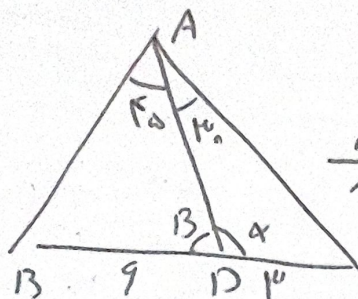


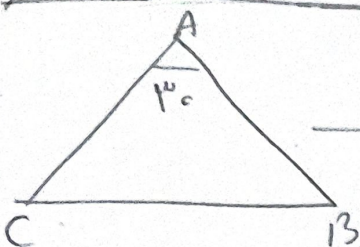
البرهان الثاني لثبات دالة ريفي A كدالة ثابتة

(2)



$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AP}{AD} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\frac{4}{9}}{\frac{12}{16}} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{16}{9} = \frac{4^2}{3^2} = \frac{16}{9} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BP}{PD} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{16}{9} = \frac{4^2}{3^2} = \frac{16}{9} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2$$



(3)

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times AB \times \sin \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \times \log \frac{16}{9} \times \log \frac{16}{9} \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\log 16}{\log 9} \times \frac{\log 16}{\log 9} \times \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{r^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} \mid r \cdot \cos \alpha$$

(4)

$$\cos \alpha$$

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

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