

$$r \sin A = r \cos A$$

$$r \sin A = r \cos A \rightarrow \sin A = \cos A$$

$$\sin A = \cos A = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \Delta \times V \times \sin A = S_{ADE} = \frac{1}{2} \times \Delta \times V \times \sin A$$

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$$\sin A = \cos A \Rightarrow \tan A = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\boxed{\tan A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

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cos α متناسب به sin α

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

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

$$\frac{\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{|\tan^2(\alpha) - 1|} = \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{|\tan^2(\alpha) - 1|} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = 2$$

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

$$\sin \alpha = 2 \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$4 \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow 5 \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

چون در ربع سوم است

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

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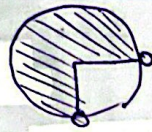
$$\tan \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (m^2 - 1) \gamma = -2mn + \pi \rightarrow \gamma = \frac{-2m}{m^2 - 1} n + \frac{\pi}{m^2 - 1} \rightarrow \frac{-2m}{m^2 - 1} \sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{m^2 - 1} = \sqrt{3}m^2 + 2m - \sqrt{3}$$

$$m^2 + 2m - \sqrt{3} = 0 \rightarrow (m + \sqrt{3})(m - 1)$$

$m = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1}$        $m = \frac{1}{1}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} = \left( \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - \left( \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

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نیز ثابت کرد

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = -\tan\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \tan \\ \rightarrow -\tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{matrix}$$

$$< -\tan\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) <$$

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$$\tan(2\pi) \cos(2\pi) + \tan(\pi) \sin(\pi) = (-\sqrt{3})\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + (-\sqrt{3})\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

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