

$$\cos_1 = \frac{1}{OB} = \sin \alpha \rightarrow OB = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$AB = OB - OA = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1$$

1

$$\frac{r}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{AC}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow AC = r \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{AB}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{r}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow AB = r$$

$$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{r}{r \sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

2

$$A: \left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right)$$

$$B: \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}, \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$C: (0, 1)$$

$$AC: \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - 1 \right)^2}$$

$$AB: \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \right)^2}$$

$$BC: \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right)^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{r} \right)^2}$$

$$\angle AOB = \frac{1}{r} \times \sin \alpha \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\angle AOC = \frac{1}{r} \sin \frac{1}{2} \alpha \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{r} \sin \frac{1}{2} \alpha$$

$$\angle BOC = \frac{1}{r} \sin \frac{1}{2} \alpha \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{r} \sin \frac{1}{2} \alpha$$

$$AB = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 2(1)(1)\cos \alpha}, \quad BC = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 2(1)(1)\cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - 2(1)(1)\cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha} \quad \text{معیار} = \sqrt{2 - 2\cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha} + 1$$

3

$$\delta = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \log_5^r \times \log_e^1 = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times r \log_5^r \times \log_e^1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

4

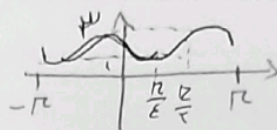
$$r(\cos \alpha)^r - (\cos \alpha)^r - \sin^2 \alpha (r \sin^r \alpha - 1) = 1$$

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

5

$$2) -\sin 2x + 1$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

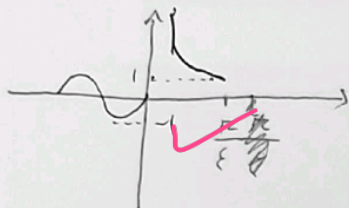


$$1) 1 \cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}) + 1 \rightarrow -\sin 2x + 1$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$



1, 2, 3



$$R [-1, +\infty)$$

2

$$f(x) = a + \frac{b}{x} \sin(\pi x) \cos(\pi x) = a + \frac{b}{x} \sin(2\pi x)$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi \rightarrow C = \frac{a}{x}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a + \frac{b}{x} &= 1 \\ a - \frac{b}{x} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = 0$$

$$\frac{1 \times \frac{a}{x}}{x} = a$$

~~scribbles~~

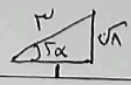
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$$|\tan \alpha| = \sqrt{1}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi \rightarrow b = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -a + b &= 1 \\ a + b &= -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} c &= -1 \\ a &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = -1 \cos 2\pi x - 1 \rightarrow -\cos 2\pi x - 1$$



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

$$f(-\frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} + 1$$

$$-(1 \times \frac{1}{2}) + 1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} + 1 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$f(-\frac{1}{2}) = f(-\frac{1}{2} + 1) = f(\frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{1}{2})$$

1, 2, 3

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + 1 & ; -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x + 1 & ; -1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = -2 + 1 = -1$$