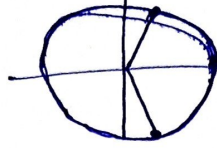


نام و نام خانوادگی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۷ ... کلاس ... پس از ...

$$\wedge \cos x - \tan x = 1 \rightarrow \wedge \cos x = 1 + \tan x \rightarrow \wedge \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos x} \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos x} \text{ و } \cos x \neq 0$$



پایاس

۲

$$\Delta(1 - \cos^3 x) + 2(\cos^3 x - 3\cos x) = -2$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta \cos^3 x - \Delta \cos x + 4\cos x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow (\cos x + 1)(\Delta \cos^2 x - 13\cos x + 7) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x = -1 \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \pi \rightarrow \{ \pi, -\pi \} \rightarrow \text{پایاس}$$

۲

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{9\pi}{6} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{15\pi}{6} \rightarrow \dots$$

۲

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

$$\rightarrow \cos x = 0 \quad \text{قق قق} \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12} \right\} \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

۲

$$\tan(2x) = \tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\cos x - \sin x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x - \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - 2\cos x \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \text{II}$$

$$m \times (\cos x - \sin x) - \sqrt{3} \sin 2x = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \frac{m\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow m = \frac{16\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{16\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

۱۸۵

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 = 1$$

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

$$\text{الحل: } \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} \right\} \rightarrow \text{نقطة}$$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{4}\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\cos x\right) = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

$$\rightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{-\pi}{12} + \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\sin x \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - x\right) = 1 \rightarrow \sin x \times (-\cos x) = 1 \rightarrow \sin(2x) = -1$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{11\pi}{12} + \frac{23\pi}{12} + \frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{19\pi}{12} = \frac{60\pi}{12} = 5\pi$$

$$(1 + \cos(\alpha))(1 + \cos(2\alpha))(1 + \cos(4\alpha)) = 4 \cos^2 \alpha \times 2 \cos^2(2\alpha) \times 2 \cos^2(4\alpha) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha \times \cos(2\alpha) \times \cos(4\alpha) \times \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \pm \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow \frac{1}{8} \sin 8\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow \sin 8\alpha = \pm 1$$

$$\rightarrow 8\alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{16}$$

$$\alpha = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{16}, \frac{3\pi}{16}, \frac{5\pi}{16}, \dots, \frac{15\pi}{16} \right\}$$

$$\tan x \tan 3x = 1 \rightarrow \tan 3x = \cot x \rightarrow 3x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\pi + 3\pi + 5\pi}{6} = \frac{9\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

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

(5)

$$\cos n - \sin n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \xrightarrow{\text{بکسر}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{\cos n - \sin n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$(\cos n - \sin n)^2 = 1 - \sin 2n = \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{\sin 2n = \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$m(\cos n - \sin n) - 4\sqrt{4}(\sin 2n) = \sqrt{4} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} m - 4\sqrt{4}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} m - \sqrt{4} = \sqrt{4} \rightarrow \frac{m\sqrt{4}}{2} = 2\sqrt{4} \rightarrow \boxed{m = 4}$$

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

(9)

$$\begin{cases} 1 + \cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha \\ 1 + \cos 4\alpha = 2\cos^2 2\alpha \\ 1 + \cos 8\alpha = 2\cos^2 4\alpha \end{cases} \rightarrow \Lambda \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 2\alpha \cos^2 4\alpha = \frac{1}{\Lambda}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 2\alpha \cos^2 4\alpha = \frac{1}{4\Lambda} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{\quad}} \cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos 4\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\Lambda} \xrightarrow[\sin \alpha \neq 0]{\times \sin \alpha}$$

$$\underbrace{(\sin \alpha \cos \alpha)}_{\sin 2\alpha} \cos 2\alpha \cos 4\alpha = \pm \frac{\sin \alpha}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\Lambda} (\underbrace{\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha}_{\frac{1}{2} \sin 4\alpha}) \cos 4\alpha = \pm \frac{\sin \alpha}{\Lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda} \times \frac{1}{\Lambda} (\underbrace{\sin 4\alpha \cos 4\alpha}_{\sin 8\alpha}) = \pm \frac{\sin \alpha}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\Lambda} \sin 8\alpha = \pm \frac{\sin \alpha}{\Lambda}$$

$$\sin 8\alpha = \pm \sin \alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} 8\alpha = 2k\pi + \alpha \leq 2k\pi + \pi - \alpha \\ 8\alpha = 2k\pi - \alpha \leq 2k\pi + \pi + \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2k\pi}{7} \xrightarrow{\text{MANA}} k=3 \rightarrow n = \frac{4\pi}{7}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2k\pi}{9} \xrightarrow{\text{MANA}} k=4 \rightarrow n = \frac{4\pi}{9}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{9} \xrightarrow{\text{MANA}} k=2 \rightarrow n = \frac{4\pi}{9}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{9} \xrightarrow{\text{MANA}} k=2 \rightarrow n = \frac{4\pi}{9}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{MANA} = \frac{4\pi}{9}}$$

★ A نمی تواند برابر خود n باشد چون طبق ★ $\sin \alpha$ اصفاف صفر در نقطه ایم!