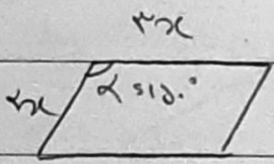
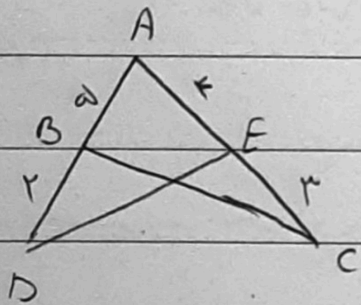


$11, \alpha$



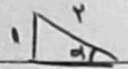
$S = ab \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \alpha \Rightarrow r = \frac{2S}{\sin \alpha}$

$M = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2S}{\sin \alpha}\right)^2 \sin \alpha = \frac{2S^2}{\sin \alpha}$



$S_{ABC} - S_{ADE} = \frac{1}{2} (a \cdot r \sin \hat{A} - r \cdot r \sin \hat{A}) = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \hat{A}$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{2} - r\right) \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$



$\rightarrow \text{Dijin: } r = \frac{1}{2} r \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{r}$

$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cot \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha > 0$

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

$\star \cos \alpha < 0 \rightarrow \ominus$

$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha > 0, \cos \alpha < 0 \rightarrow \text{Dijin: } \frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$

$\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow m = \frac{a - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{r - 0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan \alpha$

$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha\right) = \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}$

$\cos 2\alpha \rightarrow \cos(180 + 2\alpha) = -\cos 2\alpha = \sin 2\alpha$

$\sin 180 \rightarrow \sin(180 - 2\alpha) = \sin 2\alpha$

$\sin(2\alpha) \rightarrow \sin(180 + 2\alpha) = -\sin 2\alpha$

$\cos(2\alpha) \rightarrow \cos(2\alpha - 90) = \cos 90$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} -r \sin 2\alpha - r \sin 2\alpha \\ -\sin 2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{-2r \sin 2\alpha}{-2 \sin 2\alpha} = r$

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$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2}}$$

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

$$|\frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha}| = |\frac{\frac{a}{r} - \frac{r}{a}}{\frac{1}{a}}| = \frac{a - r^2}{ar}$$

$$|\tan \alpha - 1| = \frac{1}{r}$$

Figure 1: A right-angled triangle with angle α at the bottom-left. The hypotenuse is r , and the side opposite to α is \sqrt{a} . The adjacent side is $\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$.

$$\sin \alpha \pm \cos \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \pm \tan \alpha = r \pm \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}$$

$$\cos \alpha \pm \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \pm \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}$$

Figure 2: A right-angled triangle with angle α at the bottom-left. The hypotenuse is r , and the side opposite to α is \sqrt{a} . The adjacent side is $\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$.

$$\tan 45^\circ = \sqrt{r} \quad y = \frac{-r_m}{m^2 - 1} x + \frac{r}{m^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{-r_m}{m^2 - 1} = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \frac{r_m r}{m^2 - 2m^2 - 1} = r \rightarrow \frac{r_m r}{m^2 - 2m^2 - 1} = r$$

$$\rightarrow r_m r - 10a - r^2 = 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 10a - r^2 = 0 \rightarrow (a - 9)(a - 1) = 0$$

Interval: $m \in (-\sqrt{r}, \sqrt{r})$

Figure 3: A graph showing a line with a positive slope m and a y-intercept $\frac{r}{m^2 - 1}$. The line intersects the x-axis at $x = 1$ and $x = -1$. The region between $x = -1$ and $x = 1$ is shaded, representing the interval $-1 < m < 1$.

Interval: $m \in (-1, 1) \cup m < -1$

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

$$\rightarrow 1 + m - 1 \tan \alpha - m \tan \alpha = 1 + \tan \alpha - m - m \tan \alpha \rightarrow 1 + m - 1 \tan \alpha - m \tan \alpha = 1 + \tan \alpha - m - m \tan \alpha$$

$$m = \frac{1 + \tan \alpha - 1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \tan \alpha \in (-1, 1) \rightarrow m \in (-1, 1)$$

