

$$1 - r \sin^2 \alpha = r \sin^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$-r \sin^2 \alpha - r \sin^2 \alpha + r = 0$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = -\frac{r}{2r} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}k, \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}k$$

$$r \cos^2 \alpha - 1 + \cos^2 \alpha - r = 0$$

$$r \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - r = 0$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad \cos \alpha = -\frac{r}{r} = -1$$

$$\alpha = \pi + 2k\pi$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = -\cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\cos \alpha = 0 \quad \sin \alpha = \pm 1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \tan \alpha = -1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{4} + k\pi$$

$$\frac{\cos}{\sin} (r \cos \alpha + 1) = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$r \cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$r \cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = 0$$

$$\cos \alpha = 1 \quad \cot \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$\cot \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{4} + k\pi$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{r} \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$$

$$\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r \alpha = \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{r} + 2k\pi$$

$$\frac{r \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = 1$$

$$r \cos^2 \alpha + 1 = r$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{r}}{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{r}} + \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{r}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{r}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{r}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -\pi \\ \alpha = \pi \\ |\alpha_1 - \alpha_2| = 2\pi \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{r}}{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{r}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{r}} \rightarrow \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{r} = (1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{r})$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{r} + r \cos \frac{\pi}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{r} = 1$$

$$-\sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$-\sin^2 \alpha \neq 0$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = k\pi$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{r}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha \neq 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha \neq 0 \rightarrow \alpha = k\pi$$

$$\frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{2} \tan \alpha} = \tan \alpha$$

$$1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{2} \tan \alpha \neq 0$$

$$\tan \alpha \neq -1$$

$$\alpha \neq k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \tan \alpha$$

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

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

$$|\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha| = \sqrt{r} (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)$$

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

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

$$1 - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = -\frac{1}{r^2}$$

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

$$\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = k\pi + \pi$$

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

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{r}$$

سوال ۲ الف

$$\sin^2 u - \cos^2 u = \sin^2 u \rightarrow -(\cos^2 u - \sin^2 u) = \sin^2 u$$

$$-\cos^2 u = \sin^2 u \rightarrow \sin^2 u + \cos^2 u = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 u + \cos^2 u = 0$$

$$\cos^2 u (\sin^2 u + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \cos^2 u = 0 \rightarrow u = \frac{K\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 u = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow u = K\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = K\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

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

سوال ۴ صفت ب

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

$$u - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2K\pi \pm \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + u\right) \rightarrow 2K\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = 0 \quad \times$$

$$\rightarrow u - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2K\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} - u$$

$$u = 2K\pi - \frac{V\pi}{12} \rightarrow u = \frac{K\pi}{2} - \frac{V\pi}{12}$$

سوال ۷

$$\cos^2 u - \sin^2 u = 1 \xrightarrow{\cos^2 u = 1 - \sin^2 u}$$

$$1 - \sin^2 u - \sin^2 u = 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 u (1 + \cos^2 u) = 0 \rightarrow \sin u = 0$$

$$\sin u = 0 \rightarrow u = K\pi \rightarrow u = 0, \pi, 2\pi$$

$$\rightarrow \cos^2 u = 1$$

$$\cos^2 u = 1 \rightarrow u = 2K\pi \rightarrow u = \frac{2K\pi + \pi}{2} \rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

مصاد ۵ جواب دارد

سوال 9

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} = \sqrt{2} \cos x \xrightarrow{\text{توان 2}} 1 + \sin 2x = 2 \cos^2 x$$

$$1 + \sin 2x = 2 - 2 \sin^2 x \rightarrow 2 \sin^2 x + \sin 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin 2x = -1$$

$$\sin 2x = -1 \rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq x < \pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix} \rightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{یا} \quad 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq x < \pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{12} \quad \text{یا} \quad \frac{5\pi}{12} \quad \checkmark$$

چون عبارت به توان 2 رسیده است جواب زائد تولید می‌کنند
 به ازای $x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ $\cos 2x$ منفی می‌شود پس این جواب را بیابا است نمی‌دراست

* معادله 2 جواب دارد

در سوالات به فرم $\pm \sin^n x \pm \cos^n x$ برابر 1 یا -1 فقط نامی است نگاه اصغر!

$$\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x = 1$$

$$x = 2\pi \quad \text{یا} \quad 0$$

$$x = \frac{2\pi}{2}$$

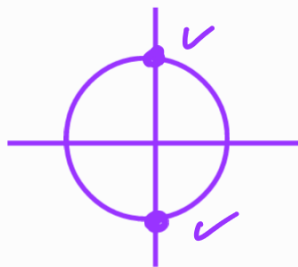


ب 1 چه کنی!

$$\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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



الف 1

سوال 10