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الف) $1 - 2\beta^2 \alpha = 2\beta \alpha - 1 \rightarrow \beta \alpha \begin{cases} -2 & \text{عق} \\ +1/2 & \text{عق} \end{cases} \rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi + \pi/4$
 $\alpha = 2k\pi + \pi - \pi/4$

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ب) $2\alpha^2 - 1 + \alpha - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + \alpha - 3 = 0$
 $\alpha = 2k\pi$

الف) $- \alpha \beta \alpha = \beta \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \beta \alpha = \beta - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \beta \alpha = \alpha (\pi/2 + \pi/4)$
 $\pi \alpha + \pi/2 = \begin{cases} 2k\pi + \pi \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = k\pi - \pi/4 \\ 2k\pi - \pi \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \pi/4 \end{cases}$ جواب
 $\alpha = k\pi - \pi/4$
 ب) $2\alpha^2 + \beta \alpha = \beta^2 + \alpha^2 \rightarrow \beta \alpha = -\alpha \beta \rightarrow \alpha \beta = -1$

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الف) $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} (2\alpha + 1) = \frac{1}{\beta} \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha \begin{cases} -1 & \text{عق} \\ 1/2 & \text{عق} \end{cases} \rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi \pm \pi/2$

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ب) $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} (2\alpha + 1) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow 2\alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha \begin{cases} 0 & \text{عق} \\ 1 & \text{عق} \end{cases} \rightarrow \alpha = k\pi + \pi/2$
 $\alpha = k\pi + \pi/4$

الف) $\alpha (n + \pi/4) \beta (n + \pi/4) = 1/4 \rightarrow \beta (2n + \pi/2) = 1/4$

$\rightarrow \alpha = 1/4 \rightarrow 2n = 2k\pi + \pi/2 \rightarrow \alpha = k\pi + \pi/4$ جواب

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$\alpha (2n - \pi/4) = \beta - 2n \Rightarrow \alpha (2n - \pi/4) = \alpha (\pi/2 + 2n) \rightarrow 2n - \pi/4 = \pi/2 + 2n$
 ب) $2n = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow n = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{8}$ جواب

$\frac{2\beta \alpha \alpha 2\alpha + \beta \alpha}{\beta \alpha} - \beta^2 \alpha = \alpha^2 \rightarrow 2\alpha \beta \alpha + 1 - \beta^2 \alpha = \alpha^2$

$2\alpha \beta \alpha = 0 \rightarrow 2\alpha = k\pi + \pi/4 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \pi/4$ جواب

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$$\frac{3\alpha}{1+\alpha} = \frac{1+\alpha}{3\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1+\alpha}{3\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon$$

$$|-\varepsilon - \varepsilon| = 2\varepsilon \text{ جواب}$$

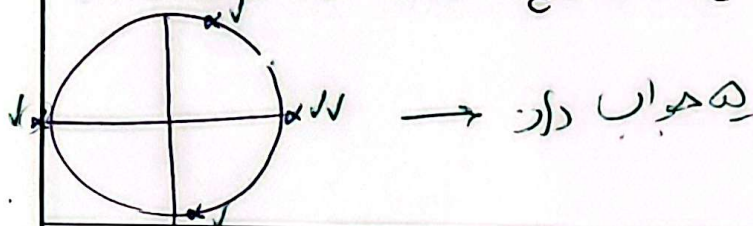
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$$Q^2 \alpha - 3^2 \alpha Q^2 \alpha = Q^2 \alpha + 3^2 \alpha \rightarrow Q^2 \alpha = -1$$

$$Q^2 \alpha = 2k\varepsilon + \varepsilon \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2} k\varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\alpha = k\varepsilon$$



جواب داز

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$$\frac{Q^2 \alpha - 3^2 \alpha}{Q^2 \alpha + 3^2 \alpha} = \frac{3^2 \alpha}{Q^2 \alpha} \rightarrow Q^2 \alpha Q^2 \alpha - Q^2 \alpha 3^2 \alpha = 3^2 \alpha Q^2 \alpha + 3^2 \alpha 3^2 \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow Q^2 \alpha Q^2 \alpha - 3^2 \alpha 3^2 \alpha = 3^2 \alpha Q^2 \alpha + 3^2 \alpha 3^2 \alpha \rightarrow Q^2 \alpha = 3^2 \alpha$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\varepsilon} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon$$

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$$3\alpha + Q^2 \alpha = \sqrt{2} Q^2 \alpha \rightarrow \sqrt{2} 3(\alpha + \varepsilon) = \sqrt{2} Q^2 \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow Q^2 (\varepsilon - \alpha) = Q^2 \alpha \Rightarrow Q^2 (\alpha - \varepsilon) = Q^2 \alpha$$

$$\alpha - \varepsilon = 2k\varepsilon + \varepsilon, \alpha - \varepsilon = 2k\varepsilon - \varepsilon$$

$$\alpha = -2k\varepsilon - \varepsilon \text{ (جواب داز)}, \alpha = \frac{1}{2} k\varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

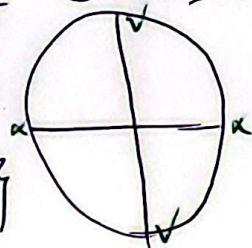
$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ & \alpha = k\varepsilon - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ & k=1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ & k=2 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{3\varepsilon}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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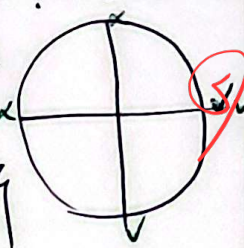
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$$\oplus \text{ در دو حالتی که به شکل } 3^n + 2^n = 1 \text{ هست، فقط } 3^0 + 2^0 = 1$$

$$3^0 - 2^0 = 1$$



$$3^0 - 2^0 = -1$$



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عنه