

$$\tan\left(-\frac{r}{\epsilon} + \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}\right) \Rightarrow -\tan\left(\frac{r}{\epsilon} - \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}\right) \Rightarrow$$

هنا ابوطالب

$$A \text{ عند } \frac{\pi}{r} = \Rightarrow \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}\right) = -1$$

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

$$\frac{\epsilon}{a} - \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{a} - \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{\epsilon} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = 0$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{a} - \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sin^2 \alpha \xrightarrow{\text{مضروب}} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha + \frac{V}{r} = 0$$

$$4 \sin^2 \alpha - 2 \epsilon \sin \alpha + V = 0$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha - \epsilon \sin \alpha + \frac{V}{4} = 0$$

$$(\sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2}) (\sin \alpha - \frac{3}{2}) = 0$$

$$\frac{r}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$1 - \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \tan^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 4$$

$$\log \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \log r \Rightarrow$$

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

$$-\cos \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0$$

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

$$u^2 + \frac{1}{u^2} = 1 \Rightarrow (u^2 = 1) \Rightarrow u = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}$$

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

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

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

$$\cos^2 \theta + \cancel{\sin^2 \theta} - \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\underbrace{\cos^2 \theta (\cos^2 \theta - 1)}_{-\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} + 1 \quad -\frac{1}{a} + 1 = \frac{2}{a}$$

$$\sin u (1 + \cos u)$$

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$$\frac{r (1 + \cos u)}{\sin u}$$

با توجه به اینکه مخرج هر دو عبارت برابر است و در صورت کسر صفر از منفرجه است، از آنجایی که

$1 + \cos u$ و $\sin u$ هر دو 0 نبوده اند

$$\frac{1}{\cos u} \left(\frac{\sin^2 u - 1}{\cos^2 u} \right) > 0 \Rightarrow \cos u < 0$$

ناپایه است

$$\frac{r}{\sin u} = -\frac{r}{\cos u} \Rightarrow \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\frac{\sin u}{\cos u} = -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{-1r}{r}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \epsilon_0} \cos \epsilon_0}{\sin \epsilon_0 + \sin \epsilon_0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\cos \epsilon_0}{\cos \epsilon_0}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos \epsilon_0}}{r \cos^2 \epsilon_0 + \cos \epsilon_0 - 1}$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 \epsilon_0 + r \cos \epsilon_0 + 1}{(\cos \epsilon_0 + 1)^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \epsilon_0 - \cos \epsilon_0 - r}{(\cos \epsilon_0 - r)(\cos \epsilon_0 + 1)}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos \epsilon_0}}{(\cos \epsilon_0 + 1)(r \cos \epsilon_0 - 1)} = \frac{r \cos \epsilon_0}{r \cos^2 \epsilon_0 + r \cos \epsilon_0 - r}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r \cos \epsilon_0}}{r \cos^2 \epsilon_0 + r \cos \epsilon_0 - r}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r} \cos \epsilon_0}{(r \cos^2 \epsilon_0 + r \cos \epsilon_0 - r)} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r \cos^2 \epsilon_0 + r \cos \epsilon_0 - r}$$

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

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

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

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$$(1 - r \cos \alpha)^p + \cos^p \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$1 - p r \cos \alpha + \dots + r^p \cos^p \alpha - 1 + \cos^p \alpha = 0$$

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$$\cos (1 - p r \cos \alpha + \dots + r^p \cos^p \alpha - 1 + \cos^p \alpha) = 0$$

$$-p - d = -1$$

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

$$r \sin \hat{C} \sin \beta = 1 + \cos \beta \cos C + \sin \beta \sin C = 1$$

$$1 = \cos \beta \cos C + \sin \beta \cos \beta$$

$$\cos(\beta - C) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\beta - C = 0 \Rightarrow C = \beta = \nu$$

$$\nu \nu \nu = 180$$

$$3\nu = 180 \Rightarrow \nu = 60$$