

$$y = \tan\left(-m + \frac{R}{P}\right)$$

(1)

$$I = \frac{R}{|b|} = \left(\frac{R}{P}\right) \rightarrow C-A = \left(\frac{R}{P}\right)$$

شکل است نقطه C و A با هم در یک خط است

$$y = \tan\left(\frac{R}{P}\right) = 1$$

باید بدانیم نقطه B و C با هم در یک خط است

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{\frac{R}{P} \times 1}{P} = \left(\frac{R}{P}\right)$$

$$m^2 - (\sin \alpha)m - \frac{1}{P} \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

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

$$\rightarrow m = \frac{P}{P} \rightarrow \frac{P}{P} - \frac{1}{P} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{P} \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

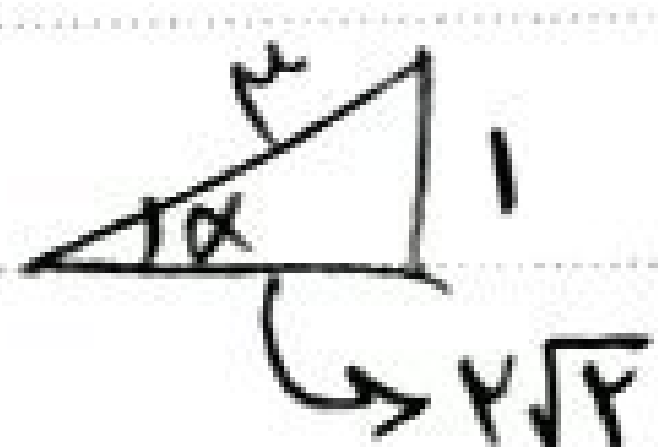
$$\frac{1}{P} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{P} - \frac{1}{P} \sin \alpha + \frac{P}{P} = 0 \rightarrow 9 \sin^2 \alpha - 9 - 2 \sin \alpha + 14 = 0$$

$$9 \sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha + 5 = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha + 5 = 0$$

$$(\sin \alpha - 1)(\sin \alpha - 5) = 0$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{9} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{5}{9} = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)$$

در 2 و 9



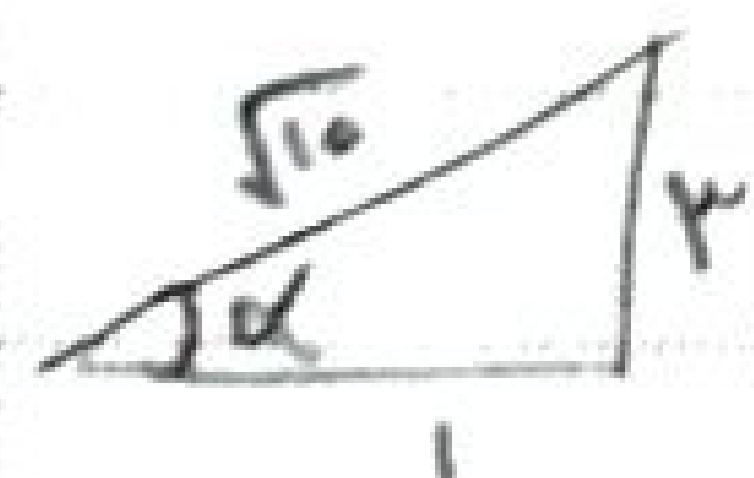
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)$$

$$\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(\cos \alpha) = \log 4$$

$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = ?$$

$$\rightarrow \log \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \log 4 \rightarrow \log \tan \alpha = \log 4 \rightarrow \tan \alpha = 4$$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} \quad \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}\right)$$

! توجه کنید که در این مسئله، sin و cos هر دو منفی هستند

Arman

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

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) \frac{r}{a}$$

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

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{r}{a} \sin^2 \alpha + 1$$

$$\frac{r \sin \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r - r \cos \theta} < 0$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta (r + \cos \theta)}{r(1 - \cos \theta)} < 0$$

$$\sin \theta < 0$$

$$\sin \theta \tan \theta - \frac{1}{\cos \theta} > 0$$

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

$$\cos \theta < 0$$

در این دو مورد اول و دوم می بینیم که

$$\frac{r}{\sin \theta} + \frac{r}{\cos \theta} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta = 0 \xrightarrow{\div r} 1 + \tan \theta = 0 \rightarrow \tan \theta = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$\tan \theta + \cos \theta = -\frac{r}{1+r^2} - \frac{r}{1+r^2} \rightarrow \frac{-r-a}{1} = -\frac{1+r^2}{1}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin \alpha_0}$$

$$\sin \alpha_0 + \sin \alpha_0$$



$$\sin(\alpha_0 + \alpha_0)$$

$$\sin(\alpha_0 - \alpha_0)$$

$$\sin \alpha_0 \cos \alpha_0 + \sin \alpha_0 \cos \alpha_0$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \cos \alpha_0 + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \sin \alpha_0$$

$$\cos \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{r} \cos \alpha_0 + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \sin \alpha_0 + \frac{1}{r} \cos \alpha_0 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \sin \alpha_0 = \cos \alpha_0$$

$$\cos \alpha_0 = \frac{\sqrt{r} \cos \alpha_0}{\cos \alpha_0} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$(1 - r \sin \alpha_0) (r \cos \alpha_0 - 1) \left(\frac{1 - \tan \alpha_0}{1 + \tan \alpha_0} \right)$$



$$(\cos \alpha_0)$$

$$(\cos \alpha_0)$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan \alpha_0}{1 + \tan \alpha_0}$$

$$\cos \alpha_0$$

$$\cos \alpha_0$$

$$\sin \alpha_0 \cos \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{r} \sin \alpha_0 \cos \alpha_0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin \alpha_0 \cos \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{r} \sin \alpha_0$$

$$\cos \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{r} \cos \alpha_0$$

$$\sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha = r \quad \sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha = 1 \quad \cos \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha = ?$$

$$\sin \alpha = r - r \cos \alpha \rightarrow r + r \cos \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha = 1$$

$$r \cos \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha + r = 0 \rightarrow r \cos \alpha - 1 \cos \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$r \cos \alpha$$

$$(1 + \cos \alpha)$$

$$-1$$

Arman

(10)

$$\sin \hat{B} \sin \hat{C} = \left(\cos \frac{\hat{A}}{r} \right)$$

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

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

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

$$\sin \hat{B} (\sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A) = \frac{1 + \cos A}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{\cos A}{r}$$

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

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

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

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

$$A + B = 180^\circ \rightarrow 180^\circ - B = B' = A$$

iff