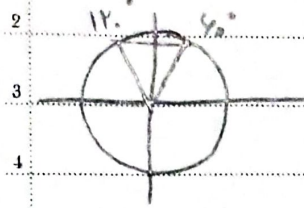


$$S = r \cdot \omega = \frac{1}{p} \times 4 \times \sqrt{p} \times \sin \alpha \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{r \cdot \omega}{4 \sqrt{p}} = \frac{4 \sqrt{p}}{4 \times p} = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} \quad (1)$$

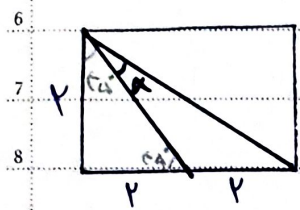


Max  $\alpha = 12^\circ$

min  $\alpha = 4^\circ$

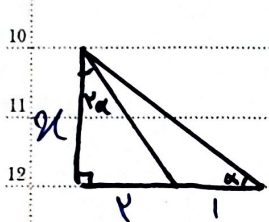
$\frac{\text{max}}{\text{min}} = 3$

1, 10



$$\cot(\alpha + \alpha) = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \alpha}{\tan \alpha + \tan \alpha} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} \quad (2)$$

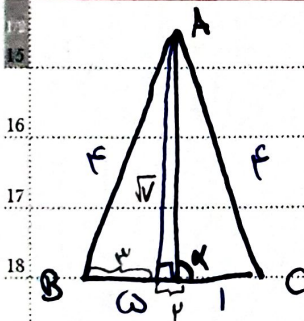
تبدیل فرم  $p - p \tan^2 \alpha = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha \Rightarrow p \tan^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cot \alpha = p$



$$\cot 2\alpha = \frac{x}{p}, \cot \alpha = \frac{p}{x}, \cot 2\alpha = \frac{\cot^2 \alpha - 1}{2 \cot \alpha} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{x}{p} = \frac{p - x^2}{\frac{2x}{p}} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{p} = \frac{p - x^2}{2x} \rightarrow 2x^2 = p - x^2 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{p}{3}$$

$x = \frac{p}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \cot \alpha = p$



(4) ارتفاع و مایلہ، مائلہ کے ساتھ الٹے الٹے ہیں اس لیے

$$h = \sqrt{p} \rightarrow \tan(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow -\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p}$$

$$p \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{p}{p} \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{p}{p} \quad (5)$$

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

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha + p \cos^2 \alpha}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + p \sin^2 \alpha}{1 + \sin^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{(1 - \cos^2 \alpha) + p \cos^2 \alpha}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{(1 - \sin^2 \alpha) + p \sin^2 \alpha}{1 + \sin^2 \alpha} \quad (6)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + p \cos^2 \alpha + 1}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + p \sin^2 \alpha + 1}{1 + \sin^2 \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{(1 + \cos^2 \alpha)}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{(1 + \sin^2 \alpha)}{(1 + \sin^2 \alpha)}$$

$$1 + \cos^2 \alpha - 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{9R}{V} + \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{VR}{V} - \alpha\right) - \tan\left(\alpha - \frac{VR}{V}\right) \rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{VR}{V} - \alpha\right) \quad (5) \quad (1)$$

$$\cos \alpha \times (-\sin \alpha) + \cot \alpha \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{P} \\ \text{Q} \\ \text{R} \end{array} \rightarrow \frac{P}{Q} \times \frac{-P}{Q} + \frac{P}{R} = \frac{-P(1+Q)}{1 \times Q} = 0, P, V$$

$$P(\cos R\alpha + \sqrt{P} \sin \alpha - \sqrt{P} \cos \alpha) \Rightarrow P \cos \frac{R}{P} + \sqrt{P} (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) \quad (5) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{P}{P} + \sqrt{P} (\sqrt{P} \sin(\alpha - \frac{R}{P})) = \frac{P}{P} + P \sin\left(\frac{R}{P} - \frac{R}{P}\right) = \frac{P}{P} - P \sin \frac{R}{P} = \frac{P}{P} - 1 = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{P \tan\left(\frac{R}{P}\right)}{1 - \tan^2\left(\frac{R}{P}\right)} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\frac{10}{14}} = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ \alpha \\ 10 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \cos \alpha = \frac{10}{14} \\ \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{14} \end{array} \quad (5) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{14}}{\frac{1}{14} - \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{1(14-10)}{10 \times 14} = \frac{-14}{10 \times 14} = \frac{1-10}{14}$$

$$(1) \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \times \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} > 0 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0 \quad (5) \quad (10)$$

$$(2) P \sin \alpha < P \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha) < 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 0$$

$$(1) \& (2) \Rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0, \sin \alpha < 0 \rightarrow \text{Q3} \rightarrow \text{P3, 20}$$