

$$1 \cos x = 1 + \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$1 \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \quad (1,5)$$

درباره ی  $[0, 2\pi]$  جواب یه ر بچه دار!

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

$$2(1 - \cos^2 x) + 2 \cos^2 x - 4 \cos x + 2 = 0$$

$$1 \cos^2 x - 2 \cos^2 x - 4 \cos x + 2 = 0$$

$$\cos x = x \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \cos x = 1 \\ \cos x = -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} x = 2k\pi \\ x = 2k\pi + \pi \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1 + 1)(1 \cos^2 x - 2 \cos x + 2) = 0 \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \cos x = -1 \\ k = -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \{2\pi - \pi\}$$

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

$$2 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x + \sin x = 1 \quad \text{مجموع جواب ها!}$$

$$2 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x = 1$$

$$\sin(2x) = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} k=0 \rightarrow x = \pi/4 \\ k=1 \rightarrow x = 5\pi/4 \\ k=2 \rightarrow x = 9\pi/4 = 2\pi + \pi/4 \\ k=3 \rightarrow x = 13\pi/4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{9\pi}{4} = \frac{15\pi}{4}$$

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

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

$$2 \sin x - 1 = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow m = 4$$

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

$$r \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1/r$$

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

$$= 2k\pi + 2\pi \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + 2\pi$$

1,0

6

0

7

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

$$- \cos x$$

$$- r \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 x = -1/r$$

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

$$x = \frac{11\pi}{4}, \frac{15\pi}{4}, \frac{19\pi}{4}, \frac{23\pi}{4} = 2\pi = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2

8

0

9

1

10

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$$\begin{cases} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos x \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) = -\sin x \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{-\sin x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x(-\sin x)} = 0$$

$$\cos x - \cancel{\sin x} \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \cos x(1 - \sin x) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \quad \times \\ \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$$

\* اگر  $\cos x = 0$  باشد مخرج عبارت اولیه صفر می‌شود که غیر قابل قبول است!

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \cup 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{12} \cup k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$\underbrace{0 \leq x \leq \pi}_{\rightarrow k=0} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{12} \cup \frac{5\pi}{12} \rightarrow \frac{5\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \tan(\alpha) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \boxed{-\sqrt{3}}$$

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

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

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

$$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \xrightarrow{0 \leq x \leq 2\pi} \begin{cases} k=0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ k=1 \rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

معادله ۲ جواب در بازه دارد

(۷) عبارت  $\frac{1}{x}$  ضرب می‌کنیم.

$$\frac{1}{x} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}$$

$$\cos^0 \sin + \sin^0 \cos = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi \xrightarrow{-\pi \leq x \leq \pi} k=0 \rightarrow x = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \xrightarrow{-\pi \leq x \leq \pi} k=0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - u\right) = -\cos u$$

①

$$\forall \sin u(-\cos u) \geq 1 \rightarrow -\forall(\forall \sin u \cos u) \geq 1 \rightarrow \sin \forall u \leq -\frac{1}{\forall}$$

$$\forall u \leq \forall k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \forall k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow u \leq k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 0 \leq u \leq \forall\pi & \begin{cases} \int_1^1 k=0,1 \rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{19\pi}{4} \\ \int_2^2 k=1,2 \rightarrow u = \frac{11\pi}{4}, \frac{25\pi}{4} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{19\pi}{4} + \frac{11\pi}{4} + \frac{25\pi}{4} = \frac{4 \cdot \pi}{1} = \boxed{4\pi}$$

$$\tan \forall u = \frac{1}{\tan u} = \cot u \rightarrow \tan \forall u = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - u\right)$$

①

$$\forall u \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} - u \rightarrow \forall u \leq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow u \leq \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

| k | 4                | 8                 | 12                | 16                |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| u | $\frac{9\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{11\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{13\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{15\pi}{4}$ |

$$S = \left(\frac{9+11+13+15}{4}\right)\pi = \frac{40\pi}{4} = \boxed{10\pi}$$

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$$1 + C \cdot S \gamma \star = \gamma C \cdot s \gamma \star$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + C \cdot S \gamma \alpha = \gamma C \cdot s \gamma \alpha \\ 1 + C \cdot S \epsilon \alpha = \gamma C \cdot s \gamma \epsilon \alpha \\ 1 + C \cdot S \lambda \alpha = \gamma C \cdot s \gamma \epsilon \alpha \end{cases} \rightarrow \wedge C \cdot s \gamma \alpha C \cdot s \gamma \epsilon \alpha C \cdot s \gamma \epsilon \alpha = \frac{1}{\wedge}$$

$$C \cdot s \gamma \alpha C \cdot s \gamma \epsilon \alpha C \cdot s \gamma \epsilon \alpha = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{\quad}} C \cdot s \alpha C \cdot s \gamma \alpha C \cdot s \epsilon \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\wedge} \xrightarrow[\sin \alpha \neq 0]{\times \sin \alpha \star}$$

$$\underbrace{(\sin \alpha C \cdot s \alpha)}_{\sin \gamma \alpha} C \cdot s \gamma \alpha C \cdot s \epsilon \alpha = \pm \frac{\sin \alpha}{\wedge} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\gamma} (\underbrace{\sin \gamma \alpha C \cdot s \gamma \alpha}_{\frac{1}{\gamma} \sin \alpha}) C \cdot s \epsilon \alpha = \pm \frac{\sin \alpha}{\wedge}$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} \times \frac{1}{\gamma} (\underbrace{\sin \epsilon \alpha C \cdot s \epsilon \alpha}_{\sin \lambda \alpha}) = \pm \frac{\sin \alpha}{\wedge} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\wedge} \sin \lambda \alpha = \pm \frac{\sin \alpha}{\wedge}$$

$$\sin \lambda \alpha = \pm \sin \alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda \alpha = \gamma k \pi + \alpha \leq \gamma k \pi + \pi - \alpha \\ \lambda \alpha = \gamma k \pi - \alpha \leq \gamma k \pi + \pi + \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\gamma k \pi}{\gamma} \xrightarrow{MA n A} k = 3 \rightarrow n = \frac{4\pi}{\gamma}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\gamma k \pi}{q} \xrightarrow{MA n A} k = 4 \rightarrow n = \frac{1\pi}{q}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(\gamma k + 1) \pi}{\gamma} \xrightarrow{MA n A} k = 2 \rightarrow n = \frac{3\pi}{\gamma}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(\gamma k + 1) \pi}{q} \xrightarrow{MA n A} k = 3 \rightarrow n = \frac{5\pi}{q}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{MA n A = \frac{1\pi}{q}}$$

★ A نمی تواند برابر خود  $\pi$  باشد چون  $\sin \star$  / مخالف صفر در نقطه  $\pi$  است!