

ပုဂ္ဂန်များ

[~~ပုဂ္ဂန်ရေး~~ သွေးစွာ]
အတောက်]

$$180^\circ = \pi \text{ rad}$$

$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ rad}$$

$$\textcircled{1} 60^\circ \rightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad} \rightarrow \frac{180^\circ}{2} = 90^\circ$$

\sin	\cos	\tan
\sin	\cos	\tan

* ဒါနမြတ်ဆုံး ပုံစံများ အတွက်
အလုပ်မှတ်တမ်း ပုံစံများ
အတွက် အမြတ်ဆုံး ပုံစံများ

① အတွက် ပုံစံများ

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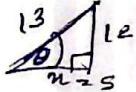
② အတွက် ပုံစံများ

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$$\textcircled{3} \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \theta \text{ အတွက် } (0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ)$$

$\cos \theta, \tan \theta$ ကောင်းမှု

$$x^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$$



$$x^2 = 13^2 - 12^2$$

$$x^2 = (13-12)(13+12)$$

$$x^2 = 1 \times 25$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{x}{5}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cot \theta = (-2), \frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$$

$\sin \theta, \cos \theta$ ကောင်းမှု

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \cosec^2 \theta$$

$$1 + 4 = \cosec^2 \theta$$

$$\pm \sqrt{5} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sin \theta = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$\begin{array}{l} + \\ C \end{array}$

$\cos \rightarrow +$
 $\sin \rightarrow (-)$
 $\tan \rightarrow (-)$

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

ပုံစံများ

$$S = r\theta$$

$$\text{m/cm}$$

ပုံစံများ

$$A = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$$

$$\text{m}^2/\text{cm}^2$$

ပုံစံများ ပုံစံများ = ပုံစံများ

L.H.S \rightarrow R.H.S / R.H.S \rightarrow L.H.S

② ပုံစံများ ပုံစံများ ပုံစံများ ပုံစံများ

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$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a+b}{ab}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad+cb}{bd} \quad \textcircled{6} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{1}{ab} = \frac{b}{ba}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{a^3}{b^5} = \frac{a^3 d^7}{b^2 c^4}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \text{ မြန်မာ }$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Let's} \\ &\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{a^2 + c^2}{b^2} \\ &= \frac{a^2 + c^2}{b^2} \\ &= \frac{b^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{R.H.S} \end{aligned}$$

ပုံစံများ

ပုံစံများ

$$(a \mp b)^2 = a^2 \mp 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a \mp b)^3 = a^3 \mp 3a^2b \mp 3ab^2 \mp b^3$$

② ပုံစံများ

$$(a^2 - b^2) = (a-b)(a+b)$$

$$(a^3 \mp b^3) = (a \mp b)(a^2 \pm ab + b^2)$$

③ ပုံစံများ

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{(m+n)}$$

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{(m-n)}$$

$$(am)^n = a^{mn}$$

$$a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$$

$$(ab)^m = a^m b^m$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m = \frac{a^m}{b^m}$$

$$\sec \theta \cdot \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\cosec \theta \cdot \sin \theta = 1$$

$$\tan \theta \cdot \cot \theta = 1$$

$$\sec^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sin^3 \theta \cdot \cosec^3 \theta = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$1 - \cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta \text{ မြန်မာ }$$

L.H.S

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \Rightarrow \sec^2 \theta = \text{R.H.S} //$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta - 1$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta \text{ सिद्धान्त}$$

LHS

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$\csc^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta - 1$$

$$(a^2 + b^2) = (a+b)^2 - 2ab$$

\sin, \cos, \tan

$$(a^2 + b^2) = (a-b)^2 + 2ab$$

- सेक्टर में cosec, cot दृष्टि.

$$x^4 + y^4 = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2x^2y^2$$

$$x^4 + y^4 = (x^2 - y^2)^2 + 2x^2y^2$$

प्रतिवर्षीय शब्दों का परिचय
शब्दों 2 वाले तथा 3 वाले अपने अवास
(लोक तथा वायर)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta = 1 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

LHS

$$\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta = (\sin^2 \theta)^3 + (\cos^2 \theta)^3$$

$$= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)(1 - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$= (\sin^2 \theta)^3 + (\cos^2 \theta)^3$$

$$= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)[\sin^4 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$+ \cos^4 \theta]$$

$$= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \quad \text{RHS}$$

योजित दृष्टि

अवधारणायत्ता के बाहरी अवधारणा
दृष्टि

$$(a+b) \text{ का } y \text{ दृष्टि } (a-b)$$

$$(a+b) \times y \text{ दृष्टि } = (a+b)(a-b) = (a^2 - b^2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad r \frac{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}} \text{ नहीं सही उत्तर है।}$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}) \times (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}) \times (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})} = \frac{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})^2}{5 - 3} = \frac{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})^2}{2}$$

