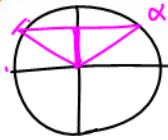


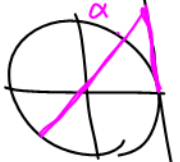
$$\sin x = \sin \alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2k\pi + \alpha \\ x = 2k\pi + \pi - \alpha \end{cases}$$



$$\cos x = \cos \alpha \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2k\pi \pm \alpha \end{cases}$$



$$\tan x = \tan \alpha \rightarrow x = k\pi + \alpha$$



۱- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $\tan x \tan 3x = 1$ کدام است؟

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (2)$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{4} \quad (1)$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (4) \checkmark$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad (3)$$

$$\tan 3x = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \cot x \rightarrow \tan 3x = \cot x = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

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

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

در معادله $\tan x + a \cot x = 2$ حد در a جز با بستن معادله تجزیه داشته باشند

$$\left(\tan x + a \cot x = 2\right) \tan x \rightarrow \tan^2 x - 2 \tan x + a = 0 \quad a \tan x + b \cot x = c \quad (\tan) x$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow \{-4a \geq 0 \rightarrow 4a \leq c \rightarrow \alpha \leq 1/4\}$$

۲- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $\cos 2x + 2 \cos^2 x = 0$ کدام است؟

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

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

$$2 \cos^2 x - 1 + 2 \cos^2 x = 0$$

$$4 \cos^2 x - 1 = 1/2 \rightarrow \cos x = \pm 1/2 = \pm \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (1)$$

$$x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (4)$$

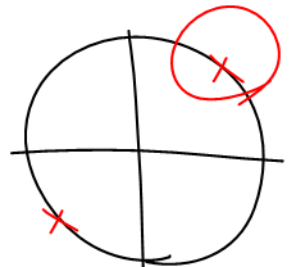
$$x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= \pm \sin \alpha \\ \cos x &= \pm \cos \alpha \rightarrow x = k\pi \pm \alpha \\ \tan x &= \pm \tan \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{by } \cos x = \sin x = 1$$

$$\cos x = \sin x \rightarrow \tan x = 1 = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \checkmark$$



$$(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos 2x = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

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

$$x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

۲- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{4}$ به کدام صورت است؟

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (1)$$

$$x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (4)$$

$$x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (3)$$

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

$$\begin{cases} 2x = 2k\pi + (-\frac{\pi}{6}) \\ 2x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \tan 2x = \sqrt{3} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

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

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

۴- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $2\cos^2 x + 2\sin x \cos x = 1$ به کدام صورت است؟

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (2)$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (1)$$

$$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (4)$$

$$x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (3)$$

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

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

$$\tan 2x = -1 = \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \rightarrow 2x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$2(1 - \cos^2 x) + 3\cos x = 0$$

$$2 - 2\cos^2 x + 3\cos x = 0$$

$$2\cos^2 x - 3\cos x - 2 = 0$$

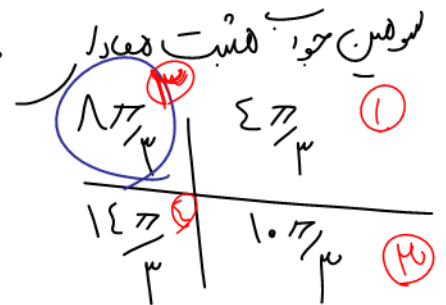
$$\Delta = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$\cos x = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4}$$

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

$$2\sin^2 x + 3\cos x = 0$$

$k=0$ $\frac{2\pi}{3}$
 $k=1$ $2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{8\pi}{3}$
 $2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$
 $k=2$ $4\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3}$



۵- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $2\sin^2 x + 2\cos x = 0$ کدام است؟

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (1)$$

$$x = k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (4)$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad (3)$$

مجموع جواب‌های معادله: $\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -1$ ؟

$\alpha - \beta = x + \frac{\pi}{2} - x + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$
 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + \beta \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \beta) = -\sin \beta$
 $\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$
 $x_1 + x_2 = \frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{2} = \frac{8\pi}{2} = 4\pi$

$-\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -1 \rightarrow \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \pm 1$
 $\begin{cases} x - \frac{\pi}{2} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \pi \\ x - \frac{\pi}{2} = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = 2k\pi \end{cases}$

$\sin u = 1 \rightarrow u = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\sin u = -1 \rightarrow u = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $x_1 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 $x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{2}$

۶- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $2\sin(\pi - x)\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x) + 2\cot x \sin(\pi + x) = 0$ کدام است؟

$$x = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (1)$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (4)$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (3)$$

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

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

$$(\sin x + \cos x)(\sin x + \cos x - \sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$\sin x + \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = -\cos x \rightarrow \tan x = -1$$

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

$$\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow 1 + \sin 2x = 2$$

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

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

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

$$u = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2u &= 1 - \sin^2 u \\ \sin^2 u &= 1 - \cos^2 u = 2 \sin^2 u \\ 2 \sin^2 u \cos u &= 2 \sin^2 u \rightarrow \\ 2 \sin u (\cos u - \sin u) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

معادله $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$ در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$ چند جواب دارد؟

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 3u - \sin^2 u &= 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 3u = \sin^2 u \rightarrow \sin 3u = \pm \sin u \\ 3u &= k\pi + u \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} \quad (1) \\ 3u &= k\pi - u \rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan u + \cot u &= 1 \cos 2u \\ \frac{1}{\sin u} + \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} &= 1 \cos 2u \rightarrow \sin 2u \cos 2u = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \sin 4u &= \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sin 4u = \frac{1}{2} \\ 4u &= 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow u = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12} \\ 4u &= 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \rightarrow u = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

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

یکی از جواب‌های کلی معادله $1 + \sin x + \cos x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 0$ کدام است؟

$$\begin{aligned} x &= k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (1) \\ x &= 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2) \\ x &= k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (3) \\ x &= 2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

معادله $2 \sin x - 1 = 0$ در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$

$2 \sin x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$
 $T = 2\pi$
 $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \pi$
 $x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}$

معادله $2 \sin 2u - 1 = 0$ در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$

$2 \sin 2u - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sin 2u = \frac{1}{2}$
 $T = \pi$
 $\frac{\alpha + \alpha'}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow \alpha + \alpha' = \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 $\frac{\beta + \beta'}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow \beta + \beta' = \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 $\alpha + \alpha' + \beta + \beta' = 3\pi$

۹- تعداد جواب‌های معادله $(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = \cos 4x$ در بازه $[0, \pi]$ کدام است؟

