

سوال ①

الف) $\cos 2x = r \sin x - 1$

$$1 - r \sin^2 x = r \sin x - 1 \Rightarrow -r \sin^2 x - r \sin x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r \sin^2 x + r \sin x - 2 = 0$$

$$r \sin x = t \Rightarrow r t^2 + r t - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 8}}{2} \quad \begin{cases} t = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark \\ t = -2 \times \text{غ.ج.} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \left\{ x \mid x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, x = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \quad -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

ب) $\cos 2x + \cos x - r = 0$

$$\cos 2x = r \cos^2 x - 1 \Rightarrow r \cos^2 x - 1 + \cos x - r = 0 \Rightarrow r \cos^2 x + \cos x - r = 0$$

$$\cos x = t \Rightarrow r t^2 + t - r = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4r^2}}{2} \quad \begin{cases} t = -\frac{r}{r} \times \text{غ.ج.} \\ t = 1 \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\cos x = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 2k\pi} \quad -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

ج) $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = \sin 2x$

$$\underbrace{(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)}_{-\cos 2x} = \sin 2x \Rightarrow -\cos 2x = \sin 2x$$

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

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

① $\Rightarrow \cos 2x = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}}$

② $r \sin^2 x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}, x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

د) $r \cos^2 x + r \sin x \cos x = 1 \Rightarrow r(\cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x) = 1 \Rightarrow$

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

مربوط $\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}, \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$

$$\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow 1 + \cos 2x + \sin 2x = \frac{2}{r} \Rightarrow \cos 2x + \sin 2x = \frac{2}{r} - 1$$

$$\sin 2x = -\cos 2x \Rightarrow \tan 2x = -1 \Rightarrow 2x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}}$$

سؤال (3)

$$\text{ـ ١) } \cot x (r \cos x + 1) = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

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

$$\cos x = t \Rightarrow r t^2 + t - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4r}}{2r} = \begin{cases} t = \frac{1}{r} \\ t = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \cos x = -1, \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} x &= r k \pi \pm \frac{\pi}{r} \\ x &= r k \pi + \pi \end{aligned}}$$

$$\text{ـ ٢) } \underbrace{r \sin^2 x}_a \underbrace{- 1 \sin x \cos x}_c + \underbrace{\cos^2 x}_b = \underbrace{r}_d \quad a \sin^2 x + b \cos^2 x + c \sin x \cos x = d \quad a=d$$

$$\div \sin^2 x \Rightarrow r + \cot^2 x - \cot x = r(1 + \cot^2 x) \Rightarrow \cot^2 x + \cot x = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cot x (\cot x + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cot x = 0 \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \cot x = -1 \rightarrow x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

سؤال (4)

$$\text{ـ ١) } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{r} (\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)) = \frac{1}{r} (\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos 2x)$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{6} + x \quad B = x - \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \begin{cases} A+B = 2x \\ A-B = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \cos 2x = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \cos 2x = \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$\text{ـ ٢) } \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sin^2 x \quad \text{ـ ٣) } \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$-\sin^2 x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2x\right) \quad \text{ـ ٤) } \cos A = \cos B$$

$$\cos A = \cos B$$

$$\frac{\sin rx + \sin^r x}{\sin rx} - \sin^r x = \cos^r x \Rightarrow \frac{\sin rx}{\sin rx} + \frac{\sin^r x}{\sin rx} = \cos^r x$$

سوال 3

$$\frac{r \sin^r x \cos^r x}{\sin^r x} + 1 = \boxed{r \cos^r x + 1}$$

$$r \cos^r x + 1 - \sin^r x = \cos^r x \Rightarrow r \cos^r x + 1 = \cos^r x + \sin^r x \Rightarrow \cos^r x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow rx = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \Rightarrow x = \boxed{\frac{k\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{r}} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{x}{r}}{1 + \cos \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{r}} + \cot \frac{x}{r} \quad \left[-\pi, \frac{r\pi}{r}\right]$$



سوال 4

$$\frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{r}} + \frac{\cos \frac{x}{r}}{\sin \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{x}{r}}{\sin \frac{x}{r}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \frac{x}{r}}{1 + \cos \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{x}{r}}{\sin \frac{x}{r}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin^r \frac{x}{r} = (1 + \cos \frac{x}{r})^r \Rightarrow 1 + \cos \frac{x}{r} = \pm \sin \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \frac{x}{r} - \cos \frac{x}{r} = 1 \\ \cos \frac{x}{r} + \sin \frac{x}{r} = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$[0, r\pi] \quad \cos^r x - \sin^r x \cos^r x = 1$$

سوال 5

$$\frac{1 + \cos rx}{r} - \frac{1 - \cos rx}{r} \times \cos^r x = 1$$

$$1 + \cos rx - (1 - \cos rx) \cos^r x = r \Rightarrow \cos rx - \cos^r x + \cos^r x \cos^r x = 1$$

$$\cos rx (\cos^r x + 1) - (\cos^r x + 1) = 0$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} = \tan^3 x$$

$$\tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad B = x$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x\right) = \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x\right) = \tan^3 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} - x = 3x + k\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} = 4x + k\pi \Rightarrow 4x = \frac{\pi}{6} - k\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{24} + \frac{k\pi}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} = \sqrt{r} \cos^3 x \quad [0, \pi]$$



⑨ ديس

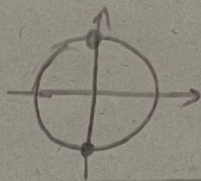
$$\Rightarrow 1 + \sin^2 x = r \cos^3 x = 1 + \sin^2 x - r + r \sin^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow r \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x - 1 = 0$$

$$r(1 - \sin^2 x)$$

$$rx^2 + x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4r}}{r} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow rx = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} \\ x = -1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = -1 \Rightarrow rx = x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

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



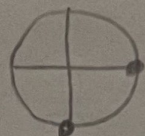
[0, 2\pi] ⑩ سوال

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow [0, 2\pi] \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ج) } \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -1$$



$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi \\ x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow [0, 2\pi] \begin{cases} 0 \\ \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$