लोक एवं विदेशी गणित का दृष्टिभूमि
में इस दृष्टि अन्यतर अवधारणा
दृष्टि का नाम नहीं आया है।
जैविक विज्ञान का दृष्टि
(गणित का नाम नहीं आया है)

$$(a+b+c) \text{ का } y \text{ दृष्टि } [(a+b)-c] \text{ का } y \text{ दृष्टि}$$

(a+b+c) का y दृष्टि

[a - (b+c)]

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \csc \theta - \cot \theta$$

LHS

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

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \Rightarrow \csc \theta - \cot \theta$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{1 + \cos \theta + \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

गणित में यह दृष्टि लोक दृष्टि
नहीं, लोक दृष्टि का अवधारणा
दृष्टि

$$= \frac{(1 + \cos \theta) + \sin \theta}{(1 - \cos \theta) + \sin \theta} \times \frac{(1 - \cos \theta) - \sin \theta}{(1 - \cos \theta) - \sin \theta}$$

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

RHS ✓

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{\tan A + \sec A - 1}{\tan A - \sec A + 1} = \frac{1 + \sin A}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{(\tan A + \sec A) - 1}{(\tan A - \sec A) + 1} \times \frac{(\tan A - \sec A) - 1}{(\tan A - \sec A) - 1}$$

RHS ✓

गणित दृष्टि का अवधारणा दृष्टि

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (\tan \theta + \cosec \theta)^2 - (\cot \theta - \sec \theta)^2$$

$$= 2 \tan \theta \cot \theta (\cosec \theta + \sec \theta)$$

$$= (\tan \theta + \cosec \theta)^2 - (\cot \theta - \sec \theta)^2$$

↓

$$= 2 \tan \theta \cosec \theta + 2 \cot \theta \sec \theta$$

$$= 2 \tan \theta \cot \theta \left(\frac{\cosec \theta}{\cot \theta} + \frac{\sec \theta}{\tan \theta} \right)$$

$$= 2 \tan \theta \cot \theta (\sec \theta + \cosec \theta)$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2A}{1 - \cos 2A} = \cot^2 A$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1 + \cos 2A}{1 - \cos 2A} = \frac{1 + 2 \cos^2 A - 1}{1 + 2 \sin^2 A - 1} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} = \cot^2 A \end{aligned}$$

~~కాos 2A గాలిల్లి కెల్లు పోతాలు ఉన్నాయి (1) అనుమతి చేసారు.~~

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 8A \equiv 8 \sin A \cos A \cdot \cos 2A \cdot \cos 4A$$

L.H.S

$$8 \sin A \cos A \cdot \cos 2A \cdot \cos 4A$$

$$= 4 \sin 2A \cos 2A \cdot \cos 4A$$

$$= 2 \sin 4A \cos 4A$$

$$= \sin 8A = R.H.S$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sec^2 A (1 + \sec 2A) = 2 \sec 2A$$

L.H.S

$$\sec^2 A (1 + \sec 2A)$$

$$= \sec^2 A \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos 2A} \right)$$

$$= \sec^2 A \left(\frac{\cos 2A + 1}{\cos 2A} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\cos^2 A} \times \cancel{2 \cos^2 A}}{\cancel{\cos^2 A}} = \frac{2 \cos^2 A}{\cos 2A}$$

$$= 2 \sec 2A = R.H.S$$

3A వ్యాప్తి

~~కొట్టండి కొట్టండి కొట్టండి కొట్టండి~~

$$\sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$$

$$\cos 3A = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A$$

$$\tan 3A = \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A}$$

మొదటి రీతిలో (A+B) వ్యాప్తిని చేసారు.

