

AB ?

$$BT = \tan \hat{O}_1 \xrightarrow{\hat{O}_1 + \alpha = 90^\circ} RT = \cot \alpha$$

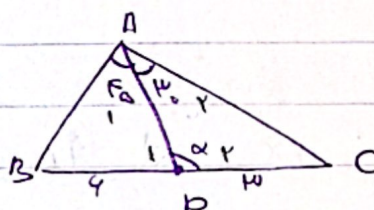
$$\vec{OR_T} : \vec{T} = 90^\circ \rightarrow \vec{OT^P} + \vec{RT^P} = \vec{OR^P}$$

$$\vec{OT} = 1 \rightarrow 1 + \cot^P \alpha = \vec{OR^P} \rightarrow$$

$$\vec{OR^P} = \frac{1}{\sin^P \alpha} \rightarrow \vec{OR} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\vec{OR} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AB} \xrightarrow{\vec{OA} = 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = 1 + \vec{AB} \rightarrow \vec{AB} = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$



$$\frac{AB}{AC} = ?$$

$$\triangle ABD \text{ و } \triangle CBD \text{ : } \frac{BD}{\sin \hat{A}_1} = \frac{AB}{\sin \hat{B}_1}$$

$$\hat{B}_1 + \hat{B}_r = 180^\circ \rightarrow \sin(\hat{B}_1) = \sin(180^\circ - \hat{B}_r) = \sin \hat{B}_r$$

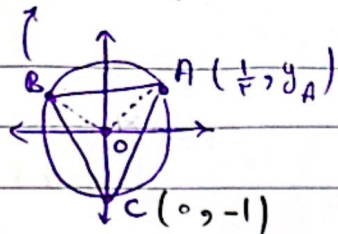
$$\frac{4}{\frac{4\sqrt{r}}{r}} = \frac{AB}{\sin \hat{B}_r} \rightarrow AB = 4\sqrt{r} \sin \hat{B}_r$$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ و } \triangle ABD \text{ : } \frac{BC}{\sin \hat{B}_r} = \frac{AC}{\sin \hat{B}_r} \rightarrow AC = 4 \sin \hat{B}_r$$

$$\text{جواب : } \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{4\sqrt{r} \sin \hat{B}_r}{4 \sin \hat{B}_r} = \sqrt{r}$$

Subject: $(x_B, \frac{1}{r})$

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$$A(1/r, y_A) \rightarrow \cos \hat{A} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{adjacent}} y_A = \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 1}}{r}$$

$$B(x_B, \frac{1}{r}) \rightarrow \sin \hat{B} = \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{opposite}} x_B = C \cdot \sin B = -\frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 1}}{r}$$

$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{r} \begin{vmatrix} x_A & y_A & 1 \\ x_B & y_B & 1 \\ x_C & y_C & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{r} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{r} & \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 1}}{r} & 1 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 1}}{r} & \frac{1}{r} & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 1} + r}{r}$$

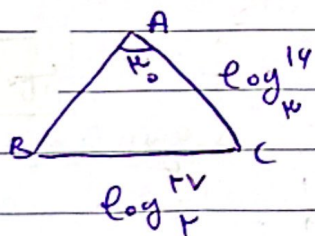
(Y)

$$AB = \sqrt{(x_A - x_B)^2 + (y_A - y_B)^2} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{(x_A - x_C)^2 + (y_A - y_C)^2} = \sqrt{r + \sqrt{r^2 - 1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{r^2 - 1} + \sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r^2 - 1}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(x_B - x_C)^2 + (y_B - y_C)^2} = \sqrt{r^2 - 1}$$



$S_{\Delta} = ?$

$$\text{Law of Sines: } \frac{BC}{\sin A} = \frac{AC}{\sin B} \rightarrow \frac{\log_{1/r}^{1/r}}{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{\log_{1/r}^{1/r}}{\sin B}$$

$$\sin B = \frac{r \log_{1/r}^{1/r}}{r \times r \log_{1/r}^{1/r}}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{r} \times AB \times AC \times \sin \hat{C} = \frac{1}{r} \times \log_{1/r}^{1/r} \times \log_{1/r}^{1/r} \times \frac{1}{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \times r \times (r \times \log_{1/r}^{1/r} \times \log_{1/r}^{1/r}) = r$$

s.a.m

$$r - \cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow r = \cos \alpha \rightarrow$$

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

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

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

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

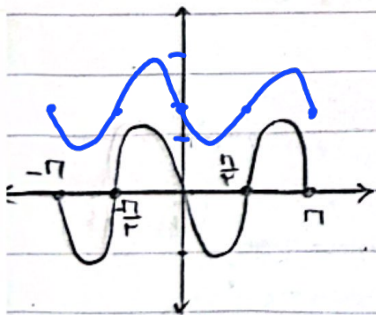
$$\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$[-\pi, \pi]$$

$$y = -r \sinh \cos \alpha + r = r - \sin^2 \alpha$$

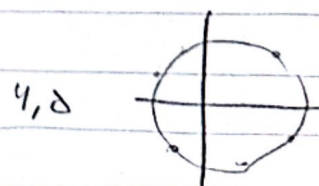
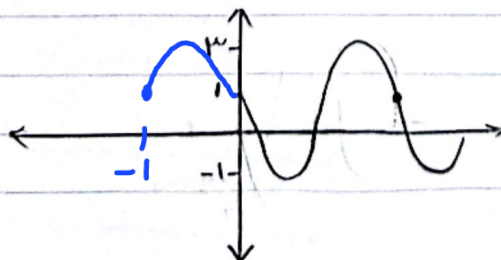
$$T = \frac{r\pi}{|a|} = \frac{r\pi}{r} = \pi$$



$$[-\pi, \pi]$$

$$y = r \cos \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \right) + 1 = r \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{r} + \pi n \right) + 1 = -r \sin \pi n + 1$$

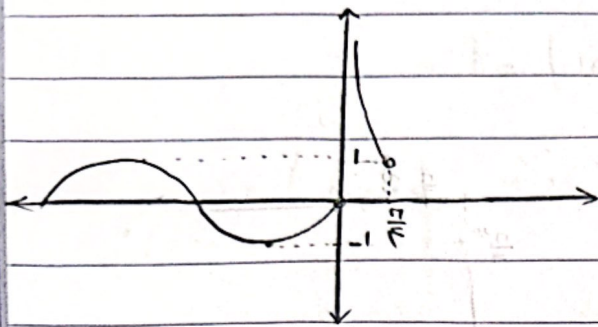
$$T = \frac{r\pi}{\pi} = r$$



Subject:

Date: / /

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \cot n & 0 < n < \frac{\pi}{F} \\ \sin n & n \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\checkmark \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{f(n)} = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$f(n) = a + b \frac{\sin(n) \cos(cn) \cos(\pi n)}{F} =$$

$$a + \frac{\pi b \sin(\pi n) \cos(\pi n)}{F} \rightarrow a + \frac{b \sin 2\pi n}{F}$$

$$\underbrace{\sin cn \cos cn \cos \pi cn}_{\frac{1}{F} \sin \pi cn} = \frac{1}{F} \sin \pi cn \rightarrow a + \frac{b}{F} \sin \pi cn$$

$$T = \frac{\pi}{|a|} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{|f_c|} = \frac{\pi}{\omega} \rightarrow |f_c| = \omega \xrightarrow{C>0} C = \frac{\omega}{F}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + \frac{b}{F} = F \\ a - \frac{b}{F} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = F \\ b = F \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{bc}{a} = \omega$$

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