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نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره 17 کلاس 12 دوازدهم سر A

الف) $1 - 2\sin^2 x = 3\sin x - 1$
 $\rightarrow 2\sin^2 x + 3\sin x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, -2 \right\}$
 $\rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}$

ب) $2(\cos^2 x - 1) + \cos x - 2 = 0$
 $\rightarrow 2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 2 = 0$ $a+b+c=0$
 $\rightarrow \cos x = 1, -\frac{2}{3}$
 $\rightarrow x = 2k\pi$

الف) $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -\cos^2 x = \sin^2 x = 2\sin x \cos x$
 $\rightarrow \cos^2 x (2\sin x + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \cos x = -\sin x$
 $\rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, 2k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{6}$
 $\rightarrow 2x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12}$

الف) $2(\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1) = 0$
 $\sin x \rightarrow \sin x \neq 0$
 $\rightarrow \cos x = -1, \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$

ب) $\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \div \sin x \rightarrow 2 - \cot x + \cot^2 x = 2(1 + \cot^2 x)$
 $\rightarrow \cot x (\cot x + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \cot x = 0 \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\rightarrow \cot x = 1 \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$

الف) $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) = \frac{1}{4}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2x) = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \cos 2x = \frac{1}{4}$
 $\rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$

ب) $\cos(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2x)$
 $= \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - (\frac{\pi}{4} - 2x)) \rightarrow \cos(2x - \frac{\pi}{4})$
 $2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2x + \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = -2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

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

$$k=0 \rightarrow \alpha=\pi$$

$$k=-1 \rightarrow \alpha=-\pi$$

$$|-1-\pi| = k_2$$

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

(1,0)

$$\rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{r} = \frac{\alpha}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = \tilde{\alpha} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{\alpha}}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial r} \rightarrow \alpha = \partial \tilde{\alpha} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow |\partial \tilde{\alpha} - \tilde{\alpha}| = \xi \tilde{\alpha}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جواب } \tilde{\alpha} \\ [0, \pi] \\ 0, \tilde{\alpha}, \pi \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{\partial \pi}{r} \\ k \tilde{\alpha} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 0$$

(1,0)

$$\frac{1 - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin^r \alpha}{\cos^r \alpha} \rightarrow \cos^r \alpha \cos \alpha - \cos^r \alpha \sin \alpha$$

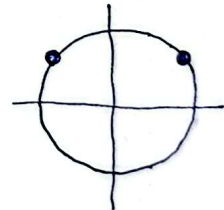
$$\rightarrow \cos^r \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin^r \alpha \sin \alpha = \sin^r \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^r \alpha \sin \alpha \rightarrow \cos^r \alpha = \sin^r \alpha$$

(5)

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

$$\rightarrow 2 \sin^r \alpha + \sin^r \alpha - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow \frac{k\pi}{r}$$

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



(1,0)

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow k \tilde{\alpha} + \frac{\pi}{r} \\ \alpha = \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow k \tilde{\alpha} + \frac{\pi}{r} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow k \tilde{\alpha} + \frac{\pi}{r}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{\pi}{r} \\ \alpha = \frac{\pi}{r} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow k \tilde{\alpha} + \frac{\pi}{r}$$

(5)