

$$\sec x = \tan^2 x + 1 \Rightarrow \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \Rightarrow \sec^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \cos x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (1)$$



$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\omega(1 - \cos^2 x) + \cos^2 x = -1 \Rightarrow -\omega \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos^2 x = 1 \\ \cos^2 x = -1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = \pm 1 \\ x = (2k+1)\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = k\pi \\ x = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{\omega} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\omega} \boxed{\pm \pi}$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta \xrightarrow{\substack{\alpha = x \\ \beta = x}} \sin(2x) + \sin(-x) + \sin x = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$- \sin(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2x = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 2x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{5\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin(\frac{\pi + x}{\omega})} = -\frac{1}{\cos(\frac{\pi + x}{\omega})} \Rightarrow \sin(\frac{\pi + x}{\omega}) + \cos(\frac{\pi + x}{\omega}) = 0 \quad (4)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2x = \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{8} \quad \text{or} \quad 2x = \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{8} \Rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{8} = -\sqrt{\omega}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{\omega} (\cos x - \sin x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega}} \Rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{\sqrt{\omega}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - (\cos x - \sin x)^2 = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow m(\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{\omega}}) - \omega \sqrt{4}(\frac{1}{\omega}) = \sqrt{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{m = 4}$$

$$m = \frac{\omega \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{\omega}}{\sqrt{\omega}}$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \xrightarrow{-\pi \leq x \leq \pi} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ or } \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{بجواب}} -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow p x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{11\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow p x = k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$(p \cos^p \alpha) (p \cos^p \alpha) (p \cos^p \alpha) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow q p \cos^p \alpha \cos^p \alpha \cos^p \alpha = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda \cos \alpha \cos^p \alpha \cos^p \alpha)^p = 1 \xrightarrow{\times \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha}} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha}\right)^p = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \lambda \alpha^p = \sin \alpha^p$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \alpha = k\pi \pm \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{\lambda} \text{ or } \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sin \neq 0} \Rightarrow \max \alpha = \frac{\lambda \pi}{q}$$

$$\tan^p x = \cot x \Rightarrow \tan^p x = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{p} - x\right) \Rightarrow p x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{p} - x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{p} + \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{q\pi}{\lambda} + \frac{11\pi}{\lambda} + \frac{10\pi}{\lambda} + \frac{10\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{31\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{4\pi}{?}$$