

10a)  $5 \cdot \cos(x) = 0$  ;  $I = [0; 2\tilde{\pi}]$  ;  $P = 2\tilde{\pi}$

$\cos(x) = 0$  für  $x_1 = \frac{P}{4}$  oder  $x_2 = \frac{3}{4}P$

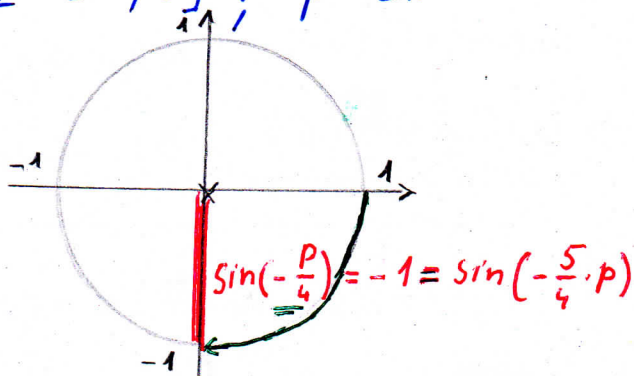
$\Rightarrow \underline{x_1 = \frac{2\tilde{\pi}}{4} = \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\pi}} \vee \underline{x_2 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2\tilde{\pi} = \frac{3}{2}\tilde{\pi}}$

b)  $-3 \cdot \sin(x) = 3 | :(-3), I = [-2\tilde{\pi}; 0]$  ;  $P = 2\tilde{\pi}$

$\sin(x) = -1$

$\Rightarrow \underline{x_1 = -\frac{2\tilde{\pi}}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}\tilde{\pi}}$

$\left[ x_2 = -\frac{5}{4} \cdot 2\tilde{\pi} = -\frac{5}{2}\tilde{\pi} \notin I \right]$



c)  $\sin^2(x) + \sin(x) = 0$  ;  $I = [0; 2\tilde{\pi}]$  ;  $P = 2\tilde{\pi}$

$\sin(x) \cdot (\sin(x) + 1) = 0$

$\sin(x) = 0$  für  $0 \cdot P; \frac{1}{2}P \vee 1 \cdot P \Rightarrow \underline{x_1 = 0 \cdot 2\tilde{\pi} = 0} \vee \underline{x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\tilde{\pi} = \tilde{\pi}} \vee$

$\underline{x_3 = 2\tilde{\pi}}$   
 $\sin(x) + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin(x) = -1$  für  $\frac{3}{4}P \Rightarrow \sin(\frac{3}{4} \cdot 2\tilde{\pi}) = -1$

$\underline{x_4 = \frac{3}{2}\tilde{\pi}}$  ;  $\left[ \sin(x) = -1 \text{ für } \frac{5}{4}P \Rightarrow \sin(\frac{5}{4} \cdot 2\tilde{\pi}) = -1 \Rightarrow x_4 = \frac{5}{2}\tilde{\pi} \notin I \right]$

d)  $\sin^2(x) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(x) = \frac{1}{2}$  ;  $I = [0; 2\tilde{\pi}]$  ;  $P = 2\tilde{\pi}$

Sub:  $\sin(x) = u \Rightarrow u^2 + \frac{1}{2}u = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow u^2 + \frac{1}{2}u - \frac{1}{2} = 0$

$u_{1/2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{3}{2}}{2 \cdot 1}$

$u_1 = \frac{\frac{2}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\vee u_2 = \frac{-\frac{4}{2}}{2} = -1$

Rück.Sub.

$\sin(x) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\vee \sin(x) = -1$

$\underline{x_1 = \frac{\tilde{\pi}}{6}} \vee \underline{x_2 = \frac{5}{6}\tilde{\pi}}$

$\vee \underline{x_3 = \frac{3}{2}\tilde{\pi}}$

