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$$\begin{aligned} 1 \cos x = 1 + \tan^2 x &\Rightarrow 1 \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &\downarrow \\ &\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

جواب ۲

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$$6 \sin^2(x) + 7 \cos(x) = -7 \Rightarrow \frac{6 - 6 \cos^2 x}{2} + 7 \cos(x) + 7 = 0$$

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

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$$3 \cos^2 x - 6 \cos x + 9 = 0$$

$$\downarrow \cos^2 x = -1, \cos x = 1$$

$$x = 2k\pi \Rightarrow x = k\pi$$

$$x = 2k\pi + \pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi + \pi}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \text{جواب } (-\pi), (\pi)$$

$$7 \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x + \sin x = 1 \Rightarrow 7 \sin x (1 - \sin^2 x) + \sin x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 \sin x - 7 \sin^3 x + \sin x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \{ \sin x - 7 \sin^3 x = 1 \}$$

$$\frac{0\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{0\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$7 \sin(x) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{\pi}{12}, x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{12} \\ x = 2k\pi + \frac{0\pi}{4} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan x = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{3}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow -m\sqrt{2} - m\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} \sin(2x) = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \frac{-m - 2 \sin(2x)}{\sqrt{2}} = 1$$

$$C \cdot \sin - \sin^2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{توان ۲}$$

$$C \cdot \sin^2 + \sin^2 - \sin^2 = 1$$

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$$m = 4$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2k\pi + \pi}{4} = x + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = \left[\frac{2k\pi + \pi}{4} \right] \Rightarrow x = \frac{0\pi}{4} \quad (1, 15)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 2 \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

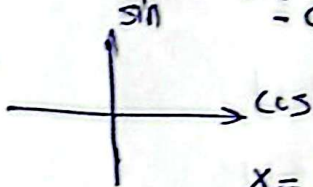
$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad (2) \quad x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0\pi}{12} + \frac{10\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{9\pi}{12} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - x\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \sin(2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin 2x = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2x &= 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \\ 2x &= 2k\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} x &= k\pi - \frac{\pi}{12} \\ x &= k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{11\pi}{12}, \frac{13\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{19\pi}{12} \Rightarrow 4 \text{ جواب دارد}$$

$$? \text{ جواب} = 4$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow 2 \cos^2 \alpha = 1 + \cos 2\alpha \Rightarrow \text{صورت را 2 ضرب می کنیم}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2 \cos^2 \alpha) \cdot (2 \cos^2 \beta) \cdot (2 \cos^2 \gamma) = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow |\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \cdot \cos \gamma| = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{تقاطع}$$

ببین صفحه مقابل شود.

$$(15)$$

$$\tan(2x) \cdot \tan(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \tan(2x) = \frac{1}{\tan(x)} \Rightarrow \tan(2x) = \cot(x)$$

$$\tan(2x) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$2x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow x = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{16\pi}{6} = 4\pi \quad (2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$C.S \alpha \quad C.S \gamma \alpha \quad C.S \beta \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\Lambda}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha \mp} \rightarrow \sin \Lambda \alpha = \pm \sin \alpha$$

$$\Lambda \alpha = \gamma \kappa \pi + \alpha$$

$$\Lambda \alpha = \gamma \kappa \pi + \pi - \alpha$$

$$\Lambda \alpha = \gamma \kappa \pi - \alpha$$

$$\Lambda \alpha = \gamma \kappa \pi + \pi + \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\gamma \kappa \pi}{\sqrt{}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\gamma \kappa \pi}{a}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\gamma \kappa \pi + \pi}{a}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\gamma \kappa \pi + \pi}{\sqrt{}}$$

$$\text{mag } A = \frac{\Lambda \pi}{a}$$