۴ (۴)

۳ (۳)

۷ (۲)

۵ (۱)

۱۰- معادله $\tan 2x = 3 \tan x$ در بازه $(0, \frac{5\pi}{2})$ چند جواب دارد؟

۶ (۳)

۷ (۲)

۸ (۱)

$$\frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} = 3 \tan x$$

$$2 \tan x = 3 \tan u - 3 \tan^3 u$$

$$2 \tan^3 u - \tan u = 0$$

$$\tan u (2 \tan^2 u - 1) = 0$$

$$\tan u = 0 \rightarrow \sin u = 0 \rightarrow x = k\pi \quad \times \pi, 2\pi$$

$$\tan^2 u = 1/2 \rightarrow \tan u = \pm \sqrt{1/2} \rightarrow x = k\pi \pm \pi/4$$

$$= \pm \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\pi/4 \quad \pi + \pi/4 \quad \pi - \pi/4$$

$$2\pi + \pi/4 \quad 2\pi - \pi/4$$

۱۱- مجموع جواب‌های معادله مثلثاتی $(1 + \cot^2 x) \sin(\pi + 2x) = 2$ در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$ کدام است؟

$\frac{13\pi}{2}$ (۴)

$\frac{5\pi}{2}$ (۳)

3π (۲)

2π (۱)

$\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} (-2 \sin x \cos x) = 2$

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

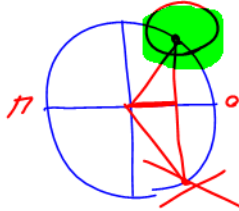
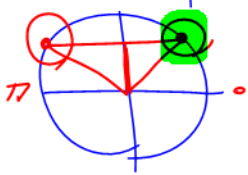
$\frac{10\pi}{8} = \frac{5\pi}{4} \leftarrow \left(\frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{7\pi}{8} \right), \frac{11\pi}{8}$

$(3 \sin x - 2)(3 \cos x - \sqrt{5}) = 0$ $[0, \pi]$ چند جواب دارد؟

$3 \sin x = 2$
 $\sin x = \frac{2}{3}$ - جواب (۲)

$3 \cos x = \sqrt{5}$
 $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ - جواب (۱)

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$
 $\frac{4}{9} + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{9}{9} = 1$



جواب دارد (۲)

۱۲- اگر جواب معادله مثلثاتی $2 \cos^2 x = \cos x$ به صورت $x = k\pi + \frac{i\pi}{4}$ باشد مجموعه مقادیر i کدام است؟

$\{1, 2\}$ (۴)

$\{1, 2, 3\}$ (۳)

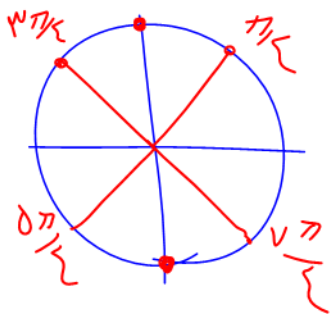
$\{0, 1\}$ (۲)

$\{1, 2, 0\}$ (۱)

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

$\cos x = 0$

$\cos x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



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

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

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

۱۳- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $\tan x = \sin 2x$ به صورت $x = k\pi + \frac{i\pi}{4}$ است. مجموعه مقادیر i کدام است؟ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$)

{1, 2, 3} (۴)

{0, 1} (۳)

{1, 3} (۲)

{0, 1, 3} (۱)

۱۴- اگر نمودار تابع $f(x) = 2 - 4\cos^2 x$ را به اندازه $\frac{\pi}{4}$ واحد به سمت چپ انتقال دهیم تا نمودار تابع $g(x)$ به دست می‌آید. نقاط تلاقی نمودارهای این دو تابع، کدام است؟

$$f(x) = 2(1 - 2\cos^2 x)$$

$$f(x) = -2\cos 2x$$

$$g(x) = -2\cos 2(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -2\cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 2\sin 2x$$

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

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

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

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (۲)$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (۴)$$

$$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (۱)$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (۳)$$

۱۵- مجموع جواب‌های معادله مثلثاتی $4 \sin x \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = 1$ در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$ کدام است؟

$4 \sin x \cos x = 1$ (۴) 4π (۳) 3π (۲) $\frac{5\pi}{2}$ (۱)

$-2 \sin 2x = 1$
 $\sin 2x = -1/2 = \sin(-\pi/4)$
 $2x = 2k\pi - \pi/4 \rightarrow x = k\pi - \pi/8$ (۱) $11\pi/12, 13\pi/12$
 $2x = 2k\pi + \pi/4$
 $x = k\pi + \pi/8$ (۲) $7\pi/12, 19\pi/12$

۱۶- جواب کلی معادله $\sin x(1 + \sin x) = \cos^2 x$ کدام است؟

$\sin x + \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x$
 $\sin x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos 2x$
 $\cos 2x = \sin x = \cos(\pi/2 - x)$
 $2x = 2k\pi \pm (\pi/2 - x)$
 $2x = 2k\pi + \pi/2 - x \rightarrow x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \pi/4$ (۲)
 $2x = 2k\pi - \pi/2 + x \rightarrow x = 2k\pi - \pi/4$ (۳)

$x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}$ (۲)
 $x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ (۴)
 $x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$ (۱)
 $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$ (۳)

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: A Strategy for the 21st Century* (Department of Health, 1999). This strategy is based on the following principles:

- (i) older people should be able to live independently in their own homes;
- (ii) older people should be able to live in their own communities;
- (iii) older people should be able to live in good health and be able to take part in the activities of their communities;
- (iv) older people should be able to live in good financial circumstances.

