

a).

$$\cos(3x+2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Cosine three x plus two is equal to square root of two over two.

$$3x+2 = t$$

Three x plus two is equal to t, because I substitute t for argument of the cosine,

$$\cos t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

so cosine of t is square root of two over two.

$$t_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

My  $t_0$  is  $\pi$  over four, so now I have two possibilities;

$$t = t_0 + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad t = (\pi - t_0) + 2k\pi$$

t is equal to  $t_0$  plus two  $k\pi$  or

t is equal to  $\pi$  minus  $t_0$  plus two  $k\pi$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad t = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

t is equal to  $\pi$  over four plus two  $k\pi$  or

t is equal to three  $\pi$  over four plus two  $k\pi$

I go back to the variable x:

$$3x+2 = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \quad \vee \quad 3x+2 = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k$$

Three x plus two is equal to  $\pi$  over four plus two  $k\pi$  or

Three x plus two is equal to three  $\pi$  over four plus two  $k\pi$

$$3x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k - 2 \quad \vee \quad 3x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k - 2$$

Two comes to the right side with opposite sign.

I divide all equations by three and obtain x:

$$x = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - 2 + 2k\pi}{3} \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{\frac{3\pi}{4} - 2 + 2k\pi}{3}$$

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b).

$$\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Sine of two x minus  $\pi$  over four is equal to one half.

$$2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = t$$

$$\sin t = \frac{1}{2}$$

I substitute  $t$  for the argument of the sine, so sine of  $t$  is one half.

$$t_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

My  $t$  zero is  $\pi$  over six, so now I have two possibilities;

$$t = t_0 + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad t = (\pi - t_0) + 2k\pi$$

(1.)  $t$  is equal to  $t$  zero plus two  $k\pi$  or  $t$  is equal to  $\pi$  minus  $t$  zero plus two  $k\pi$ .

$$t = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad t = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

(2.)  $t$  is equal to  $\pi$  over six plus two  $k\pi$  or  $t$  is equal to five  $\pi$  over six plus two  $k\pi$ .

$$2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

And finally I obtain  $x$ :

$$x = \frac{\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{2} \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{\frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{2}$$

... And after some simplifications

I get two answers,  $x$  is equal to

$-\pi$  over twenty four plus  $k\pi$  or to seven over twenty four plus  $k\pi$ :

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{24} + k\pi \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{7}{24} + k\pi$$

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