

$$\frac{-\tan \alpha + r \tan \alpha}{-\tan \alpha - r \tan \alpha} = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{-r \tan \alpha} = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

(r)

f

$$\begin{aligned} \tan v &= \tan(\pi - \theta) = -\cot \theta \\ \tan \theta &= \tan(\pi - v) = -\tan v \\ \tan \theta &= \tan(\pi - \theta) = -\tan \theta \\ \tan r &= \tan(\pi + v) = \tan v \\ \frac{\theta}{180} &= \frac{\text{Rad}}{\pi} \rightarrow \text{Rad} = \frac{\pi}{180} \quad \left| \tan \frac{\pi}{180} = a \right. \\ \tan v &, \cot \theta = \frac{1}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{r \left(\frac{1}{a} + \left(-\frac{1}{a} \right) \right)}{r \left(-\frac{1}{a} \right) - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{-r \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{a}}{-r \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{1}{-r \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{-1}{r \frac{1}{a} + 1} \quad \checkmark$$

(r)

v

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) = \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 \alpha &= 1 - \sin^2 \alpha \\ r &= r \sin^2 \alpha - r \cos^2 \alpha = r \sin^2 \alpha - r (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) \\ \sin^2 \alpha &= \frac{0}{r} \Rightarrow r = 4 \sin^2 \alpha - r \Rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \alpha = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha - r \cos^2 \alpha + 1 = (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) - r \cos^2 \alpha + 1 = 2 - r \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + r \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) + r \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = \cos^2 \alpha \quad (r)$$

$$\frac{r - r \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = r \rightarrow r - r \cos^2 \alpha = r \cos^2 \alpha \rightarrow r = 2r \cos^2 \alpha \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 \alpha &= 1 - \sin^2 \alpha \\ \cos^2 \alpha &= 1 - \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \end{aligned}$$

(r)

1.

$$\sin(90 - r, \omega)$$

$$\cos \left(\frac{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1}}{r} \right)$$

$$\alpha = r, \omega$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \alpha &= \frac{1 - \sqrt{1}}{r} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1 - \sqrt{1}}{r} = \frac{r - 1 + \sqrt{1}}{r} \\ &= \frac{r + \sqrt{1}}{r} = \cos^2 \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{1}}}{r} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$