

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x \cos(x+y) + \sin(x+y) &= 3\cos(x+y) \\ 4\sin x &= 5\operatorname{ctg}(x+y)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y_1 &= \operatorname{arcctg}(\%) + pn - p/6 + 2pk \\ y_2 &= \operatorname{arcctg}(\%) + pn - 5p/6 + 2pk\end{aligned}$$

Ответ: $(p/6+2pk; \operatorname{arcctg}(\%) + pn - p/6 + 2pk), (5p/6+2pk; \operatorname{arcctg}(\%) + pn - 5p/6 + 2pk)$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x \cos(x+y) + \sin(x+y) &= 3\cos(x+y) \\ \sin x \cos(x+y) + \sin(x+y) - 3\cos(x+y) &= 0 \\ \sin x \cos(x+y) + \sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x - 3\cos x \cos y + 3\sin y \sin x &= 0 \\ \sin x (\cos x \cos y - \sin y \sin x) + \sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x - 3\cos x \cos y + 3\sin y \sin x &= 0 \\ \sin 2x/2 - \sin^2 x \sin y + \sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x - 3\cos x \cos y + 3\sin y \sin x &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\sin x \operatorname{ctg}(x+y) + 1 = 3\operatorname{ctg}(x+y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x &= a \\ \operatorname{ctg}(x+y) &= b\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}ab + 1 &= 3b \\ 4a &= 5b\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}ab + 1 &= 3b \\ a &= 5/4b\end{aligned}$$

$$5/4b^2 + 1 = 3b$$

$$\begin{aligned}5b^2 - 12b + 4 &= 0 \\ D/4 &= 36 - 20 = 16 \\ b_1 &= (6+4)/5 = 2 \\ b_2 &= (6-4)/5 = \frac{2}{5}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 10/4 = 5/2 \\ a_2 &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$\sin x = 5/2$ - невозможно

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x &= \frac{1}{2} \\ x_1 &= p/6 + 2pk \\ x_2 &= 5p/6 + 2pk\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{ctg}(x+y) &= \frac{2}{5} \\ x + y &= \operatorname{arcctg}(\%) + pn\end{aligned}$$