

Area perseg

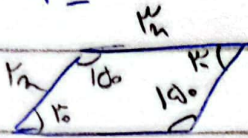
19

perseg

24 selisih

$$8 = \sqrt{P}$$

(1)



$$4 = P \times P \times \sin 10^\circ = 4$$

$$\frac{4}{P} = P \rightarrow \frac{4}{P} = P$$

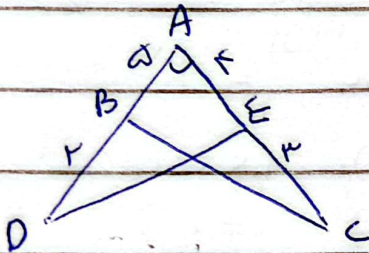
$$8 = P \times P \times \sin 10^\circ = P \times P \times \frac{1}{10} = 8$$

$$P^2 = 10 \times 8$$

$$P^2 = 10 \times 8 = 80 = 16 \times 5$$

$$P = \sqrt{16 \times 5} = 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$\underline{K} = 10 \times 8 = 4\sqrt{5} \times 10 = \boxed{40\sqrt{5}}$$



$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times v \times \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times \sin A$$

$$S_{ADE} = \frac{1}{2} \times v \times c \times \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times c \times \sin A$$

$$\sin A \left( \frac{1}{2} \times a - c \right) = \frac{1}{2} \times v \times c$$

$$\sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{v \times c}{a - c} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$$



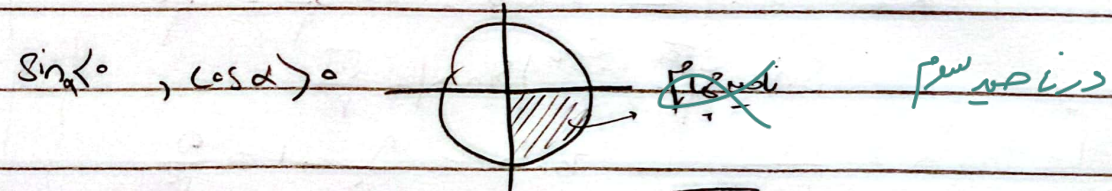
$$\frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} - \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} = \tan \alpha \rightarrow \frac{-\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \cos \alpha < 0$$

$$\frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-1}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{|\sin \alpha|}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \text{ⓕ}$$

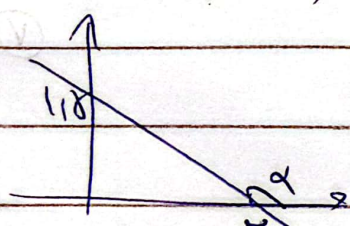
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \tan \alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \quad \sin \alpha < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \text{ⓑ}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$$



$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = +\cot \alpha = \frac{-r}{r} \quad \text{ⓑ}$$



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}} = \frac{-1/a}{r} = \frac{-r}{r} \rightarrow \cot = \frac{-r}{r}$$

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

$$r \cos(\pi - \alpha) - r \sin(\pi - \alpha) = r \cos(\pi - \alpha) + r \sin(\pi - \alpha)$$

$$\frac{-r \sin(\pi - \alpha) - r \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{-r \sin(\pi - \alpha) - r \sin(\pi - \alpha)} = \frac{-2 \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{-2 \sin(\pi - \alpha)} = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{r}{a} \quad \text{ⓑ}$$

$\cos \alpha > 0$   
 $\sin \alpha < 0$   
 $\frac{y}{r} = \sin \alpha$ ,  $\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r}$

(9)

$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) - \sin(\alpha - \pi)$

$|\tan \alpha - 1|$

$= \frac{\cos(\alpha) + \sin(\alpha)}{|\tan \alpha - 1|} = \frac{\frac{x}{r} + (-\frac{\sqrt{a}}{r})}{|\frac{a}{r} - 1|} = \frac{\frac{x - \sqrt{a}}{r}}{\frac{a - r}{r}} = \frac{x - \sqrt{a}}{a - r}$

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

$\sin \alpha = \frac{-\sqrt{a}}{r}$  (because  $\sin \alpha < 0$ )  $|\sin \alpha| = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{r}$

$1 + \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{a}{r} - 1 = \frac{a - r}{r}$

$\frac{r(x - \sqrt{a})}{r(a - r)}$   
 $= \frac{x - \sqrt{a}}{a - r}$

$\sin \alpha = r \cos \alpha$ ,  $\frac{y}{r} = \frac{x}{r}$

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$\cos \alpha = ?$

$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$

$r^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow a \cos^2 \alpha = 1$

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

$|\cos \alpha| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}$

$\cos \alpha < 0$  because  $\alpha$  is in the second quadrant

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



$$2mx + (m^2 - 1)y = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$(m^2 - 1)y = -2mx + 2$$

$$y = \frac{-2mx}{m^2 - 1} + \frac{2}{m^2 - 1}$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \sqrt{3} = \frac{-2m}{m^2 - 1} \rightarrow \sqrt{3}m^2 - \sqrt{3} = -2m$$

$$\sqrt{3}m^2 + 2m - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\Delta = 2 + 4 \times 3 = 14$$

$$m = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{14}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{14}}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\begin{cases} m = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} \\ m = \frac{-4}{2\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$$

$$m_{\text{مطلوب}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} - \left( \frac{-4}{2\sqrt{3}} \right) = \frac{6}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

$$\frac{-\pi}{\sqrt{3}} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} - \alpha\right) = \frac{1-m}{1+m}$$

$$x(-) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} > -\alpha > -\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \xrightarrow{+\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} > \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} - \alpha > 0$$

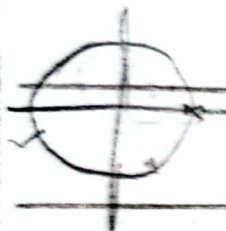
$$0 < \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} - \alpha < \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (5)$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} - \alpha\right) > 0 \rightarrow 0 < \frac{1-m}{1+m}$$

$$\rightarrow 0 < \frac{1-m}{1+m}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow m = (-1, 1)$$

(9)



$$\tan(150^\circ) \cos(110^\circ) + \tan(150^\circ) \sin(110^\circ) = 0$$

$$-\sqrt{3} \times \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} + -\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

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