

$$1 - P \sin \alpha = P \sin \alpha - 1 \Rightarrow P \sin \alpha + P \sin \alpha - P \sin \alpha - 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + P \sin \alpha - 1 = 0 \quad (الف)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sin - 1)(\sin + 1) \Rightarrow \sin < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ or } \sin > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha < \frac{r_1 k + \frac{2}{3}}{r_1 k + 1}$$

$$2\text{CO}_2 + \text{C} + \text{CO}_2 - 120 \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{CO}_2 - 120$$

$$\cos^2 + \cos - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (\cos + 1)(\cos - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \begin{cases} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \frac{5}{6} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \frac{5}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \text{ or } \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow r \sin \varphi \cos \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \varphi \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \geq \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \varphi \cos \alpha \geq \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{1+r}$$

$$P_{n2} \leq x - \frac{dx}{9} \Rightarrow n_2 \leq x - \frac{dx}{14}$$

$$\therefore) Y \cos \alpha + Y \sin \alpha \cos 20 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos 20 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos 20$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tan}^{-1} 2 - 1 \Rightarrow \text{tan}^{-1} 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \text{an} 2 \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}}{1}$$

$$\cot(\gamma_{c3}+1) = \frac{1}{\sin} \frac{x \sin}{\cos(\gamma_{c3}+1)} \Rightarrow \gamma_{c3}^2 + \gamma_{c3} - 1 > 0 \quad (الف)$$

$\rightarrow \cos \alpha \neq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ or } \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \cos 5\alpha \cos 2\alpha &\Rightarrow \cos = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\alpha\right) = \frac{1}{4} \quad (\text{or})$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{p} = \cos \frac{\pi}{p} \Rightarrow \tan^{-1} kR \pm \frac{\pi}{p} \Rightarrow n \pm kR \pm \frac{\pi}{p}$$

$$c.) \cos(\varphi_m - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin(-\varphi_m) \Rightarrow \cos((\varphi_m + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1\sqrt{2}}) - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin(-\varphi_m) \quad \text{on } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow \sin(\varphi_{\text{an}} + \frac{v_{\text{A}}}{1\text{A}}) = \sin(-\varphi_{\text{an}})$

$$\frac{r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha (\cos \alpha + 1)}{\sin \alpha} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 20^\circ + j \sin 20^\circ \Rightarrow \cos 20^\circ + j \sin 20^\circ \Rightarrow \cos 20^\circ + j \sin 20^\circ$$

$$\sin \varphi \neq 0 \Rightarrow \varphi \neq k\pi \Rightarrow \alpha \neq \frac{k-1}{r}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 + \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha \Rightarrow 0 = 2 \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha (\cos \alpha + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = 0 \text{ or } -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi + \pi$$

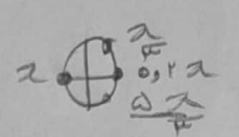
$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} = k\pi \Rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi$$

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$$-\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha \Rightarrow -\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = k\pi \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm 1$$

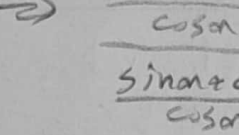
$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi \text{ or } \alpha = 2k\pi + \pi$$

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$$\frac{1 - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha} = \tan \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha = \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha$$

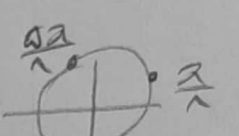
$$\Rightarrow -2 \sin \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = k\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = k\pi$$


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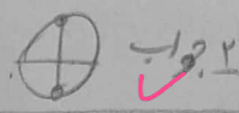
$$2 \cos^2 \alpha = 1 + \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 2\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \cos 2\alpha \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\tan 2\alpha} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ or } \alpha = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$$


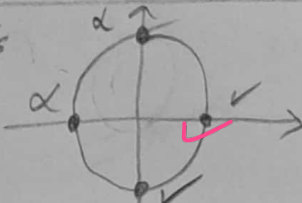
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$$(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)(\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha) = 1 \Rightarrow -\cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm i \Rightarrow \alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ or } \alpha = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}$$


(الف)

$$\sin^3 \alpha - \cos^3 \alpha = -1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = -1 \text{ or } \cos \alpha = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ or } \alpha = k\pi$$


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سوال ۹

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} = \sqrt{2} \cos x \xrightarrow{\text{توان ۲}} 1 + \sin 2x = 2 \cos^2 x$$

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

$$\sin 2x = -1 \rightarrow 2x \in 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \xrightarrow[k < 1]{0 \leq x \leq \pi} x = \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad \checkmark \quad \sin 2x = +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2x \in 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \cup 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \xrightarrow[k \geq 0]{0 \leq x \leq \pi} x = \frac{\pi}{12} \cup \frac{5\pi}{12} \quad \times$$

چون عبارت به توان ۲ رسیده است جواب زائد تولید کردند
به ازای $x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ $\cos 2x$ منفی می شود پس این جواب را بیاید است محذرات

۲ معادله ۲ جواب دارد