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$$① f(x) = a \tan \frac{x}{2} - \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{a-1}{2} \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

~~$$f(x) = \frac{a}{2} \tan \frac{x}{2}$$~~

$$T = \frac{\pi}{|\frac{a-1}{2}|} = \frac{\pi}{\frac{a-1}{2}}$$

$$f(x+T) = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \cos(n\omega x) = \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \cos(n\omega x) = \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \cos(n\omega x)$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \cos(n\omega x)$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$T = \frac{\pi}{|\omega|}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{|\omega|}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{a^n}{2} \cos(n\omega x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(n\omega x) \right]$$

$$T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{2} \cos(n\omega x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(n\omega x)$$

$$T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$



$$y_{max} = 1 \sim |a| + c = y_{min} \rightarrow 1 = |a|$$

$$y = a \cos(\frac{1}{\omega} - b x)$$

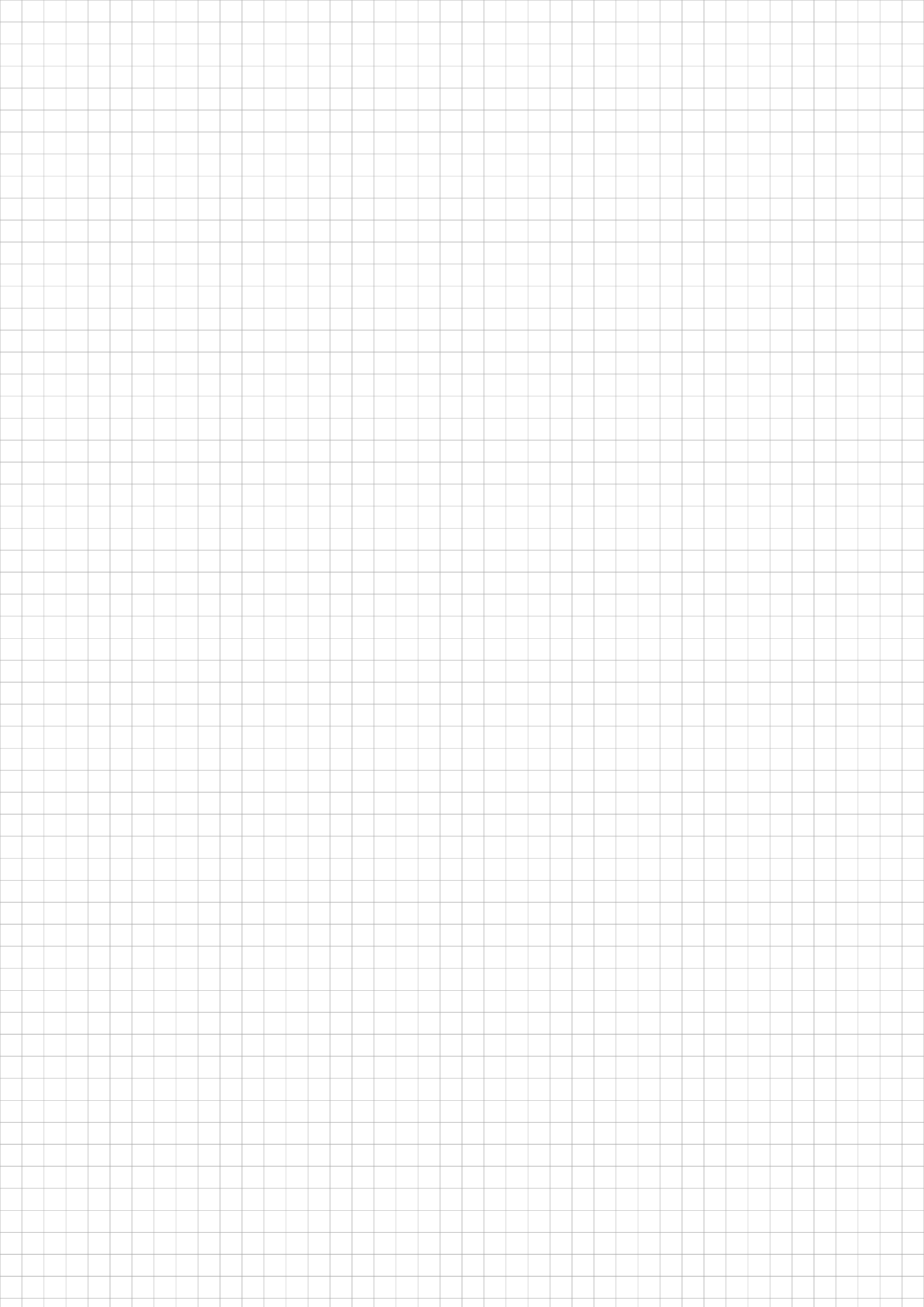
$$a \cdot b = ?$$

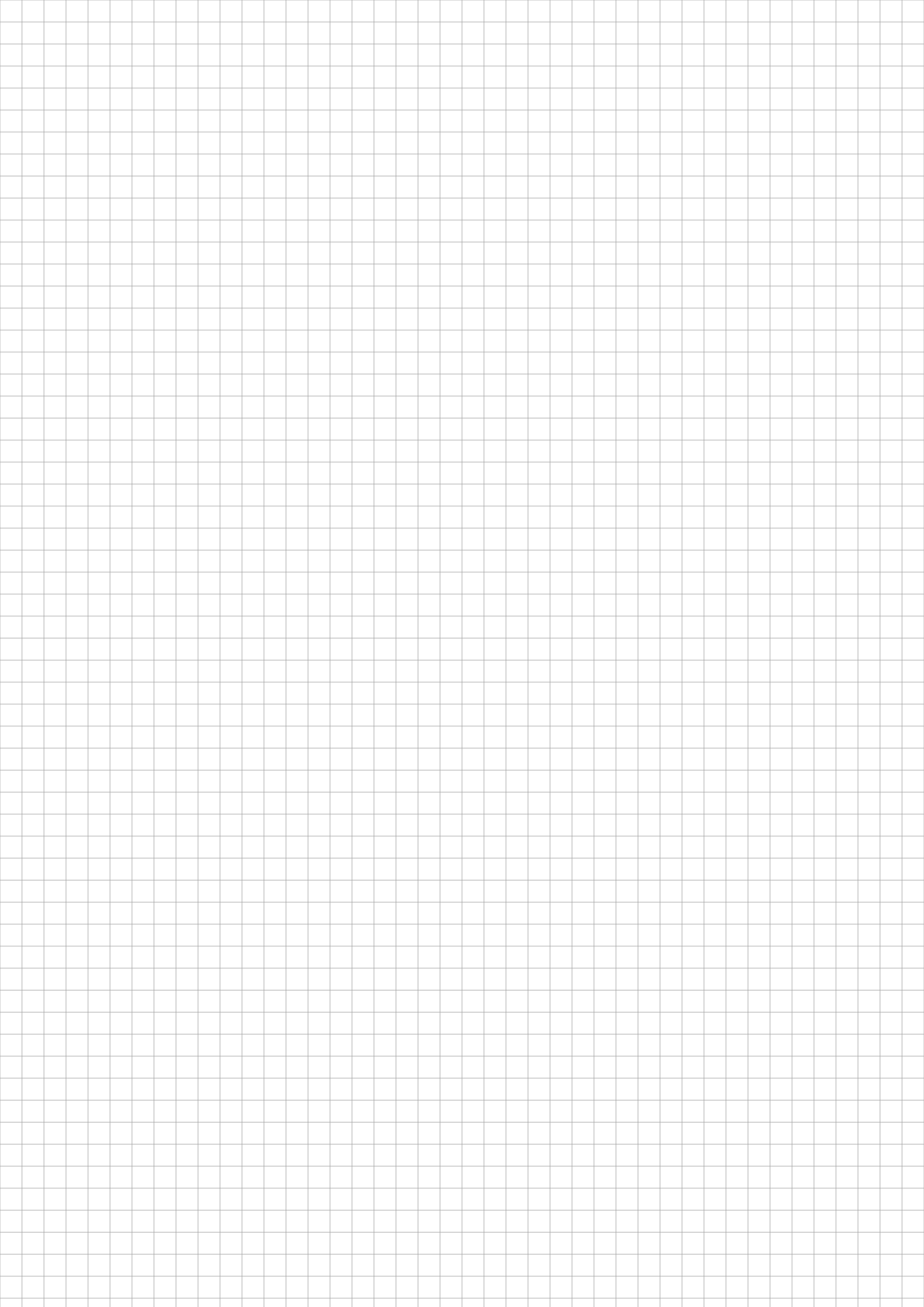
$$y = a \cos(\frac{\pi}{\omega} - \pi b x)$$

