

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x - 2 = 0$$

$$\sin^2 x + \sin x - 4 = 0$$

$$(\sin x + 2)(\sin x - 2) = 0$$

$$\sin x = -2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$$

(1, 1, 1, 1)

$$\rightarrow \cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x - 1 + \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x + \cos x - 2 = 0$$

$$(\cos x + 2)(\cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos x = -2 \quad \cos x = 1$$

$$\cos x = -2$$

$$\cos x = 1$$

$$\cos x = 1 \rightarrow x \in \{0, 2\pi\}$$

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

$$(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) = \sin x$$

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

$$\sin^2 x = -1 \rightarrow \sin x = \pm i$$

$$\sin x = -1 \rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

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

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

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\cos x = 0$$

$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} (\cos x + 1) = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} (\cos x + 1) - \frac{1}{\sin x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin x} (\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$\sin x \neq 0$$

$$\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$(\cos x + 2)(\cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos x = -2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x = 1$$

$$\cos x = -2$$

$$\cos x = 1 \rightarrow x \in \{0, 2\pi\}$$

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

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

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

$$\cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x = 0$$

$$\cos x (\cos x + \sin x) = 0$$

$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

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$$\cos\left(\frac{R}{F} + \pi\right) \cos\left(\pi - \frac{R}{F}\right) = \frac{1}{K}$$

$$\cos\left(\pi - \frac{R}{F}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{R}{F} - \pi\right)$$

$$\frac{R}{F} - \pi + \frac{R}{F} + \pi = \frac{R}{F} \rightarrow \text{در دو طرف سینوس بگیریم}$$

$$\sin\left(\pi + \frac{R}{F}\right) \cos\left(\pi + \frac{R}{F}\right) = \frac{1}{K}$$

$$\frac{1}{F} \sin\left(2\pi + \frac{R}{F}\right) = \frac{1}{K}$$

$$\sin\left(2\pi + \frac{R}{F}\right) = \frac{1}{F} \cdot \frac{R}{F}$$

$$2\pi + \frac{R}{F} = 2K\pi + \frac{R}{F} \rightarrow \pi \in K\pi + \frac{R}{F}$$

$$2\pi + \frac{R}{F} = 2K\pi - \frac{R}{F} \rightarrow \pi \in K\pi - \frac{R}{F}$$

$$\pi \in K\pi \pm \frac{R}{F}$$

قسمت ب؟

$$\frac{\sin K\pi + \sin \pi}{\sin \pi} = \sin \pi + \cos \pi$$

$$\sin K\pi + \sin \pi = \sin \pi$$

$$\sin K\pi = 0$$

$$\frac{K \sin \pi \cos \pi + \sin \pi}{\sin \pi} = 1$$

$$\frac{\sin K\pi (K \cos \pi + 1)}{\sin \pi} = K \cos \pi + 1$$

$$K \cos \pi + 1 = 1$$

$$\cos \pi = 0 \rightarrow \pi \in K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\pi \in K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin x + \sin x}{\sin x} = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$\sin x + \sin x = \sin x$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r \sin x \cos x + \sin x}{\sin x} = 1$$

$$\frac{\sin x (r \cos x + 1)}{\sin x} = r \cos x + 1$$

$$r \cos x + 1 = 1$$

$$\cos x = 0 \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{x}{r}}{1 + \cos \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{r}} + \cot \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{x}{r}}{1 + \cos \frac{x}{r}} = -\frac{1 - \cos \frac{x}{r}}{\sin \frac{x}{r}} \Rightarrow \tan \frac{x}{r} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{r}}$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{r} = 1 \rightarrow \tan \frac{x}{r} = \pm 1 \rightarrow \frac{x}{r} \in \mathbb{R} \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \\ -\pi \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases} \rightarrow x = -\pi, -\frac{3\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{4}, 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi$$

$$x = -\pi, -\frac{3\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{4}, 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi$$

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

$$-\sin x (1 + \cos x) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0$$

$$\cos x = -1$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$[0, \pi] \rightarrow 0, \pi, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \alpha} = \tan^2 \alpha \rightarrow \frac{\tan^2 \alpha - \tan \alpha}{1 + (\tan^2 \alpha \times \tan \alpha)} = \tan^2 \alpha$$

-1

2

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \tan^2 \alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha^2 \alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$$

$$r\alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = k\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{r} \cos^2 \alpha \quad [\cos^2 \alpha]$$

$$(\cos^2 \alpha) =$$

-9

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

(1, 1.5)

$$r \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - r = 0$$

$$(\sin^2 \alpha + r) (\sin^2 \alpha - 1) = 0$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = -r \quad \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = -1 \rightarrow r\alpha \in \pi k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \alpha \in k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r\alpha \in \pi k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \alpha \in k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2r}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \in \pi k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \alpha \in k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2r} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow [\cos^2 \alpha] \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ و } \frac{\pi}{2r} \text{ و } \frac{\pi}{1r}$$

3 جواب

برای $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ و } \frac{\pi}{2r}$ متوجه می شویم جواب را بیابیم نکته: 1

$$[\cos^2 \alpha]$$

-10

$$\text{الف) } \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$(\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha) (\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha) = 1$$

$$-\cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = -1 \rightarrow r\alpha = \pi k\pi + \pi \rightarrow \alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r} \text{ و } \frac{\pi}{2}$$

در اینجا در ابتدا به روش اول رسیدیم و در اینجا به روش دوم رسیدیم

$$\text{ب) } \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = -1$$

$$\alpha = 0 \rightarrow 0 - 1 = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 1 - 0 = 1 \quad \times$$

$$\alpha = \pi \rightarrow 0 - (-1) = 1 \quad \times$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3\pi}{2} \rightarrow -1 - 0 = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha = 2\pi \rightarrow 0 - 1 = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{در بالا } \rightarrow [\cos^2 \alpha] \rightarrow \alpha \in \pi k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ و } \pi k\pi$$

$$C \cdot S(r_n - \frac{\pi}{q}) = -\sin r_n$$

$$C \cdot S(r_n - \frac{\pi}{q}) = C \cdot S(\frac{\pi}{r} + r_n)$$

$$r_n - \frac{\pi}{q} = r_1 \alpha \oplus (\frac{\pi}{r} + r_n) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{صحت } +} \quad r_1 \alpha + \frac{\pi}{q} + \frac{\pi}{r} = 0 \quad \times$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{صحت } -} \quad r_n - \frac{\pi}{q} = r_1 \alpha - \frac{\pi}{r} - r_n$$

$$r_n = r_1 \alpha - \frac{v_n}{1\alpha} \rightarrow u_2 \frac{K r_1}{r} - \frac{v_n}{v_2}$$