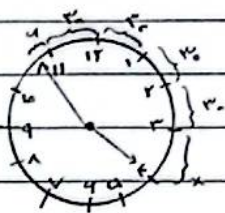


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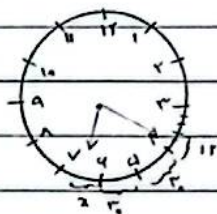
الف

$$J = \left| r \cdot k \cdot d \cdot m \right|$$

$$r v + y + (f \Delta r_0) z / dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (V_0 \times V_1) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (d^2) \quad \left| \quad 2 \quad \left| -V_0 V \right| \right. \quad 2 V_0 V$$

$$r_{40} = r_{2V21AR'}$$



$$\frac{211 \times 29}{5}$$

~~$9 \text{ H} \times 4) + (2 \times 3) 2 \text{ A} 1$~~

$$\omega_j = |r_{ab} - d/dm|, |r_{ax} - q|$$

~~$-(5/2 \times 1\Omega) / 2 / 1\Omega / 2\Omega$~~

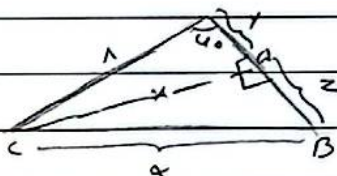
$$S_1 = \frac{\alpha}{r} R^r = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{\frac{r}{1}} \times r^r = \frac{\pi}{1r} \times r = \frac{r\pi}{r}$$

$$\therefore P_2 \propto R + rR = \frac{\pi}{4} \times r^2 + r \times r = \frac{\pi}{4} r^2 + r^2$$

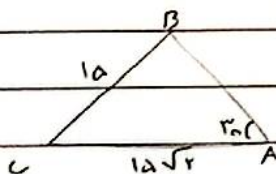


$$\text{iii) } S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1) x = \sqrt[r]{r} \wedge x \leq \sqrt{r} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[r]{r})^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow r \geq 2, d.f. 2)$$



$$\alpha = \sqrt{(f\sqrt{r})^2 + 1} \approx 2.5$$



$$\hat{B}, \hat{C} \rightarrow \hat{A} \quad \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{\sin B} = \frac{1}{\sin C}, \quad a \propto b$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sin \beta}} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sin \beta} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\sin \beta}} = \frac{\sin \beta}{2}$$

$$B_c = \frac{\pi}{f}, \quad \hat{c} = \ln_0 - (r_0 + f_0) \cdot \ln a \quad \frac{h_2}{\ln_0} = \frac{\text{Rad}}{\pi} \quad c = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{1r}$$

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

$$\frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{D}{1a_0} \rightarrow D = 1a_0 \quad A = \tan \sqrt{a} + \tan \sqrt{a} = r \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right) + \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha \right)$$

$$r \tan 14^\circ = \tan \sqrt{a} \quad r \tan (\pi - \alpha) = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right)$$

$$r \cot(\alpha) - \cot(\alpha) = \cot(\alpha) \quad \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{-r a^2 - 1}$$

$$-r \tan(\alpha) - \cot(\alpha) = -r \tan(\alpha) - \cot(\alpha) = -r a = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{-r a^2 - 1}{-r a^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x} + \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = 2$$

$$\frac{(\sin x + \cos x)(\sin x + \cos x) + (\sin x - \cos x)(\sin x - \cos x)}{(\sin x - \cos x)(\sin x + \cos x)} = 2$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + r \sin \cos + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - r \sin \cos}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} = 2 \quad r = 2r(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)$$

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

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4} \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4} \quad \tan^2 x = \frac{\frac{5}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 5$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x - r \cos^2 x + 1}{\sin^2 x + r \cos^2 x - 1} = 2 \quad \frac{1 - \cos^2 x - r \cos^2 x + 1}{1 - \cos^2 x + r \cos^2 x - 1} = 2$$

$$r \cos^2 x = 2 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{2}{r} \quad \sin^2 x = 1 - \frac{2}{r} = \frac{r-2}{r} \quad \tan^2 x = \frac{\frac{r-2}{r}}{\frac{2}{r}} = \frac{r-2}{2}$$

$$\text{الف) } \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} \rightarrow \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r}}{\frac{r}{r}} = \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r} \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}}}{r}$$

$$\text{ب) } \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{2} \quad \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - (-\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r})}{2} = \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{2r} \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{2r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}}}{r}$$