

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = 20 \times 20 \times \sin 90^\circ = \omega^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 20^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \omega^2 \rightarrow \omega^2 = 18 = \omega = 3\sqrt{2}$$

→ $P = 10\omega = 30\sqrt{2}$ ✓
مقارباتی

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$$S_{\triangle ABC} - S_{\triangle ADE} = 1,7\omega \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \omega \times 1 \times \sin \hat{A} - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \omega \times \sin \hat{A} = 1,7\omega \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin \hat{A} = \frac{1}{2}$$

→ $\sin \hat{A} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \hat{A} = \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \tan \hat{A} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ✓

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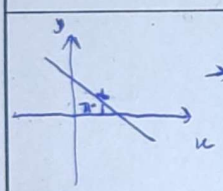
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos \alpha}} - \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha}$$

if $\cos \alpha < 0$

$$\frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{1}{\cot \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \sin \alpha < 0 \\ \cos \alpha < 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$ α در ربع دوم ✓

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$$\rightarrow \tan(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{1}{-1} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{1}} = -1$$


$\frac{-1}{1}$ ✓

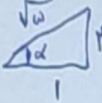
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$$\frac{3(\cos(180-2\pi) - 2\sin(180-2\pi))}{\sin(180+2\pi) - \cos(180+2\pi)} = \frac{-3\sin 2\pi - 2\sin 2\pi}{-\sin 2\pi - \cos 2\pi} = \frac{-5\sin 2\pi}{-2\sin 2\pi} = \frac{5}{2}$$

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$$\frac{\cos \alpha + \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{|\tan^2(\alpha) + 1|} = \frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{|\tan(\alpha) - 1|} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{r}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} + \left(\frac{-\sqrt{\omega}}{r}\right)}{\left|\frac{\omega}{\epsilon} - 1\right|} = \frac{r(r - \sqrt{\omega})}{r} \checkmark$$

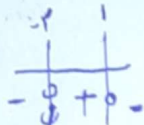
$\cos \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow$  $\rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{r}$
 $\tan \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{r}$

$\sin = r \cos \rightarrow \tan \alpha = r \rightarrow$  $\rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\omega}} \rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{\omega} \checkmark$

$\tan 45^\circ = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \frac{-r_m}{m^2 - 1} = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow -r_m = \sqrt{r} m^2 - \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \sqrt{r} m^2 + r_m - \sqrt{r}$

$\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} + \sqrt{r} = \frac{r}{r} \sqrt{r} \checkmark$

~~.....~~ $\frac{-\pi}{\epsilon} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} < -\alpha < -\frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \alpha < \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} - \alpha < \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow \tan \alpha > 0$

$\rightarrow \frac{1-m}{r+m} > 0 \rightarrow$  $\rightarrow -1 < m < 1 \Rightarrow m \in (-1, 1) \checkmark$

$\tan(\pi/2) \cos(\pi/2) + \tan(1/\epsilon) \sin(1/\epsilon) \Rightarrow (\sqrt{r}) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) + (-\sqrt{r}) \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) = \frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = 0 \checkmark$