

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 \cos x \rightarrow 1 = 1 \cos^3 x \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

✓ (۲)

$$\Delta(1 - \cos^2 x) + 2 \cos^2 x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow 1 \cos^2 x - \Delta \cos^2 x - 2 \cos x + 2 = 0$$

جمع ضرایب یکی (میان) $\rightarrow (x \cos x + 1)(1 \cos^2 x - 1 \cos x + 2) = 0 \rightarrow \cos x = -1 = \cos \pi$
 $\Delta < 0$
 برابر

$$\rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \pi \rightarrow x = -\pi, \pi \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

✓ (۲)

$$2 \sin x (1 - 2 \sin^2 x) + \sin x = 1 \rightarrow 2 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x + \sin x = 1 = \sin^2 x = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

مجموع جواب ها = $\frac{5\pi}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

(۱, ۷۰)

✓

$$\frac{1}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2x)} + \frac{1}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2x)} = \frac{1}{\cos 2x} - \frac{1}{\sin 2x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos 2x} = \frac{1}{2 \sin 2x \cos 2x}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{2 \sin 2x} \rightarrow \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{12} \\ 2x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\pi}{12} \\ x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{12} \end{cases} \rightarrow x_2 - x_1 = \frac{4\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \rightarrow \tan \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\sqrt{3}$$

✓ (۲)

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

$$\frac{\text{توان}}{y} \rightarrow 1 - \sin 2x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \sin 2x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

✓ (۲)

$$\sin\left(n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - n\right) = \sin^2\left(n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin\left(n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin\left(n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1 = \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow n + \frac{\pi}{\gamma} = \gamma k \pi + \frac{\pi}{\gamma} \rightarrow n = \gamma$$

$$\rightarrow n + \frac{\pi}{9} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{9} \rightarrow n = k\pi$$

Q ✓

$$\sin n + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{p}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{p}} \cos n = \sqrt{p} \rightarrow \frac{\sin n \cos \frac{\pi}{p} + \sin \frac{\pi}{p} \cos n}{\cos \frac{\pi}{p}} = \sqrt{p}$$

$$\sin\left(n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{y} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \begin{cases} n + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow n = 2k\pi \\ n + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow n = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$n = -\frac{\pi}{14}, \quad \frac{14\pi}{14} \xrightarrow{\pm \frac{2\pi}{14}} \frac{14\pi}{14} = \frac{14\pi}{14} = \frac{9\pi}{9}$$

1, Vz

$$-\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x = -\sqrt{3} \sin 2x = 1 \rightarrow \sin 2x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\int \psi = \psi k \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow n = \frac{11\pi}{4} + = \psi \pi \quad n = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\{r_n = r_k \pi + \pi \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow n = \frac{V \pi}{g} \rightarrow n = k \pi + \frac{V \pi}{g}$$

$$a_n - \frac{11a_n}{12} + \frac{19a_n}{12} + \frac{Vn}{12} + \frac{25a_n}{12} = 5a_n$$

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$$r \cos^r \alpha \times r \cos^r \gamma \times r \cos^r \epsilon = 1 \frac{\sin^r \alpha}{\sin^r \alpha} \cos^r \alpha \cos^r \gamma \cos^r \epsilon \quad n = \frac{a}{a} \downarrow$$

$$= r \frac{\sin^r \gamma}{\sin^r \alpha} \cos^r \gamma \cos^r \epsilon = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin^r \epsilon}{\sin^r \alpha} \cos^r \epsilon = \frac{1}{1} \frac{\sin^r \alpha}{\sin^r \alpha} = \frac{1}{1} \quad n = \frac{v \Omega}{a}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \Lambda \alpha = \sin \alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} \Lambda \alpha = \gamma k \pi + \alpha \rightarrow \gamma \alpha = \gamma k \pi \rightarrow \alpha = 0 \\ \gamma k \pi + \pi - \alpha \rightarrow \gamma \alpha = \gamma k \pi + \pi \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{\gamma} \end{cases} \\ \sin \Lambda \alpha = -\sin \alpha = \sin(-\alpha) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \Lambda \alpha = \gamma k \pi - \alpha \rightarrow \gamma \alpha = \gamma k \pi \rightarrow \alpha = 0 \\ \gamma k \pi + \pi + \alpha \rightarrow \gamma \alpha = \gamma k \pi + \pi \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{\gamma} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\tan \psi_n = \cot n = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{\varphi} - n\right) \rightarrow \psi_n = k\pi \pm \left(\frac{\pi}{\varphi} - n\right) \rightarrow \zeta_n = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{\varphi}$$

$$\rightarrow n = k \frac{\pi}{L} \pm \frac{\pi}{L} \rightarrow n = \frac{9\pi}{L} + \frac{11\pi}{L} + \frac{13\pi}{L} + \frac{15\pi}{L} = 4\pi$$

1, VQ