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$$\cos \alpha = 1 - r \sin \alpha$$

$$r \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha - r = 0$$

$$(r \sin \alpha - 1)(\sin \alpha + r) = 0$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y \cos Y + Y \sin \alpha \cos - \cos Y - \sin Y &= 0 \quad (2) \\ \cos Y \alpha + \sin Y \alpha &= 0 \\ \tan Y \alpha &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{k\pi}{r} + \frac{r\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y \sin^2 - Y \sin^2 - Y \cos^2 - \sin \cos + \cos^2 &= 0 \\ -\cos^2 - \sin \cos &= 0 \quad -\cos(\cos + \sin) = 0 \\ -\cos \alpha = 0 \quad \alpha = k\pi \text{ (1)} \\ \cos + \sin = 0 \rightarrow \tan = -1 \\ \alpha = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ (2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &- \cos(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \cos x &= \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad x = x_k \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x} = 0$$

$$\xi n = kn$$

$$n = \frac{kT}{f}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{2\ell = \frac{k\pi}{\gamma} + \frac{\pi}{\xi}}$$

$$n = \frac{k\pi}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{k\pi}{\epsilon} \cdot 0.001$$

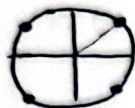


$$\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \tan \frac{x}{4} \quad \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} = \cot \frac{x}{4}$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{4} - \cot \frac{x}{4} = 0 \quad \tan \frac{x}{4} = 1$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{4} = 1 \quad \text{Unit Circle Diagram}$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{4} = \pm 1$$



$$\frac{x}{4} = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

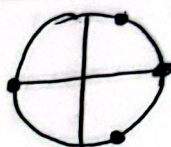
$$x = 4k\pi \pm \pi \quad \text{for } \sin \frac{x}{2}, \sin \frac{x}{4} \neq 0$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x \cos 2x = 0$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$\sin^2 x (1 + \cos 2x) = 0$$

جواب 4



$$\sin^2 x = 0 \quad x = k\pi \quad x = \frac{4k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos 2x = -1 \quad 2x = 2k\pi + \pi$$

جواب مضاعف = 2

$$\frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} = \frac{1}{\tan(x + \frac{\pi}{4})} = \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - (x + \frac{\pi}{4})) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)$$

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

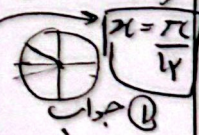
$$x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) = \tan k\pi \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} - x = k\pi \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - k\pi$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} = \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2\sin x \cos x} = \sqrt{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = |\sin x + \cos x|$$

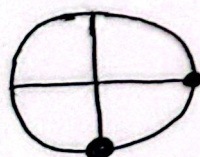
$$|\sin x + \cos x| \rightarrow [0, \frac{\pi}{4}] = \sin x + \cos x \Rightarrow (\sin x + \cos x) = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

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



$$[\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi] \rightarrow -\sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \Rightarrow \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$$



جواب 3

$$\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -\cos 2x$$

$$\cos 2x = -1$$

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



جواب 2 دارد

$$\sin 2x = -1 \rightarrow 2x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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