$\sin 3A$ వ్యాప్తి

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 3A &= \sin (2A+A) \\ &= \sin 2A \cos A + \cos 2A \sin A \\ &= 2 \sin A \cos A \cos A + \frac{(1-2 \sin^2 A)}{\sin A} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \sin A (1 - \sin^2 A) + \sin A - 2 \sin^3 A$$

$$= 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$$

R.H.S

$$\textcircled{1} 2(\cos^4 A + \sin^4 A) = 1 + \cos^2 2A$$

L.H.S

$$2(\cos^4 A + \sin^4 A)$$

$$= 2[(\cos^2 A)^2 + (\sin^2 A)^2]$$

$$= 2[(\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A)^2 - 2 \cos^2 A \sin^2 A]$$

$$= 2(1 - 2 \cos^2 A \sin^2 A)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 - (2 \sin A \cos A) \sin A \cos A \\ &= 2 - \sin A \cdot \sin A \cos A \\ &= 2(1 - \cos^2 A)(1 - \cos^2 A) \\ &= 2(1 - \cos^2 A + \cos^4 A) \\ &= 2(\cos^2 A - 1)^2 \\ &= 2 - 4 \cos^2 A \sin^2 A \\ &= 2 - \frac{4 \cos^2 A \sin^2 A}{2} \\ &= 2 - \frac{(\sin 2A)^2}{2} \\ &= 2 - \frac{(1 - \cos 2A)^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2(1 - 2 \cos^2 A \sin^2 A)$$

$$= 2 - 4 \cos^2 A \sin^2 A$$

$$= 2 - (\sin 2A)^2$$

$$= 2 - (1 - \cos^2 2A)$$

$$= 2 - 1 + \cos^2 2A$$

$$= 1 + \cos^2 2A = R.H.S$$

$$\textcircled{2} \left[\frac{1}{\cosec A - \cot A} - \frac{1}{\sin A} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{\cosec A + \cot A} \right]$$

అది మొదటి వ్యాప్తిని చేసారు.

L.H.S

$$\frac{1}{\cosec A - \cot A} - \frac{1}{\sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\cosec^2 A - \cot^2 A}{\cosec A - \cot A} - \frac{1}{\sin A}$$

$$= \frac{(\cosec A + \cot A)}{1} - \frac{1}{\sin A}$$

$$\frac{(\cosec A + \cot A)}{(\cosec^2 A + \cot^2 A)} - \frac{1}{\sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\sin A (\cosec A + \cot A) - (\cosec^2 A - \cot^2 A)}{\sin A (\cosec^2 A - \cot^2 A)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin A - (\cosec A - \cot A)}{\sin A (\cosec A - \cot A)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin A}{\sin A (\cosec A - \cot A)}$$

$$= \cot A + \operatorname{cosec} A - \frac{1}{\sin A}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{(\cot A + \operatorname{cosec} A)}{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{(\cot A + \operatorname{cosec} A)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{(\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A)}$$

C + D in C - D

$$\sin C + \sin D = 2 \sin \left(\frac{C+D}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{C-D}{2} \right)$$

$$\sin C - \sin D = 2 \cos \left(\frac{C+D}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{C-D}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos C + \cos D = 2 \cos \left(\frac{C+D}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{C-D}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos C - \cos D = -2 \sin \left(\frac{C+D}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{C-D}{2} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{\cos 2A - \cos 3A}{\sin 2A + \sin 3A} = \tan \left(\frac{A}{2} \right)$$

LHS

$$\frac{\cos 2A - \cos 3A}{\sin 2A + \sin 3A}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \sin \left(\frac{5A}{2} \right) \sin \left(-\frac{A}{2} \right)}{2 \sin \left(\frac{5A}{2} \right) \cos \left(-\frac{A}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{-(-\sin \frac{A}{2})}{\cos \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2}} = \tan \frac{A}{2} = \text{RHS}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A}{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A + \sin 7A} = \cot 4A$$

LHS

$$\frac{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A}{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A + \sin 7A}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos(4A) \cos(-3A) + 2 \cos(4A) \cos(-A)}{2 \sin(4A) \cos(-3A) + 2 \sin(4A) \cos(-A)}$$

LHS

$$\frac{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A}{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A + \sin 7A}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos(2A) \cos(-A) + 2 \cos(6A) \cos(-A)}{2 \sin(2A) \cos(-A) + 2 \sin(6A) \cos(-A)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 2A + \cos 6A}{\sin 2A + \sin 6A} \Rightarrow \frac{2 \cos(4A) \cos(-2A)}{2 \sin(4A) \cos(-2A)} = \frac{\cos 4A}{\sin 4A} = \cot 4A //$$

C + D in C - D

\sin, \cos തീർന്മാനം ആക്രമിച്ച്
പിന്നീടുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഫലങ്ങൾ ലോറ വിഷയ

$$2 \sin A \cos B = \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)$$

$$2 \cos A \sin B = \sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B)$$

$$2 \cos A \cos B = \cos(A+B) - \cos(A-B)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sin A \sin(60-A) \sin(60+A) = \frac{1}{4} \sin 3A$$

