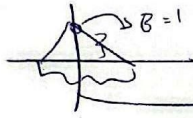


$$\tan(-r\alpha + \frac{\pi}{r})$$

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



$$\bar{T} = \frac{\pi}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r} = AC$$

✓

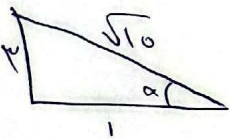
$$\frac{r}{a} - \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{r}{a} \Rightarrow \Lambda \sin \alpha + r \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{r}{a} \Rightarrow -r \sin^2 \alpha + \Lambda \sin \alpha = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$-r \sin^2 \alpha + \Lambda \sin \alpha - \frac{r}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\Lambda}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{a}{\Lambda}$$

✓

$$\log \frac{\sin}{\cos} = \log r \Rightarrow \tan = r \Rightarrow \sin \alpha > 0 / \cos \alpha < 0$$



$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}} - (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}) = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{r\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

✓

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

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

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

✓

$$\frac{\sin^2(r + \cos^2 x) > 0}{r(\sin^2 x) > 0} < 0 \Rightarrow \sin x < 0$$

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

$$\cos x < 0$$

✓

✓

$$\frac{r \sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow r \sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha = \frac{-r}{r} + \frac{-r}{r} = \frac{-1r}{r}$$

✓

$$(1 - r \sin^2 \omega) \Rightarrow c \cdot s l_0 / (r \cdot c \cdot s l_0 - 1) \Rightarrow c \cdot s l_0 / \dots$$

$$(c \cdot s l_0) (c \cdot s l_0) (c \cdot s l_0) \left(\frac{\cos^2 \omega \sin^2 \omega}{c \cdot s l_0} \right) \times \frac{\sin l_0}{\sin l_0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \omega \cdot c \cdot s l_0 \cdot c \cdot s l_0$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \omega \cdot c \cdot s l_0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin^2 \omega}{\sin \omega} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{c \cdot s l_0}{\sin l_0} = \frac{1}{r} \cot l_0$$

✓

$$\frac{\sin \omega + 1}{\sin \omega \cdot \sin l_0} \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\sin \omega + c \cdot s (r \cdot \omega) = \frac{1}{r} \sin \omega \cdot \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} (r \cdot \omega) = c \cdot s (\omega \cdot r) = c \cdot s (r \cdot \omega)$$

✓

$$r \cdot c \cdot s \alpha = r = \sin \alpha \Rightarrow 9 \cdot c \cdot s \alpha + r - 1 \cdot r \cdot c \cdot s \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow 1 \cdot c \cdot s \alpha - 1 \cdot r \cdot c \cdot s \alpha + r = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \cdot c \cdot s \alpha - 1 \cdot r \cdot c \cdot s \alpha - \omega = -1 / \omega \cdot c \cdot s \alpha - 1 \cdot r \cdot c \cdot s \alpha \Rightarrow \omega (c \cdot s \alpha - \sin \alpha) = 9$$

$$10 \cdot c \cdot s \alpha - 1 \cdot r \cdot c \cdot s \alpha - \omega = -1 \Rightarrow -1$$

✓

$$c \cdot s \frac{A}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1 + c \cdot s A}{r} = \sin B \times \sin C \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} (c \cdot s (B - C) - c \cdot s (B + C))$$

$$1 + c \cdot s A = c \cdot s (A - r) + c \cdot s A \Rightarrow c \cdot s (A - r) = 1 \Rightarrow A - r = 0$$

✓

$\hat{C} = V \hat{H}$

$\frac{A = r}{s}$