

عمل خبازیان
تکلیف ۱۷ دوازدهم دختر
برای $K \in \mathbb{Z}$ معادله
 $\Lambda \cos x - \tan^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \Lambda \cos x = \frac{\tan^2 x + 1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow \Lambda \cos^3 x = 1 \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\Lambda}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow x = 2K\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$
 جواب ۲

۲- بین دو فرم به نظر میانی منطبقه قبول ماری اند $\sin x$ و $\cos x$ باید به (۱) که بهترین حالتی
 که میزنه به وسط دایره $\sin x$ و $\cos x$ به هم میزنه پس آنقدر به هم نزدیک میشن که به هم
 باید نزدیکتر از ۱- هم به هم نزدیک میشن فقط حالتی قبوله که $\sin x = 0$ و $\cos(3x) = -1$ به هم نزدیک میشن
 استرکتور

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

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

I $-\pi < \frac{2K\pi + \pi}{3} < \pi \Rightarrow -3\pi < 2K\pi + \pi < 3\pi \Rightarrow -2 < 2K < 2 \Rightarrow -1 < K < 1 \Rightarrow K = 0$
 II $-\pi < K\pi < \pi \Rightarrow -1 < K < 1 \Rightarrow K = 0$
 استرکتور

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

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

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

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

شرط انقضای

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

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

$$\left| \frac{11\pi - 7\pi}{12} \right| = \frac{4\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} < K < \frac{17}{4} \Rightarrow K = 3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\tan \frac{3\pi}{4} = \tan 135^\circ = \frac{\sin 135^\circ}{\cos 135^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -1$$

$$m(\cos x - \sin x) - 3\sqrt{4} \sin(2x) = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\frac{m\sqrt{4}}{3} - 3\sqrt{4} \sin 2x = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\frac{m\sqrt{4} - 3\sqrt{4}}{3} = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\sqrt{4}(m-3) = \sqrt{4} \times 3 \quad m=9$$

$$if \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad m=?$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4}(\cos x - \sin x)}{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{3}$$

$$(\cos x - \sin x) \frac{3}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 1 - \sin 2x \Rightarrow \sin 2x = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

جواب: ۲



$$\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = \sqrt{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} \Rightarrow \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} < 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$-\frac{11\pi}{12} < 2k\pi < \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$-\frac{11}{12} < k < \frac{5}{12}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$-\pi < 2k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{6} < -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$-\frac{5\pi}{6} < 2k\pi < \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$-\frac{5}{6} < k < \frac{5}{12}$$

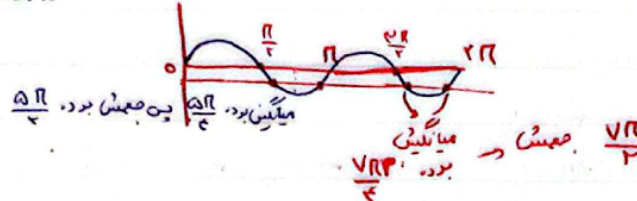
$$2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi - \frac{5\pi}{6} = 2k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{2} = 2k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$2 \sin x \sin(\frac{3\pi}{4} - x) = 1 \quad -2(\sin x \cos x) = 1 \Rightarrow \sin 2x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

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$$\frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{8\pi}{4} = 2\pi$$



۳



۹-

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 4\alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\lambda} \quad \lambda \alpha = 2K\pi + \alpha \quad \alpha = \frac{2K\pi}{\lambda}$$

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

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

$$\frac{2K\pi + \pi}{9} < \pi \quad K < \frac{8}{2} \quad K \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \lambda = 9 \rightarrow \frac{2K\pi + \pi}{9} < \pi$$

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

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \quad \sin x \neq 0 \quad x \neq K\pi \quad \cos x \neq 0 \quad x \neq K\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$\pi < \frac{2K\pi}{\lambda} < 2\pi \quad \frac{2K\pi}{\lambda} < \pi \quad \frac{2K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{10\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{2K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{10\pi}{\lambda} \quad \frac{2K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{10\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{2K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{10\pi}{\lambda} \quad \frac{2K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{K\pi}{\lambda} < \frac{10\pi}{\lambda}$$