

18, 175

مسائل جاتی / تکلیف دہ سوالیہ 17

$$\Lambda \cos x - \tan^2 x = 1 \quad [0, 2\pi]$$

(1)

$$\Lambda \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow \cos^3 x = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \text{جواب 2}$$

$$\left\{ 2kn + \frac{\pi}{\Lambda}, 2kn - \frac{\pi}{\Lambda} \right\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\omega \sin^2 x + \Lambda \cos^2 x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = -2 \quad [-\pi, \pi]$$

(2)

$$\Lambda \cos^2 x - \omega \cos^2 x - 2 \cos x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (\cos x + 1)(\Lambda \cos x - \omega \cos x + 1) = 0$$

$$\cos x = -1 \rightarrow \text{جواب 2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$S = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{2} + \frac{9\pi}{2} = \frac{14\pi}{2} = \boxed{\frac{7\pi}{1}}$$

$$\sqrt{1-\mu} \sin \mu x \cos \mu x + \sin \mu x = 1 \quad [0, 2\pi]$$

(۴)

$$1 - \sqrt{1-\mu} \sin \mu x$$

$$\sqrt{1-\mu} \sin \mu x - \sqrt{1-\mu} \sin^2 \mu x + \sin \mu x = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{1-\mu} \sin \mu x - \sqrt{1-\mu} \sin^2 \mu x = 1$$

(۱, ۱.۵)

$$\sin^2 \mu x = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \mu x = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

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

$$x = \frac{\mu k \pi}{\mu} + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \begin{array}{c|c} k & 0, 1 \\ \hline x & \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

جواب

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2} = 2\pi$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \mu x)} + \frac{1}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \mu x)} = 0 \quad [0, 2\pi]$$

(۵)

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \mu x) \quad \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \mu x)$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \mu x} - \frac{1}{\sin \mu x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{1-\mu} \sin \mu x - 1}{\sqrt{1-\mu} \sin \mu x \cos \mu x} = 0 \rightarrow$$

(۶)

$$\sqrt{1-\mu} \sin \mu x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin \mu x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\mu}} \rightarrow \sin \mu x = \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c} k & 0 \\ \hline x & \frac{\pi}{2\mu}, \frac{3\pi}{2\mu} \end{array}$$

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

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

$$\cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{y}}{y} (\cos x - \sin x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\cos x - \sin x = \frac{1}{y}$$

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

$$2 \cos x \sin x = \frac{1}{y} \rightarrow \sin 2x = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$m(\frac{y}{\sqrt{y}}) - \sqrt{y}(\frac{1}{y}) = \sqrt{y} \rightarrow m \frac{\sqrt{y}}{y} = \sqrt{y} \rightarrow m = y$$

$$\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 \quad [0, \pi]$$

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

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} = yk\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = yk\pi$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} = yk\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = yk\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

k	0	1
x	0	y\pi
	\frac{\pi}{4}	\frac{3\pi}{2}

$$\sin x + \sqrt{y} \cos x = \sqrt{y} \rightarrow \tan x = \sqrt{y} \quad [-\pi, \pi]$$

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

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} = yk\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = yk\pi$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} = yk\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = yk\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

k	0	1
x	-\frac{\pi}{4}	y\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}
	\frac{3\pi}{4}	y\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}

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

$$f \sin \alpha \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - \alpha \right) = 1 \quad [0, 2\pi]$$

1

$$- \cos \alpha$$

1, 2, 3

$$- f \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = - r \sin 2\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{q} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\alpha = 2kn - \frac{\pi}{q} \rightarrow \alpha = kn - \frac{\pi}{2q} \\ 2\alpha = 2kn + \pi + \frac{\pi}{q} \rightarrow \alpha = kn + \frac{\pi}{2q} \end{cases}$$

k	0	1
α	$-\frac{\pi}{2q}$	$\frac{\pi}{2q}$
	$\frac{\pi}{2q}$	$\frac{\pi}{2q}$

$$\frac{\pi}{2q} + \frac{\pi}{2q} + \frac{\pi}{2q} = \frac{\pi}{2q}$$

$$(1 + \cos 2\alpha)(1 + \cos 4\alpha)(1 + \cos 6\alpha) = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \quad [0, 2\pi]$$

9

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

1/2

$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 2\alpha \cos^2 4\alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 4\alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = 1$$

$$\frac{\sin 4\alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \pm 1 \rightarrow \sin 4\alpha = \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha$$

$$\begin{cases} 4\alpha = 2kn + \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2kn}{3} \\ 4\alpha = 2kn + \pi - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2kn + \pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

k	0	1	2	3	4
α	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	0
	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$A = \left\{ 0, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right\}$$

بہترین قدر

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

(4)

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - x + x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \rightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \pm 1 \rightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \xrightarrow{0 \leq x < 2\pi} k \geq 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad k < 1, \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

مصاد ۲ جواب در بازه دارد

دی ۹۴

6 JAN 2016 ۲۵ ربیع الاول ۱۴۳۷

۱۶

چهارشنبه

$$\tan^2 x \tan^2 x = 1 \quad [n, 2\pi]$$

(۱۵)

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

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

k	x	f	ω	q	v
0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{9\pi}{4}$	$\frac{11\pi}{4}$	$\frac{13\pi}{4}$	$\frac{15\pi}{4}$

$$\frac{9\pi}{4} + \frac{11\pi}{4} + \frac{13\pi}{4} + \frac{15\pi}{4} = 9\pi$$

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

(۸)

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{0 \leq x < 2\pi} \begin{cases} 1 \\ 2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} k=0, 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{19\pi}{4} \\ k=1, 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{11\pi}{4}, \frac{25\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{19\pi}{4} + \frac{11\pi}{4} + \frac{25\pi}{4} = \frac{40\pi}{4} = 10\pi$$

(9)

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

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1 + C \cdot S \gamma \alpha &= \gamma C \cdot s \gamma \alpha \\ 1 + C \cdot S \epsilon \alpha &= \gamma C \cdot s \epsilon \alpha \\ 1 + C \cdot S \Lambda \alpha &= \gamma C \cdot s \epsilon \alpha \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \Lambda C \cdot s \gamma \alpha C \cdot s \gamma \alpha C \cdot s \epsilon \alpha = \frac{1}{\Lambda}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{Sin} \Lambda \alpha = \pm \text{Sin} \alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} \Lambda \alpha = \gamma K \pi + \alpha \leq \gamma K \pi + \pi - \alpha \\ \Lambda \alpha = \gamma K \pi - \alpha \leq \gamma K \pi + \pi + \alpha \end{cases}$$

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

$$\alpha = \frac{\gamma K \pi}{\alpha} \xrightarrow{\text{MANA}} K = 4 \rightarrow n = \frac{\Lambda \pi}{\alpha}$$

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

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

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

★ A نمی تواند برابر خود π باشد چون طبق $\star \text{Sin} \alpha$ / مخالف صفر در قعر گرفته ایم!