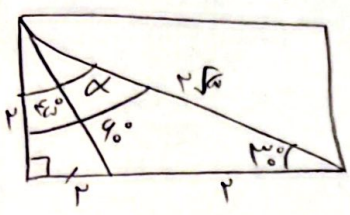


ادبیاتی (مجموعہ) (انگریزی) A

$$\frac{1}{p} a \beta \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} \times \frac{m}{\sqrt{m}} \times \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{p} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\frac{1}{p} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}} = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p}$$

-1



$\theta = \theta + \alpha$
 $\alpha = 45^\circ$

$$\sin(\theta - \alpha) = \frac{\sin \theta \cos \alpha - \cos \theta \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{p}}$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \Rightarrow \cot^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} - 1 = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \cot^2 \theta$$

$$\cot^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} - 1 = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \cot^2 \theta$$

$$\cot^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} - 1 = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \cot^2 \theta$$

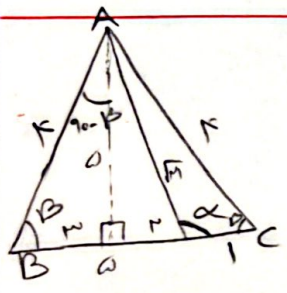
-2



$\cot \alpha = \frac{p}{1}$
 $\cot 2\alpha = \frac{p}{p}$
 $\cot(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{p}{p}$

$\alpha + 2\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$
 $90 - 2\alpha = \alpha + \beta$
 $90 - \alpha + \alpha = 90^\circ$

-3



$180 - 2B = A$
 $90 - B = \frac{A}{2}$

-4

$$\sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = \frac{p}{m} \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{m} \Rightarrow 1 + \cot^2 x = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{m}} \Rightarrow \cot^2 x = m$$

-5

$\sin^2 a = x$
 $\cos^2 a = x$

$$\frac{x^2 + px}{1+x} - \frac{x^2 + px}{1+x} = \frac{x^2 + px + px + x^2 - x^2 - px - x^2 - px}{1+x+px+x^2} = \frac{-x^2 - px - x^2 - px}{1+x+px+x^2} = \frac{-2x^2 - 2px}{1+x+px+x^2} = \frac{-2x(x+p)}{1+x+px+x^2}$$

-6

$-\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + \cot^2 x = \frac{m}{p} \times \frac{p}{p} + \frac{m}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{-p + m}{p} + \frac{m}{p} = \frac{-p + m + m}{p} = \frac{-p + 2m}{p}$

$\frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{p}{m} \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{m}} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{p}{m} = \frac{m-p}{m} \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{m-p}{m} \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{m-p}}{\sqrt{m}}$

-7

$\frac{p}{p} = 1 \Rightarrow \sin(\theta - \alpha) = \frac{\sin \theta \cos \alpha - \cos \theta \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \times \frac{\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}} - \frac{\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{p}{p}}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{1-p}{p\sqrt{p}} = \frac{1-p}{p\sqrt{p}}$

$\cos(\theta - \alpha) = \frac{\cos \theta \cos \alpha + \sin \theta \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}} \times \frac{\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{p + 1}{p\sqrt{p}} = \frac{p+1}{p\sqrt{p}}$

-8

