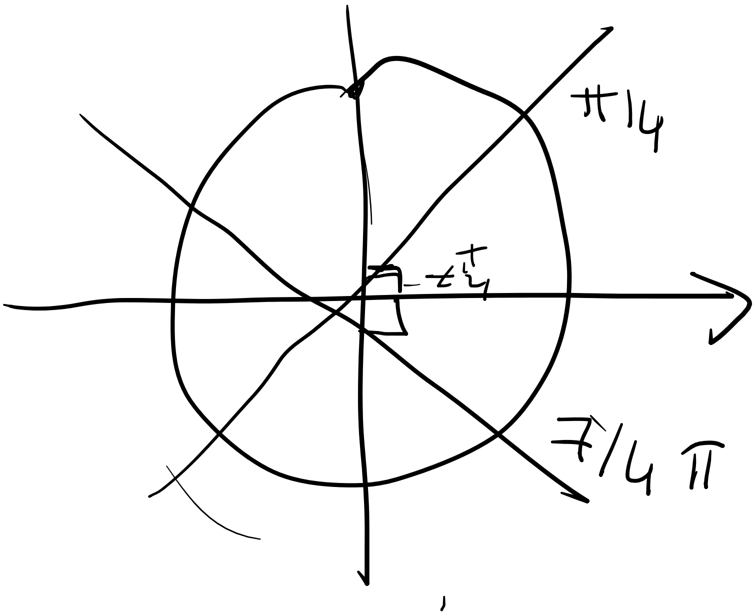
$$\cos(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



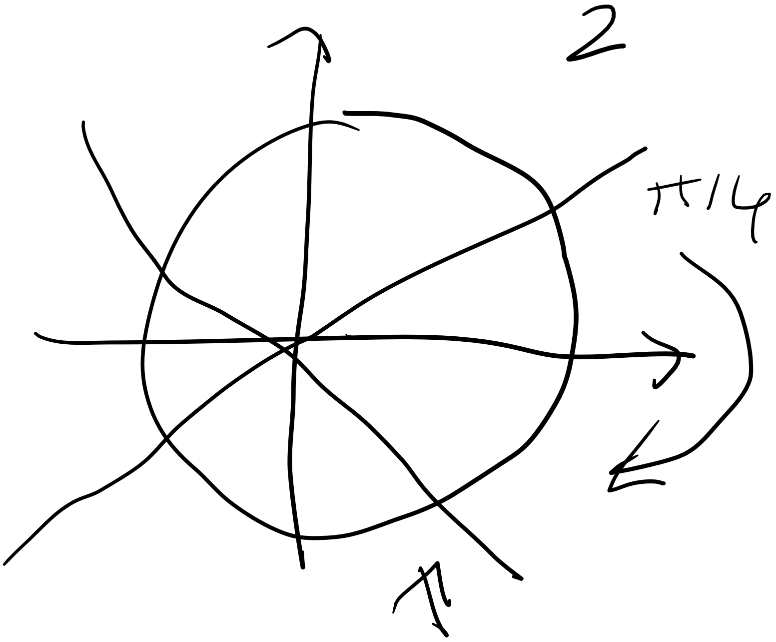
$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$2\pi - \frac{3}{4} \to \frac{7}{4}\pi$$

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

$$\sin(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$\frac{7}{4}\pi \rightarrow$

$$\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5}{4}\pi$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = 0$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{3} - x$$

$$\cos(A) = 0$$

QUALCOSA PER
CUI VALGA → $\cos(A) = 0$

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

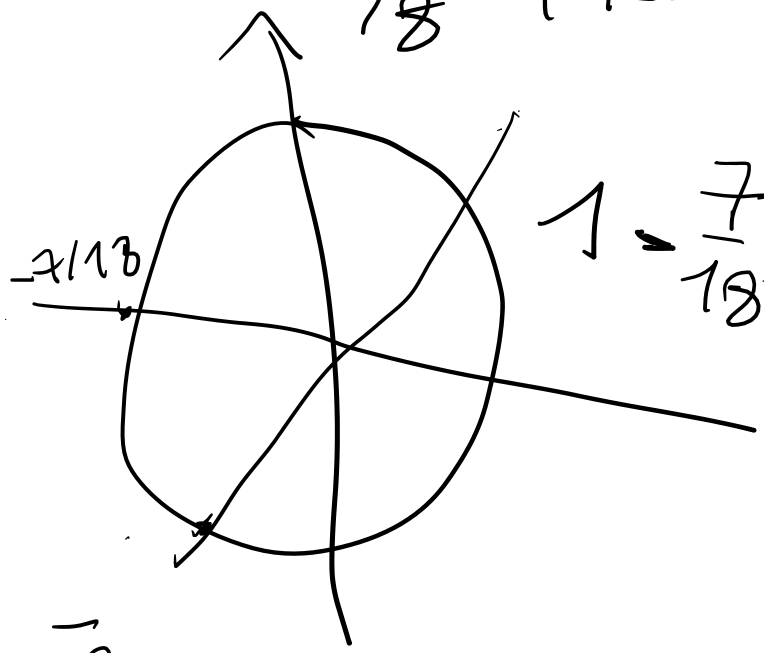
↓

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

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

$$-x = \frac{3-2}{18} + k\pi$$

$x = -\frac{7}{18} + k\pi$



$1 - \frac{7}{18} = \frac{18-7}{18} = \frac{11}{18}$

$\overline{18}$

$5\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) + 3 =$

$3\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) + 4$

$\underbrace{2\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)}_{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

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

$$A = x - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos(A) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$A = \frac{5}{3} + 2k\pi$$

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

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

$$\Lambda = \frac{5}{3} + \frac{\pi}{9} + 2k\pi$$

$$= \frac{15\cancel{\pi} + \pi}{9} + 2\pi.$$

$$\frac{16}{9} + 2k\pi$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) + \sin(\alpha) = 1$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = 1$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = 1$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{2} + \alpha\right) = 1$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = 1$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} + \alpha$$

$$\sin(A) = 1$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) =$$

$$2\pi x + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = A$$

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

$$2\pi x + \frac{3\pi + 2\pi}{6} = \alpha$$

$$= \frac{5}{6}\pi = \alpha$$

$$2$$

$$\tan^2(x) - 3 = 0$$

$$\tan^2(x) = 3$$

$$\frac{\sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)} = 3$$

$$[\sin(x)]^2 = 3 \quad \pi/3$$

$$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\to \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\pi/6$$

$$\frac{3}{\cancel{4}_{1}} \cdot \frac{4}{1} = 3$$