

۰۴/۹/۳

تالیف ۱۴

ناترین قسری

الف) $\cos 2x = 3 \sin x - 1 \rightarrow 1 - 2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1 = 0$ -۱

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark \rightarrow x = 2K\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \oplus \\ \sin x = \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \times \quad 2K\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad \ominus \end{cases}$$

ب) $\cos 2x + \cos x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 2 \cos^2 x + \cos x - 2 = 0$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 1 \rightarrow x = 2K\pi \quad \oplus \\ \cos x = -\frac{2}{1} \times \end{cases}$$

الف) $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = \sin 2x \rightarrow -\cos 2x = \sin 2x$ -۲

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

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 2K\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2} + 2x \rightarrow -2x = 2K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = K\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \oplus$$

ب) $2 \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x = 1 \rightarrow \cos 2x + \sin 2x = 0$

$$\tan 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \tan(2x) = -1 = \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow -2x = K\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = -\frac{K\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\text{الف) } \cot x (r \cos x + 1) = \frac{1}{\sin x} \rightarrow \frac{r \cos x + \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\sin x} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{P}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{\sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq k\pi}]{\sin x \neq 0} r \cos x + \cos x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = -1 & \times \\ \cos x = \frac{1}{r} & \checkmark \end{cases} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{P} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{P}$$

$$\text{ب) } r \sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x = r \rightarrow \sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$\tan^2 x - \tan x = 1 + \tan^2 x \rightarrow \tan x = -1 \quad x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$\text{الف) } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{P}$$

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

$$\rightarrow rx = r k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{P}$$

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

$$\rightarrow rx - \frac{\pi}{4} = r k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} + rx \quad \times$$

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

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

$$r \sin^2 m \cos^2 m$$

$$\sin^2 m + \sin^2 m$$

$$\sin^2 x = \cos^2 x \rightarrow r \cos^2 x + 1 = 1$$

$$\sin^2 m \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \frac{k\pi}{r}$$

$$\sin^2 m$$

$$\cos^2 m = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{P}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{x}{r}}{1 + \cos \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{x}{r}}{\sin \frac{x}{r}} \rightarrow \sin \frac{x}{r} = (1 + \cos \frac{x}{r})$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 t = 1 + r \cos t + \cos^2 t \quad (1.8)$$

$$+ \cos^2 t + \cos t = 0 \rightarrow \cos \frac{x}{r} = 0 \rightarrow x = rK\pi + \pi \quad I$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{r} = -1 \rightarrow x = rK\pi + r\pi \quad II$$

$$I: \begin{array}{c|c} K & 0 \\ \hline x & \pi \quad r\pi \end{array} \quad II: \begin{array}{c|c} K & 0 \\ \hline x & r\pi \quad 4\pi \end{array} \quad r\pi - \pi = \pi$$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x)(1 - \cos^2 x)}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \cos^2 x \rightarrow x = K\pi \quad I \\ 1 = \cos^2 x \rightarrow x = \frac{rK\pi}{r} \quad II \end{cases}$$

$$I: \begin{array}{c|c} K & 0 \\ \hline x & 0 \quad \pi \quad r\pi \end{array} \quad II: \begin{array}{c|c} K & 0 \\ \hline x & \frac{r\pi}{r} \quad \frac{r\pi}{r} \quad r\pi \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} = \tan^2 x \rightarrow \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{r} - \tan x}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{r} \tan x} = \tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - x) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow \tan(\frac{\pi}{r} - x) = \tan^2 x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r} - x = K\pi + r^2 x$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r} + \frac{K\pi}{r} = x \quad \checkmark$$


$$\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} = \sqrt{r} \cos^2 x \rightarrow \sin + \cos = \sqrt{r} \cos^2 x$$

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

$$rx = rK\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} - x \rightarrow rx = rK\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow x = \frac{rK\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{r} \quad I$$

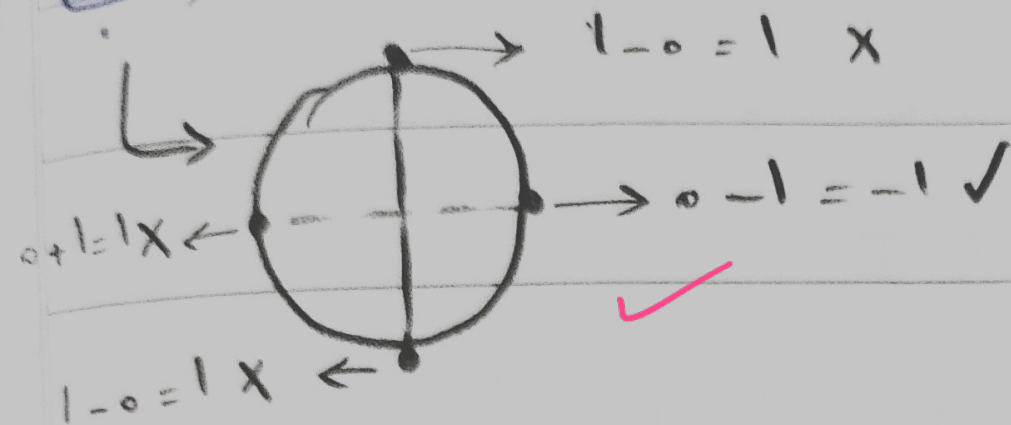
$$rx = rK\pi - \frac{\pi}{r} + x \rightarrow x = rK\pi - \frac{\pi}{r} \quad II \quad (1.9)$$

$$I: \begin{array}{c|c} K & 0 \\ \hline x & \frac{\pi}{r} \quad \frac{r\pi}{r} \quad \frac{r\pi}{r} \end{array} \quad II: \begin{array}{c|c} K & 0 \\ \hline x & \frac{\pi}{r} \quad x \end{array}$$

$$x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

الف) $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = -1 \rightarrow x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$ ✓

ب) $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -1 \rightarrow x = k\pi$ ✓



$$\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{r}}{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{r}} = \tan \frac{\pi}{2r}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{r}} + \cot \frac{\pi}{r} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{r}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi}{2r}} = \cot \frac{\pi}{2r}$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{2r} = \cot \frac{\pi}{2r} \rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{2r} = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{2r} \right)$$

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

$$\text{جواب ها} \rightarrow k=0 \rightarrow r=\pi$$

$$\rightarrow k=-1 \rightarrow r=-\pi \rightarrow \text{افتاد} = |\pi - (-\pi)| = 2\pi$$

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

$$1 + \sin 2\pi = r - r \sin^2 2\pi \rightarrow r \sin^2 2\pi + \sin 2\pi - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin 2\pi = -1$$

$$\sin 2\pi = -1 \rightarrow 2\pi = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \xrightarrow[\substack{0 \leq 2\pi \leq 2\pi \\ k \leq 1}]{\cdot} \pi = \frac{r\pi}{2} \quad \hookrightarrow \sin 2\pi = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\sin 2\pi = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 2\pi = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \xrightarrow[\substack{0 \leq 2\pi \leq 2\pi \\ k \geq 0}]{\cdot} \pi = \frac{\pi}{r} \leq \frac{2\pi}{r}$$

چون عبارت به توان ۲ رسیده است جواب زائد تولید میکنند
به ازای $\sin 2\pi = \frac{1}{r}$ متغیر مربوطه چنان جواب را مییابیم که در آن

* معادله ۲ جواب دارد