

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{tg}^2 x - 3\text{tg} x + 2\sin x / \cos^3 x = 3 / \cos^2 x - 1 / \cos^4 x \\ & \text{tg}^2 x + 2\sin x / \cos^3 x + 1 / \cos^4 x = 3 / \cos^2 x + 3\text{tg} x \\ & \sin^2 x / \cos^4 x + 2\sin x / \cos^3 x + 1 / \cos^4 x = 3 / \cos^2 x + 3\text{tg} x \\ & (\sin x / \cos x + 1 / \cos^2 x)^2 = 3 / \cos^2 x + 3\text{tg} x \\ & (\sin x / \cos x + 1 / \cos^2 x)^2 = 3 / \cos^2 x + 3\sin x / \cos x \\ & (\sin x / \cos x + 1 / \cos^2 x)^2 = 3(1 / \cos^2 x + \sin x / \cos x) \\ & 1 / \cos^2 x + \sin x / \cos x = t \\ & t^2 = 3t \\ & t = 3 \\ & t = 0 \\ & 1 / \cos^2 x + \sin x / \cos x = 0 \\ & (1 + \sin x \cos x) / \cos^2 x = 0 \\ & 1 + \sin x \cos x = 0 \\ & \cos^2 x \neq 0 \\ & \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x \\ & \sin x \cos x = \sin 2x / 2 \\ & 1 + \sin 2x / 2 = 0 \\ & \sin 2x = -2 \text{ Нет решений} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 / \cos^2 x + \sin x / \cos x = 3 \\ & 1 + \sin x \cos x = 3 \cos^2 x \\ & 1 + \sin 2x / 2 = 3 \cos^2 x \\ & 1 + \sin 2x / 2 = 3(\cos 2x + 1) / 2 \\ & 2 + \sin 2x = 3 \cos 2x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin 2x - 3 \cos 2x = 1$$

$$1 \cdot \sin 2x + (-3) \cdot \cos 2x = \sqrt{1+9} \cdot (\sin 2x \cdot 1/\sqrt{10} + \cos 2x \cdot (-3)/\sqrt{10}) =$$

$$1/\sqrt{10} = \cos y$$

$$(-3)/\sqrt{10} = \sin y$$

$$y = \arcsin(-3/\sqrt{10}) = -\arccos(1/\sqrt{10})$$

$$= \sqrt{10} \cdot (\sin 2x \cdot \cos y + \sin y \cdot \cos 2x) = \sqrt{10} \cdot \sin(2x+y)$$

$$\sqrt{10} \cdot \sin(2x+y) = 1$$

$$\sin(2x+y) = 1/\sqrt{10}$$

$$1. 2x+y = \arcsin(1/\sqrt{10}) + 2Pk$$

$$2. 2x+y = \pi - \arcsin(1/\sqrt{10}) + 2Pk$$

$$1. 2x = \arcsin(1/\sqrt{10}) + 2Pk - y$$

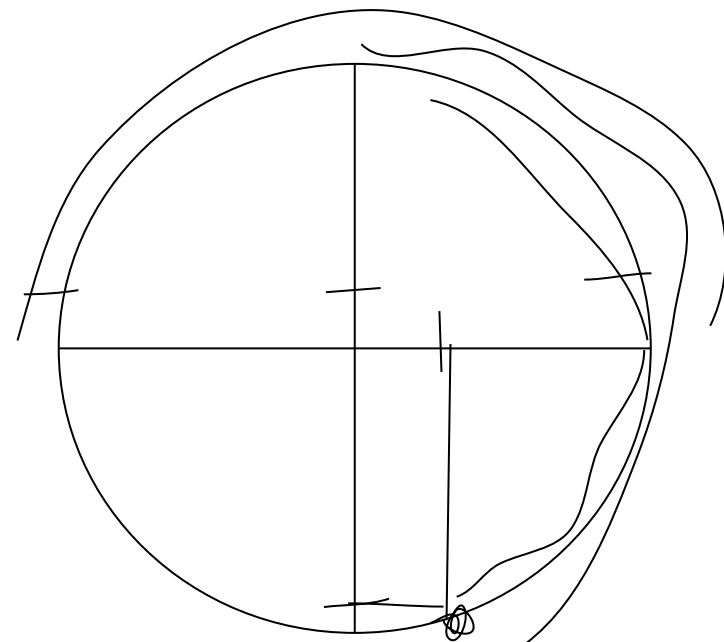
$$2. 2x = \pi - \arcsin(1/\sqrt{10}) + 2Pk - y$$

$$1. x = (\arcsin(1/\sqrt{10}) + 2Pk - \arcsin(-3/\sqrt{10}))/2$$

$$2. x = (\pi - \arcsin(1/\sqrt{10}) + 2Pk - \arcsin(-3/\sqrt{10}))/2$$

$$\text{Ответ: } (\arcsin(1/\sqrt{10}) + 2Pk - \arcsin(-3/\sqrt{10}))/2;$$

$$(\pi - \arcsin(1/\sqrt{10}) + 2Pk - \arcsin(-3/\sqrt{10}))/2$$



$$y = \arcsin(-3/\sqrt{10}) = -\arccos(1/\sqrt{10})$$

МЕТОД ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНОГО АРГУМЕНТА

$$A \cdot \sin x + B \cdot \cos x = C$$

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cdot \cos y + \sin y \cdot \cos x$$

ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ЛЕВОЙ ЧАСТИ

$$A \cdot \sin x + B \cdot \cos x = \sqrt{A^2+B^2} \cdot$$

$$\cdot (\sin x \cdot A/\sqrt{A^2+B^2} + \cos x \cdot B/\sqrt{A^2+B^2}) =$$

$$A/\sqrt{A^2+B^2} = \cos y$$

$$B/\sqrt{A^2+B^2} = \sin y$$

1 причина

$$|A/\sqrt{A^2+B^2}| \leq 1$$

2 причина

Осн триг тожд

$$[A/\sqrt{A^2+B^2}]^2 + [B/\sqrt{A^2+B^2}]^2 = 1$$

$$\sqrt{A^2+B^2} \cdot$$

$$\cdot (\sin x \cdot A/\sqrt{A^2+B^2} + \cos x \cdot B/\sqrt{A^2+B^2}) =$$

$$= \sqrt{A^2+B^2} \cdot$$

$$\cdot (\sin x \cdot \cos y + \sin y \cdot \cos x) =$$

$$= \sqrt{A^2+B^2} \cdot \sin(x+y)$$

$$A \cdot \sin x + B \cdot \cos x = C$$

$$\sqrt{A^2+B^2} \cdot \sin(x+y) = C$$

$$\sin(x+y) = C/\sqrt{A^2+B^2}$$

2-ой способ решить

$$1/\cos^2 x + \sin x / \cos x = 3$$

$$1/\cos^2 x + \text{tg} x = 3$$

$$1 + \text{tg}^2 x + \text{tg} x = 3$$

$$\text{tg} x = k$$

$$k^2 + k - 2 = 0$$

$$k_1 = -2$$

$$k_2 = 1$$

$$\text{tg} x = 1$$

$$\text{tg} x = -2$$

$$x_1 = \pi/4 + Pk$$

$$x_2 = \arctg(-2) + Pk$$

Ответ:  $\pi/4 + Pk;$

$$\arctg(-2) + Pk$$

