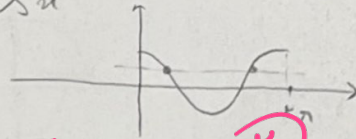


$$\wedge \cos u = 1 + \tan^2 u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos u} \Rightarrow \wedge \cos u = \frac{1}{\cos u}$$

$$(\wedge \mathcal{G}_n = 1 \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_n = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_n = \frac{1}{\lambda})$$



۲ جواب در بازه $(0, 2\pi)$

$$\underbrace{\omega \rho_n r}_r + r \cos r n + r = 0$$

$$0 \leq \omega \leq \pi \quad -\pi \leq \phi \leq \pi$$

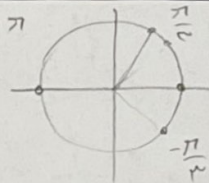
$$\omega \quad \textcircled{-Y} + Y = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = 0$$

Ques 2-1

$$C_{\alpha 1} = 2K\pi \pm \pi$$

$$n = \frac{2\pi\eta}{c} + \frac{\pi}{r} \Rightarrow n = \frac{\pi}{c} + \frac{\pi}{r}$$



در این باره جواب ندارد

$$\{0, \pi\} \cap \{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\} = \emptyset$$

$$P_{\text{Son m. Des rai}} + \text{Son m} = 1$$

$$(1 - r \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n)$$

$$\mu \sin \alpha - K \sin \alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{F_{\sin u}^r - F_{\sin u}^{r+1}}{-F_{\sin u}^{r+1} + F_{\sin u}^r} \bigg/ \frac{F_{\sin u+1}}{F_{\sin u}^r - F_{\sin u}^{r+1}}$$

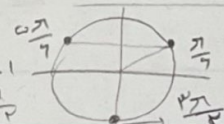
$$-f_{\text{Sun}} - c_{\text{Sun}}$$

$$- \tau \sum_{\alpha} \tau_{\alpha} = - \tau \sum_{\alpha}$$

صَدْرِ قَوْلِ هَاكَ رُفْعِ، وَفَرْدِ سَلَمِ بَرِ

$$\Rightarrow (\sin u + 1)(1 - \sin u) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin u &= -1 \\ \sin u &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} + \omega \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\omega \pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{-\sin x \cos x + \cos x \sin x}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{-\cancel{\sin x} \cos x + \cos x \cancel{\sin x}}{\sin x \cos x}$$

$$\delta_n \left(\frac{\pi}{r} + \epsilon_n \right) \quad \delta_n \left(\frac{\pi}{r} + \epsilon_n \right)$$

Ag 2m

$$S_n(1/n)$$

1

- 1 Secret Region

for $\frac{\pi}{2} \in (-\sqrt{3}, 1]$

✓ c c

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Kosten} (1 - r_{\text{GK}} r_{\text{M}})}{-r_{\text{GK}} r_{\text{M}} \text{GK}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = X_{\text{GK}} r_{\text{M}} \rightarrow r_{\text{M}} = r_{\text{GK}} + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{12} \Rightarrow \frac{0\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$m(\sqrt{r} \sin(\frac{\pi}{\epsilon} - \alpha)) - r\sqrt{4} \cos(\frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha_m) \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{r_m C_D} \left(\frac{\pi}{\xi} + n \right) - r \sqrt{q} \sin r_m = \sqrt{q} \left(r \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{\xi} + n \right) - 1 \right)$$

$$m = 18$$

A hand-drawn diagram of a cell. It features a large, irregular outline representing the cell membrane. Inside, there is a smaller, roughly circular nucleus. A pink circle is drawn on the right side of the cell, partially overlapping the membrane. An arrow points upwards from the bottom left towards the center of the cell.

$$\frac{\sqrt{r m}}{\sqrt{r}} - 4\sqrt{4} \sin^{\frac{r}{c}}\left(\frac{\pi}{\epsilon} + \alpha\right) - r\sqrt{4} = \sqrt{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r m}}{\sqrt{r}} - \epsilon\sqrt{4} = \epsilon\sqrt{4}$$

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

- 2

$$\Delta \sin^2 x + 2(2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1) = -2 \rightarrow \Delta \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 2 = -2$$

حاصل جمع دو عدد نامفهوم صفر است پس هر دو صفر بوده اند!

$$\Delta \sin^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = k\pi \xrightarrow{-\pi \leq x \leq \pi} x = \pi \cup -\pi \cup 0$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{-\pi \leq x \leq \pi} x = -\pi \cup -\frac{\pi}{2} \cup \frac{\pi}{2} \cup \pi$$

انتخاب دو مجموعه جواب $[-\pi, \pi]$ است

$$\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos x - \sin x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

5

$$\cos x - \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \xrightarrow{\text{گذاشتن}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} m - \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \frac{m\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \rightarrow m = 4$$

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

1

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{0 \leq x \leq 2\pi} \begin{cases} k=0, 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12} \\ k=1, 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{11\pi}{12}, \frac{17\pi}{12} \end{cases}$$

$$S = \frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{11\pi}{12} + \frac{11\pi}{12} + \frac{17\pi}{12} = \frac{4\pi}{1} = 4\pi$$

(9)

$$1 + \cos \varphi = \cos \varphi$$

$$\int 1 + \cos \varphi = \cos \varphi$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1 + \cos \varphi &= \cos \varphi \\ 1 + \cos \varphi &= \cos \varphi \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \cos \varphi \cos \varphi \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\Lambda}$$

$$\cos \varphi \cos \varphi \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{\quad}} \cos \varphi \cos \varphi \cos \varphi = \pm \frac{1}{\Lambda} \xrightarrow[\sin \varphi \neq 0]{\times \sin \varphi} \star$$

$$\underbrace{(\sin \varphi \cos \varphi)}_{\sin \varphi} \cos \varphi \cos \varphi = \pm \frac{\sin \varphi}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varphi} \underbrace{(\sin \varphi \cos \varphi)}_{\frac{1}{\varphi} \sin \varphi} \cos \varphi = \pm \frac{\sin \varphi}{\Lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varphi} \times \frac{1}{\varphi} \underbrace{(\sin \varphi \cos \varphi)}_{\sin \varphi} = \pm \frac{\sin \varphi}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\Lambda} \sin \varphi = \pm \frac{\sin \varphi}{\Lambda}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \pm \sin \varphi \rightarrow \begin{cases} \Lambda \varphi = \varphi k \pi + \alpha \leq \varphi k \pi + \pi - \alpha \\ \Lambda \varphi = \varphi k \pi - \alpha \leq \varphi k \pi + \pi + \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\varphi k \pi}{\Lambda} \xrightarrow{\text{MANA}} k = 3 \rightarrow n = \frac{4\pi}{\Lambda}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\varphi k \pi}{\Lambda} \xrightarrow{\text{MANA}} k = 4 \rightarrow n = \frac{5\pi}{\Lambda}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(\varphi k + 1) \pi}{\Lambda} \xrightarrow{\text{MANA}} k = 2 \rightarrow n = \frac{3\pi}{\Lambda}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(\varphi k + 1) \pi}{\Lambda} \xrightarrow{\text{MANA}} k = 3 \rightarrow n = \frac{4\pi}{\Lambda}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{MANA} = \frac{\Lambda \pi}{\Lambda}}$$

$\star$ A نمی تواند برابر خود π باشد چون $\sin \star$ / مخالف صفر در نقطه π است!