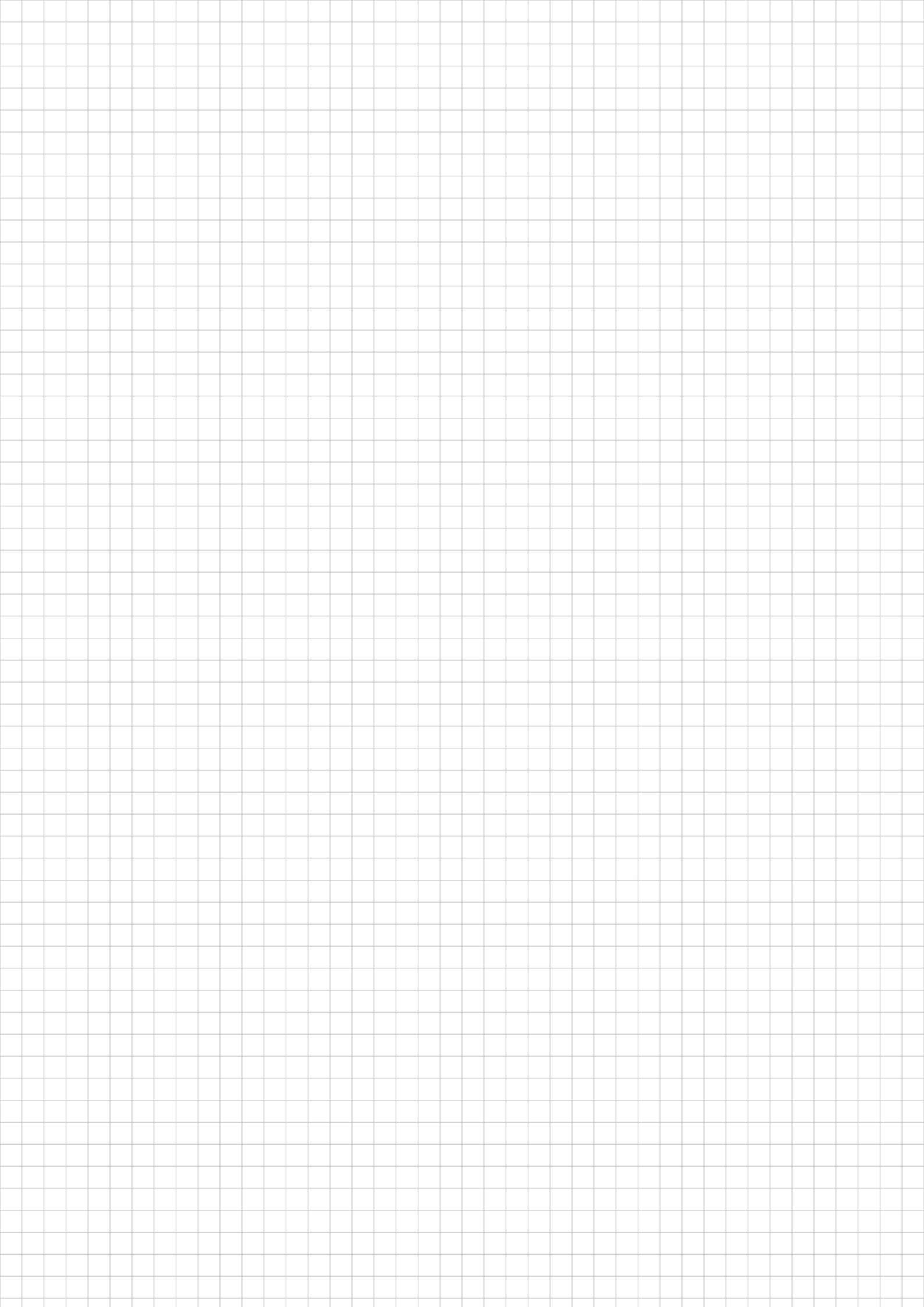
$$y = a \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi b x$$

