

PRACTICAL PART:

Solutions

1. Solve the equation $3 - 6 \cos x = 0$.

$$3 = 6 \cos x$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

2. Solve the equation $\tan^2 x - 1 = 2$.

$$\tan^2 x = 3$$

$$\tan x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan x = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

3. Solve the equation $\sin^2 x - \sin x = \sin x + 3$.

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

$$t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0$$

$$(t-3)(t+1) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 3 \quad \sin x = -1$$

No real
Solution

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

4. Solve the equation $-2 \cos^2 x + 1 = \sin x$.

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

$$2\sin^2 x - 1 - \sin x = 0$$

$$2t^2 - t - 1 = 0$$

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

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin x = 1$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

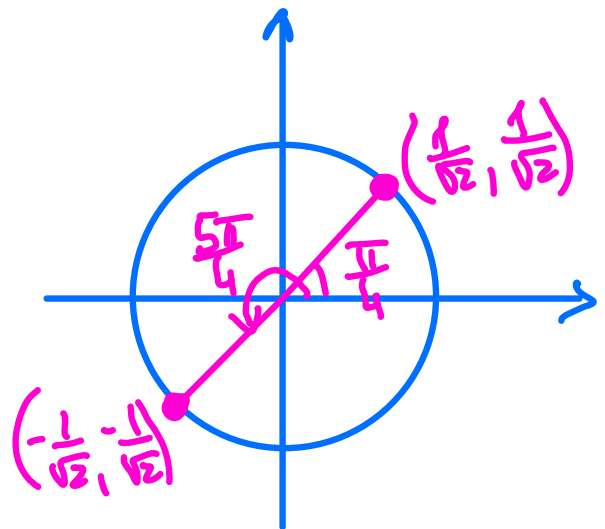
$$x = -\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

5. Solve the equation $\sin x = \cos x$ on the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

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

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



6. Solve the equation $\sin x - 1 = \cos x$ on the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

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

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

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

$$\cos x (\cos x + 1) = 0$$

$$\cos x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos x = -1$$

$$x = \pi$$

Check: $\sin \frac{3\pi}{2} - 1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 $-2 = 0$ False

Answer: $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi.$

7. Solve the equation $\tan^2 x + 2 \tan x = 3$ on the interval $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$.

$$t^2 + 2t - 3 = 0$$

$$(t+3)(t-1) = 0$$

$$\tan x = -3$$

$$\tan x = 1$$

$$x = \arctan(-3)$$

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

8. Solve the equation $6 \sin x - 2 = \sin x$ on the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

$$6 \sin x - \sin x = 2$$

$$5 \sin x = 2$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$x = \arcsin\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) \text{ or } x = \pi - \arcsin\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)$$

