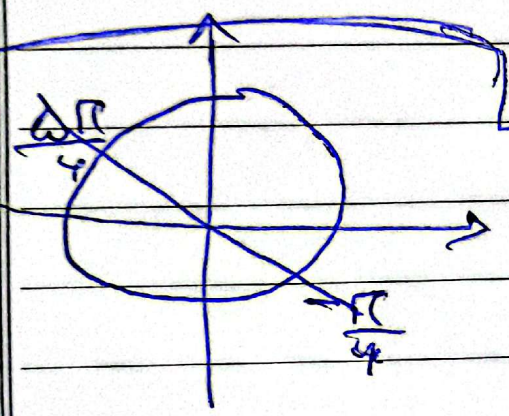


نام (1)

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \quad \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{|\sin \alpha|}$$

$$- \sin \alpha \leq |\sin \alpha| \leq \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{|\cos|} = \frac{\sin}{\cos} \cdot \frac{1}{|\cos|} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\cos} \leq \frac{\sin}{\cos} \leq \frac{1}{\cos}$$



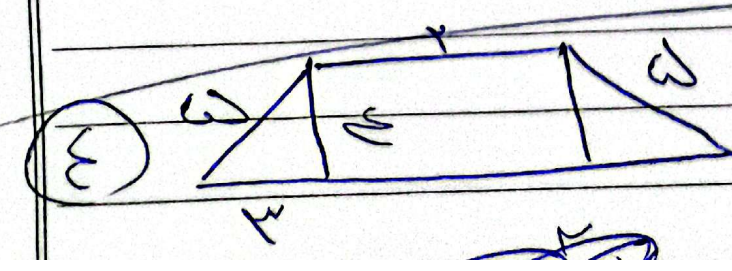
$$-\frac{1}{\cos} \leq \frac{\sin}{\cos} \leq \frac{1}{\cos} \rightarrow -\cos \leq \sin \leq \cos$$

$$\tan + \cot \alpha \leq \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \leq \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \leq \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$



$$\frac{x+1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x}$$



$$\frac{\pi}{14} \text{ rad} \rightarrow 14 \cos^2(1\omega) \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{14}) \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{14}) \cos^2(1\omega)$$

$$14 \times \text{O} \times \frac{\pi}{14} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \text{O} \times \frac{\pi}{14} \times \frac{1+\sqrt{14}}{\epsilon}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1+\sqrt{14}}{14}}$$

$$1 - \sin x = \epsilon + \sin x \rightarrow -\pi = \omega \sin x \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\epsilon}{\omega} \quad \tan x = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \quad \tan x = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \quad \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2(\frac{x}{2}) + 2 \tan(\frac{x}{2})}{1 + \tan^2(\frac{x}{2})} = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \quad \wedge \quad \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2(\frac{x}{2}) + 2 \tan(\frac{x}{2})}{1 + \tan^2(\frac{x}{2})} = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \rightarrow 1 - \tan^2(\frac{x}{2}) + 2 \tan(\frac{x}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} (1 + \tan^2(\frac{x}{2}))$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \rightarrow 1 - \left(\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}\right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}\right) = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}\right)^2\right)$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} + \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + (1 + \cos \theta)(1 - \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta (1 - \cos \theta)} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \theta + 1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta (1 - \cos \theta)} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta (1 - \cos \theta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} = 2 \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{r} = \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{r \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = r \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = r \cot \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{r \cot \theta}$$

Subject

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE BOOK

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \quad (6)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{6} + \alpha\right) = \cos \frac{11\pi}{6} \cos \alpha - \sin \frac{11\pi}{6} \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{r}{100} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{91}{100} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{91}}{10}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{91}}{10} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{10} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = -\frac{\sqrt{149}}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{10} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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