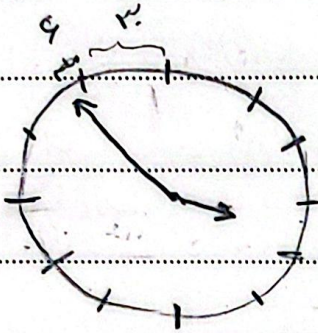


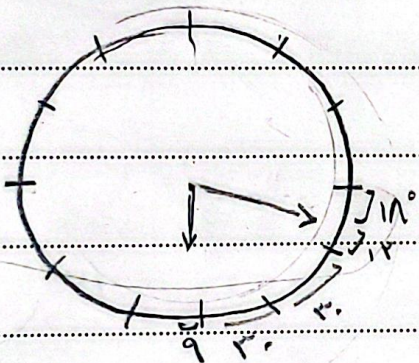


$$(4 \times 30) + 9 + \frac{12}{2} = 153^\circ$$

٣: ١٥٤' (الف ١)

$$|\Delta \Delta M - 30 \cdot h| = |\Delta \Delta (153) - 30 \times 3| = 2.7 \quad (ب)$$

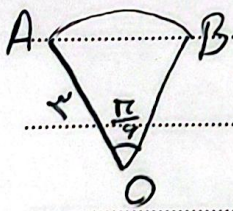
$$36 - 2.7 = 153^\circ$$



$$90 + 12 + 9 = 111^\circ$$

٩: ١١' (الف ٢)

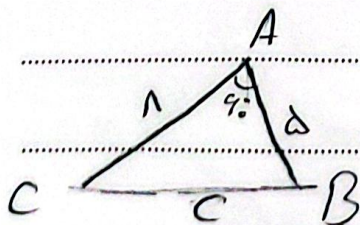
$$|\Delta \Delta M - 30 \cdot h| = |\Delta \Delta (111) - 30 \times (9)| = |111| = 111^\circ \quad (ب)$$



$$S_{\text{CAB}} = \frac{\alpha}{2} R^2 = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 9 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

(الف ٣)

$$AB = \alpha R \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \times 3 = \frac{\pi}{2} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 9 \right\}$$



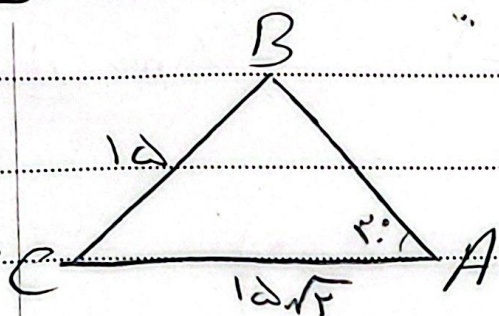
$$S = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin 90^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{4 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2} = 10\sqrt{3}$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2(ab) \cos 90^\circ}$$

$$\rightarrow c = \sqrt{49} = 7$$

$$7 + 5 + 1 = 13$$



$$BC=1, AC=1/\sqrt{r}, B+C=\pi \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$11. -1/2 = \pi - A = \hat{A}$$

$$\frac{CB}{\sin A} = \frac{AC}{\sin B} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1/\sqrt{r}}{\sin B}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \quad \hat{B} < 90^\circ, B = \hat{B} \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$C = 11. - (\hat{B} + \hat{A}) \rightarrow C = 1.2 \rightarrow \frac{1.2}{11.} = \frac{Rad}{\pi} \rightarrow$$

$$\hat{C} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{12}}{12} \right], \hat{B} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{12}}{r} \right]$$

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

$$A = \frac{r \tan \sqrt{12} + \tan 1.2}{r \tan 1.2 - \tan \sqrt{12}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{r} = \alpha \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$\rightarrow \tan 1.2 = \alpha$$

$$\cot 1.2 = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{r \tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - 1.2) + \tan(\frac{\pi}{r} + 1.2)}{r \tan(\pi - 1.2) - \tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - 1.2)}$$

$$\rightarrow A = \frac{r \cot 1.2 + -\cot 1.2}{-r \tan 1.2 - \cot 1.2} = \frac{\cot 1.2}{-r \tan 1.2 - \cot 1.2} = \frac{1/\alpha}{-r\alpha - 1/\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1/\alpha}{\frac{-r\alpha - 1/\alpha}{\alpha}} = \left(\frac{-1}{r\alpha^2 + 1} \right)$$

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

Problem (1)

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

$$\rightarrow r \sin^2 x + r \cos^2 x = \cancel{r \sin x} - \cancel{r \cos x} \rightarrow \Delta \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x$$

$$\tan^2 x = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \Delta$$

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

Problem (9)

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

$$\rightarrow r = 2 \cos^2 x$$

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

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

الف) $\cos\left(\frac{r}{2}, \Delta\right)$ $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos^2 \alpha}{2}$

$$\rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{r}{2}\right) \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos^2 \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{r}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos^2 \alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{r}{2}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + r}}{2}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{r}{2}, \Delta\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{r}{2}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - r}}{2}$$