

۱۸/۷۵

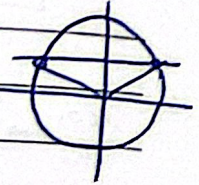
ماده ریاضی

۱ (الف)

$\cos \theta_n + \sin \theta_n = 1$

$1 - \sin \theta_n = \cos \theta_n \rightarrow \sin \theta_n + \cos \theta_n = 1 \rightarrow \sin \theta_n = 1 - \cos \theta_n$

$\sin \theta_n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \times \rightarrow \sin \theta_n = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \end{cases}$



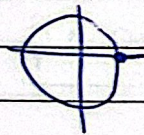
۲

(ب)

$\cos \theta_n + \cos \theta_n = 1$

$\cos \theta_n = 1 - \cos \theta_n \rightarrow \cos \theta_n = \frac{1}{2}$

$\cos \theta_n \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \times \rightarrow n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$



$\sin \theta_n = \cos \theta_n \rightarrow \sin \theta_n = \cos \theta_n$

$\rightarrow -\cos \theta_n \quad \sin \theta_n$

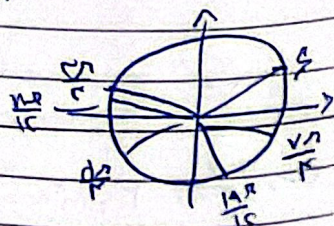
۲ (ج)

$\rightarrow \sin \theta_n \cos \theta_n + \cos \theta_n = 0 \rightarrow \cos \theta_n (1 + \sin \theta_n) = 0$

$\rightarrow \cos \theta_n = 0 \rightarrow n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\rightarrow \sin \theta_n + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin \theta_n = -1 \rightarrow n\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$\rightarrow \sin \theta_n = 0 \rightarrow n\pi$



$$r \cos^2 n + r \sin^2 n = 1$$

$$\downarrow \quad \text{Sptm}$$

$$\underbrace{r \cos^2 n + r \sin^2 n}_{\cos^2 n} = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 n + \sin^2 n = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 n + \sin^2 n = 1$$

$$= 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 n = 1 \rightarrow n = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos n (r \cos n + 1) = 1, \sin n \neq 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \text{Sptm}$$

$$\cos n (r \cos n + 1) = 1 \rightarrow r \cos^2 n + \cos n = 1 \rightarrow \cos n = \frac{1}{r} \quad (1)$$

$$1) n = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad 2) n = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \pi$$

لغو امتیاز تنباکو به فتوای آیت الله میرزا حسن شیرازی (۱۲۷۰ هـ ش)

آنها $C \cdot \sin = 0$ است و عبارت قدرتی نشده مرند

پنجشنبه ۱۵ اردیبهشت

$$r \sin^2 n - \sin n \cos n + \cos^2 n = 1$$

$$\downarrow \quad \text{نمایان شمرم}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \tan^2 n + \tan n - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \tan n = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\tan n = 1 \rightarrow n = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\cos n = 0 \rightarrow r \sin^2 n = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 n = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \sin n = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow n = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

روز پاسداشت زبان فارسی و بزرگداشت حکیم ابوالقاسم فردوسی

$$\cos\left(\frac{R}{r} + m\right) \cos\left(m - \frac{R}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow$$

$$\cos\left(m + \frac{R}{r}\right) \sin\left(m + \frac{R}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \sin\left(km + \frac{R}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \cos km = \frac{1}{r}$$

