Danaenne japanne 13, Pegomob II. C S=(coso sinoe ig) deb(S-2])=0 (4)=61/4>+ =(3inoe ig -coso) deb(S-2])=0 (4)=61/4>+ | coso-d sinoe ig | =-(coso-d)(coso+d)-(sino)21=20-1=0  $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = 1: \left( \frac{\cos \theta - 1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right) \left( \frac{x_1}{x_2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \left( \frac{x_1}{x_2} \right) = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \frac{\sin \theta}$ 20050)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial z-1}$ :  $\left(\frac{\cos\theta+1}{\cos\theta} - \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\right) \left(\frac{\delta_1}{\delta_2}\right) = 0$  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_L \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-iq} \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta + 1 \end{pmatrix}, \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + 1 + 2\cos \theta + e^{-2iq} \sin^2 \theta}$ ignologius gromorarauwexons;  $\left. \left( \frac{3in \theta \cdot \bar{e}^{ig}}{\cos \theta \cdot 1} \right) \left| \frac{e^{-ig} sin \theta}{\cos \theta \cdot 1} \right) = 0$ 100 = 5 (1)  $d = \langle 1/40 \rangle = \frac{1}{(2050 + 1)} = \frac{1}{(2050 + 1)} = \frac{1}{(2050 + 1)}$ de (3imo. e 19/0050-1). 12/4) = 2

Paqueoueeues 1'yet > no cobernberenous bermpaus S; 1987 = 121(1) = d, C, S, + d, C, Si  $\int_{2}^{2} (\cos \theta - 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{2}^{2} (\cos \theta - 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \cos^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \cos^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \cos^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \cos^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \cos^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \cos^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \cos^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \cos^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \cos^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$   $\int_{3}^{2} (\cos \theta + 1)^{2} + \cos^{2}\theta = 2(1 - \cos \theta)$  $\left(\begin{array}{c|c}
-3im\theta\cdot e^{-i\varphi} & cos\theta - l \\
\hline
\sqrt{cos\theta + l'} & \sqrt{1 - cos\theta} \\
\hline
\frac{cos\theta - l}{\sqrt{1 - cos\theta}} & sim\theta\cdot e^{i\varphi} \\
\hline
\sqrt{l + cos\theta} & l
\end{array}\right) = > \left(\begin{array}{c|c}
-3im\theta\cdot e^{i\varphi} & cos\theta - l \\
\hline
cos\theta - l & sim\theta\cdot e^{i\varphi} \\
\hline
\sqrt{l + cos\theta}
\end{array}\right)$  $= \left| \frac{-\sin^2\theta}{(\cos\theta - 1)^2} \frac{(\cos\theta - 1)}{(\cos\theta - 1)^2} \frac{\sin\theta \cdot e^{-i\varphi}}{(\cos\theta - 1)^2} \frac{(\cos\theta - 1)}{(\cos\theta - 1)^2} \frac{(\cos\theta - 1)}{(\cos\theta - 1)^2} \right| = \right|$ ((cos 0 - 1)2+ sin20)C1 = VI-cos 0 (coso-1-sin0 e-i)  $C_{1} = \sqrt{1 - \cos\theta} (\cos\theta - 1 - \sin\theta \cdot e^{-i\phi}) = \frac{e^{-i\phi}}{2(1 - \cos\theta)} (\cos\theta - \sin\theta \cdot e^{-i\phi})$   $C_{2} = \sqrt{1 - \cos\theta} (\cos\theta - \sin\theta - e^{-i\phi})$   $\sin\theta \cdot e^{-i\phi}$   $= (15) |\sin\theta|$ P2 = |< 4 | \$27|^2 = C2 = 4 1 (1-coso) (10050+1+5imore (91)2 = P) \[ \begin{aligned} & \begin{al