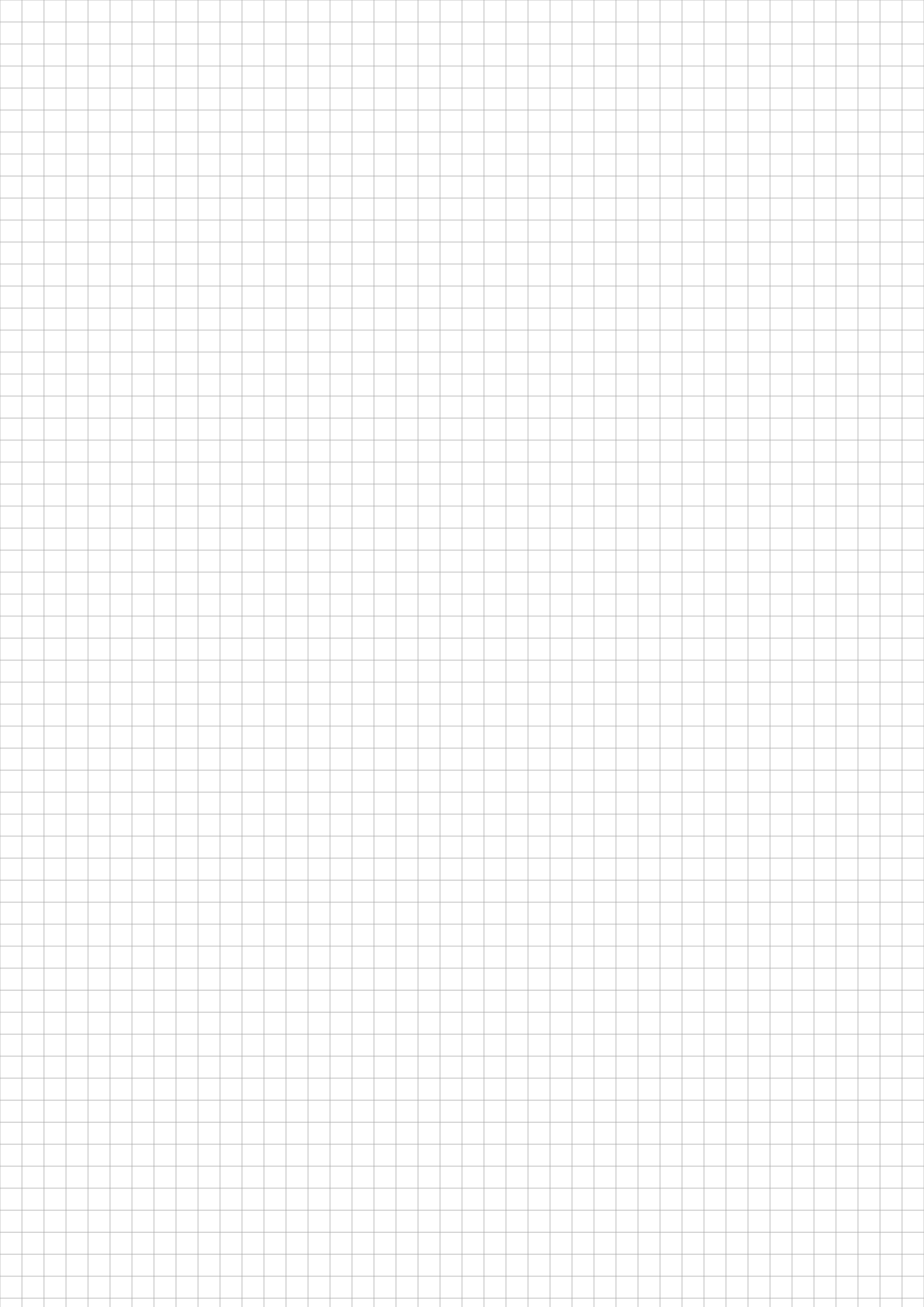
$$\omega T = \omega \rightarrow T = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

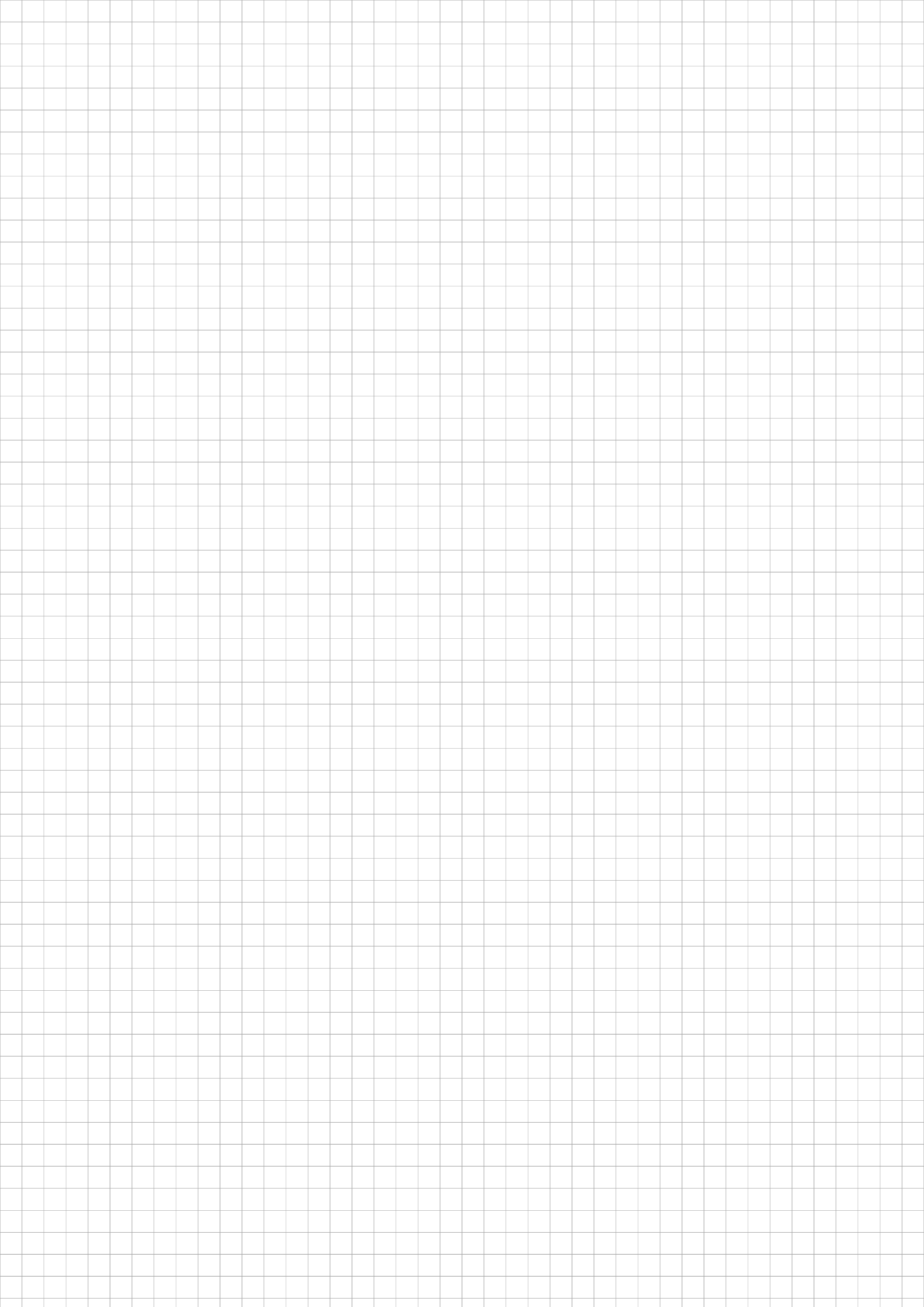
$$\frac{2\pi}{1 \pi b} = 1 \rightarrow |b| = 2$$

