

1

$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ $\cos^2 x = 1$ $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4}$ $\cos x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

محاوره نامشغولی

$\cos x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$

جواب: $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

✓

2

برای اینکه جواب ۲ شود فقط یک راه است

$\sin^2 x + 2 \cos^3 x = -1$

$\sin^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = k\pi$

$\cos^2 x = -1 \Rightarrow \cos x = \pm i$

جواب: $x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}$

اسرار جواب: $-\pi, \pi$

✓

3

$2 \sin x (1 - 2 \sin^2 x) + \sin x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x = 1$

$\sin(3x) = 1 \Rightarrow 3x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$

$x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}$

جواب: $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

✓

4

$\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2x) = \cos(2x) / \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2x) = -\sin(2x)$

$\frac{1}{\cos 2x} - \frac{1}{\sin 2x} = \frac{\sin 2x - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x \cos 2x} = 0$

$\sin 2x = \cos 2x \Rightarrow \tan 2x = 1 \Rightarrow 2x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$

$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}$

جواب: $\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{5\pi}{8}, \frac{9\pi}{8}, \frac{13\pi}{8}$

✓

5

$\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos x \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sin x \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos x - \sin x) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - \sin x)$

$\cos x - \sin x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$

$\sqrt{2} (\frac{m-5}{4}) = \sqrt{2} \sin 2x$

جواب: $m = 9 \sin 2x + 5$

$9(\frac{1}{2}) + 5 = 4$

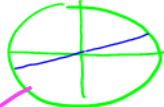
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$$\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(-x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) / \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \quad \frac{\pi}{4} - x = A$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = 1 \quad \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - k\pi$$

$$\cos A = \pm 1 \quad \rightarrow k\pi = \frac{\pi}{4} - x$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} - k\pi$$


Unit circle diagram showing the angle $\frac{\pi}{4}$ in the first quadrant.

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\sqrt{5} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = \sqrt{5} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $\tan \frac{\pi}{5} = \sqrt{5}$
 $x + \frac{\pi}{5} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{5} \\ 2k\pi + \frac{4\pi}{5} \end{cases}$
 $x = \frac{4\pi}{5}, \frac{\pi}{5}, \frac{9\pi}{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{5} - x\right) &= -\cos(x) \rightarrow \sin 2x = -\frac{1}{5} \rightarrow 4k\pi - \frac{\pi}{5} \\ &\rightarrow \sin x \times (-\cos x) = -\sin 2x = 1 \rightarrow 4k\pi + \frac{9\pi}{5} \\ x &\rightarrow k\pi - \frac{\pi}{10} \\ &\rightarrow k\pi + \frac{9\pi}{10} \end{aligned}$$


$$x = \frac{9\pi}{10}, \frac{19\pi}{10}, \frac{11\pi}{10}, \frac{29\pi}{10}$$

برای آنرها به ترتیب:

$$(r \cos \theta_n)(r \cos \theta_n)(r \cos \theta_n) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r \sin^2 \theta_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \theta_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \theta_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \theta_n \sin^2 \theta_n$$

همواره $\oplus$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin^2 \theta_n}{\sin^2 \theta_n} = \frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \theta_n = \sin^2 \theta_n$$

$\theta_n = \frac{n\pi}{V} / \theta = \frac{k\pi}{9}$

$\theta_n = k\pi \pm \theta$

مضربهای θ و θ_n حذف نشده!

$\oplus$ $\max = \frac{\sqrt{V}}{9}$

$\tan(r_n) = \cot(x) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - x)$
 $r_n = k\pi + (\frac{\pi}{r} - x) \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow$

عضوهای $\bar{C}$
 حذف شده اند



$\rightarrow \frac{8\pi}{\lambda} = 9\pi$

$\frac{9\pi}{\lambda}, \frac{11\pi}{\lambda}, \frac{13\pi}{\lambda}, \frac{15\pi}{\lambda}$