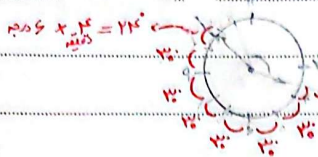


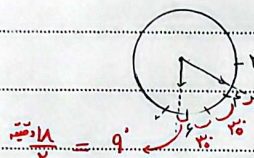
1V, 10



$$r^2 = \frac{AB^2}{4} \rightarrow r^2 = \frac{1^2}{4} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(r \times s) + r + r^2 = r_0 \rightarrow r^2 - r_0 = 1 \times 10$$

$$\alpha = |\alpha_{\min} - \alpha_0| \rightarrow \left| \left(\frac{11}{10} \times \frac{11}{10} \right) - (r_0 \times r) \right| = r_0 \rightarrow r^2 - r_0 = 1 \times 10$$



$$r \times s = 1^2$$

$$1^2 + (r_0 \times r) + 9 = 11^2$$

$$\alpha = |\alpha_{\min} - \alpha_0| \rightarrow \left| \left(\frac{11}{10} \times \frac{9}{10} \right) - (r_0 \times r) \right| = 11^2$$

$$S = \frac{\pi}{r} R^2 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{5} \times 9 = \frac{\pi}{10} \times 9 = \frac{9\pi}{10}$$

$$P = \frac{\pi}{r} R \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{5} \times r = \frac{\pi}{10}$$

$$P = 2r + \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow 2(1) + \frac{\pi}{10} = 2 + \frac{\pi}{10}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times AC \times \sin \alpha \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha} \rightarrow \sqrt{5^2 + 10^2 - 2 \times 5 \times 10 \times \cos \alpha} = 10 \rightarrow 1 + \alpha + \gamma = 10$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \rightarrow \frac{10}{1} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sin B} \rightarrow \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$B = 45^\circ$$

$$\hat{C} = 180 - 45 - 45 = 90^\circ$$

$$\frac{108}{180} = \frac{108}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{V\pi}{12}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{12}$$

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

$$\tan 180^\circ = \alpha$$

$$\frac{r \tan 180^\circ + \tan 180^\circ}{r \tan 180^\circ - \tan 180^\circ} = \frac{r \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha\right) + \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{r} + \alpha\right)}{r \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha\right) - \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{r} + \alpha\right)} = \cot 180^\circ = \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad (v)$$

$$\frac{+r \cot \alpha - \cot \alpha}{-r \tan \alpha - \cot \alpha} = \frac{\cot \alpha \frac{1}{\alpha}}{\frac{-r}{\cot \alpha} - \cot \alpha} = \frac{\cot \alpha}{-\frac{r}{\cot \alpha} - \cot \alpha} = \frac{\cot^2 \alpha}{-r - \cot^2 \alpha} = \frac{-1}{r \alpha + 1}$$

$$\div \sin \rightarrow \frac{1 + \cot}{1 - \cot} + \frac{1 - \cot}{1 + \cot} = \frac{1 + \cot^2 + r \cot + 1 + \cot^2 - r \cot}{1 - \cot^2} = 1$$

$$r + r \cot^2 = 1 - r \cot^2 \rightarrow \cot^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad , \quad \tan^2 = \alpha$$

$$\text{Example: } r \sin^2 \alpha + r \cos^2 \alpha + u \cos^2 \alpha = \omega$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha - r \cos^2 \alpha + 1 = r \sin^2 \alpha + 1 \cos^2 \alpha - r \rightarrow r + u \cos^2 \alpha = \omega \quad (9)$$

$$-r \sin^2 \alpha - 1 \cos^2 \alpha = -\omega \rightarrow r \sin^2 \alpha + 1 \cos^2 \alpha = \omega$$

$$r + 1 \cos^2 \alpha = \omega \rightarrow 1 \cos^2 \alpha = r$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\cot^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\tan^2 = \alpha$$

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$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 180^\circ}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{r}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}}{\frac{r}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{r} + r}{r} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{r} + r}{r} \quad (10)$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 180^\circ}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{r}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}}{\frac{r}{2}} = \frac{r - \sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{r} - r}{r}$$