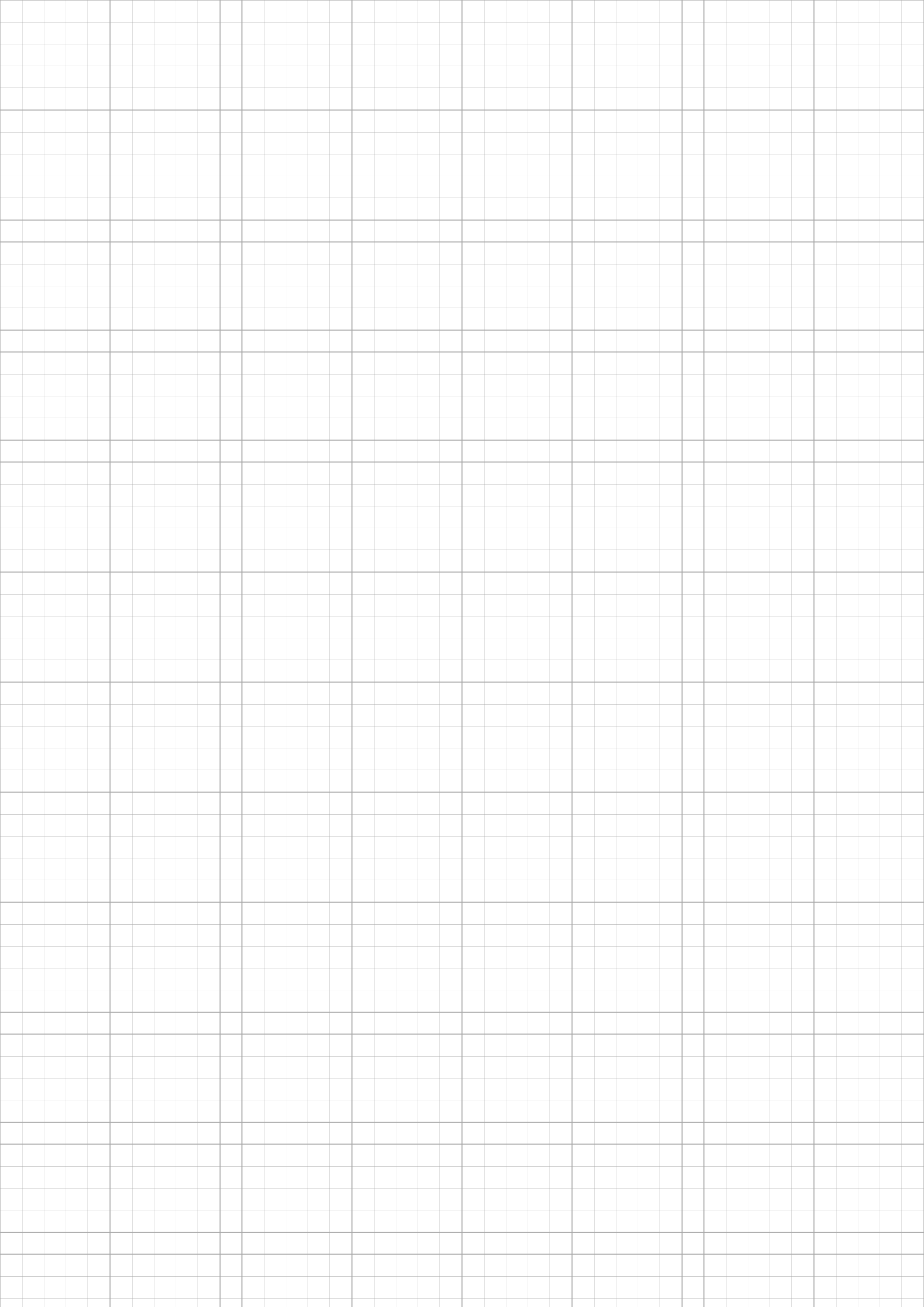


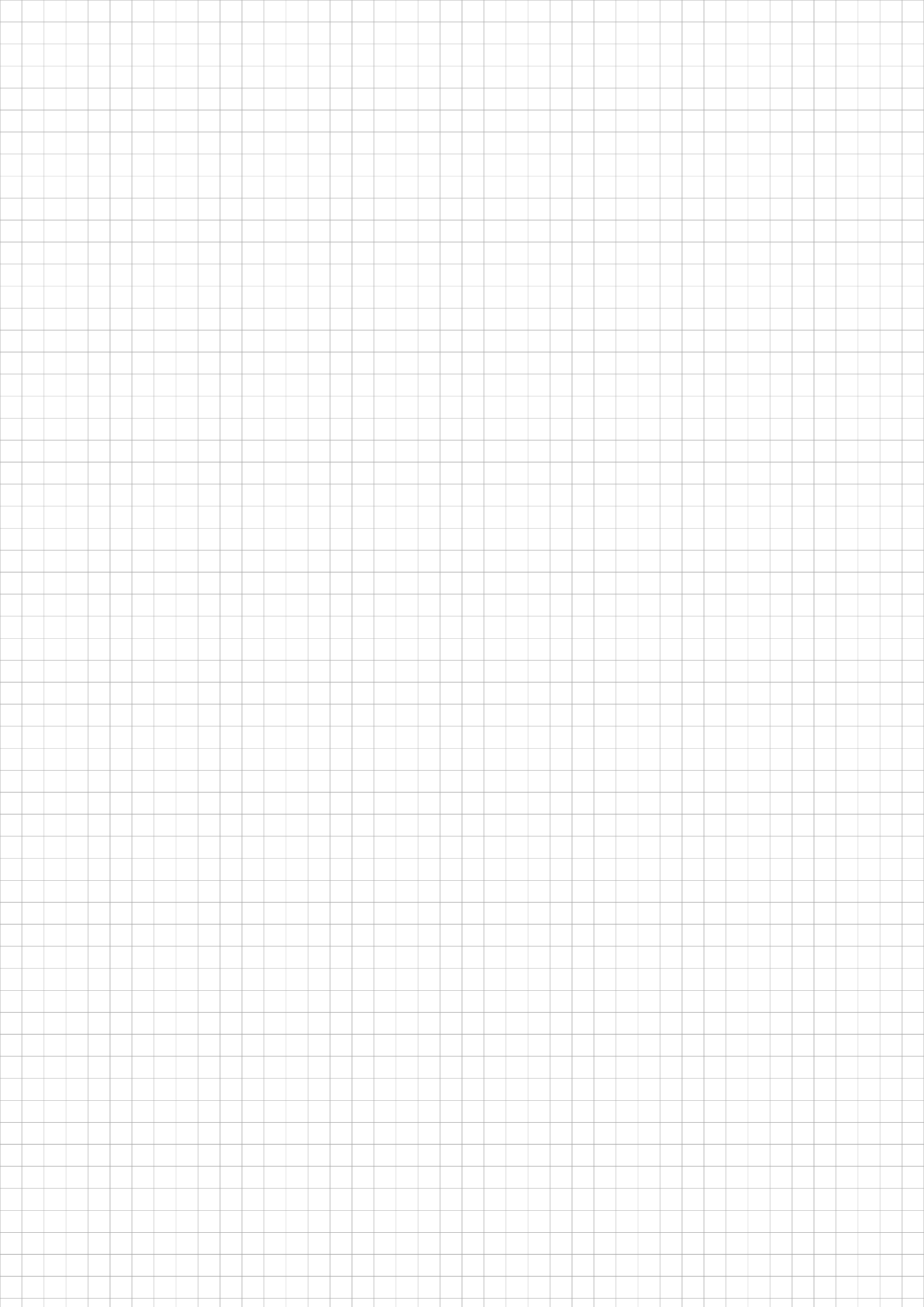


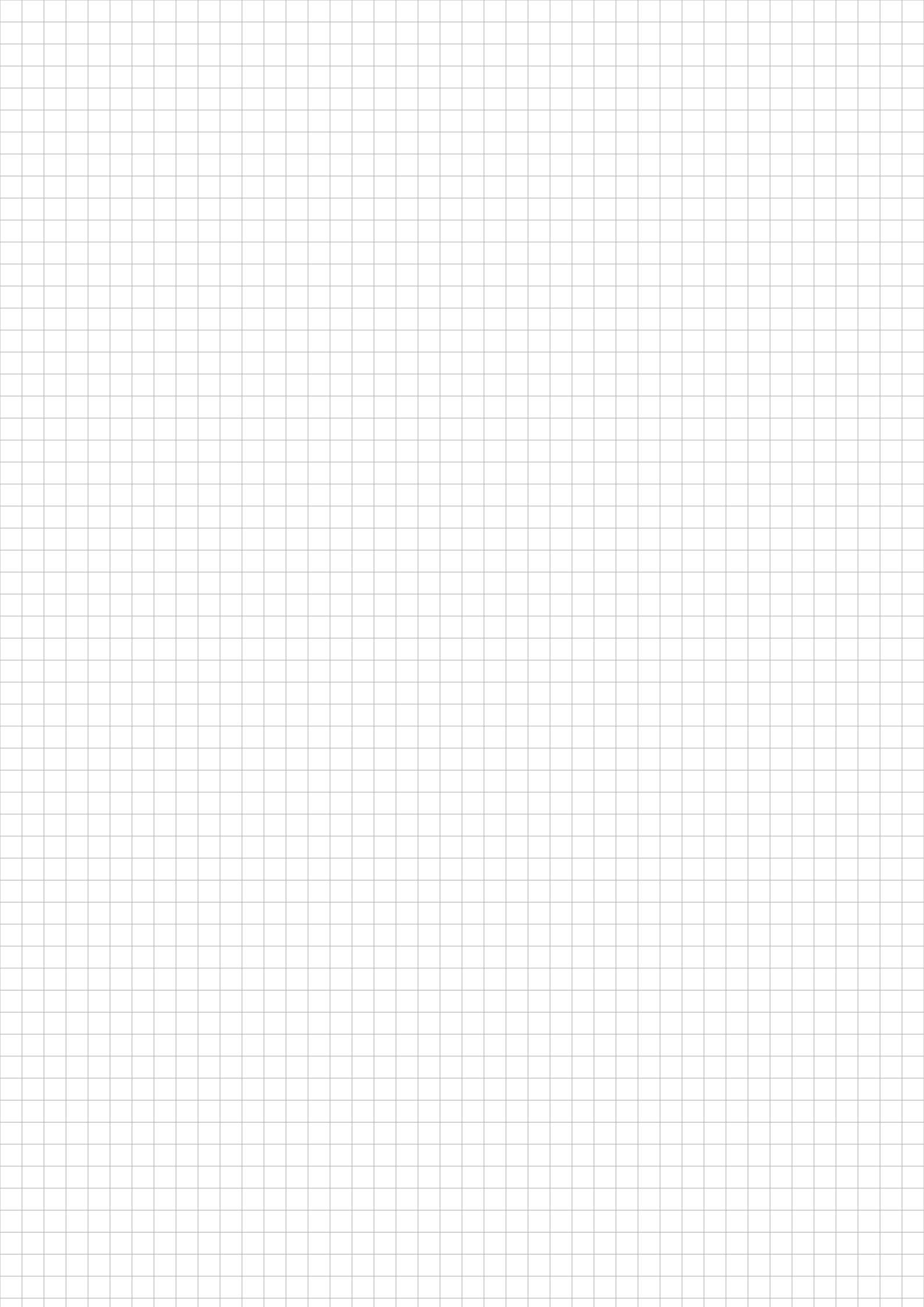


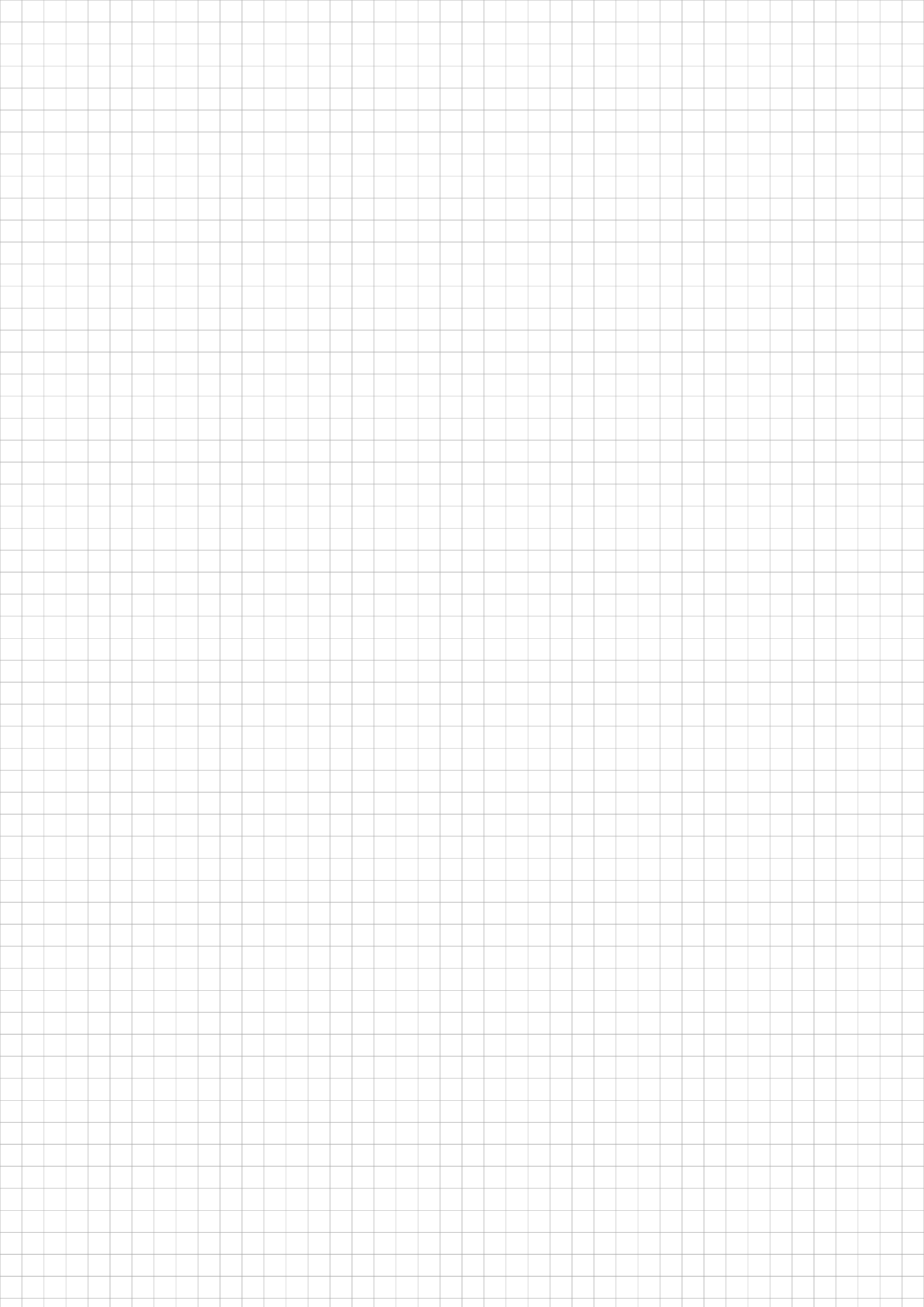












۱- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $\tan x \tan 3x = 1$ کدام است؟

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (2)$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{4} \quad (1)$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (4)$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{8} \quad (3)$$

۲- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $\cos 2x + 2\cos^2 x = 0$ ، کدام است؟

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (1)$$

$$x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (4)$$

$$x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (3)$$

۲- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x = \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{4}$ به کدام صورت است؟

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (1)$$

$$x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (4)$$

$$x = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (3)$$

۴- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $2\cos^2 x + 2\sin x \cos x = 1$ به کدام صورت است؟

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (2)$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (1)$$

$$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (4)$$

$$x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (3)$$

