

عمل خبازیان
تکلیف ۱۷ دوازدهم دختر
برای $K \in \mathbb{Z}$ معادله
 $\cos x - \tan^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{\tan^2 x + 1}{\cos x} \rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \cos x = \pm 1 = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = 2K\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$
 جواب ۲
 جواب ۳

۲- بین دو فرم به فرم خطی منطبقه قبول داری آن $\sin x$ رو به ازای $\cos(3x)$ باید به (۱) که بهترین حالتیه
 که میزنه به وسط دایره $\cos x$ به چیزهواره میفته پس آنگونه که بهیچ وجهش با $\cos 3x$ به چیزی منطبق نباشه
 باید که چیکتر از ۱ هم به که خط نشدیه پس فقط حالتی قبوله که $\sin x = 0$ و $\cos(3x) = -1$ به هدر از این نویسم استرکس میگیریم

$$\cos(3x) = -1 = \cos \pi \Rightarrow 3x = 2K\pi + \pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{2K\pi + \pi}{3} \quad \text{I}$$

$$\sin(x) = 0 = \sin \pi \Rightarrow x = K\pi \quad \text{II}$$

$$\text{I} \quad -\pi \leq \frac{2K\pi + \pi}{3} \leq \pi \quad -4\pi \leq 2K\pi \leq 2\pi \Rightarrow -2 \leq K \leq 1$$

$$\text{II} \quad -\pi \leq K\pi \leq \pi \Rightarrow -1 \leq K \leq 1$$

استرکسونه

$$2 \sin x \cos 4x + \sin x = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin(\frac{\pi+4x}{2})} + \frac{1}{\cos(\frac{\pi+4x}{2})} = 0 \quad \cos(\frac{\pi+4x}{2}) \text{ و } \sin(\frac{\pi+4x}{2}) \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin(\frac{\pi+4x}{2})} = -\frac{1}{\cos(\frac{\pi+4x}{2})} \Rightarrow -\cos(\frac{\pi+4x}{2}) = \sin(\frac{\pi+4x}{2}) \Rightarrow \sin 4x = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2x)$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x = 2K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 2x \Rightarrow 2x = 2K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = K\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 4x = 2K\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2x \Rightarrow 2x = 2K\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = K\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

شرط انقضای نه

$$0 \leq \frac{K\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \pi$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \leq K \leq \frac{17}{4}$$

$$\left| \frac{11\pi - 7\pi}{12} \right| = \frac{4\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{11\pi}{12} \quad \frac{2\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{12} \quad \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{12} \quad \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = \tan 45^\circ = \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\cos 45^\circ} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{m\sqrt{y}}{y} - \cancel{y\sqrt{y} \sin x} = \sqrt{y}$$

~~$$\sqrt{4}(m-3) = \sqrt{4} \times 3$$~~

$$\frac{\sqrt{y}(\cos x - \sin x)}{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \Rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{y}$$

$$(\cos u - \sin u)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} = 1 - \sin^2 u \Rightarrow \sin^2 u = \frac{1}{p}$$

$\sin(u + \frac{\pi}{4})$ چون مستقیم می‌شوند

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

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \pm 1 = \sin \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

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

$$u = r\kappa\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \quad , \quad u = r\kappa\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}(\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) \quad x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\kappa = \gamma_K \pi - \frac{\gamma \pi}{\psi}, \quad \kappa = \gamma_K \pi - \frac{\pi}{\psi}$$

