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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \frac{1}{\cot \alpha} = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} = \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{|\cos \alpha|} \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|}$$

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$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{|\cos \alpha|} = \tan \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \cos \alpha}} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha}} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{|\sin \alpha|} \rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{|\sin \alpha|} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha > 0 \quad (2)$$

من (1) و (2) نرى ان α في الربع الاول

$$\sin \pi x = \frac{m-1}{r} \quad -\frac{\pi}{r} < x < \frac{\omega \pi}{r} \quad x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{r} < x < \frac{\omega \pi}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} < \sin \pi x \leq 1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} < \frac{m-1}{r} \leq 1 \rightarrow -r < m-1 \leq r \rightarrow -1 < m \leq r+1$$

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$$\rightarrow \text{الحل: } (-1, r+1]$$

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

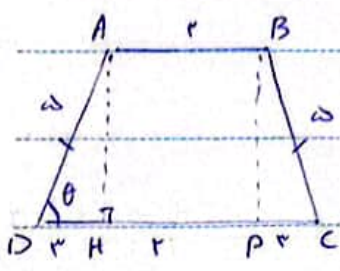
$$(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 1 + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{r-2}{r} \rightarrow \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r-2}{r}}$$

$$r\pi < \alpha < (r+1)\pi \rightarrow \frac{r\pi}{r} < \alpha < \pi \rightarrow \text{في الربع الثاني } |\sin \alpha| < |\cos \alpha|$$

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

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$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{r}$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{4}{10} \rightarrow \frac{DH}{AD} = \frac{4}{10} \rightarrow DH = 4 = PC$$

$$\text{من المثلث } \rightarrow AH = \sqrt{10^2 - 4^2} = 8$$

$$S = \frac{(r+1) \times h}{2} = r$$

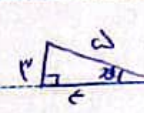
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$$\begin{aligned} & \tan(r\omega) \tan(-14\omega) - \sin(109\omega) \cos(r\omega\omega) \quad \text{--- d} \\ & = \tan(rV_0 + \omega) \tan(-1A_0 + \omega) - \sin(10A_0 + 1\omega) \cos(rV_0 - 1\omega) \\ & = (-\cot 1\omega)(\tan 1\omega) - (\sin 1\omega)(-\sin 1\omega) = -1 + \sin^2 1\omega = -(1 - \sin^2 1\omega) \quad (5) \\ & = -(\cos^2 1\omega) = K \cos^2 1\omega \rightarrow K = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sqrt{r} \cos(r1_0) \sin(rE_0) - \sqrt{r} \sin(1P_0) \cos(1A_0) \quad \text{--- 4} \\ &= \sqrt{r} \cos(1A_0 + r) \sin(rV_0 - rV) - \sqrt{r} \sin(9_0 + E\omega) \cos(1A_0 - rV) \quad (5) \\ &= \sqrt{r} (-\cos r) (-\cos rV) - \sqrt{r} (\sin E\omega) (-\cos rV) = \sqrt{r} \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) (\cos rV) + \sqrt{r} \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) (\cos rV) \\ &= \frac{\omega}{r} (\cos rV) \rightarrow \frac{\frac{\omega}{r} \cos rV}{\cos rV} = \frac{\omega}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) &= 14 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{1r}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{r\pi}{r}\right) \quad \text{--- v} \\ \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{1r}\right) &= \cos^2 1\omega = \frac{1 + \cos 2\omega}{2} \Rightarrow \cos^2 1\omega = \left(\frac{\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r}}{r}\right)^2 = \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r} \quad (5) \\ f\left(\frac{\pi}{r_4}\right) &= 14 \times \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r} \times \frac{r}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{14 + 14\sqrt{r}}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha} = \frac{r}{\omega} \rightarrow 1 - \sin \alpha = \frac{r}{\omega} + \sin \alpha \rightarrow -r = \omega \sin \alpha \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{-r}{\omega} \quad \text{--- A}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \cos \alpha &= \frac{\epsilon}{\omega} \xrightarrow{\text{by cos}} \cos 2\alpha = \frac{-\epsilon}{\omega} \quad (5) \\ \tan \frac{\alpha}{r} &= \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{-\epsilon}{\omega}}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{\omega}} = -\frac{\epsilon}{\omega - \epsilon} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} &= \tan \frac{\theta}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{use}} \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \cot \frac{\theta}{r} \quad \text{--- 9} \\ & \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \tan \frac{\theta}{r} \\ \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \cot \frac{\theta}{r} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \cot \frac{\theta}{r} + \cot \frac{\theta}{r} = r \cot \frac{\theta}{r} \quad (5) \\ \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} &= \tan \frac{\theta}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{use}} \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} = \cot \frac{\theta}{r} \rightarrow K = r \end{aligned}$$

Subject.

Day. Month. Year.

$$\cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{6} + \alpha\right) = \cos\alpha + \sin\alpha = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{or}} \cos\alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\alpha} = -\sqrt{\frac{E^2}{\omega^2 L^2} - \frac{V^2}{\omega^2 L^2}} = -\frac{1}{\omega L}$$

$$\cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \alpha\right) = \cos\alpha \cos\frac{\pi}{6} - \sin\alpha \sin\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{-V}{\omega L} \times \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{V}{\omega L} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{V}{\omega L} - \frac{1}{2}$$