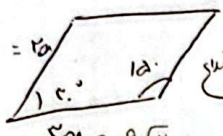
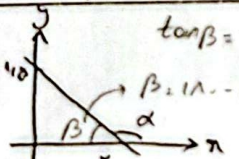


$4\sqrt{2} = 10$

 $S = ab \sin \alpha$
 $10 \cdot 10 \cdot \sin \alpha = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot 10$
 $\sin \alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{10} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}$
 $\alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}\right)$
 $\alpha = 18.46^\circ$
 $\alpha = 180^\circ - 18.46^\circ = 161.54^\circ$
 $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16}$
 $\alpha = 161.54^\circ$

$S_{ABC} - S_{ADE} = 1/2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot \sin A - 1/2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot \sin A = 1/2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot \sin A$
 $S_{ABC} = 1/2 \cdot AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin A = 1/2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot \sin A \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (10 \sin A - 10 \sin A) = 1/2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot \sin A$
 $S_{ADE} = 1/2 \cdot AD \cdot AE \cdot \sin A = 1/2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot \sin A \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin A = 1/2 \Rightarrow \sin A = 1/2$
 $\Rightarrow A = 30^\circ$
 $\tan A = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$

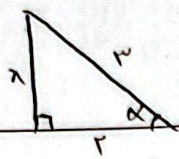
جواب
 $\sin \alpha < 0$
 $\cos \alpha < 0$
 ربع دوم
 ربع سوم
 ربع چهارم

$\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{|\cos \alpha|} = -\tan \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{|\sin \alpha|}{|\cos \alpha|} = -\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$
 $\frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} - \tan \alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \Rightarrow \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \Rightarrow \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0$


 $\tan \beta = \tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\frac{10}{5} \Rightarrow -\tan \alpha = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{2}{5}$
 $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{-5}{2}$

$\frac{\cos(180^\circ) - \sin(120^\circ)}{\sin(120^\circ) - \cos(180^\circ)} = \frac{\cos(\pi) - \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - \cos(\pi)}$
 $= \frac{-1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - (-1)} = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} + 2} = \frac{-(2 + \sqrt{3})}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = -1$

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



$\pi^r + \Sigma = 9 \rightarrow \pi = \sqrt{\Delta}$
 $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{r}$

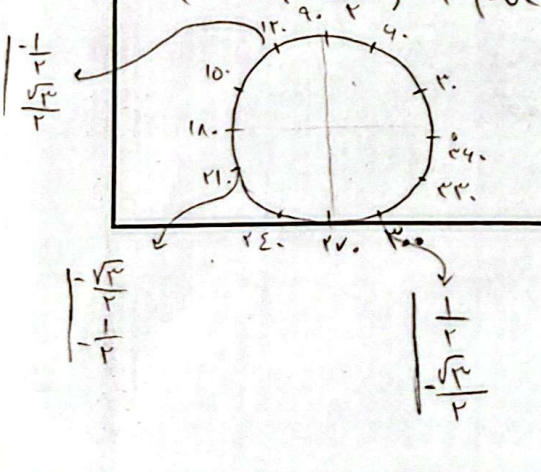
$\frac{\Delta}{2} - \frac{\Sigma}{2} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \left(\frac{-\sqrt{\Delta}}{r} \right) = \frac{\Delta}{r}$
 $\frac{r}{r} = \cos \alpha$
 $\frac{-\sqrt{\Delta}}{r} = \sin \alpha$

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

$r m x + (m^r - 1) y = r$
 $y = \frac{-r m}{m^r - 1} x + \frac{r}{m^r - 1}$
 $y = a x + b$
 $\frac{-r m}{m^r - 1} = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \sqrt{r} m^r - 1 = -r m \rightarrow \sqrt{r} m^r + r m - \sqrt{r} = 0$
 $\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 4(-r)(\frac{r}{m^r - 1})}}{|\frac{-r m}{m^r - 1}|} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 + 4r}}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{r}}$

$0 < \tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - x) < +\infty \rightarrow 0 < \frac{1-m}{r+m} < +\infty$
 $\frac{1-m}{r+m} > 0 \rightarrow 1-m > 0 \rightarrow m < 1$
 $\frac{1-m}{r+m} < +\infty$
 $m \mid \begin{matrix} -r & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{matrix}$
 $m: (-r, 1)$

$\tan(r_1) \cos(r_2) + \tan(r_2) \sin(r_1) = \tan(r_1) \cos(r_1) + \tan(r_2) \sin(r_2)$
 $= (\sqrt{r}) \left(\frac{-\sqrt{r}}{r} \right) + \left(\frac{-\sqrt{r}}{r} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right) = \frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = 0$



$\tan r_1 = \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{r} = -\sqrt{r}$
 $\cos r_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$
 $\tan r_2 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \sqrt{r}$
 $\sin r_2 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$