$\frac{K_2}{\tau_2}, \frac{K_1}{\tau_1}$

$$u = -\frac{p}{T}, \frac{r^2 c}{T}, \frac{\Delta n}{T} \rightarrow S = \frac{r^2 v n}{T} = \frac{q n}{T}$$

$$\sin x + \sqrt{1} \cos x = \sqrt{1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{1}}{1} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{1} \Rightarrow \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$u + \frac{p}{\epsilon} = \gamma K p + \frac{p}{\epsilon} = \gamma K p - \frac{p}{14}$$

$$-\pi \leq \varphi \leq \pi \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$-\frac{11\pi}{14} < \gamma < \pi < \frac{5\pi}{14}$$

$$-\frac{1}{x} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x + \frac{17}{2} = 12\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{5} = 12\pi - \frac{14\pi}{10}$$

$$-\pi \leq \gamma \leq \pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \leq 2\pi$$

$$\frac{2R}{14} \leq \pi \leq \frac{4\pi}{14}$$

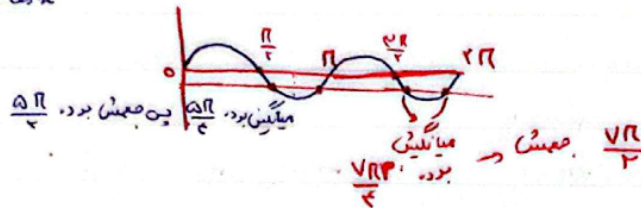
$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ll \ll \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\cancel{5\pi} - \frac{\pi}{14} + \cancel{4\pi} - \frac{4\pi}{14} \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{14} - \frac{4\pi}{14} = \frac{5\pi}{14} - \frac{4\pi}{14} = \frac{\pi}{14}$$

$$r \sin \alpha \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha \right) = 1 \quad -r(r \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{4} = \pi = T$$

$$\frac{\omega\pi}{\gamma} + \frac{v\pi}{\gamma} = \frac{14\pi}{\gamma} = 4\pi$$



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$$(1 + \cos 2\alpha)(1 + \cos 4\alpha)(1 + \cos 8\alpha) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$(2\cos^2 \alpha)(2\cos^2 2\alpha)(2\cos^2 4\alpha) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 2\alpha \cos^2 4\alpha = \frac{1}{8\lambda} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 4\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\lambda}}$$

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$$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 4\alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 4\alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 4\alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\lambda}$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 4\alpha = \sin \alpha$$

$$\lambda \alpha = 2K\pi + \alpha \quad \alpha = \frac{2K\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda \alpha = 2K\pi + \pi - \alpha \quad \alpha = \frac{2K\pi + \pi}{\lambda}$$

با استفاده از اتحاد

$$\frac{2K\pi}{\lambda} < \pi \quad K < \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad K \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \lambda = 9\pi$$

$$\frac{2K\pi + \pi}{\lambda} < \pi \quad K < \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad K \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \lambda = 9\pi$$

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

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$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \quad \begin{matrix} \sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq K\pi \\ \cos x \neq 0 \\ x \neq K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \cos^2 x \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \sin^2 x = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \pi < \frac{K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \\ \frac{3\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{5\pi}{\lambda} \end{matrix} \right\} \frac{1}{\lambda} < K < \frac{15}{\lambda}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \pi < \frac{K\pi}{\lambda} - \frac{\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \\ \frac{3\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{K\pi}{\lambda} - \frac{\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \end{matrix} \right\} \frac{9}{\lambda} < K < \frac{14}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{11\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{12\pi}{\lambda} \quad \frac{13\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{14\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\lambda} (9 + 11 + 13 + 15) = \frac{48\pi}{\lambda} = 4\pi$$

$$\tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} = \cot^2 x \rightarrow \tan^2 x = \tan^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)$$

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

K	F	A	Y	V
n	$\frac{9\pi}{\lambda}$	$\frac{11\pi}{\lambda}$	$\frac{13\pi}{\lambda}$	$\frac{15\pi}{\lambda}$

$$S = \left(\frac{9 + 11 + 13 + 15}{\lambda} \right) \pi = \frac{48\pi}{\lambda} = 4\pi$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x \quad (\text{فرمول ظاهری})$$

$$2\sin x(1 - 2\sin^2 x) + \sin x = 1 \rightarrow 3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x = 1$$

$$\sin 3x = 1 \rightarrow 3x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad k=1 \rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{6}, \quad k=2 \rightarrow x = \frac{9\pi}{6}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{9\pi}{6} = \frac{15\pi}{6} = \boxed{\frac{5\pi}{2}}$$

