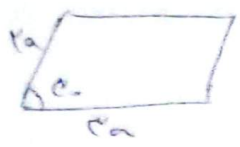


مساحت مثلث قائم الزاوية: $\frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$

رقم: $\frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$



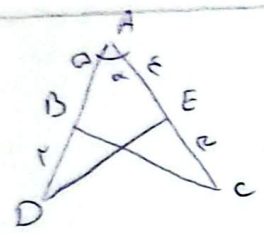
$$S = AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin C \rightarrow ka \times ca \times \frac{1}{c} = dE$$

$$ka \times ca \times \frac{1}{c} = dE \rightarrow a^2 = kc \rightarrow a = \sqrt{kc}$$

$$ka = \sqrt{kc} \quad ca = \sqrt{kc}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}ab = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{kc})(\sqrt{kc}) = kc$$

(5)



$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot AB \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times v \times d \times \sin \alpha = 1/2 d \sin \alpha$$

$$S_{ADE} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AD \cdot AE \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times v \times e \times \sin \alpha = 1/2 e \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{2}d = \frac{1}{2}e \sin \alpha = 1/2 d$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = 30^\circ \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

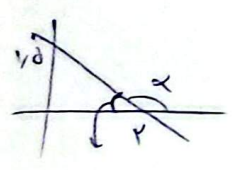
(5)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos \alpha}} - \tan \alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos \alpha}} - \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos \alpha}} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \rightarrow -\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|}$$

$$\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-1}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -\tan \alpha < \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \\ \tan \alpha > \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin \alpha < 0 \\ \tan \alpha > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Circulo II}$$



$$\beta = \pi - \alpha$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}$$

$$\tan \alpha = -\tan(\pi - \alpha) \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\tan \beta$$

$$\tan \alpha = -\tan \beta$$

$$\tan \alpha = -\frac{1/d}{c} = -\frac{c}{d}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \frac{1}{-\frac{c}{d}} = \frac{-d}{c}$$

(5)

$$\frac{r \cos(\pi - \alpha) - r \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{\sin(\pi - \alpha) - \cos(\pi - \alpha)} = \frac{r \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) - r \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{\sin(\pi + \alpha) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)} = \frac{-r \sin(\alpha) - (-r \sin(\alpha))}{-\sin(\alpha) - \sin(\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \sin \alpha}{-2 \sin \alpha} = 1$$

(5)

$$\alpha \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{r}{c}$$



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - r^2}}{r}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - r^2}}{c}$$

$$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) - \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{|\tan \alpha - 1|} = \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{|\tan \alpha - 1|} = \frac{\frac{r}{c} - \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - r^2}}{c}}{\left|\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - r^2}}{r} - 1\right|} = \frac{\frac{r - \sqrt{c^2 - r^2}}{c}}{\frac{r - \sqrt{c^2 - r^2}}{r}} = \frac{r - \sqrt{c^2 - r^2}}{c} \cdot \frac{r}{r - \sqrt{c^2 - r^2}} = \frac{r}{c}$$

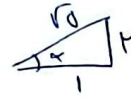
$$\sin \alpha = r \cos \alpha \rightarrow \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = 1$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$r \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos \alpha = ?$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$r m x + (m^2 - 1)y = c$$

$$\frac{c}{r} = \tan \phi = r c$$

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

$$r c m^2 + r m - r c = 0$$

$$m = \frac{-r c \pm \sqrt{r^2 c^2 + 4 r^2 c}}{2 r c} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 c^2 + 4 r^2 c}}{2 r c} = \frac{\sqrt{r c + 4}}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < m < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \frac{1 - m}{r + m}$$

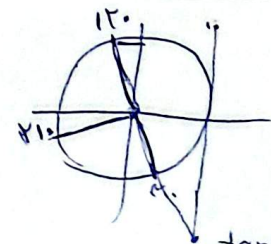
$$\frac{\pi}{2} > -m > -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} > \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha > 0 \rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) > 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1 - m}{r + m} > 0 \right.$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-c}{a + b} \rightarrow m \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\frac{\tan(\alpha_1)}{-\sqrt{c}} \cdot \frac{\cos(\alpha_1)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}} + \frac{\tan(\alpha_2)}{-\sqrt{c}} \cdot \frac{\sin(\alpha_2)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}} = \frac{\tan(\alpha_1)}{-\sqrt{c}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{\tan(\alpha_2)}{-\sqrt{c}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = -\frac{\tan(\alpha_1)}{c} - \frac{\tan(\alpha_2)}{c} = 0$$



$$\tan \alpha_1 = \tan \alpha_2$$