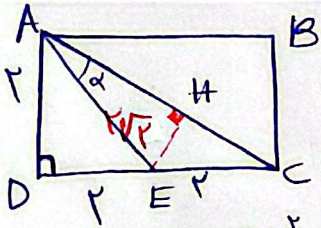


$$S = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \alpha = 4\sqrt{3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times 4 \times \sin \alpha = 4\sqrt{3} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

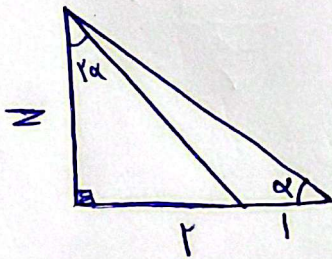
$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \begin{cases} \theta = 60^\circ \\ \theta = 120^\circ \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{120^\circ}{60^\circ} = 2$$



$$AC = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\rightarrow S_{\triangle ADE} = S_{\triangle AEC} \rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{2} \times EH}{2} = \frac{2 \times 2}{2} \rightarrow EH = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

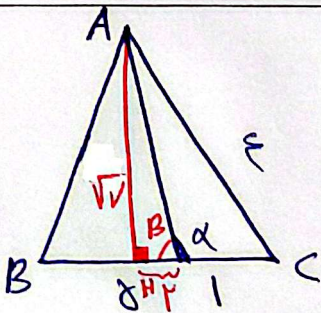
$$EH^2 + AH^2 = AE^2 \rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} + AH^2 = 2 \rightarrow AH = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \cot \alpha = \frac{AH}{EH} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}} = 1$$



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{z}{2-z} \text{ و } \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2}{z}$$

$$\rightarrow \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{z} = \frac{2z}{1 - \frac{z^2}{4}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{z} = \frac{z}{2 - z^2} \rightarrow z^2 = 2 - z^2 \rightarrow 2z^2 = 2 \rightarrow z = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \cot \alpha = 1$$



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

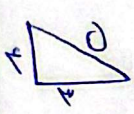
$$\tan \alpha = -\tan B \Rightarrow \tan B = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{4}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 n = \frac{\sin^2 n}{\cos^2 n} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{r-1}{r}} = \frac{1}{r-1}$$

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

$$= -\sin\alpha \cos\alpha + \cot\alpha = \cancel{\left(-\frac{r}{0}\right)} \left(-\frac{r}{0}\right) + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r(1+0)}{1 \cdot r} = \frac{1 \cdot r}{1 \cdot r} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{r}{r\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{r}{r\sqrt{2}}$$

V

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

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

$$= \underline{\underline{\cos 2\alpha}}$$

4

$$r \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sqrt{r}(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) = r \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sqrt{r} \left(\sqrt{r} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)$$

$$= \left(r \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + r \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

1

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{10} \\ \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{10} \\ \cos \alpha = \frac{10}{10} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{10}}{\frac{1}{10} - \frac{10}{10}} = \frac{\frac{+1}{10}}{\frac{-9}{10}} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{9}}}$$

9

$$r \sin \alpha < r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \Rightarrow r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - r \sin \alpha > 0 \rightarrow r \sin \alpha (\cos \alpha - 1) > 0$$

$$\frac{\cot \alpha}{\sin \alpha} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} > 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0, \sin \alpha > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{r = 1}}$$

1.