۵- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $2\sin^2 x + 3\cos x = 0$ کدام است؟

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (1)$$

$$x = k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (4)$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad (3)$$

۶- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $2\sin(\pi - x)\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right) + 3\cot x \sin(\pi + x) = 0$ کدام است؟

$$x = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (1)$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (4)$$

$$x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (3)$$

۷- معادله $\cos^3 x - \sin^4 x = 1 - \sin 2x$ در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$ چند جواب دارد؟

۵ (۴)

۴ (۳)

۳ (۲)

۲ (۱)

۸- یکی از جواب‌های کلی معادله $1 + \sin x + \cos x + \sin 2x + \cos 2x = 0$ کدام است؟

$$x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (۲)$$

$$x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (۱)$$

$$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (۴)$$

$$x = 2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (۳)$$

۹- تعداد جواب‌های معادله $(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = \cos 4x$ در بازه $[0, \pi]$ کدام است؟

۴ (۴)

۳ (۳)

۷ (۲)

۵ (۱)

۱۰- معادله $\tan 2x = 3 \tan x$ در بازه $\left(0, \frac{5\pi}{2}\right)$ چند جواب دارد؟

۹ (۴)

۶ (۳)

۷ (۲)

۸ (۱)

۱۱- مجموع جواب‌های معادله مثلثاتی $(1 + \cot^2 x) \sin(\pi + 2x) = 2$ در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$ کدام است؟

