

سوال ۱)

$$\cos 2\alpha = 3\sin \alpha - 1 \rightarrow 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha = 3\sin \alpha - 1 \rightarrow 2\sin^2 \alpha + 3\sin \alpha - 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - (4)(-2)}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ و } 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{ب) } \cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 + \cos \alpha - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 2\cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha - 3 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - (4)(-3)}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi$$

$$\text{الف) } \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = \sin 2\alpha \rightarrow (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)(\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha) = 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow -\cos 2\alpha = 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \rightarrow 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha = 0 \rightarrow \cos 2\alpha (2\sin \alpha + 1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \cos 2\alpha = 0 \rightarrow 2\alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ و } k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{ب) } 2\cos^2 \alpha + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 1 \rightarrow 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \cos 2\alpha = -\sin 2\alpha \xrightarrow{\div \cos 2\alpha} \tan 2\alpha = -1 \rightarrow 2\alpha = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\text{الف) } \cot \alpha (2\cos \alpha + 1) = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha (2\cos \alpha + 1)}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - (4)(-1)}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4} \rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi + \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{4} \rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi + \alpha$$

$$\text{ب) } 2\sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 2 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow -\cos^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow -\cos \alpha (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\sin \alpha \xrightarrow{\div \cos \alpha} \tan \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

آنها $\cos \alpha = 0$ باشد $\sin \alpha = 1$ است و عبارت تریف نشده مرشد (قسمت الف)

پس جواب غیر قابل قبول مرشد

s.a.m

$$\text{الف) } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$\rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + x + x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x - x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$C \cdot s \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \alpha = 2K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{😊}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos 2x = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow 2x = 2K\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{x = K\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\text{ب) } \cos\left(4x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = -\sin 2x \rightarrow \cos 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\sin 2x - \sin 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\sin 2x (1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) \rightarrow \tan 2x = \frac{-\cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{4}} \times \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{-\cos \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{4})}{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{-\cos \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{4})}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

X

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} - 1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \tan 2x \rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = \tan 2x \rightarrow 2x = K\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{K\pi}{2} \pm \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

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

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$$\rightarrow \sin 2x = 0 \rightarrow 2x = K\pi \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{K\pi}{2}}$$

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

سوال ٢٧

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

$$x = K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{x = K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$C.s(-n) = C.s n$$

$$C.s\left(\frac{n}{r} + n\right) C.s\left(n - \frac{n}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} = C.s\left(\frac{n}{r} + n\right) C.s\left(\frac{n}{r} - n\right) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\text{if } \alpha + \beta = \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow C.s \alpha = \sin \beta \rightarrow C.s\left(\frac{n}{r} + n\right) \sin\left(\frac{n}{r} + n\right) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \sin\left(\frac{n}{r} + rn\right) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow C.s rn = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow rn = \frac{n}{r} \pm \frac{n}{r}$$

$$n = \frac{n}{r} \pm \frac{n}{r}$$

$$C.s\left(rn - \frac{n}{r}\right) = -\sin rn$$

$$C.s\left(rn - \frac{n}{r}\right) = C.s\left(\frac{n}{r} + rn\right)$$

$$rn - \frac{n}{r} = \frac{n}{r} + rn \quad \text{صحت} \rightarrow rn + \frac{n}{r} + \frac{n}{r} = 0 \quad \times$$

$$\rightarrow rn - \frac{n}{r} = \frac{n}{r} - \frac{n}{r} - rn$$

$$rn = \frac{n}{r} - \frac{n}{r} - rn \rightarrow n = \frac{rn}{r} - \frac{rn}{r}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{n}{r}}{1 + C.s \frac{n}{r}} = \tan \frac{n}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \frac{n}{r}} + \cot \frac{n}{r} = \frac{1 + C.s \frac{n}{r}}{\sin \frac{n}{r}} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{n}{r}} = \cot \frac{n}{r}$$

$$\tan \frac{n}{r} = \cot \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow \tan \frac{n}{r} = \tan\left(\frac{n}{r} - \frac{n}{r}\right)$$

$$\frac{n}{r} = \frac{n}{r} + \frac{n}{r} - \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow \frac{n}{r} = \frac{n}{r} + \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow n = \frac{n}{r} + \frac{n}{r}$$

$$\text{جواب ها} \rightarrow K=0 \rightarrow n=n$$

$$\rightarrow K=-1 \rightarrow n=-n \rightarrow \text{افتاد} = |r - (-r)| = 2r$$

$$C \cdot S^n - \sin^n C \cdot S^n = 1 \xrightarrow{C \cdot S^n = 1 - \sin^n} \rightarrow$$

$$1 - \sin^n - \sin^n C \cdot S^n = 1 \rightarrow \sin^n (1 + C \cdot S^n) = 0 \rightarrow \sin^n = 0$$

$$\sin^n = 0 \rightarrow n = k\pi \rightarrow n = 0, \pi, 2\pi$$

$$C \cdot S^n = 1 \rightarrow C_n = 2k\pi + \pi \rightarrow n = \frac{2k\pi + \pi}{3} \rightarrow n = \frac{\pi}{3} / \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

مصاد ۵ جواب دارد

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan n}{1 + \tan n} = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - n \right)$$

$$\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - n \right) = \tan n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} - n = k\pi + n$$

$$-n = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \xrightarrow{-k\pi = k\pi} n = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$n = \frac{k\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin n} = \sqrt{2} C \cdot S^n \xrightarrow{\text{توان ۲}} 1 + \sin n = 2 C \cdot S^n$$

$$1 + \sin n = 2 - 2 \sin^n \rightarrow 2 \sin^n + \sin n - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin^n = -1$$

$$\sin^n = -1 \rightarrow n = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 0 \leq n \leq \pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix}} n = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

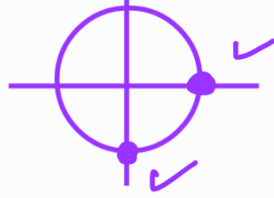
$$\sin^n = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow n = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \cup 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 0 \leq n \leq \pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix}} n = \frac{\pi}{6} \cup \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

چون عبارت به توان ۲ رسیده است جواب را اند تقوید می کنند
به ازای $C \cdot S^n = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ منقسم می شود چون جواب را می باید است می دزد است

۲ مصاد ۲ جواب دارد

در سوالات به فرم $\pm \sin^n x \pm \cos^n x$ برابر ۱ یا -۱. فقط کافی است نگاه کنید!

$$\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x = 1$$

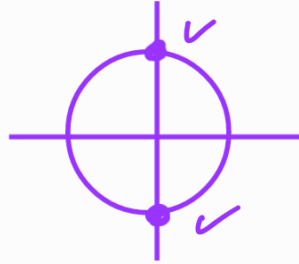


جواب ۱ چک کن!

$$x = 2\pi \text{ یا } 0$$

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

$$\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x = 1$$



الف ۱

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

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