

«معموره کبیلی»

معموره کبیلی ۱۹/۸۵

بحث اول

الف) $\cos^2 x = 3 \sin x - 1$

$\hookrightarrow \cos^2 x - 1 = 3 \sin x - 2 \rightarrow 0 = 2 \sin^2 x + 3 \sin x - 2 \rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{2} = 1 \checkmark$ ← سوال ۱

① $-2 \sin^2 x$
 $\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \boxed{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}} \cup \boxed{2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6}} \quad \boxed{2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}}$

ب) $\cos^2 x + \cos x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + \cos x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 2 \cos^2 x + \cos x - 3 = 0$
 $\hookrightarrow \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \quad - (1 - \cos^2 x)$
 $\hookrightarrow \cos x \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{x = 2k\pi}$

الف) $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x$
 $\hookrightarrow (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) = 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \rightarrow -\cos^2 x = 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$
 $\frac{1}{2} = \sin^2 x \rightarrow x = \boxed{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \cup \boxed{2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}}$

ب) $2 \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0 \rightarrow \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin(\pi)$
 $\hookrightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi \rightarrow x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$
 $\hookrightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}$

الف) $\cot x (2 \cos x + 1) = \frac{1}{\sin x} \times \tan x \rightarrow (2 \cos x + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos x}) \times \cos x \rightarrow 2 \cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0$
 $\hookrightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} = 1 \rightarrow \cos x = 1 \rightarrow x = \boxed{2k\pi + \pi}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \boxed{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}} \cup \boxed{2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{3}}$

ب) $2 \sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x = 2 \rightarrow (\sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x = 1) \times 2 \rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x - 2 = 0$
 $\hookrightarrow 1 - \cos^2 x$
 $\hookrightarrow \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$
 $x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = 2\pi - \frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\pi - \pi = \pi$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{x = k\pi} \cup \boxed{x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

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

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

↑
زاوية مكمل

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

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

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

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

ب) $\cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sin 2x \rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} - 2x\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x)$

$$\rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - 2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

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

لـ حذف الزاوية

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

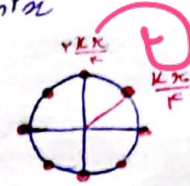
$$\rightarrow \frac{-2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}}{4} = x$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \rightarrow \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} + 1 - \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = 0$$

$$kx \pm \frac{x}{f}$$

جواب نسی ✓

$$\sin^2 x \neq 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \sin^2 x = 0$$



$$\frac{x}{f} = t \rightarrow \frac{\sin t}{1 + \cos t} = \frac{1 + \cos t}{\sin t}$$

در صورتی عدد با معکوس خود برابر
می شود عدد 1 یا -1

$$\frac{\sin t}{1 + \cos t} = \pm 1$$

سوال 4

$$1 + \cos t = \sin t$$

$$1 + \cos t = -\sin t$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = (\sin t - \cos t)$$

$$1 = -(\sin t + \cos t)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{f}}{f} 1 = \sqrt{f} (\sin(t - \frac{\pi}{f})) \rightarrow t = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{f} \quad \text{و} \quad 2k\pi + \pi$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{f}}{f} 1 = \sqrt{f} (\sin(t + \frac{\pi}{f})) \rightarrow t = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{f} \quad \text{و} \quad 2k\pi + \pi$$

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

$$\text{فاصل} = |x_2 - x_1| = 2\pi$$

$$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x = f \rightarrow -\sin^2 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x = 0$$

$$\downarrow \sin^2 x$$

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

$$\sin^2 x = 0 \rightarrow 2k\pi \quad \text{و} \quad 2k\pi + \pi$$

جواب

$$1 + \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{و} \quad \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

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

$$\downarrow \tan(x + \frac{\pi}{f})$$

$$x = -\frac{x}{f} + \frac{k\pi}{f}$$

سوال 8

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} = \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x \xrightarrow{\text{مربع}} 1 + \sin^2 x = 2 \cos^2 x \rightarrow x + \sin^2 x - 1 + 2 \sin^2 x = 0$$

$$\downarrow 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$\checkmark \frac{3\pi}{f} \leftarrow [0, \pi] \quad 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{f} \leftarrow \sin^2 x = -1$$

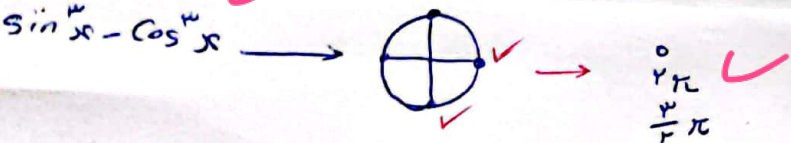
$$\checkmark \frac{0\pi}{f} \quad \text{و} \quad \frac{\pi}{f} \leftarrow [0, \pi] \leftarrow \sin^2 x = +1$$

جمع اولی و آخری - وسطی - ریشه ها

برای $\cos x = \frac{0}{f}$ تمام مشتقات جواب را باید در نظر گرفت

$$\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow x = 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \pi$$

$$\downarrow \cos^2 x$$



$$C \cdot S^n - S \cdot C^n = 1 \xrightarrow{C \cdot S^n = 1 - S \cdot C^n}$$

$$1 - S \cdot C^n - S \cdot C^n = 1 \rightarrow S \cdot C^n (1 + C \cdot S^n) = 0 \rightarrow S \cdot C^n = 0$$

$$S \cdot C^n = 0 \rightarrow n = k\pi \rightarrow n = 0, \pi, 2\pi$$

$$C \cdot S^n = -1 \rightarrow C^n = \pi k + \pi \rightarrow n = \frac{\pi k + \pi}{\pi} \rightarrow n = \frac{\pi}{\pi} / \pi / \frac{3\pi}{\pi}$$

مصاد ۵ جواب دارد

$$\sqrt{1 + S \cdot C^n} = \sqrt{C \cdot S^n} \xrightarrow{\text{توان ۲}} 1 + S \cdot C^n = C \cdot S^n$$

سوال ۹

$$1 + S \cdot C^n = 1 - C \cdot S^n \rightarrow C \cdot S^n + S \cdot C^n = 0 \rightarrow S \cdot C^n = 0$$

$$S \cdot C^n = -1 \rightarrow n = \pi k - \frac{\pi}{2} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 0 \leq n \leq \pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix}} n = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$S \cdot C^n = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow n = \pi k + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left[\pi k + \frac{\pi}{4}, \pi k + \frac{5\pi}{4} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 0 \leq n \leq \pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix}} n = \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} \right]$$

چون عبارت به توان ۲ رسیده است جواب زائد تولید کردند
به ازای $C \cdot S^n = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ متغیر مرصوبه چپ جواب را بیاید است نزد است

* مصاد ۲ جواب دارد