

۱۷، ۲۵

الف) $1 - 2\cos^2 x = 3\sin^2 x \rightarrow 2\cos^2 x + 3\sin^2 x - 1 = 0$
 $\rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$
 $\rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{5}$
 $\rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{5}$

ب) $2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 3 = 0$
 $\rightarrow \cos x = 1 \rightarrow x = 2k\pi$
 $\rightarrow \cos x = -\frac{3}{2}$

الف) $-\cos 2x = 2\sin 2x \cos 2x \rightarrow \sin 2x = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{12}$
 $\rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{12}$

ب) $2\cos^2 x - 1 = -2\sin^2 x \rightarrow \cos 2x = 0$
 $\rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $\rightarrow 2x = 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$

الف) $\frac{\cos}{\sin} (2\cos + 1) = \frac{1}{\sin} \rightarrow 2\cos^2 + \cos = 1 \rightarrow 2\cos^2 + \cos - 1 = 0$
 $\rightarrow \cos = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}$
 $\rightarrow \cos = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $\rightarrow x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$

ب) $2\cos^2 x + \cos x = 2 + \sin^2 x \rightarrow \cos^2 x - 1 = \sin^2 x \rightarrow -\cos^2 x = \sin^2 x \rightarrow -\cos x = \sin x$
 $1 + \sin^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 x = -1 \rightarrow x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$

اینجا $\cos = 0$ باید $\sin = 0$ است عبارت تقریبی نشده مرشد

پس جواب غیر قابل قبول مصوب مرشد

الف) $\cos^2 \left(\frac{k\pi}{2} + x \right) = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \cos \left(\frac{k\pi}{2} + x \right) = \pm \frac{1}{2}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{k\pi}{2} + x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi - \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{k\pi}{2} + x = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi - \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{2\pi}{3}$
 $\rightarrow x = k\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}k}{2}$

ب) $\cos \left(2x - \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) = \cos \left(\frac{k\pi}{2} + x \right) \rightarrow 2x - \frac{k\pi}{2} = 2k\pi \pm \left(\frac{k\pi}{2} + x \right)$
 $\rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}k}{2}$

$\frac{\sin \varepsilon_m}{\sin 2\pi} + 1 = 1 \rightarrow \sin \varepsilon_m = 0$
 $\varepsilon_m = 2k\pi \rightarrow \varepsilon_m = 2k\pi + \pi$
 $\sin \varepsilon_m \neq 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon_m = 2k\pi$

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

$$\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{r \cos \alpha} = \frac{r \cos \alpha}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} \rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = r \cos \alpha \rightarrow \frac{1 + \cos \pi}{r} = r \cos \pi \rightarrow 1 + \cos \pi - \cos \pi - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos \pi = \frac{1 + r}{19} \quad \begin{cases} \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \\ \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

1

$$-\sin \pi = \sin \pi \cos \pi \rightarrow \cos \pi = -1 \rightarrow \pi = \pi k \pi + \pi$$

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

10

$$\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right) = \tan \pi$$

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

2

$$1 + \sin \pi = r \cos \pi \rightarrow 1 + \sin \pi = r(1 - \sin \pi)$$

$$r - r \sin \pi + 1 - \sin \pi = 0 \Rightarrow -r \sin \pi + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r \sin \pi = r k \pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$r \sin \pi = r k \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \alpha = \begin{cases} k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \\ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{11\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}$$

1, 20

$$\alpha) \cos \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \pi = k\pi + \pi \rightarrow \alpha = k\pi + \pi$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2

$$\alpha) \sin \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0, \pi, 2\pi$$

10

$$C \cdot S(r_n - \frac{\pi}{q}) = -\sin r_n$$

سوال ۴ سمت ب

$$C \cdot S(r_n - \frac{\pi}{q}) = C \cdot S(\frac{\pi}{r} + r_n)$$

$$r_n - \frac{\pi}{q} = rka \oplus (\frac{\pi}{r} + r_n) \quad \text{جواب} \quad rka + \frac{\pi}{q} + \frac{\pi}{r} = 0 \quad \times$$

$$\text{جواب} \quad \rightarrow r_n - \frac{\pi}{q} = rka - \frac{\pi}{r} - r_n$$

$$r_n = rka - \frac{V\pi}{1n} \rightarrow n = \frac{ka}{r} - \frac{V\pi}{Vr}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{n}{r}}{1 + C \cdot \sin \frac{n}{r}} = \tan \frac{n}{\pi}$$

سوال ۶

$$\frac{1}{\sin \frac{n}{r}} + \cot \frac{n}{r} = \frac{1 + C \cdot \sin \frac{n}{r}}{\sin \frac{n}{r}} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{n}{\pi}} = \cot \frac{n}{\pi}$$

$$\tan \frac{n}{\pi} = \cot \frac{n}{\pi} \rightarrow \tan \frac{n}{\pi} = \tan (\frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{n}{\pi})$$

$$\frac{n}{\pi} = ka + \frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{n}{\pi} \rightarrow \frac{n}{r} = ka + \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow n = rka + \pi$$

$$\text{جواب} \quad \rightarrow ka = 0 \rightarrow n = \pi$$

$$\rightarrow ka = -1 \rightarrow n = -\pi \quad \rightarrow \text{افتاد} = | \pi - (-\pi) | = 2\pi$$

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

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

$$\sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = k\pi \rightarrow x = 0, \pi, 2\pi$$

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

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

مقادیر ۵ جواب دارد

$$\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} = \sqrt{2} \cos x \xrightarrow{\text{توان ۲}} 1 + \sin^2 x = 2 \cos^2 x$$

$$1 + \sin^2 x = 2 - 2 \sin^2 x \rightarrow 3 \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 x = -1$$

$$\sin^2 x = -1 \rightarrow x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \xrightarrow{\substack{0 \leq x < 2\pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z}}} x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ یا } 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \xrightarrow{\substack{0 \leq x < 2\pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z}}} x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

چون عبارت به توان ۲ رسیده است جواب را باید تولید کردند
به ازای $\cos^2 x = \frac{5}{12}$ منتهی مرصوفه چنان جواب را باید است محذرات

* مقادیر ۲ جواب دارد