

$$1 \cos x - \tan^2 x = 1 \rightarrow 1 \cos x = 1 + \tan^2 x \rightarrow 1 \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos x} \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos x} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \checkmark$$

(2) ✓

$$x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow \frac{5\pi}{3} \checkmark$$

پس تعداد جواب های معادله در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$

برابر 2 می باشد

(2) می دانیم که سینوس و کسینوس مقادیری که عبارت از $\sin^2 x$ و $\cos^2 x$ می تواند داشته باشد برابر صفری باشد از طرفی کمترین مقدار عبارت $\cos^2 x$ نیز برابر 1- می باشد پس داریم: $2 - 2 \cos^2 x = 2$ چنانچه می توانیم صفری این عبارت را همزمان با کمترین مقدار ممکن داشت پس می توان گفت: $2 - 2 \cos^2 x = 2$

چون مقدار معادله برابر 2- قرار دارد است پس می توان کمترین مقدار عبارت را به صورت 2 قرار داد پس از جواب این اشتقاق گرفت:

$$\sin^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, \pi$$

$$2 \cos^2 x = -2 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = -1 \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \pi \rightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi + \pi}{3}$$

(2) ✓

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}, -\pi$$

انتخاب جواب های این روش می باشد π و $-\pi$ در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$ قرار دارد پس جواب در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$ فقط 2 می باشد

$$2 \sin x \cos^2 x + \sin x = 1 \rightarrow \sin x (2 \cos^2 x + 1) = 1 \quad (3)$$

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

$$\rightarrow \sin x (3 - 2 \sin^2 x) = 1 \rightarrow 2 \sin x - 2 \sin^3 x = 1 \rightarrow 2 \sin^3 x - 2 \sin x + 1 = 0$$

از آنجمله می توانیم حدس بزنیم که جواب این معادله 1- می باشد پس عبارت را به این صورت تقسیم می کنیم:

$$\frac{2 \sin^3 x - 2 \sin x + 1}{-2 \sin^3 x - 2 \sin x} \mid \frac{\sin x + 1}{2 \sin^3 x - 2 \sin x + 1}$$

$$-2 \sin^3 x - 2 \sin x + 1 \Rightarrow (\sin x + 1)(2 \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x + 1) = 0$$

$$+ 2 \sin^3 x + 2 \sin x \Rightarrow (\sin x + 1)(2 \sin^2 x - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 1} \rightarrow \sin x = -1 \rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$S = \frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

پس مجموع جواب های معادله برابر است با:

(2) ✓

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\right) = \cos 2n = \sin 2n$$

$$\cos 2n = \sin 2n \Rightarrow \frac{\cos 2n - \sin 2n}{\cos 2n + \sin 2n} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2n &= 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow n = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{8} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{8} \\ 2n &= 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow n = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{8} \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos x \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sin x \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1 + \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow m\sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} + x = x \rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= 1 \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= \pm 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin x + \sqrt{2} \cos x = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

$$x - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi \rightarrow x = 0, \frac{2\pi}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2} \sin x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = 2 \sin(-\cos x) \rightarrow -\sqrt{2} \sin x \cos x = 1 \\ & \rightarrow -\sqrt{2} \sin 2x = 1 \rightarrow \sin 2x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2x = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{8} \\ & \rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{11\pi}{8} \\ & 2x = k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{8} \\ & \rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{8}, \frac{13\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{5\pi}{8} = \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 + \cos 2x)(1 + \cos 4x)(1 + \cos 8x) = 1 \\ & (1 + 2\cos^2 x - 1)(1 + 2\cos^2 2x - 1)(1 + 2\cos^2 4x - 1) = 1 \\ & \rightarrow (2\cos^2 x)(2\cos^2 2x)(2\cos^2 4x) = 1 \rightarrow (\cos^2 x)(\cos^2 2x)(\cos^2 4x) = \frac{1}{8} \\ & \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} (\cos^2 x)(\cos^2 2x)(\cos^2 4x) = \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{\sin^2 8x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow \sin^2 8x = \sin^2 x \end{aligned}$$

1) $\sin 8x = \sin x$

$$\begin{aligned} & 8x = k\pi + x \rightarrow 7x = k\pi \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{7} \\ & \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{7}, \frac{2\pi}{7}, \frac{3\pi}{7}, \frac{4\pi}{7}, \frac{5\pi}{7}, \frac{6\pi}{7} \\ & 8x = k\pi + \pi - x \rightarrow 9x = k\pi + \pi \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi + \pi}{9} \\ & \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{2\pi}{9}, \frac{4\pi}{9}, \frac{5\pi}{9}, \frac{7\pi}{9}, \frac{8\pi}{9} \end{aligned}$$

2) $\sin 8x = -\sin x$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin 8x = \sin(-x) \rightarrow 8x = k\pi - x \rightarrow 9x = k\pi \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{9} \\ & \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{2\pi}{9}, \frac{4\pi}{9}, \frac{5\pi}{9}, \frac{7\pi}{9}, \frac{8\pi}{9} \\ & 8x = k\pi + \pi - x \rightarrow 9x = k\pi + \pi \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi + \pi}{9} \\ & \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{2\pi}{9}, \frac{4\pi}{9}, \frac{5\pi}{9}, \frac{7\pi}{9}, \frac{8\pi}{9} \end{aligned}$$

چون $\sin^2 x = \sin^2 y$ است پس $\sin x = \sin y$ یا $\sin x = -\sin y$ و در هر دو حالت $x = y$ یا $x = \pi - y$ است.

$$\begin{aligned} & \tan(x) \tan(x) = 1 \rightarrow \tan^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \tan x = \pm 1 \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ یا } x = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ & \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}, \frac{9\pi}{4}, \frac{11\pi}{4}, \frac{13\pi}{4}, \frac{15\pi}{4} \\ & \Rightarrow S = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{7\pi}{4} + \frac{9\pi}{4} + \frac{11\pi}{4} + \frac{13\pi}{4} + \frac{15\pi}{4} = \frac{64\pi}{4} = 16\pi \end{aligned}$$