

یا در صورتی که α در ربع اول یا ربع دوم باشد

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

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

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

$$\sin r_n = \frac{m-1}{\varepsilon} \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} < r_n < \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} < r_n < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

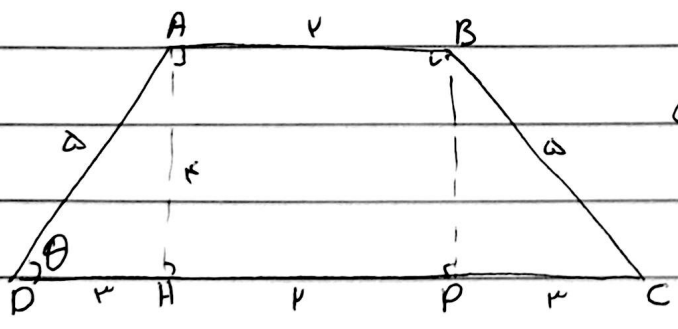
$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < \sin r_n \leq 1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < \frac{m-1}{\varepsilon} \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times \varepsilon} -\sqrt{2} < m-1 \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow \boxed{1 < m \leq \omega}$$

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

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

$\mu \pi < \varepsilon \alpha < (\mu+1)\pi \rightarrow \frac{\mu \pi}{\varepsilon} < \alpha < \pi \xrightarrow{\mu \neq 0} |\sin \alpha| < |\cos \alpha| \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}}}$

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



$$\cos \theta = \frac{r}{\omega} = 0.14 \rightarrow \frac{DH}{AD} = \frac{r}{\omega} \rightarrow DH = r = PC$$

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

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

$$\tan(r\omega) \tan(-14\omega) = \sin(1.9\omega) \cos(r\omega) = \tan(r\omega + 1\omega) \tan(-1\omega + 1\omega) \sin(1.9\omega + 1\omega) \quad (2)$$

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

$$\rightarrow \cos^2 1\omega = k \cos^2 1\omega \rightarrow \boxed{k = -1}$$

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

$$\sqrt{r} \cos(\pi_0 + \pi_0) \sin(\pi \epsilon - \pi) - \sqrt{r} \sin(\pi_0 + \pi \epsilon) \cos(\pi_0 - \pi) =$$

$$\sqrt{r} (-\cos \pi_0) (-\cos \pi \epsilon) - \sqrt{r} (\sin \pi \epsilon) (-\cos \pi_0) = \sqrt{r} \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) (\cos \pi \epsilon) + \sqrt{r} \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) \times$$


$$(\cos \pi \epsilon) = \frac{r}{r} \cos \pi \epsilon + \cos \pi \epsilon = \frac{\omega}{r} \cos \pi \epsilon \xrightarrow{-\cos \pi \epsilon} \frac{\omega/r \cos \pi \epsilon}{\cos \pi \epsilon} = \frac{\omega}{r}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) = 14 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) (\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right)) \quad (5)$$

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

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) = 14 \times \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \times \frac{r}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{4 + 3\sqrt{r}}{14}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} = \epsilon \rightarrow 1 - \sin x = \epsilon + \epsilon \sin x \rightarrow r = \epsilon \sin x \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{r}{\epsilon} \quad (6)$$



$$\cos x = \frac{\epsilon}{A} \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{\epsilon}{A} \rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{r} = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{r/\epsilon}{1 - \epsilon/A} = -r$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \tan \frac{\theta}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{مربع}} \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \cot \frac{\theta}{r} \quad (7)$$

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

$$\cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{\epsilon} + \alpha\right) = \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{مربع}} \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon^2}{\omega^2}} = \frac{\omega}{\epsilon} \quad (8)$$

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

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