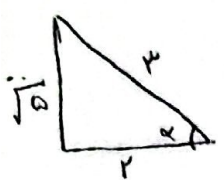


$\cos \alpha = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}$

$\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha) - \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2})}{|\tan^2 \alpha - 1|} = \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{|\tan^2 \alpha - 1|}$



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

$\rightarrow \frac{\frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}} - \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}}{|\frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{1}{r^2}|} = \frac{\frac{r - \sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}}{\frac{1}{r^2}} = \frac{r - \sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}} \cdot r^2$

$\sin \alpha = r \cos \alpha$ $\alpha = \text{سوم ربع}$ $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}$

$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \Delta \cos^2 \alpha = 1$
 $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r^2 + 1}$ X
 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}$ ✓ (سوم ربع)

$r m x + (m^2 - 1) y = r^2 \rightarrow y = \frac{-r m x + r^2}{m^2 - 1}$

$\tan \theta = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \frac{-r m}{m^2 - 1} = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \sqrt{r} m^2 - \sqrt{r} = -r m \rightarrow \sqrt{r} m^2 + r m - \sqrt{r} = 0$
 $\Delta = 14$ $m_1 = \frac{-r \pm r}{r \sqrt{r}}$ $m_2 = \frac{-1 \pm 2}{\sqrt{r}}$

مماس = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} - (-\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}) = \frac{r + 1}{\sqrt{r}}$

$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \frac{1 - m}{r + m} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1 - m}{r + m}$

$-1 < \tan \alpha < 1 \rightarrow -1 < \frac{1 - m}{r + m} < 1 \Rightarrow D = (-r, -\frac{1}{r})$
 $\frac{-r}{-1 +} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{r}{r + m}} < 0 < \frac{r + m + 1 - m}{r + m} < \frac{1 - m - r - m}{r + m} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 - r m}{r + m} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{-1 +} < \frac{-1}{-}$

$\tan(\pi/2) \cos(\pi/2) + \tan(\pi/2) \sin(\pi/2)$

$f \wedge 0 = r y_0 + r y_0$

$(-\sqrt{r}) \times (-\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}) + (-\sqrt{r}) (\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}) = 0$

$\tan(\pi/2) = \tan(\pi/2)$

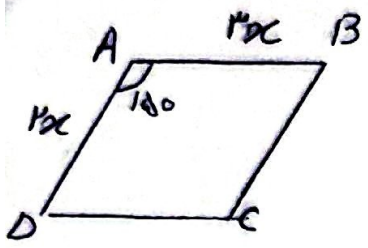
$r f_0 = (r x + r y) + r y$

9) $-\frac{\pi}{r} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow -(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{r}) < \frac{\pi}{r}$

$\sin(\pi/2) = \sin(\pi/2)$

$\frac{1 - m}{r + m} > 0 \rightarrow m \in (r, 1) \leftarrow \oplus$ ربع اول است \leftarrow ربع اول است \leftarrow ربع اول است

مسئله ۵۴

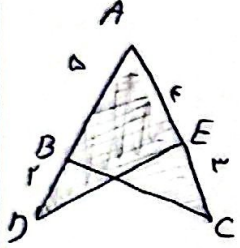


$$S_{ABCD} = AB \times AD \times \sin 100^\circ = 2x \times 3x \times \frac{1}{2} = 3x^2 = 48$$

$$48 = 3(2x + 3x) = 15x \rightarrow x = \frac{16}{5}$$

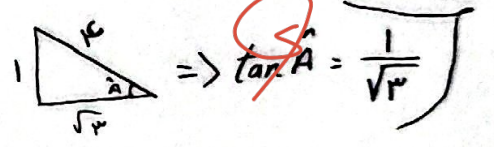
$x = \frac{16}{5}$

$S_{ABC} - S_{ADE} = 1, \forall \alpha \quad \tan A =$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} S_{ABC} &= \omega \times (r+r) \times \sin \hat{A} = 2\omega \sin \hat{A} \\ S_{ADE} &= r \times (\frac{\omega}{v} + r) \times \sin \hat{A} = 2r \sin \hat{A} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow r \sin \hat{A} - 2r \sin \hat{A} - v \sin \hat{A} = 0$$

① $\Rightarrow v \sin \hat{A} = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \hat{A} = \frac{1}{v}$



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

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

$$\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{1}{\cot \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = -\tan \alpha$$

$\begin{cases} \sin > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin}{\cos} = \tan \alpha \\ \sin < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-\sin}{\cos} = -\tan \alpha \end{cases} \rightarrow \sin < 0$

② $\Rightarrow \cos < 0$

$\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha) = \cot \alpha$

$\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \sin \hat{\beta} = \sin \hat{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1/a}{1/b} = \frac{b}{a}$

$\Rightarrow \cos \hat{\beta} = -\cos \hat{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{1/a} = -\frac{r}{a}$

① $\sin \alpha = \sin \beta$
 ② $\cos \alpha = -\cos \beta$

①, ② $\Rightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{-\frac{r}{a}}{\frac{b}{a}} = -\frac{r}{b}$

$$\frac{r \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) - r \sin(180^\circ - \alpha)}{\sin(90^\circ - \alpha) - \cos(180^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{r \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) - r \sin(180^\circ - \alpha)}{\sin(90^\circ - \alpha) - \cos(180^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{r \cos(\alpha) - r \cos(\alpha)}{\cos(-\alpha) - (-\cos(\alpha))}$$

$$\frac{r \cos(\alpha) - r \cos(\alpha)}{\cos(\alpha) + \cos(\alpha)} = \frac{\cos(\alpha) - \cos(\alpha)}{2 \cos(\alpha)} = \frac{0}{2 \cos(\alpha)} = 0$$

$\frac{-\sin 90^\circ - r \sin 90^\circ}{-\sin 90^\circ - \sin 90^\circ} = \frac{-1 - r}{-2} = \frac{1+r}{2}$