عبارت 1 را $\frac{1}{r}$ ضرب می‌کنیم. (۷)

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

$$\cos 4^\circ \sin x + \sin 4^\circ \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad -\pi \leq x \leq \pi \quad k=0, 1 \rightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4} \quad -\pi \leq x \leq \pi \quad k=0 \rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$S = \frac{7\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{5\pi}{4} = \frac{11\pi}{4} = \boxed{\frac{11\pi}{4}}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} - x\right) = -\cos x$$

$$2\sin x(-\cos x) = 1 \rightarrow -2(\sin x \cos x) = 1 \rightarrow \sin 2x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{و} \quad 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{12} \quad \text{و} \quad k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \quad \begin{cases} 1 \\ k=0, 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{11\pi}{12}, \frac{19\pi}{12} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \\ k=1, 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{11\pi}{12}, \frac{19\pi}{12} \end{cases}$$

$$S = \frac{11\pi}{12} + \frac{19\pi}{12} + \frac{11\pi}{12} + \frac{19\pi}{12} = \frac{60\pi}{12} = \boxed{5\pi}$$

(9)

$$1 + C \cdot S \psi = \psi C \cdot S \psi$$

$$\int 1 + C \cdot S \psi = \psi C \cdot S \psi$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 + C \cdot S \psi = \psi C \cdot S \psi \\ 1 + C \cdot S \psi = \psi C \cdot S \psi \\ 1 + C \cdot S \psi = \psi C \cdot S \psi \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \Lambda C \cdot S \psi C \cdot S \psi C \cdot S \psi = \frac{1}{\Lambda}$$

$$C \cdot S \psi C \cdot S \psi C \cdot S \psi = \frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{}} C \cdot S \psi C \cdot S \psi C \cdot S \psi = \frac{\pm 1}{\Lambda} \xrightarrow[\sin \psi \neq 0]{\times \sin \psi} \star$$

$$\underbrace{(\sin \psi C \cdot S \psi)}_{\sin \psi} C \cdot S \psi C \cdot S \psi = \pm \frac{\sin \psi}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\psi} \underbrace{(\sin \psi C \cdot S \psi)}_{\frac{1}{\psi} \sin \psi} C \cdot S \psi = \pm \frac{\sin \psi}{\Lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{\psi} \times \frac{1}{\psi} \underbrace{(\sin \psi C \cdot S \psi)}_{\sin \psi} = \pm \frac{\sin \psi}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\Lambda} \sin \psi = \pm \frac{\sin \psi}{\Lambda}$$

$$\sin \psi = \pm \sin \psi \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Lambda \psi = \psi k \pi + \alpha \leq \psi k \pi + \pi - \alpha \\ \Lambda \psi = \psi k \pi - \alpha \leq \psi k \pi + \pi + \alpha \end{array} \right.$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\psi k \pi}{\psi} \xrightarrow{MAN A} k = 3 \rightarrow n = \frac{4\pi}{\psi}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\psi k \pi}{\psi} \xrightarrow{MAN A} k = 4 \rightarrow n = \frac{1\pi}{\psi}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(\psi k + 1) \pi}{\psi} \xrightarrow{MAN A} k = 2 \rightarrow n = \frac{3\pi}{\psi}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(\psi k + 1) \pi}{\psi} \xrightarrow{MAN A} k = 3 \rightarrow n = \frac{5\pi}{\psi}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{MAN A = \frac{1\pi}{\psi}}$$

$\star A$ نمی تواند برابر خود π باشد چون جیب $\star \sin \psi$ / مخالف صفر در نقطه $\psi = \pi$!