

IV, VQ : $10, 4, 4$

$S = 0.5 \quad P = 0$

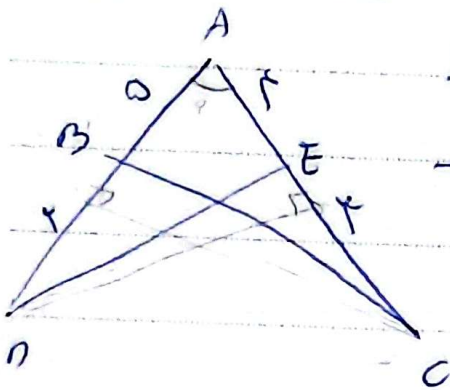
$S = \frac{a \times h}{2} = 0.5 \times (10 + 4) \times 4 = 28$

$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{P} = 0.5 \rightarrow 28 = \frac{1}{2} \times P \rightarrow P = 56$

$P = \frac{(10 + 4) \times 4}{2} = 28$

$P = 10 \times 4 = 40$

$S_{ABC} - S_{ADE} = 1/2 \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$



$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times (\text{height} - \text{height}_1) = 1/2 \times \text{base} \times \text{height}_1 \rightarrow \sin A = \frac{1}{2}$

$\rightarrow A = 30^\circ$

$\tan 30 = \frac{\sin 30}{\cos 30} = \frac{1/2}{\sqrt{3}/2}$

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

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

$\frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$

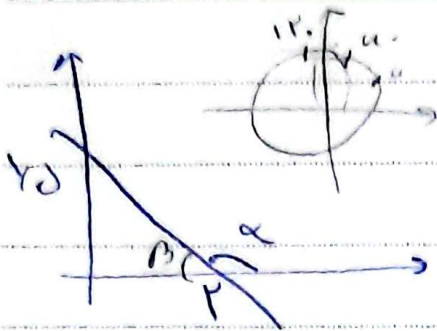
$|\cos \alpha| = \cos \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0$

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

$\rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$

$\cos \alpha < 0$ $\sin \alpha < 0$

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$\cot(\alpha) = ?$ (1)

$\cot \beta = r \times \frac{y}{x} = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{1}$
 $\Rightarrow \cot \alpha = -\frac{r}{r}$ (5)

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

$\cos(4\alpha)$ (5)

$\frac{r \cos(\pi + 4\alpha) - r \sin(\pi + 4\alpha)}{\sin(\pi + 4\alpha) - \cos(\pi + 4\alpha)} = \frac{-r \cos(4\alpha) - r \cos(4\alpha)}{\sin(4\alpha) - \cos(4\alpha)}$

$\frac{-2r \cos(4\alpha)}{-r \cos(4\alpha)} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$

$\cos > 0$ $\sin < 0$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$ (4)

$\frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\cos(\alpha) + \sin(\alpha)}$

$\tan \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\frac{\cos \alpha}{r}}$

$\frac{1 - 1}{\frac{1}{r}}$

$\tan \alpha + 1 = \frac{r}{\cos \alpha}$ (5)
 $\tan \alpha = \frac{r}{\cos \alpha} - 1$

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

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

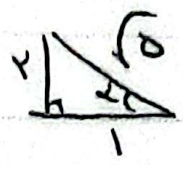
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$\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r} \cos \alpha$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r}$ $\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r}$ (✓)

$\tan \alpha = \frac{y}{x}$ $1 + \epsilon = 0$

Case $\alpha = ?$

$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{-2}$



(5)

$ymx + (m^2 - 1)y = k$ $\tan = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \sqrt{k}$ (✓)

$y = \frac{-ymx + k}{m^2 - 1}$

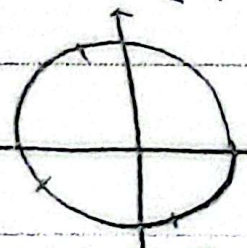
$|m - m'| = ?$ (1, \sqrt{0})

$-ym = \sqrt{k} m^2 - \sqrt{k}$ $\frac{-ym}{m^2 - 1} = \sqrt{k}$ $\Delta = k - k(-\sqrt{k})(\sqrt{k})$
 $k + k = 2k$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{ym^2 + km - \sqrt{k}}$ $\Delta = \frac{\Delta}{(2\sqrt{k})^2} = \frac{k}{k} = 1$ $\frac{k}{\sqrt{k}}$

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

Case $m = ?$



$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ -1

$0 < \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1 - m}{m + 1} > 0 \Rightarrow m \in (-1, 1)$ (✓)

$\tan(\alpha_0) \cos(\alpha_1) + \tan(\alpha_1) \sin(\alpha_0) = ?$

$-\sqrt{k} \times \frac{\sqrt{k}}{r} + -\sqrt{k} \times \frac{\sqrt{k}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{k}{r} - \frac{k}{r} = 0$ (5)

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