فرکانس

$$\rightarrow \omega = kr + \frac{R}{r}$$

$$\cos\left(kr - \frac{R}{r}\right) = -\sin km$$

$$\cos\left(kr - \frac{R}{r}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{R}{r} - km\right) \rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{R}{r} - km\right) + \cos\left(kr - \frac{R}{r}\right) = 0$$

$$\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \rightarrow \cos\left(kr - \frac{R}{r}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{R}{r} - km\right)$$

$$= 2 \cos\left(\frac{kr + R/r}{2}\right) \cos\left(km - \frac{kr + R/r}{2}\right) = 0 \rightarrow km - \frac{kr + R/r}{2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow m = \frac{kr}{2} + \frac{R}{2r}$$

$$\frac{\sin km + \sin km}{\sin km} = \frac{\sin^2 km}{\sin km} = \cos km$$

$$\frac{\sin km}{\sin km} + 1 = \sin^2 km + \cos^2 km \rightarrow 2 \cos km = 0 \rightarrow \cos km = 0$$

$$\cos km = 0 \rightarrow m = kr + \frac{R}{r}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \tan \frac{m}{r} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{m}{r}} + \cot \frac{m}{r} \rightarrow \tan \frac{m}{r} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{m}{r}} + \frac{\cos \frac{m}{r}}{\sin \frac{m}{r}} \rightarrow \tan \frac{m}{r} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{m}{r}}{\sin \frac{m}{r}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{t + \frac{1}{t}}{1 + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{1}{t} \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{t} \rightarrow t^2 = 1 \rightarrow t = \pm 1$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \frac{m}{r} = \pm 1 \rightarrow \frac{m}{r} = kr + \frac{R}{r} \rightarrow m = kr + R$$

سینوس

$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow n = -2, 2 \rightarrow |n - (-2)| = 4 \rightarrow 2\pi$$

$$\cos^2 n - \sin^2 n \cos^2 n = 1$$

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

$$\sin^2 n = 0 \rightarrow n = k\pi \rightarrow n \in [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \{0, 2\pi\}$$

درست و جواب دارد

$$\frac{\tan n - 1}{\tan n + 1} = \tan n \rightarrow$$

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

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

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 n} = \sqrt{2} \cos n$$

$$\sqrt{(\sin^2 n + \cos^2 n + 2 \sin n \cos n)} = \sqrt{2} \cos n \rightarrow |\sin n + \cos n| = \sqrt{2} \cos n$$

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

$$\sqrt{2} \left| \sin\left(n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| = \sqrt{2} \cos n \rightarrow \sin\left(n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos n \rightarrow n = \frac{\pi}{4} - n + k\pi$$

$$n = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \rightarrow n = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{m}{p} \rightarrow -1-0 = -1 \checkmark \\
 n &= \frac{p}{p} \rightarrow 1-0 = 1 \checkmark \\
 n &= 2 \rightarrow 0-(-1) = 1 \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

۱- (الف)

$$\sin^p m - \cos^p m = 1 \rightarrow (\sin^p m + \cos^p m) (\sin^p m - \cos^p m) = 1$$

$$L \cos^p m = -1 \rightarrow n_2 \cos^p m + \frac{p}{p} \in [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow n \in \left\{ \frac{2}{p}, \frac{3\pi}{p} \right\}$$

$$\sin^p m - \cos^p m = -1$$

ب)

بسی

$$n = \frac{2}{p} \rightarrow 1-0 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$n \in 0, \frac{3\pi}{p}$$

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

$$\frac{3\pi}{p} \rightarrow -1-0 = -1 \checkmark$$

$$2 \rightarrow 0+1 = 1 \checkmark$$

روز بهره‌وری و بهینه‌سازی مصرف - روز بزرگداشت ملاصدرا (مصدر المتألهین)

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} = \sqrt{2} \cos x \xrightarrow{\text{توان ۲}} 1 + \sin 2x = 2 \cos^2 x$$

سوال ۹

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

$$\sin 2x = -1 \rightarrow 2x \in k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \xrightarrow[0 \leq x \leq \pi]{k \in \mathbb{Z}} x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2x \in k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \cup k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \xrightarrow[0 \leq x \leq \pi]{k \in \mathbb{Z}} x = \frac{\pi}{12} \cup \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

چون عبارت به توان ۲ رسیده است جواب زائد تولید می‌کنند
به ازای $x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ $\cos 2x$ منفی می‌شود پس چون جواب را می‌بایست غیردراست

* معادله ۲ جواب دارد