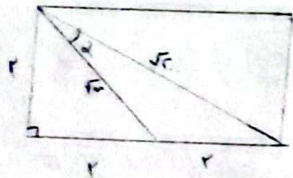
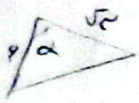


12. $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}$ B. $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}$

$$S = \frac{1}{r} \times 4 \times \sqrt{r} \times \sin \alpha = \frac{4}{r}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \angle \alpha = 45^\circ \\ \angle \alpha = 45^\circ \end{cases}$$

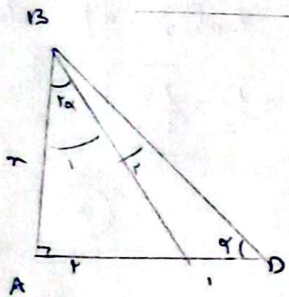
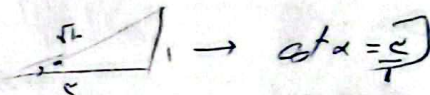
$$\frac{1/r}{r} = r$$



$\cot \alpha = r$

$$\text{Circumference} = 2 \times r - \left(\frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} \right) = r$$

$$\text{Circumference} = \sqrt{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \sqrt{r} \times \sin \alpha = r \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

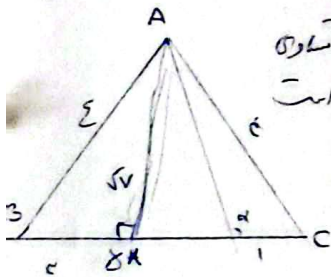


$$\cot \alpha = 1 \quad \tan \beta_1 = \frac{AC}{AB} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\tan D = \frac{AB}{AD} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{r/r}{r/r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow 1 - r^2 = r^2 \rightarrow 1 - 2r^2 = 1$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow r^2 = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow r = \frac{r}{r}$$



$\triangle ABC$ AB = AC = r
 $\triangle ABC$ AH = $\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + r \tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{r}{r} (1 + \tan^2 \alpha)$$

$$4 \tan^2 \alpha + r = r + r \tan^2 \alpha \rightarrow r \tan^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