$\frac{13\pi}{2}$ (۴)

$\frac{5\pi}{2}$ (۳)

3π (۲)

2π (۱)

۱۲- اگر جواب معادله مثلثاتی $2 \cos^3 x = \cos x$ به صورت $x = k\pi + \frac{i\pi}{4}$ باشد مجموعه مقادیر i کدام است؟

$\{1, 2\}$ (۴)

$\{1, 2, 3\}$ (۳)

$\{0, 1\}$ (۲)

$\{1, 2, 0\}$ (۱)

۱۳- جواب کلی معادله مثلثاتی $\tan x = \sin 2x$ به صورت $x = k\pi + \frac{i\pi}{4}$ است. مجموعه مقادیر i کدام است؟ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$)

(۴) $\{1, 2, 3\}$

(۳) $\{0, 1\}$

(۲) $\{1, 3\}$

(۱) $\{0, 1, 3\}$

۱۴- اگر نمودار تابع $f(x) = 2 - 4\cos^2 x$ را به اندازه $\frac{\pi}{4}$ واحد به سمت چپ انتقال دهیم تا نمودار تابع $g(x)$ به دست می‌آید. نقاط تلاقی

نمودارهای این دو تابع، کدام است؟

(۲) $x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{8}$

(۱) $x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{8}$

(۴) $x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}$

(۳) $x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$

۱۵- مجموع جواب‌های معادله مثلثاتی $4 \sin x \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = 1$ ، در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$ کدام است؟

$$5\pi \quad (4)$$

$$4\pi \quad (3)$$

$$3\pi \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{2} \quad (1)$$

۱۶- جواب کلی معادله $\sin x(1 + \sin x) = \cos^2 x$ کدام است؟

$$x = \frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (2)$$

$$x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (3)$$