

$$1 \cos \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha = 1$$

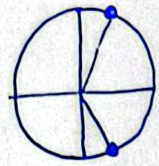
$$1 \cos \alpha = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha$$

$$1 \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

حیاتی - ۱۲ دفتر A

$$\cos^3 \alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad (1)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

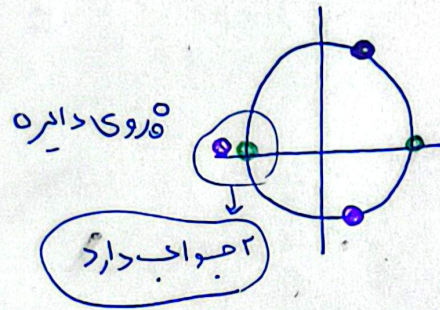


۲ جواب

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

$$\begin{cases} \sin^2 \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = k\pi \\ \cos 2\alpha = -1 \rightarrow 2\alpha = 2k\pi + \pi \quad \alpha = \frac{2k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

(۲)



جواب های کلی = $\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

$$2 \sin(\alpha) \cos(2\alpha) + \sin(\alpha) = 1$$

(۳)

$$2 \sin \alpha - 2 \sin^3 \alpha + \sin \alpha = 1 \quad 2 \sin \alpha - 2 \sin^3 \alpha = 1 \quad -\sin^3 \alpha = 1$$

$$\sin^3 \alpha = -1 \quad 2\alpha = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \alpha = \frac{2k\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{\pi + \sqrt{\pi} + 11\pi}{4} = \left(\frac{19\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{5k\pi}{4} + \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin(\frac{\pi + \pi}{r})} + \frac{1}{\cos(\frac{\pi + \pi}{r})} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\cos \pi} = \frac{1}{\sin \pi} \quad \sin \pi = \cos \pi \quad (3)$$

$$r \sin \pi (\cos \pi - \cos \pi) = 0$$

$$(\cos \pi (r \sin \pi - 1)) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{عق} \\ \text{مع مخرج، مخرجی کند} \end{matrix} \quad \cos \pi = 0$$

$$\rightarrow r \sin \pi = 1$$

$$\sin \pi = \frac{1}{r} \quad \begin{matrix} \pi = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \pi = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha = \alpha r - \alpha$$

$$\frac{\omega \pi}{1r} - \frac{\pi}{1r} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r}$$

$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{r}) = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) \cos(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{r}) = 1 \quad \alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha \quad (4)$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 \quad \sin'(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 \quad \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \pm 1$$

$$\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \quad \alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \quad \begin{matrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ \alpha & \frac{\pi}{r} & \frac{\pi}{r} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{جواب} \\ \text{جواب} \end{matrix}$$

$$\sin \alpha + \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{|a|} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\alpha + \alpha) \rightarrow r \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{r}) = \sqrt{r} \quad (5)$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a} \quad \tan \alpha = \sqrt{3} \quad \alpha = 40^\circ$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{r}) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

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

$$\alpha = r k \pi - \frac{\pi}{r} \quad \begin{matrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ \alpha & -\frac{\pi}{r} & \frac{\pi}{r} \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\alpha = r k \pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \quad \begin{matrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ \alpha & \frac{\pi}{r} & \frac{\pi}{r} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{r}$$

$$\varepsilon \sin \alpha \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha\right) = 1 \quad - \quad \varepsilon \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 1 \quad - \quad r \sin r \alpha = 1$$

$-\cos \alpha$ $\frac{1}{r} \sin r \alpha$

$$\sin r \alpha = -\frac{1}{r} \quad r \alpha = r k \pi - \frac{\pi}{9} \quad \alpha = k \pi - \frac{\pi}{1r}$$

$$r \alpha = r k \pi + \frac{\pi}{9} \quad \alpha = k \pi + \frac{\pi}{1r}$$

$$\frac{11\pi + 22\pi + \pi + 19\pi}{1r} = \frac{40\pi}{1r} = \omega \pi$$

①

$$\frac{(1 + \cos r \alpha)}{r \cos^r \alpha} \cdot \frac{(1 + \cos \varepsilon \alpha)}{r \cos^r \varepsilon \alpha} \cdot \frac{(1 + \cos \lambda \alpha)}{r \cos^r \lambda \alpha} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\cos \alpha \cdot \cos r \alpha \cdot \cos \varepsilon \alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda} \xrightarrow{x \sin \alpha}$$

$$(\cos r \alpha \times \cos \alpha \times \cos \varepsilon \alpha)^r = \frac{1}{\varepsilon \lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \sin r \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{r} \sin \varepsilon \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{r} \sin \lambda \alpha$$

$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cdot \cos r \alpha \cdot \cos \varepsilon \alpha$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\sin \lambda \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\sin \lambda \alpha = \sin \alpha$$

$$\lambda \alpha = r k \pi + \alpha \quad \alpha = \frac{r k \pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda \alpha = r k \pi + \pi - \alpha \quad \alpha = \frac{r k \pi}{\lambda} + \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{r k \pi}{\lambda} + \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{k}{\lambda} \mid \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{9} \end{array} \quad \frac{1}{\lambda} \mid \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \frac{2\pi}{9} \end{array} \quad \frac{r}{\lambda} \mid \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \frac{4\pi}{9} \end{array} \quad \frac{3}{\lambda} \mid \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \frac{6\pi}{9} \end{array} \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda} \mid \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \frac{8\pi}{9} \end{array}$$

بزرگ ترین عدد

②

$$\tan(\psi_a) \tan(\alpha) = 1 \quad \tan(\psi_a) = \cot(\alpha) \quad \tan(\psi_a) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) \quad (10)$$

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

$$\alpha = \frac{k\pi}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$$

k	ε	α	ψ	ψ	λ
0	$\frac{9\pi}{\lambda}$	$\frac{11\pi}{\lambda}$	$\frac{13\pi}{\lambda}$	$\frac{12\pi}{\lambda}$	$\frac{14\pi}{\lambda}$

$$\frac{9\pi + 11\pi + 13\pi + 12\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{14\pi}{\lambda} \rightarrow \left(\frac{14\pi}{\varepsilon}\right)$$