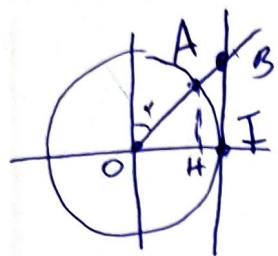


$$\cos \alpha = \frac{OH}{OA} = \frac{OA}{OB} \rightarrow OH = \frac{1}{OB} \xrightarrow{OH = \cos \alpha} OB = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \text{Sec } \alpha \quad (1)$$

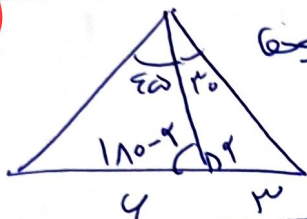


$$AB \rightarrow OB - OA$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 \quad AB = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$AB = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1$$

(a)



$$\sin \alpha \rightarrow \frac{y}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{r}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$AC = 4 \sin \alpha \quad AB = 4 \sqrt{r} \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{4 \sqrt{r} \sin \alpha}{4 \sin \alpha} = \sqrt{r} \quad (2)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{r} \times \log_r^{14} \times \log_r^{2r} \times \sin \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{\epsilon} \times \log_r^{14} \times \log_r^{2r} \quad \frac{r}{\epsilon} \log_r^{14} \rightarrow \frac{r}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad (3)$$

$$a \cos \alpha = 0 \quad a = \cos \alpha \quad r \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha (r \sin^2 \alpha - 1) = 1 \quad (4)$$

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

$$r \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad r \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = \cos^2 \alpha \quad \cancel{\cos^2 \alpha} - 1 = \cancel{\cos^2 \alpha} - 1$$

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

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

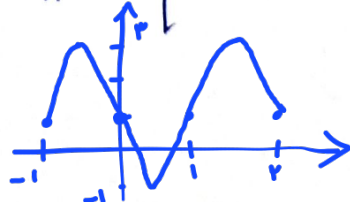
$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 0 \quad (1, 0)$$

$$f(x) = r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + r \rightarrow -\sin \alpha + r \quad [-\pi, \pi]$$



$$\rightarrow y = r \cos(r\alpha + \frac{\pi}{r}) + 1 \rightarrow -r \sin(\pi \alpha) + 1$$

$$T = \frac{r\pi}{\pi} = r \quad (1)$$



$$f(x) = a + b \frac{1}{r} \sin(r\alpha) \cos(r\alpha) \rightarrow a + \frac{b}{r} \sin(r\alpha)$$

$$T = \frac{\omega \pi}{10} - \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{r\pi}{\omega} \quad \frac{r\pi}{|\epsilon| \omega} = \frac{r\pi}{\omega} \quad (\omega = \pm \frac{\omega}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{\omega}{\epsilon}) \quad (1, 0)$$

$$\frac{y_{\max} + y_{\min}}{r} = a \quad a = r$$

$$a = r$$

$$b = 1$$

$$\frac{bc}{a} = -\frac{r \times \omega}{\epsilon} = -\frac{\omega}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{y_{\max} - y_{\min}}{r} = |b| \quad b = \pm r \quad b = -r$$

$$\frac{bc}{a} = \omega$$

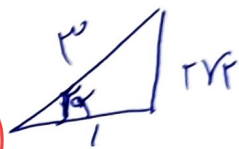
$$T \rightarrow \frac{r\alpha}{b} = \pi \quad b=r$$

(9)

$$\frac{y_{\max} + y_{\min}}{2} = c \quad c = -1 \quad \frac{y_{\max} - y_{\min}}{2} = |a| \quad a = \pm 3 \xrightarrow{\text{مقدور}} a = -3$$

$$y = -3 \cos 2\alpha - 1 \quad \alpha = ? \xrightarrow{!} 0 = -3 \cos 2\alpha - 1 \quad \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin 2\alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad |\tan 2\alpha| = \left| \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}}{-\frac{1}{3}} \right| = 2\sqrt{2} \quad \checkmark$$



(2)

$$\begin{cases} 2a+2 & -1 \leq a < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}a+1 & 0 \leq a \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

(10)

بایر بسینج دجرا از مانی پند و در تناوب (T=3) عدد فواصل شده در بازه [-1, 2] قرار می گیرد

$$\rightarrow -3 \varepsilon_{1, \omega} + 3(12) \rightarrow -3 \varepsilon_{1, \omega} + 36 = 1, 5 \checkmark \quad -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{15}{10} + 1 \rightarrow 0, 5 \checkmark$$

(2)