

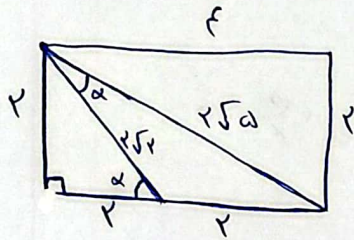
$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\sqrt{5} \times \sin \alpha = 4\sqrt{5} \sin \alpha$$

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

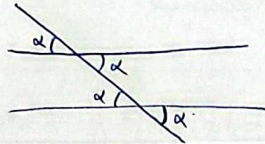
چون زوایای مثلث بین ۰ تا ۱۸۰ درجه است، پس  $\alpha$  می تواند  $90^\circ$  و  $120^\circ$  باشد. چون  $\sin$  هر دو  $\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{4\sqrt{5}}$  است.

$\frac{120^\circ}{90^\circ} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{120^\circ}{90^\circ} = \frac{4}{3}$

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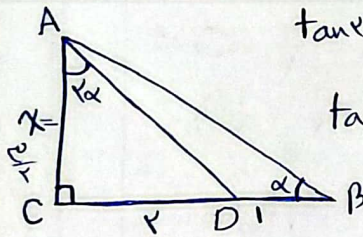


$$\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$



طبق قانون فیثاغورس در دایره  $\alpha$  را پیدا کردیم.

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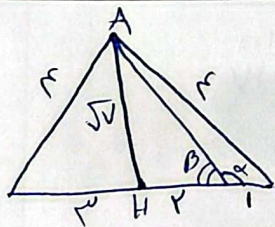
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{1}{x} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{x}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{2x}{4 - x^2} = \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2x}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{4 - x^2} + \frac{2x}{4} = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1x}{2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$1x^2 = 2 - x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{2}{1} = 2 = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

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چون ABC متساوی الساقین است، پس AH میانه است.

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

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

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

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

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

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

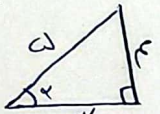
$$\frac{\sin^f(\alpha) - \epsilon \sin^f(\alpha) + \epsilon}{\epsilon - \sin^f(\alpha)} = \frac{\cos^f(\alpha) - \epsilon \cos^f(\alpha) + \epsilon}{\epsilon - \cos^f(\alpha)} = \frac{(\epsilon - \sin^f(\alpha))^f}{\epsilon - \sin^f(\alpha)} = \frac{(\epsilon - \cos^f(\alpha))^f}{\epsilon - \cos^f(\alpha)}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

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

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

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha \quad (\cos \alpha)(-\sin \alpha) - (-\cot \alpha) =$$

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

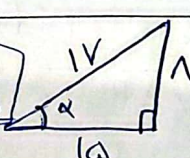
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{a^2 - \epsilon^2}} \quad \frac{-\epsilon^2 + \sqrt{a^2 - \epsilon^2}}{100} = \boxed{0,17}$$


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

$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} < 0$  کی صورت میں  $\sin \frac{\pi}{4} < \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$

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

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

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


$$\frac{\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \boxed{\frac{-14}{100}}$$

$$\epsilon \sin \alpha < \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \epsilon \sin \alpha < \epsilon \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \Rightarrow$$

$$\epsilon \sin \alpha - \epsilon \sin \alpha \cos \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon \sin \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha) < 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$$

چون  $\frac{\cot \alpha}{\sin \alpha} < 0 \Rightarrow \cot \alpha > 0$  کی صورت میں  $\sin \alpha$  درج دوم میں ہے اور  $\cot \alpha$  درج اول میں ہے۔

لہذا درج اول میں ہے اور  $\cot \alpha$  درج اول میں ہے۔  $\cot \alpha$  درج اول میں ہے اور  $\sin \alpha$  درج دوم میں ہے۔