$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\tilde{a}}{\tilde{b}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{\tilde{a}}{\tilde{b}}}^{2/3}$

$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2/3}$

$5\sin x + 2\sin x = 5$

$7\sin x = 5$

$5\sin x + 2\cos x = 5$

$5\sin x = 5 - 2\cos x$

$\sqrt{\frac{(1+\cos\theta)^2}{(1-\cos\theta)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\theta}{1-\cos\theta}}$

$\sqrt{\frac{(1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)}{(1-\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)}}$

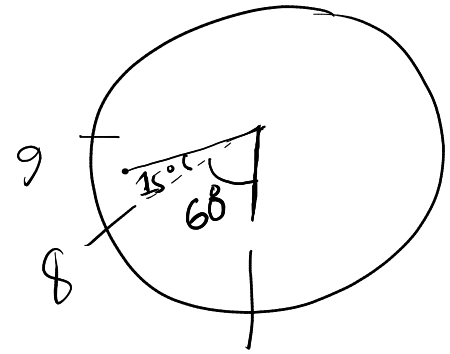
$\sqrt{\frac{(1+\cos\theta)(1+\cos\theta)}{(1-\cos\theta)(1+\cos\theta)}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{(1+\cos\theta)^2}{1-\cos^2\theta}}$

$\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos^2\theta}{(1-\cos\theta)^2}}$

720 min → 360°

30° min → 15°



$K\tan\theta = \tan K\theta$

$K\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{\sin K\theta}{\cos K\theta}$

$K^2\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta} = \frac{\sin^2 K\theta}{\cos^2 K\theta}$

$\frac{K^2\sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta} = \frac{\sin^2 K\theta}{\cos^2 K\theta}$

$\frac{\sin^2 K\theta}{\sin^2\theta} = \frac{K^2}{1+(K^2-1)\sin^2\theta}$

$\frac{\cos^2\theta}{K^2\sin^2\theta} = \frac{\cos^2 K\theta}{\sin^2 K\theta}$

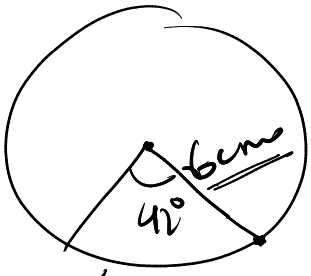
(또는)

$\frac{\cos^2\theta + K^2\sin^2\theta}{K^2\sin^2\theta} = \frac{\cos^2 K\theta + \sin^2 K\theta}{\sin^2 K\theta}$

$\frac{(1-K^2)\cos^2\theta + K^2\cos^2\theta + K^2\sin^2\theta}{K^2\sin^2\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 K\theta}$

$\Rightarrow$

$= \frac{(1-K^2)\cos^2\theta + 1}{K^2\sin^2\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 K\theta}$



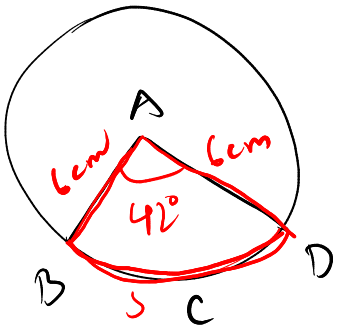
(i) $\frac{42}{360} \times (6)^2$

$360^\circ \rightarrow \pi r^2$

$\theta^\circ \rightarrow \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(1-k^2)(1-\sin^2\theta)^2}{k^2\sin\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$

(ii)



$\theta = 42^\circ$

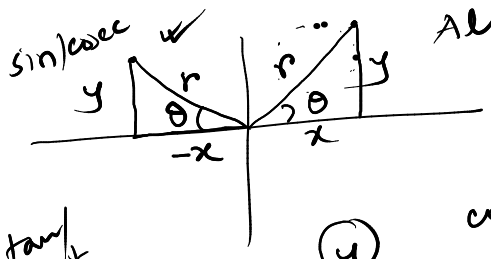
$= \left(\frac{42 \times \pi}{180}\right)^c$

$s = r\theta$

$= 6 \times \frac{42 \times \pi}{180}$

পরিসীমা $= 6+6+6\times\frac{42\times\pi}{180}$

ত্রিকোণমিতিক অনুপাত



$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$

$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{r}$

$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin\theta$

$\cos(-\theta) = \cos\theta$

$\tan(-\theta) = -\tan\theta$

$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}$

$\cos\theta =$