

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{r}{a}$$

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

$$x = \sin^2 \theta$$

$$-r$$

$$\sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{a} = 0$$

$$x^2 - x + \frac{1}{a} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4 \times \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}}{2} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 1}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}}{2} + \frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}}{2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\sin \alpha \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha - 1}{\cos \alpha} > 0$$

$$-1 \leq \sin \alpha \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \sin \alpha \leq 1$$

$$\frac{r \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{r \cos \alpha} < 0$$

$$-a$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r}{r \sin \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{r \sin \alpha} < 0$$

$$\frac{r + \cos \alpha}{r \sin \alpha} < 0$$

$$\sin \alpha < 0$$

$$\sin \alpha < 0$$

$$\frac{r}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{-r}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sin \alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\sin \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\frac{1}{-(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}})} = \frac{1}{-(\frac{1}{r})} = -r$$

$$\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha$$

$$1 + \sin \alpha = 1 + r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha} = |\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha| = \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sqrt{r} \sin \alpha + \sqrt{r} \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sqrt{r} \sin \alpha + \sqrt{r} \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sqrt{r} \sin \alpha + \sqrt{r} \cos \alpha$$

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

$$2 \sin r \cos r = \cos r$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha}}{\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{r} \cos r}{\cos r} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$A = \underbrace{(1 - r \sin \theta_0)}_{\cos \theta_0} \underbrace{(r \cos \theta_0 - 1)}_{\cos \theta_0} \left(\frac{1 - \tan \theta_0}{1 + \tan \theta_0} \right) \times \sin \theta_0$$

$$\sin \theta_0 = r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{1 - \frac{\sin \theta_0}{\cos \theta_0}}{\cos \theta_0} = \cos \theta_0 - \sin \theta_0 = \cos \theta_0$$

$$A = \underbrace{\sin \theta_0}_{\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta_0} \underbrace{\cos \theta_0}_{\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta_0} \underbrace{\cos \theta_0}_{\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta_0} \cos \theta_0$$

$$\frac{A}{\sin \theta_0} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \cos \theta_0}{\sin \theta_0} = \frac{1}{r} \cot \theta_0$$

$$r \cos \alpha = r - \sin \alpha$$

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

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

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

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

$$\cos^2 \frac{A}{r} = \frac{1 + \cos A}{r}$$

$$\cos A = \cos (\pi - (B + C)) = -\cos (B + C)$$

$$1 - \cos (B + C) = r \sin B \sin C$$

$$1 - (\cos B \cos C - \sin B \sin C) = r \sin B \sin C$$

$$1 - \cos B \cos C + \sin B \sin C = r \sin B \sin C$$

$$A = 180^\circ - (B + C) = 180^\circ$$

$$1 - (\cos B \cos C + \sin B \sin C) = 0$$

$$\cos (B - C) = 1 \rightarrow B - C = 0$$

$$B = C = 90^\circ$$

$$1 - \cos (B - C) = 0$$