

Date: ۱۶

Sub: بنابر آخر دوازدهم

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۱۹۷۵ <sup>۳</sup> آفرین خیه خوب نوشتی !!

(۱)

(الف)

$$C_2 m = 3 S_2 m - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 2 S_2 m = 3 S_2 m - 1 \Rightarrow 2 S_2 m + 3 S_2 m - 2$$

(۲)

$$\Rightarrow (2 S_2 m - 1) (S_2 m + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow S_2 m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \begin{cases} 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$C_2 m + C_2 m - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2 C_2 m - 1 + C_2 m - 2 = 0 \quad (۱)$$

$$(2 C_2 m + 3) (C_2 m - 1) \Rightarrow C_2 m = 1 \Rightarrow n = 2k\pi$$

(۲)

$$S_2 m - C_2 m = S_2 m$$

$$\Rightarrow (S_2 m + C_2 m) (S_2 m - C_2 m) = S_2 m$$

(۲)

$$\Rightarrow -C_2 m = 2 S_2 m C_2 m \Rightarrow S_2 m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \begin{cases} 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow k\pi - \frac{\pi}{12} + C_2 m = \\ 2k\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6} \end{cases}$$

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

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$$\rightarrow 2 \cos^2 m + 2 \sin^2 m = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 2m = -\sin 2m \rightarrow 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \left( 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right), \frac{1}{2} \left( 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\text{الف) } \frac{\cos m}{\sin m} (2 \cos m + 1) = \frac{1}{\sin m}$$

1.78

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos^2 m + \cos m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2 \cos m - 1)(\cos m + 1) = 0$$

$$\cos m = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, \cos m = -1 \rightarrow 2k\pi + \pi$$

آنها را با  $\cos z = -1$  است و عبارت تقریبی نشده مرشد

پس جواب غیر قابل قبول محسوب مرشد

$$\text{ب) } 2 \sin^2 m + 2 \sin m \cos m + \cos^2 m = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + \cos 2m + \cos^2 m = \frac{2}{(\sin^2 m)} = 2(1 + \cos^2 m)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos^2 m + 2 = 2 + \cos 2m + \cos^2 m \rightarrow \cos 2m + \cos^2 m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 2m (\cos^2 m + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \cos 2m = -1 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \left( 2k\pi + \pi \right)$$

$$\cos 2m = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

الف)  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{r} + \alpha\right) \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) \times \frac{1}{r} (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow 2\alpha = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{9}\right) = -\sin 2\alpha = \cos\left(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{9}\right) = \sin(-2\alpha)$$

$$= \cos\left(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{9}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{r} + 2\alpha\right) \Rightarrow 2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{9} = k\pi \pm \left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{r}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{9} = k\pi - 2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{r} \Rightarrow 4\alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{9} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4r} + \frac{\pi}{36}$$

$$\frac{\sin 2\alpha + \sin 4\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} = \frac{r \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha + \sin 4\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} = \frac{\sin 4\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow r \cos 2\alpha + 1 = \cos 2\alpha \Rightarrow r(\cos 2\alpha - 1) + 1 = \frac{\sin 4\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow r \cos 2\alpha - r + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow r \cos 2\alpha = r \Rightarrow \cos 2\alpha = 1$$

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

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

(4)

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{r} = \cot \frac{\alpha}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{r} = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha = k\pi \pm \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \pi, -\pi \Rightarrow |\pi - (-\pi)| = 2\pi$$

(✓)

$$\cos \alpha - (\sin \alpha \cos \beta \alpha) = 1$$

$$\cos \alpha - (\sin \alpha)(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) = 1 = \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = k\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow 0, \pi, 2\pi$$

$$\cos \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2k\pi \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \frac{2k\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{r}} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{3\pi}{r} \rightarrow \alpha$$

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

(1)

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

$$\alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} - \alpha \Rightarrow k\pi = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \frac{k\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{19}}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin 2\alpha} = \sqrt{2} \cos \alpha$$

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

$$\Rightarrow -\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin^2 \alpha - 1 \Rightarrow 2 \sin^2 \alpha - \sin 2\alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2 \sin^2 \alpha - 1)(\sin 2\alpha + 1) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin 2\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow 2\alpha = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \right. \quad (9)$$

$$2 \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2\alpha = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow k\pi + \frac{\pi}{12}$$

زیرا  $\alpha$  و  $2\alpha$  متعلق  
برای  $\alpha$  و  $2\alpha$  متعلق

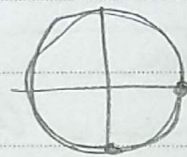
$$\rightarrow 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow k\pi + \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{7\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12} \rightarrow \text{جواب ۲}$$

$$(10) \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

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



جواب ۳

$$\Rightarrow 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$