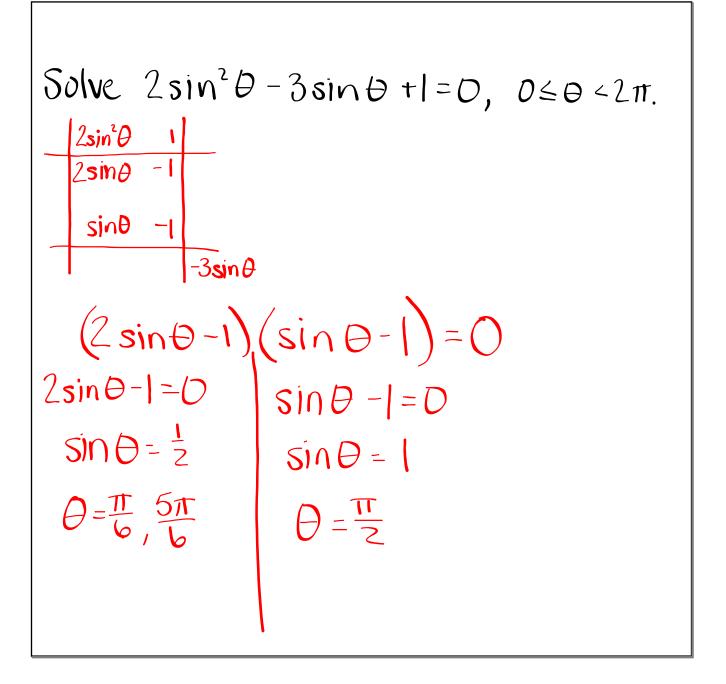
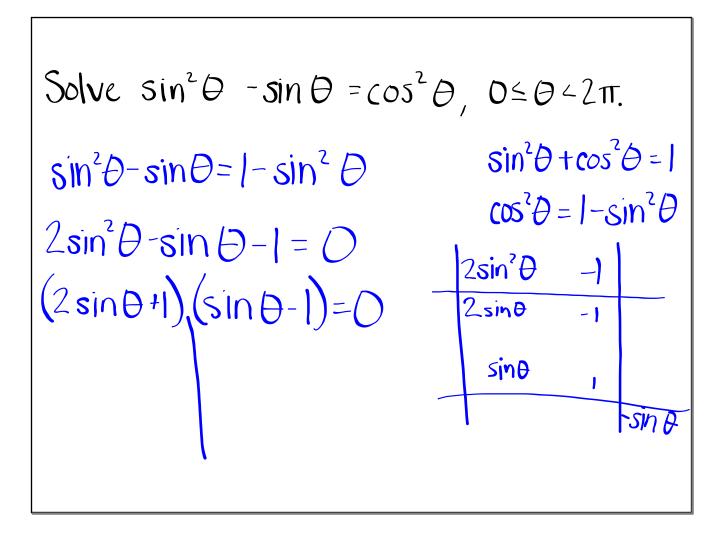


Solve
$$2\cos^{2}\theta - \cos\theta - 1 = 0$$
, $0 \le \theta < 2\pi$.
 $2x^{2} - x - 1 = 0$
 $(2\cos\theta + 1)(\cos\theta - 1) = 0$
 $2\cos\theta + 1 = 0$
 $2\cos\theta = -1$
 $\cos\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\theta = 2\pi$ 4π
 $\theta = 0$





Solve
$$3\cos\theta + 3 = 2\sin^2\theta$$
, $0 \le \theta < 2\pi$.
 $3\cos\theta + 3 = 2(1-\cos^2\theta)$
 $3\cos\theta + 3 = 2-2\cos^2\theta$
 $2\cos^2\theta + 3\cos\theta + 1 = 0$
 $(2\cos\theta + 1)(\cos\theta + 1) = 0$
 $\cos\theta$
 $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$
 $\cos^2\theta + 3\cos^2\theta + 1 = 0$
 $\cos^2\theta + 1 = 0$

Solve
$$\cos^2\theta + \sin\theta = 2$$
, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$.
 $1 - \sin^2\theta + \sin\theta = 2$
 $-\sin^2\theta + \sin\theta - 1 = 0$
 $\sin^2\theta - \sin\theta + 1 = 0$
discriminant $b^2 - 4ac$
 $(-1)^2 - 4(1)(1)$
no solution -3

