpha - 1|} = \frac{\frac{r}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{\frac{r}{r} - 1} = \frac{r - \sqrt{r}}{r - r}$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\frac{r(r - \sqrt{r})}{r - r}}$

$(1, VQ)$

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

$$\cos \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$$

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

(5)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$$

$$rmx + (m^r - 1)y = r^2 \rightarrow (m^r - 1)y = -rmx + r^2$$

$$y = \frac{-rm}{m^r - 1}x + \frac{r^2}{m^r - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{-rm}{m^r - 1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3}m^r + rm - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$m^r + rm - r = 0$$

$$(m-1)(m+r)$$

$$m = \frac{-r}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{-r}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$-\frac{r}{\epsilon} \left( x \left( \frac{r}{\epsilon} \right) \rightarrow -1 \left( \tan x \right) \right)$$

$$1 \left( \tan(-x) \right) - 1$$

$$\infty \left( \tan\left(\frac{r}{\epsilon} - x\right) \right) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{r}{\epsilon} - x\right) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{r-m}{r+m} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{-r} \left| \frac{1}{+} \right| \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{(-r|g|)}}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{r}{\epsilon}\right) \cos\left(\frac{r}{\epsilon}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{r}{\epsilon}\right) \sin\left(\frac{r}{\epsilon}\right)$$

$$(-\sqrt{3}) \left( \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) + (-\sqrt{3}) \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$