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الف) $\cos 2x = 2 \sin x - 1$

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

$\Delta = 4 - 4(-2)(2) = 20$

$\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases}$
جواب

$\sin x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{4} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{000} \\ \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{000} \end{cases}$

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

$\cos x = 1 \rightarrow x = 2k\pi$
جواب

$\Delta = 1 - 4(-2)(2) = 33$
 $\cos x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{33}}{4} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \times \sqrt{000} \\ 1 \times \sqrt{000} \end{cases}$

الف) $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = \sin 2x$

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

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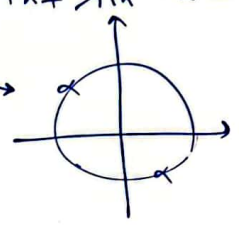
$\rightarrow \cos 2x = 0 \rightarrow 2x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$
جواب

$\rightarrow 2 \sin x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \\ 2k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{6} \end{cases} \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} k\pi - \frac{\pi}{12} \\ k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{12} \end{cases}$
جواب

ب) $2 \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x = 1$

$\underbrace{2 \cos^2 x - 1}_{\cos 2x} + \underbrace{2 \sin x \cos x}_{\sin 2x} = 0 \rightarrow \cos 2x + \sin 2x = 0 \rightarrow 2x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\downarrow$
 $\cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos 2x$
 $-\sin^2 x$



$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$
جواب

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

نکته: ب.ا.

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

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

$$\cos x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4r}}{2r} \rightarrow -1 \times \sqrt{0} \rightarrow \sin x \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{این صورت منجر خواهد بود.}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{r}$$

جواب

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

$$r \sin^2 x - r - \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x = 0$$

$$r (\underbrace{\sin^2 x - 1}_{-\cos^2 x}) + \cos^2 x - \sin x \cos x = 0 \rightarrow -\cos^2 x - \sin x \cos x = 0$$

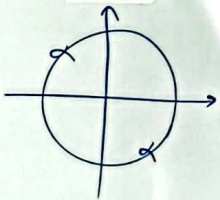
$$\cos x (\cos x + \sin x) = 0$$

$$\cos x = 0 \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

جواب

$$\sin x + \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

جواب



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

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

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

$$rx = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{r}$$

$$x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{r^2}$$

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جواب

$$b) \cos\left(rn - \frac{\pi}{q}\right) = -\lim rn - \lim rn \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{r} + rn\right)$$

نکته: $\frac{\pi}{r}$

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$$\cos\left(rn - \frac{\pi}{q}\right) = \cos\left(rn + \frac{\pi}{r}\right)$$

$$rn - \frac{\pi}{q} = rk\pi \pm \left(rn + \frac{\pi}{r}\right) \rightarrow \cancel{rn} - \frac{\pi}{q} = rk\pi + \cancel{rn} + \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow \text{جواب ندارد}$$

$$\hookrightarrow rn - \frac{\pi}{q} = rk\pi - rn - \frac{\pi}{r}$$

$$rn = rk\pi - \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow n = \frac{rk\pi}{r} - \frac{\pi}{r}$$

جواب

$$\frac{\lim rn + \lim rn}{\lim rn} = \lim^n rn = \cos^n rn$$

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(۱/۵)

$$\frac{\lim^n rn + \lim rn}{\lim rn} = \underbrace{\cos^n rn + \lim^n rn}_1 \rightarrow \frac{\lim^n rn}{\lim rn} = 0 \quad \lim rn \neq 0$$

$$\lim^n rn = 0 \rightarrow rn = k\pi$$

$$n = \frac{k\pi}{r}$$

جواب

به ازای برخی مقادیر k مخرج صفر می‌شود!

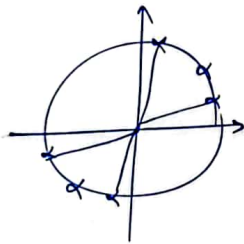
$$\frac{\lim \frac{n}{r}}{1 + \cos \frac{n}{r}} = \frac{1}{\lim \frac{n}{r}} + \cot \frac{n}{r} \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{\lim \frac{n}{r}} + \cot \frac{n}{r} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{n}{r}}{\lim \frac{n}{r}}$$

