

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

$$\rightarrow 1 \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \cos x = \pm \frac{1}{1} \xrightarrow{0 \leq x < 2\pi} x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} \rightarrow \text{عدد ۱}$$

۲

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

$$1 \cos^2 x - 4 \cos^2 x - 2 \cos^2 x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 \xrightarrow{0 \leq x < 2\pi} x = 0, \pi$$

$$\cos x = t \rightarrow 1t^2 - 4t^2 - 2t^2 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow 1t^2 - 4t^2 - 2t^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1t^2 - 4t^2 - 2t^2 + 4 \\ -1t^2 + 1t^2 \\ \hline -1t^2 - 4t + 4 \\ -1t^2 - 1t^2 \\ \hline 3t + 4 \end{array} \rightarrow 1t^2 - 1t^2 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow 4 = 0$$

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

$$3 \sin(x) - 4 \sin^3 x = 1 \rightarrow \sin^3 x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\xrightarrow{0 \leq x < 2\pi} x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{9\pi}{2} \rightarrow \text{مجموع: } \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{2} + \frac{9\pi}{2} = \frac{15\pi}{2}$$

۲

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

$$\rightarrow \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) = \sin x \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

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

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{2} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \cos^2(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1 + \cos(2x + \pi)}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 - \sin 2x}{2} \rightarrow \sin 2x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$m(\cos x - \sin x) - 2\sqrt{3} \sin 2x = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow m - \sqrt{3} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) - 2\sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\rightarrow m - \sqrt{3} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow m - \sqrt{3} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow m - \sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow m - 1 = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow m = 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

۵

$$\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 \rightarrow \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \times \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{زنجیره}} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1$$

$$\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \pm 1 \rightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \xrightarrow{\text{اگر } x \in [0, 2\pi]} x = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ و } \frac{7\pi}{4} \rightarrow \text{اینکه ما می‌خواهیم ۱ یا -۱ را هم بگیریم جواب‌ها} \rightarrow \text{به دست می‌آید و معادله ۲ جواب دارد!}$$

۲

$$\sin x + \sqrt{r} \cos x = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{|a|} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(x + \alpha) \text{ و } \tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow r \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ و } \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin(-\pi/2) \rightarrow \text{طبق شکل، این نقطه است که از } \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ و } \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ به فاصله } \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ به سمت } 0 \text{ می‌رویم}$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{12\pi}{4} = \frac{13\pi}{4} \text{ و } \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{12\pi}{4} = \frac{-9\pi}{4} \rightarrow \text{نقطه: } \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{12\pi}{4} = \frac{-9\pi}{4} \text{ و } \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{12\pi}{4} = \frac{13\pi}{4}$$



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

$$\sin 2x = \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} \rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{8} \text{ و } x = \frac{7\pi}{8} \text{ و } \pi + \frac{7\pi}{8}$$

$$\rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{7\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{7\pi}{8} \rightarrow x = \frac{11\pi}{8} \text{ و } \frac{15\pi}{8}$$

$$\text{مجموع: } \frac{7\pi}{8} + \frac{11\pi}{8} + \frac{15\pi}{8} + \frac{19\pi}{8} = \frac{52\pi}{8} = 6\pi$$

۲

$$(1 + \cos 2\alpha)(1 + \cos 4\alpha)(1 + \cos 8\alpha) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow (r \cos^2 \alpha)(r \cos^2 2\alpha)(r \cos^2 4\alpha) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \xrightarrow{\times \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 4\alpha}{\lambda \sin^2 2\alpha} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow \sin^2 4\alpha = \sin^2 2\alpha \rightarrow \sin 4\alpha = \sin 2\alpha \rightarrow 4\alpha = 2k\pi + 2\alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2k\pi}{2} = k\pi \text{ و } 4\alpha = \pi - 2\alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3}$$

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

$$2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - x \rightarrow 3x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \xrightarrow{0 \leq x < 2\pi} x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{مجموع: } \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{7\pi}{6} = \frac{8\pi}{3} = 2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

۲

$$1 + C \cdot S \varphi \star = \varphi C \cdot s \varphi \star$$

$$\int 1 + C \cdot S \varphi \alpha = \varphi C \cdot s \varphi \alpha$$

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

$$C \cdot s \varphi \alpha C \cdot s \varphi \alpha C \cdot s \varphi \alpha = \frac{1}{4\varphi} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{\quad}} C \cdot s \alpha C \cdot s \varphi \alpha C \cdot s \varphi \alpha = \frac{\pm 1}{\Lambda} \xrightarrow[\text{Sin} \alpha \neq 0]{\times \text{Sin} \alpha} \star$$

$$\underbrace{(\text{Sin} \alpha C \cdot s \alpha)}_{\text{Sin} \varphi \alpha} C \cdot s \varphi \alpha C \cdot s \varphi \alpha = \pm \frac{\text{Sin} \alpha}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varphi} \underbrace{(\text{Sin} \varphi \alpha C \cdot s \varphi \alpha)}_{\frac{1}{\varphi} \text{Sin} \varphi \alpha} C \cdot s \varphi \alpha = \pm \frac{\text{Sin} \alpha}{\Lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varphi} \times \frac{1}{\varphi} \underbrace{(\text{Sin} \varphi \alpha C \cdot s \varphi \alpha)}_{\text{Sin} \Lambda \alpha} = \pm \frac{\text{Sin} \alpha}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\Lambda} \text{Sin} \Lambda \alpha = \pm \frac{\text{Sin} \alpha}{\Lambda}$$

$$\text{Sin} \Lambda \alpha = \pm \text{Sin} \alpha \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Lambda \alpha = \varphi K \pi + \alpha \leq \varphi K \pi + \pi - \alpha \\ \Lambda \alpha = \varphi K \pi - \alpha \leq \varphi K \pi + \pi + \alpha \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$\alpha = \frac{\varphi K \pi}{\varphi} \xrightarrow{\text{MANA}} K = 4 \rightarrow n = \frac{1\pi}{\varphi}$$

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

$$\alpha = \frac{(\varphi K + 1)\pi}{\varphi} \xrightarrow{\text{MANA}} K = 3 \rightarrow n = \frac{5\pi}{\varphi}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{MANA} = \frac{1\pi}{\varphi}}$$

★ A نمی تواند برابر خود n باشد چون طبق ★ Sin α / مخالف صفر در قعر گرفته ایم!