

باز هم در صورت B
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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha}} - \frac{1}{\cot \alpha} = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} - \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} = \tan \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0 \quad \begin{cases} \sin \alpha > 0 \\ \cos \alpha > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{اول ربع } \alpha} \quad (5)$$

$$\cot \alpha - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha}} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{|\sin \alpha|} \rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{|\sin \alpha|} \rightarrow \sin \alpha > 0$$

$$\sin r_n = \frac{m-1}{\varepsilon} \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} < r_n < \frac{\pi}{4} \xrightarrow{r^2} -\frac{\pi}{4} < r_n < \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (2)$$

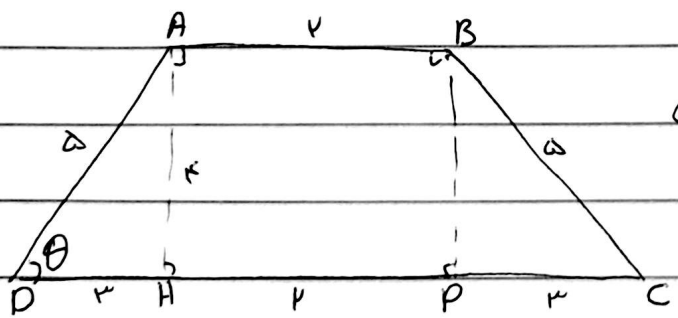
$$-\frac{1}{\mu} < \sin r_n \leq 1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\mu} < \frac{m-1}{\varepsilon} \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times \varepsilon} -\varepsilon < m-1 \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow \boxed{1 < m \leq \omega} \quad (5)$$

$$\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha = -\mu \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = -\mu \rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\mu} \quad (3)$$

$$(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 1 + \frac{-2}{\mu} = \frac{\mu - 2}{\mu} \rightarrow \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\mu \pi < \varepsilon \alpha < \mu \pi \rightarrow \frac{\mu \pi}{\varepsilon} < \alpha < \mu \pi \xrightarrow{\mu \pi \approx 0} |\sin \alpha| < |\cos \alpha|$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha} = \left((\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) \left(\underbrace{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}_{1} - \underbrace{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}_{-\frac{1}{\mu}} \right) \right)^2 \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \times \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} = \frac{-\varepsilon \sqrt{\mu}}{\varepsilon} \quad (4)$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{r}{\omega} = 0.14 \rightarrow \frac{DH}{AD} = \frac{r}{\omega} \rightarrow DH = r = PC \quad (5)$$

$$AH = \sqrt{r^2 - a^2} = r$$

$$S = \frac{(r + R) \times h}{2} = \boxed{r_0} \quad (5)$$

$$\tan(r\omega) \tan(-14\omega) = \sin(1.9\omega) \cos(r\omega) = \tan(r\omega + 1\omega) \tan(-1\omega + 1\omega) \sin(1.9\omega + 1\omega) \quad (6)$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(r\omega - 1\omega) = (\cot 1\omega)(\tan 1\omega) - (\sin 1\omega)(-\sin 1\omega) = -1 + \sin^2 1\omega = -(1 - \sin^2 1\omega)$$

$$\rightarrow \cos^2 1\omega = k \cos^2 1\omega \rightarrow \boxed{k = -1} \quad (5)$$

$$A = \sqrt{r} \cos(\pi_0) \sin(\pi \epsilon r) - \sqrt{r} \sin(\pi \alpha) \cos(\pi \alpha r) \Rightarrow \quad (4)$$

$$\sqrt{r} \cos(\pi_0 + \pi_0) \sin(\pi \nu_0 - \pi \nu) - \sqrt{r} \sin(90 + \epsilon \alpha) \cos(\pi_0 - \pi \nu) = \quad (5)$$


$$\sqrt{r} (-\cos \pi_0) (-\cos \pi \nu_0) - \sqrt{r} (\sin \epsilon \alpha) (-\cos(\pi_0 - \pi \nu)) = \sqrt{r} \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) (\cos \pi \nu) + \sqrt{r} \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) \times (\cos \pi \nu) = \frac{r}{r} \cos \pi \nu + \cos \pi \nu = \frac{\omega}{r} \cos \pi \nu \xrightarrow{-\cos \pi \nu} \frac{\omega/r \cos \pi \nu}{\cos \pi \nu} = \frac{\omega}{r}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) = 14 \cos^r\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) \cos^r\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) (\cos^r\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) \cos^r\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right)) \quad (1)$$

$$\cos^r\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) = \cos^r(\pi) = \frac{1 + \cos^2 \pi}{r} \rightarrow \cos^r(\pi) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r}}{r}\right)^r = \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \quad (5)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) = 14 \times \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \times \frac{r}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{4 + r\sqrt{r}}{14}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} = \epsilon \rightarrow 1 - \sin x = \epsilon + \epsilon \sin x \rightarrow r = \epsilon \sin x \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{r}{\epsilon} \quad (1)$$



$$\cos x = \frac{\epsilon}{A} \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{\epsilon}{A} \rightarrow \tan \pi/4 = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{r/\epsilon}{1 - \epsilon/A} = -r \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \tan \frac{\theta}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{cross}} \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \cot \frac{\theta}{r} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \tan \frac{\theta}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{cross}} \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} = \cot \frac{\theta}{r} \rightarrow k = r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cot \frac{\theta}{r} + \cot \frac{\theta}{r} = r \cot \frac{\theta}{r} \\ \cot \frac{\theta}{r} = r \cot \frac{\theta}{r} \end{array} \right\} \quad (5)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{\epsilon} + \alpha\right) = \cos^r \alpha + \sin^r \alpha = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{cross}} \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^r \alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon r}{\omega}} = \frac{r}{\omega \sqrt{r}} \quad (1)$$

$$\cos\left(r\pi + \frac{r\pi}{\epsilon} + \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\frac{r\pi}{\epsilon} + \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha \cos^r \frac{r\pi}{\epsilon} - \sin \alpha \sin^r \frac{r\pi}{\epsilon} \quad (5)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{-r}{\omega \sqrt{r}} \times \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) - \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{1} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) = \frac{r}{\omega} - \frac{1}{1} = \frac{r}{\omega} = \frac{r}{\omega}$$