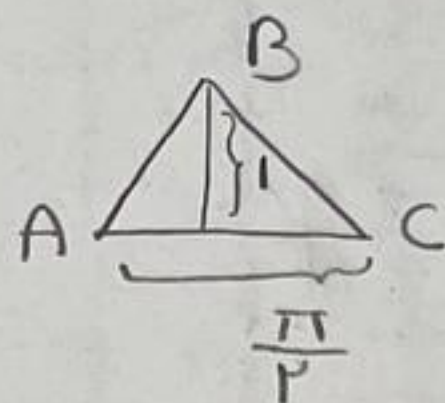


$$y = \tan(-2x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \text{دورہ تناوب} = \text{فردی C.T.A}$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow \tan(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 = y_B$$

$$\text{دورہ تناوب تناوب} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{1-2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\frac{1 \times \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} = S_{ABC}$$

(2) ✓

$$x^2 - (\sin a)x - \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 a = 0 \rightarrow \frac{f}{q} - \frac{p}{r} \sin a - \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 a = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin^2 a - \frac{p}{r} \sin a + \frac{f}{q} - \frac{1}{r} = 0 \rightarrow 9 \sin^2 a - 2r \sin a + v$$

$$1 + \tan^2 a = \frac{1}{\cos^2 a} = \frac{q}{\lambda} \quad (r \sin a - 1)(r \sin a - v) = 0$$

(2) ✓

$$\log(\sin a) - \log(-\cos a) = \log^r \rightarrow \log \frac{\sin a}{-\cos a} = \log^r$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin a}{-\cos a} = -r \quad -r \cos a = \sin a \rightarrow \cos^2 a + \sin^2 a = 1 \rightarrow \cos a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\frac{\sin a}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \left(\frac{f}{\sqrt{10}} \right)$$

(2) ✓

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

$$1 - \cos^r \theta + \sin^r \theta = \sin^r \theta - r \sin^r \theta + 1 + \sin^r \theta \rightarrow \sin^r \theta - \sin^r \theta + 1 = \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)$$

(2) ✓

$$\frac{\mu \sin x + \sin x \cos x}{\mu - \mu \cos^2 x} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin x (1 + \cos x)}{\mu \sin^2 x} < 0 \rightarrow \sin x < 0$$

$$\frac{\sin x \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x}}{\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x}} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x} > 0 \rightarrow \cos x < 0$$

(2) ✓

$$\frac{\mu}{\sin x} + \frac{\mu}{\cos x} = 0 \rightarrow \mu \cos x + \mu \sin x = 0 \rightarrow \mu \sin x = -\frac{\mu}{\cos x}$$

$$\tan x + \cot x = \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{13}} = \frac{4}{13}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\frac{10}{9} \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \quad \cos x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

(2) ✓

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \omega} \cos^2 \gamma_0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \cos \gamma_0$$

$$\frac{\sin \omega_0 + \sin \gamma_0}{\cos \gamma_0} \cdot \frac{\gamma_0 - \gamma_0}{\gamma_0 - \gamma_0} \rightarrow \frac{\sin \gamma_0 \cos \gamma_0 - \cos \gamma_0 \sin \gamma_0}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\cos \gamma_0 \cos \gamma_0 + \sin \gamma_0 \sin \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \gamma_0}{\cos \gamma_0} = \sqrt{2}$$

(2) ✓

$$\frac{(1 - \mu \sin^2 \omega) (\mu \cos^2 \gamma_0 - 1) \left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 \gamma_0}{1 + \tan^2 \gamma_0} \right) \frac{\cos^2 \gamma_0 - \sin^2 \gamma_0}{\cos^2 \gamma_0}}{\cos \gamma_0}$$

$$\frac{\sin \omega_0 \cos \gamma_0 \cos \gamma_0 \cos \gamma_0}{\frac{1}{\mu} \sin \gamma_0 \cdot \frac{1}{\mu} \sin \gamma_0} = \frac{1}{\mu} \cot \gamma_0$$

(2) ✓

$$\sin A + r \cos A = r \rightarrow \sin A = r - \cos A \rightarrow \cos^2 A + r + r \cos^2 A - r \cos A = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \cos^2 A - r \cos A + r = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\omega(\cancel{r \cos^2 A})}{1 + \cos^2 A} \rightarrow \frac{\omega \cos^2 A - r \cos A + r}{-1} = 0$$

Q ✓

$$\sin B \sin C = \cos \frac{A}{r} \frac{1 + \cos A}{\sin(A+B) + \cos A}$$

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

$$\sin C = \sin(A+B)$$

$$\sin B (\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B) = \frac{1 + \cos A}{r} \sin B \cos A - \frac{\cos A}{r} \cos A (\sin^2 B - \frac{1}{r})$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 B}{r} \sin A - \frac{\cos^2 B}{r} \cos A = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$- \cos(A + rB) = 1 \rightarrow \cos(A + rB) = -1$$

$$A + rB = 180^\circ \rightarrow 180^\circ - \cancel{rB} = rB = A \quad \text{Q} \quad \checkmark$$