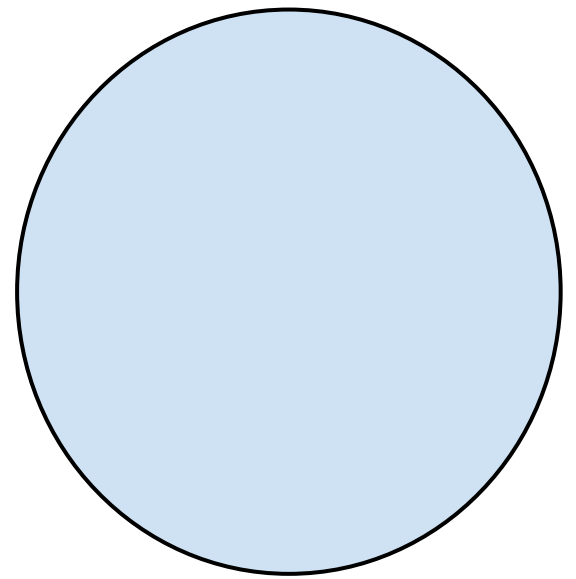


$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}^2(3x - P/4) &= 3 \\ \operatorname{tg}(3x - P/4) &= \pm\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}x &= -7 \\ x &= \operatorname{arctg}(-7) + Pk \\ x &= -\operatorname{arctg}7 + Pk \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}(3x - P/4) &= \sqrt{3} \\ 3x - P/4 &= P/3 + Pk \\ x &= (P/3 + Pk + P/4)/3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}(3x - P/4) &= -\sqrt{3} \\ 3x - P/4 &= 2P/3 + Pk \\ x &= (2P/3 + Pk + P/4)/3 \\ \text{Ответ: } &(P/3 + Pk + P/4)/3; (2P/3 + Pk + P/4)/3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}^2(3x - P/4) &= 3 \\ \operatorname{tg}^2(3x - P/4) &= \frac{\sin^2(3x - P/4)}{\cos^2(3x - P/4)} \\ \frac{\sin^2(3x - P/4)}{\cos^2(3x - P/4)} &= 3 \\ \sin^2(3x - P/4) &= (1 - \cos(6x - P/2))/2 \\ \cos^2(3x - P/4) &= (\cos(6x - P/2) + 1)/2 \\ \frac{1 - \cos(6x - P/2)}{1 + \cos(6x - P/2)} &= 3 \\ \cos(6x - P/2) &= y \\ \frac{1 - y}{1 + y} &= 3 \\ 1 - y &= 3 + 3y \\ y &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4y &= -2 \\ y &= -1/2 \\ \cos(6x - P/2) &= -1/2 \\ 6x - P/2 &= \pm 2P/3 + 2Pk \\ x &= (\pm 2P/3 + 2Pk + P/2)/6 \\ \cos(6x - P/2) &\neq -1 \\ 6x - P/2 &\neq P + 2Pk \\ x &\neq (P + 2Pk + P/2)/6 \\ \text{Ответ: } &(\pm 2P/3 + 2Pk + P/2)/6 \end{aligned}$$