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(۱/۷۵)

$$\frac{\lim \frac{n}{r}}{1 + \cos \frac{n}{r}} = \tan \frac{n}{r} \quad \frac{1 + \cos \frac{n}{r}}{\lim \frac{n}{r}} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{n}{r}} = \cot \frac{n}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \tan \frac{n}{r} = \cot \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow$$



$$\frac{n}{r} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r}$$

$$n = rk\pi + \pi$$

$$\text{مقدار مطلق منفی} \rightarrow | -\pi - (-\pi) | = \pi$$

جواب دارد

$$\rightarrow n = -\pi, -2\pi$$

$$[-\pi, \frac{r\pi}{r}] \quad k = -1 \rightarrow n < -\pi$$

$$k < 0 \rightarrow n < \pi$$

$$\frac{n}{r} = \frac{k\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{r}$$

$$n = rk\pi + \pi$$

$$\cos^r n - \sin^r n \cos r n = 1$$

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$$-\sin^r n \cos r n = 1 - \cos^r n \rightarrow -\sin^r n \cos r n = \sin^r n$$

$$\sin^r n + \sin^r n \cos r n = 0 \rightarrow \sin^r n (1 + \cos r n) = 0$$

د

$$\sin^r n = 0 \rightarrow n = k\pi$$

$$\cos^r n + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \cos r n = -1 \rightarrow r n = 2k\pi + \pi \rightarrow n = \frac{2k\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{r}$$

تعداد جواب ها $\rightarrow$ $\{0, \pi, 2\pi, \frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{3\pi}{r}\} \rightarrow$ $\frac{5}{r}$

$[0, 2\pi]$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin^r n} = \sqrt{r} \cos r n$$

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$$1 + \sin^r n = r \cos^r n$$

$$\sin^r n = r \cos^r n - 1 \rightarrow \sin^r n = \underbrace{\cos^r n - 1}_{-\sin^r n} - \cos^r n$$

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

$$r n = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{r} \rightarrow n = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{r}$$

جواب ها $= \frac{3\pi}{r}$

$[0, \pi]$

$$\sin^r n - \cos^r n = 1 \rightarrow (\underbrace{\sin^r n - \cos^r n}_{-\cos^r n}) (\underbrace{\sin^r n + \cos^r n}_1) = 1$$

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$$\cos r n = -1$$

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

جواب ها $= \frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{3\pi}{r}$

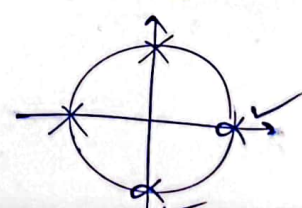
$[0, 2\pi]$

$$\sin^r n + \cos^r n = -1$$

$$n = \frac{3\pi}{r} \rightarrow n = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{r}$$

$$n = 0 \rightarrow n = 2k\pi$$

جواب ها $= 0, 2\pi, \frac{3\pi}{r}$



$$\frac{r \sin r n \cos r n + \sin r n}{\sin r n} = \sin r n + \cancel{c \cdot \sin r n} = \sin r n$$

السؤال ٥

$$\frac{\sin r n (r \cdot \sin r n + 1)}{\sin r n} = 1 \xrightarrow{\sin r n \neq 0} r \cdot \sin r n + 1 = 1 \rightarrow r \cdot \sin r n = 0$$

$$r n = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r}}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{n}{r}}{1 + c \cdot \sin \frac{n}{r}} = \tan \frac{n}{r}$$

السؤال ٦

$$\frac{1}{\sin \frac{n}{r}} + \cot \frac{n}{r} = \frac{1 + c \cdot \sin \frac{n}{r}}{\sin \frac{n}{r}} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{n}{r}} = \cot \frac{n}{r}$$

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

$$\frac{n}{r} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow \frac{n}{r} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow n = r(k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r})$$

جوابها $\rightarrow k=0 \rightarrow n=\pi$

$\rightarrow k=-1 \rightarrow n=-\pi \rightarrow \text{افتتاح} = |\pi - (-\pi)| = 2\pi$

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

سوال ۹

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

$$\sin 2x = -1 \rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \xrightarrow[\substack{0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z}}]{\substack{\cdot \\ k \in \mathbb{Z}}} x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

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

$$\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2x \in \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\} \xrightarrow[\substack{0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z}}]{\substack{\cdot \\ k \in \mathbb{Z}}} x = \frac{\pi}{12} \cup \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

چون عبارت به توان ۲ رسیده است جواب زاویه تولید می‌کنند
به ازای $\sin 2x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ متغیر می‌شود چنان جواب را می‌یابیم که در امتداد

* معادله ۲ جواب دارد