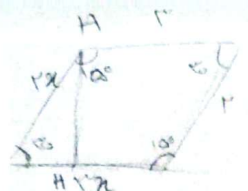


(1)



$\sin 30 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow HH' = r \rightarrow S = 2r \times \frac{1}{2} = r^2 = \text{Area}$

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

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 10 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}$

(2)

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



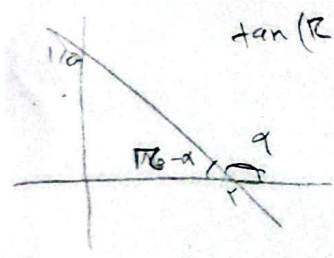
(3)

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

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

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

(4)



$\frac{r \cos(R - \alpha) - r \sin(R - \alpha)}{\sin(R - \alpha) - \cos(R - \alpha)} = \frac{-r \sin R - r \sin R}{-\sin R - \sin R} = \frac{-2r \sin R}{-2 \sin R} = \frac{r}{1} = r$

$\cos \alpha < 0 \quad \sin \alpha < 0 \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{-\sqrt{a}}{r} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{-\sqrt{a}}{r} = \frac{-\sqrt{a}}{r}$

(5)

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

$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\frac{r - \sqrt{a}}{1}}}$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} \right)$$

(7)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \tan \theta_0 = \sqrt{3}$$

(8)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{-r}{\sqrt{3}} = \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

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

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

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

(9)

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

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

(10)

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