

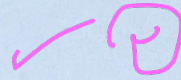
$$1 \cos x - \tan^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow 1 \cos x = 1 + \tan^2 x \Rightarrow 1 \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$1 \cos^3 x = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^3 x = \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{1}$$



پایه دارد

$$1 + \frac{C \cdot S^2 x}{S^2} = C \cdot S^2 \frac{C}{S}$$



$$5 \sin^2(x) + 2 \cos(3x) = -2 \Rightarrow 5 \sin^2 x + 2(4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x) = -2$$

$$5 \sin^2 x + 1 \cos^2 x - 3 \cos x = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \times \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} + 1 \cot^2 x \times \cos x - \cot x \times \frac{1}{\sin x} = -1$$

معادله نامفهوم = 0

$$5 \sin^2 x + 1 \cos^2 x - 3 \cos x = -1$$

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

$$C \cdot S^2 \frac{C}{S} = 0 \rightarrow \pi, -\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \times \frac{\cos x}{1} \rightarrow \pi, -\pi$$

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

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

$$-4 \sin^3 x + 3 \sin x = 1 \rightarrow \sin 3x = 1$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2x)} + \frac{1}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2x)} = \frac{1}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2x)} + \frac{1}{-\sin(2x)} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos(2x)} + \frac{1}{-\sin(2x)} = 0 \rightarrow \cos(2x) - \sin(2x) = 0$$



$$C \cdot S 2x - 2 \sin 2x C \cdot S 2x = 0$$

$$C \cdot S 2x (1 - 2 \sin 2x) = 0$$

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

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

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

مخرج صفر شود

$$C \cdot S(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$m \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{4} = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C \cdot S m - \sin m = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$m = 4$$

فريد غازی

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

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

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} + kx + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x - kx + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} \Rightarrow \tan(\alpha) = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(1/2)

$$\sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (1)^2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{4} \Rightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

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

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{6}$$



$$x = \frac{9\pi}{6}$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} 2x = \frac{7\pi}{6} \\ 2x = \frac{11\pi}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{7\pi}{12}$$

$$x = \frac{11\pi}{12}$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{11\pi}{12} = \frac{18\pi}{12} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 4\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha \sin 4\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{8}$$

$$2 - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$2 - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$2 - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$2 - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha \sin 4\alpha = \frac{1}{8}$$

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

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

(1)

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

$$\frac{9\pi}{6} + \frac{11\pi}{6} + \frac{13\pi}{6} + \frac{15\pi}{6} = 4\pi$$