

1. $\frac{89}{2}$ 2. $-\frac{2}{3}$ 3. $\frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{3}$ 4. $\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}, \cos \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$

5. 解 由条件, 得 $\begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \sqrt{2} \sin \beta, & \text{①} \\ \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \cos \beta. & \text{②} \end{cases}$

①²+②², 得 $\sin^2 \alpha + 3 \cos^2 \alpha = 2$, ③

又因为 $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$, ④

由③④得 $\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $\sin \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

因为 $\alpha \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 所以 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 或 $\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{4}$.

当 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, 代入②得 $\cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 又 $\beta \in (0, \pi)$,

所以 $\beta = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 代入①可知符合.

当 $\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, 代入②得 $\cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 又 $\beta \in (0, \pi)$,

所以 $\beta = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 代入①可知不符合.

综上所述, 存在 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\beta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 满足条件.