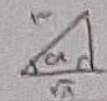


1. $x=0 \rightarrow \tan(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 \Rightarrow \beta \parallel i$ $\gamma, \frac{\pi}{1-\pi}, \frac{\pi}{\pi} \Rightarrow AC = \frac{\pi}{\pi}$ $S_{\text{area}} = \frac{AC \times \beta}{2} = \frac{\pi \times 1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

2. $u' = (\sin \alpha)u - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cos^2 \alpha = (\frac{r}{r}, \dots) \rightarrow \frac{r}{q} - \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \xrightarrow{\times \epsilon}$
 $9 \sin^2 \alpha - 12 \sin \alpha + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 3 \sin \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (3 \sin \alpha - 2)(\sin \alpha - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$
 $1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3})^2} = \frac{4}{\alpha} \checkmark$



3. $\log \sin \alpha - \log(-\cos \alpha) = \log \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = \log r \Rightarrow -\tan \alpha = r$ r_m $\sqrt{1-m}$ $\sin m = \cos m = \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-m}}$
 توجه داریم طبق شرط داده $\sin = (-\cos \alpha) = \sin \alpha$ $\cos \alpha = r$

4. $\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{r}{\Delta} \sin^2 \theta = t^2 - t + \frac{1}{\Delta} = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} t = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{r}{\Delta}}}{2}$
 $t = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{r}{\Delta}}}{2} \xrightarrow{\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha} \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{r}{\Delta}}}{2} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\Delta} - \frac{r}{\Delta}}{2} = \frac{4 - r\sqrt{\Delta}}{2\Delta} \xrightarrow{+ \sin^2 \theta} \frac{4 - r\sqrt{\Delta}}{2\Delta} + \frac{10 + r\sqrt{\Delta}}{2\Delta} = \frac{r}{\Delta}$
 $t = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{r}{\Delta}}}{2} \xrightarrow{\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha} \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{r}{\Delta}}}{2} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\Delta} + \frac{r}{\Delta}}{2} = \frac{4 + r\sqrt{\Delta}}{2\Delta} \xrightarrow{+ \sin^2 \theta} \frac{4 + r\sqrt{\Delta}}{2\Delta} + \frac{10 - r\sqrt{\Delta}}{2\Delta} = \frac{r}{\Delta}$
 در هر صورت جواب برابر $\frac{r}{\Delta}$ خواهد بود.

5. $\frac{\sin \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha)}{r(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)} < \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{-1 \leq \cos \alpha \leq 1} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$ $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - 1}{\cos \alpha} > 0 \Rightarrow -\cos \alpha > 0$
 $\xrightarrow{I, II} \text{ناقص}$ $\hookrightarrow \cos \alpha < 0$ (II)

6. $\frac{r \cos \alpha + r \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = 0 \xrightarrow{\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha \neq 0} r \cos \alpha + r \sin \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{r \sin \alpha}{r} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$
 $\frac{r}{r} \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{13}{\epsilon} \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\epsilon}{13} \xrightarrow{\text{مضرب کنیم}} \sin \alpha = \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{13}} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{-r \times \epsilon}{r \times \sqrt{13}} = \frac{-r}{\sqrt{13}}$
 $\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{r}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{-r}{\sqrt{13}}} \Rightarrow \frac{13}{-9} \checkmark$

7. $\sin \omega = \cos \phi \Rightarrow 1 + \cos \phi = r \cos^2 \phi = \sqrt{r \cos^2 \phi} = \sqrt{r} \cos \phi$ $\text{پس } \frac{\sqrt{r} \cos \phi}{\cos \phi} = \sqrt{r}$
 $\sin \omega + \sin \phi = r \sin^2 \phi \cos \phi \Rightarrow \sin \omega + \sin \phi = \cos \phi$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \quad 1 - r \sin^2 \alpha &= \cos^2 \alpha \Rightarrow 1 - r \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha \Rightarrow r \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = \cos^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \cos^2 \alpha \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} &= \cos^2 \alpha \Rightarrow (\underbrace{\frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \alpha}_{\frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \alpha}) \cos^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha \times \cos^2 \alpha \\
 \frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \alpha &= \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 \alpha \quad \xrightarrow{\div \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 \alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g. \left. \begin{array}{l} \sin a = y \\ \cos a = u \end{array} \right\} y + \mu u = r \Rightarrow y = r u - r$$

$$\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1 \Rightarrow (r - \mu u)^2 + u^2 = 1$$

$$r^2 - 2\mu r u + u^2 + u^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 1 - 2\mu r u + r^2 = 0 \quad *$$

$$\omega \cos^2 a - 1 \mu \cos a = \omega (r^2 \cos^2 a - 1) - 1 \mu \cos a = \underbrace{1 - 2\mu r u + r^2}_{=0} - \omega = -\omega \quad *$$

$$c \cdot s \frac{A}{r} = \frac{1 + c \cdot s A}{r} \rightarrow \gamma \sin B \sin c = 1 + c \cdot s \hat{A} \xrightarrow{A+B+C=\pi} A = \pi - (\hat{B} + \hat{C}) \quad \underline{1.}$$

$$1 + c \cdot s(\pi - (B + C)) = 1 - c \cdot s(B + C) = \gamma \sin B \sin c$$

$$1 - c \cdot s B \cdot s c + \sin B \sin c = \gamma \sin B \sin c \rightarrow \sin B \sin c + c \cdot s B \cdot s c = 1$$

$$c \cdot s(B - C) = 1 \rightarrow B - C = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$|B - C = \pi \quad \text{x} \quad \underline{\text{no}} \quad \rightarrow B = C$$

$$\rightarrow A = \pi - 1 \neq \pi = \gamma \quad \downarrow$$

$$B + C = \gamma B \quad (\gamma > \gamma)$$