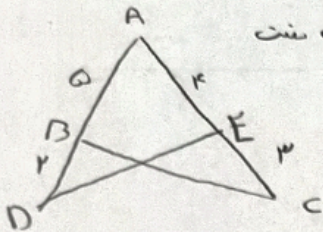


$S_D = \alpha \epsilon$

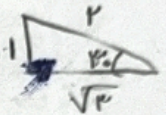
$S = k \times \frac{1}{2} \times r \times r' \times \sin \alpha = \alpha \epsilon \rightarrow r r' = \alpha \epsilon \quad k = 11$



$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times AC \times \sin A$

$S_{ABC} - S_{ADE} = 1, VA \rightarrow (\alpha \times \sqrt{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \sin A) - (k \times \sqrt{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \sin A) = 1, VA$

$\sin A \times \sqrt{r} \times \frac{1}{r} (\alpha - k) = 1, VA \rightarrow \sin A = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 1$



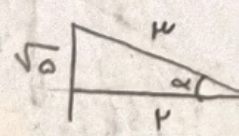
(۲)

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

$\frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{-|\cos \alpha|} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 0, \cos \alpha < 0 \rightarrow \alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$

$\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha) = \cot \alpha \rightarrow$ $m = \frac{1, 0 - 0}{0 - r} = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \cot \alpha = \frac{\epsilon}{r}$

$\frac{r \cos(\pi - \alpha) - r \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{\sin(\pi + \alpha) - \cos(\pi + \alpha)} = \frac{-r \sin(\alpha) - r \sin(\alpha)}{-\sin(\alpha) - \sin(\alpha)} = \frac{-2r \sin(\alpha)}{-2 \sin(\alpha)} = \frac{r}{1} = r$



$\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha) - \sin(\alpha - \pi)}{|\tan \alpha - 1|} = \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{|\tan \alpha - 1|} = \frac{\frac{r}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}}{|\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} - 1|} = \frac{r + \sqrt{a}}{|\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r} - 1|}$

$\frac{r + \sqrt{a}}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} \cdot \frac{r + \sqrt{a}}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = \Lambda + \epsilon \sqrt{a}$

$\frac{a}{\epsilon} - 1 = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

(۳)

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow (r \cos \alpha)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha \left(r^2 + 1 \right) = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r^2 + 1} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}$$

پس $\boxed{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$

tan زاویه $\rightarrow \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \frac{r - r^2}{r^2 - 1} \cdot \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \sqrt{r} m^2 - \sqrt{r} = -r m \rightarrow \sqrt{r} m^2 + r m - \sqrt{r} = 0$

$$m^2 + r m - r = 0 \quad (m + r)(m - 1) = 0 \quad m = -\sqrt{r} = -\sqrt{r} \quad m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r} = \frac{1 + r}{\sqrt{r}}$$

پس $\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r}$

$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} < -k < \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < k < \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$\frac{1-m}{r+m} \rightarrow \frac{-r-1}{-1+1} \rightarrow (-1, 1)$

قریبی نشد

$$\tan(\pi) \times \cos(\pi) + \tan(\pi) \sin(\pi) = -\sqrt{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} + -\sqrt{r} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\tan(\pi) \times \sin(\pi)$$

$$\frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = 0$$