

الف) $\cos 2\alpha - 2\sin \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow 1 - 2\sin \alpha = 2\sin \alpha - 1$ سوال ۲

$$2\sin \alpha + 2\sin \alpha - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 4\sin \alpha - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\sin \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{و} \quad \alpha = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

ب) $\cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 + \cos \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow 2\cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1 = 0$

$$(2\cos \alpha - 1)(\cos \alpha + 1) = 0$$

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

الف) $\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = \sin \epsilon \alpha \Rightarrow (\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha)(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) = \sin \epsilon \alpha$ سوال ۲

$$-\cos 2\alpha = \sin \epsilon \alpha \Rightarrow \sin(-\epsilon \alpha) = -\cos 2\alpha \Rightarrow \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \epsilon \alpha) = -\cos 2\alpha$$

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

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \epsilon \alpha = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \epsilon \alpha = 2k\pi - \pi \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2k\pi}{\epsilon} - \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

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

$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\alpha) = \cos 2\alpha \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\alpha = 2k\pi + \alpha \Rightarrow 2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2k\pi - \alpha \Rightarrow 3\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2k\pi$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{2k\pi}{3}$$

الف) $\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} (2\cos \alpha + 1) = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{2\cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$ سوال ۲

$$2\cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2\cos \alpha - 1)(\cos \alpha + 1) = 0$$

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

$$\cos \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = \pi + \pi \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = \arccos \frac{1}{r}, \alpha = \arccos \frac{1}{r}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\cos \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}, \alpha = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha = \pi - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha + \pi - \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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$$\cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sin \pi = \sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{6} - \pi\right) = \sin(-\pi)$$

$$r_m = r \cos \theta + r_m - \frac{11\pi}{1\pi} \text{ (GGS)}$$

$$\sin(r_m) = \sin\left(r_m - \frac{11\pi}{1\pi}\right) \rightarrow r_m = r \cos \theta + r_m - r_m + \frac{11\pi}{1\pi}$$

$$r_m = r \cos \theta + \pi + \frac{11\pi}{1\pi} \rightarrow \pi = \frac{11\pi}{1\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{11\pi}{1\pi}$$

$$\frac{\sin(r_m) + \sin(r_m)}{\sin(r_m)} - \sin(r_m) = \cos^2 \theta \rightarrow \sin(r_m) \neq$$

$$\frac{r \sin(r_m) \cos(r_m) + \sin(r_m)}{\sin(r_m)} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin(r_m) \rightarrow r \cos(r_m) + r = r$$

$$\cos(r_m) = 0 \rightarrow r_m = r \cos \theta + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = r \cos \theta + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$r_m = r \cos \theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = r \cos \theta - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{r} \neq 0, \cos \frac{\pi}{r} \neq -1$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{r}}{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{r}} + \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{r}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{r}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\pi}{r} = \alpha} \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\sin \alpha = (1 + \cos \alpha)^r \rightarrow r - \cos \alpha = 1 + \cos \alpha + r \cos \alpha$$

$$r \cos \alpha + r \cos \alpha = \dots \rightarrow r \cos(\cos \alpha + 1) = \dots \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \dots$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha = -1 \text{ (GGS)}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r} = r \cos \theta + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \pi = r \cos \theta + \pi \rightarrow \pi$$

$$\frac{\pi}{r} = r \cos \theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \pi = r \cos \theta - \pi \rightarrow -\pi$$

$$|\pi - \pi| = r \pi$$

$$\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\theta = 1$$

①/12

$$1 - \sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\theta = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\theta = 0$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\sin^2 \theta (1 + \cos 2\theta) = 0 \rightarrow \cos 2\theta = -1$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = 0 \rightarrow \sin \theta = 0 \rightarrow \theta = k\pi + 0, \pi, 2\pi$$

$$\cos 2\theta = -1 \rightarrow 2\theta = 2k\pi + \pi \rightarrow \theta = \frac{2k\pi + \pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

جواب

$$\tan(\theta - \alpha) = \frac{\tan \theta - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \theta \tan \alpha} = \frac{1 - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha}$$

②/12

$$\tan \theta = \tan(\theta - \alpha) \rightarrow \theta = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \rightarrow \theta = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{4\pi}{5} + \frac{\pi}{14}$$

سوال

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin 2\theta} = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$$

1/12

$$\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta \rightarrow |\sin \theta + \cos \theta| = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta \rightarrow \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta - \cos \theta = (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) \rightarrow \theta = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \rightarrow \theta = \frac{2k\pi + \pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \rightarrow 2\theta = 2k\pi + \pi \rightarrow \theta = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

نزد جواب

بازای $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{14}$ $\cos 2\theta$ متغیر مربعی چون جواب را بیاد است نزد است

Practice More Book

Subject

Date

$$\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

سوال

۱، ۵

$$\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

صورت سوال را بابت بنویس

$$x = 0, 2\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$



خسته نیستم

سوال 9

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

$$1 + \sin 2n = 2 - 2 \sin^2 n \rightarrow 2 \sin^2 n + \sin 2n - 1 = 0 \quad \text{چون } \sin 2n = -1$$

$$\sin 2n = -1 \rightarrow 2n = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq n \leq \pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix} \rightarrow n = \frac{2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad \hookrightarrow \sin 2n = +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 2n = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2n = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq n \leq \pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix} \rightarrow n = \frac{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad \leq \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

چون عبارت به توان 2 رسیده است جواب را باید تولید کردند
به ازای $\sin 2n = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ منفر مرصوفه چون جواب را باید است محدود است

* معادله 2 جواب دارد