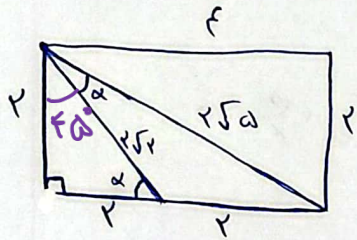


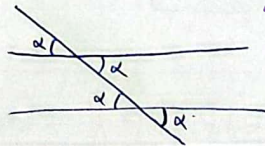
$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\sqrt{5} \times \sin \alpha = 4\sqrt{5} \sin \alpha$$

$$4\sqrt{5} \sin \alpha = 4\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \alpha = 90^\circ, 120^\circ$$

در این دو زاویه مختلف یعنی ۹۰ و ۱۲۰ درجه است، پس α می تواند ۹۰ و ۱۲۰ باشد چون \sin هر دو $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$ است.
 بیشترین مقدار = ۱۲۰
 کمترین مقدار = ۹۰ $\Rightarrow \frac{120}{90} = \boxed{2}$

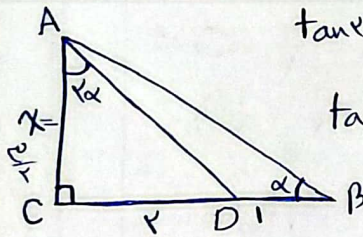


$$\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \boxed{1}$$



$$\tan(\alpha + \alpha) = 2 = \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{1 - \tan \alpha} = \tan \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\cot \alpha = 2$$

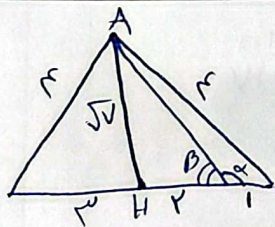


$$\tan \alpha = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{1}{x} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\tan^2 \alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{2 \times \frac{x}{2}}{1 - (\frac{x}{2})^2} = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{2x}{4 - x^2} = \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2x}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{4 - x^2} + \frac{2x}{x} = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{4 - x^2} = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$2x^2 = 4 - x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \cot \alpha = \frac{2}{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \boxed{2}$$



در این مثلث قائم‌الزاویه است، پس AH می باشد.

$$AH = \sqrt{14 - 9} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = \tan(180^\circ - \beta) = -\tan \beta = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan^2 x = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

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

$$\frac{\sin^2(\alpha) - \epsilon \sin^2(\alpha) + \epsilon}{\epsilon - \sin^2(\alpha)} - \frac{\cos^2(\alpha) - \epsilon \cos^2(\alpha) + \epsilon}{\epsilon - \cos^2(\alpha)} = \frac{(\epsilon - \sin^2(\alpha))^\epsilon}{\epsilon - \sin^2(\alpha)} - \frac{(\epsilon - \cos^2(\alpha))^\epsilon}{\epsilon - \cos^2(\alpha)} =$$

$$(\epsilon - \sin^2(\alpha)) - (\epsilon - \cos^2(\alpha)) = \cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha) = \boxed{\cos(2\alpha)}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin \alpha = -\frac{\epsilon}{a} \\ \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} \\ \cot \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\epsilon} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}} - \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha \quad (\cos \alpha)(-\sin \alpha) - (-\cot \alpha) =$$

$$\tan\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\cot \alpha \quad \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}\right)\left(\frac{\epsilon}{a}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\epsilon} = -\frac{1\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}a} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \begin{array}{c} \omega \\ \triangle \\ \alpha \end{array} \quad \frac{-\epsilon\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}a}{100} = \boxed{0, \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad (1)$$

$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} < 0$: یعنی $\sin \frac{\pi}{4} < \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$ چون

$$\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^\epsilon = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \quad (5)$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2} \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \boxed{\frac{-1\sqrt{2}}{100}}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sin \alpha < \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha < \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sin \alpha - \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha) < 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$$

چون $\frac{\cot \alpha}{\sin \alpha} < 0 \Rightarrow \cot \alpha > 0$. $\sin \alpha$ در ربع سوم منفی است، و $\cot \alpha$ در ربع

دوم مثبت و در ربع اول منفی است. چون $\cot \alpha$ مثبت و $\sin \alpha$ منفی است. $\cot \alpha$ در ربع اول مثبت است.