LHS

$$\sin A \sin(60-A) \sin(60+A)$$

$$= \sin A [\sin 60 \cos A - \cos 60 \sin A] (\sin 60 \cos A + \cos 60 \sin A)$$

$$= \sin A \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos^2 A - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 A \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos A + \frac{1}{2} \sin A \right)$$

$$= \sin A \left[\frac{3}{4} \cos^2 A - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 A \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [3 \cos^2 A \sin A - \sin^3 A]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [3 \sin A (1 - \sin^2 A) - \sin^3 A]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 3A = \text{RHS} //$$

Q പോരാഫീൽ പ്രശ്ന മുൻ

Q $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = n$
 $\cos \theta - y = m$ എം, $n^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ എന്ന ഗ്രാഫി.

$$\sin \theta + y = n - \theta$$

$$\cos \theta - y = m - \theta$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sin \theta = (n-y) \quad \textcircled{2} \cos \theta = (m-y)$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$(n-y)^2 + (m-y)^2 = 1$$

$$n^2 - 2ny + y^2 + m^2 - 2my + y^2 = 1$$

$$2n^2 + 2y^2 = 1$$

$$n^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2} //$$

കേരക്കുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചു കൊണ്ട്
 കുറഞ്ഞ വരുത്തുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചു
 കുറഞ്ഞ വരുത്തുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചു
 കുറഞ്ഞ വരുത്തുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചു

ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧତାତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଗୋଟିଏ କିମ୍ବା ହାତୁ
ଦର୍ଶିବାରେ କିମ୍ବା ରାତରିରେ ଗୋଟିଏ
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

$$\textcircled{1} \sin \frac{7\pi}{8} = \sin(\pi - \frac{1\pi}{8}) \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline s & A \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= \sin \frac{1}{8}\pi \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos \frac{8\pi}{7} = \cos(\pi + \frac{1\pi}{7}) \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline s & A \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= -\cos \frac{\pi}{7}$$

ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧତାତ୍ତ୍ଵ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

$$\textcircled{1} \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta = \cot \frac{\theta}{2} \text{ କିମ୍ବା } \\ \text{କିମ୍ବା } \cot \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ କିମ୍ବା }$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta$$

$$= R \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta = \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ କିମ୍ବା }$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \frac{\pi}{6} + \cot \frac{\pi}{6} = \cot \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\cot \frac{\pi}{12} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

යුතුකළ සූත්‍රයන් තිබා ඇත

* පෙනීමේ තොරතුරු නොතැබාවෙක්.

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \tan \theta = 5$$

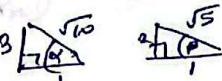
$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}(5)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sin(\tan^{-1} 3 + \tan^{-1} 2) \text{ යෝගී }$$

ගෙණඩා.

$$\sin(\tan^{-1} 3 + \tan^{-1} 2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{tan } \alpha = 3 \\ \text{tan } \beta = 2 \end{array}$$

$$= \sin(\alpha + \beta)$$



$$= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{65}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{65}}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{9}{25} - 1$$

$$= -\frac{7}{25}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$

① මෙයින් ගැනීම් යුතු ඇත (ගෝනීය ගැනීයා)

② පෙනීමේ යුතු ඇත (ගැනීයා)

③ පෙනීමේ යුතු ඇත (ගැනීයා අනුමත ගැනීයා)

④ එයින් නො ගැනීයා

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{5} \text{ යුතු}$$

විෂ පෙනීමේ යුතු

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{5} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ යුතු}$$

$$= \alpha + \beta$$

$$= \tan(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{5}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{23}{10} = (\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{4}{5} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{5} \right) \text{ යුතු}$$

$$\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{4}{5} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{5} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \frac{\text{adj.}}{\text{hyp.}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= 1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta$$

$$= \frac{3/4 + 3/5}{1 - 3/4 \cdot 3/5}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{21}{7} = 3$$

$$(\alpha + \beta) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{21}{14} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \pi - \cos^{-1} n = \cos^{-1} (-n)$$

$$\cos \alpha = n$$

$$= \pi - \alpha$$

$$= \cos(\pi - \alpha)$$

$$= -\cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -n$$

$$(\pi - \alpha) = \cos^{-1} (-n)$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$

L.H.S, R.H.S

සැලැස්සා ඇති නොවා නොවා

③ ஏதோ எனில் அதே நிலை

$$\text{① } \tan^{-1}(n+1) + \tan^{-1}(n-1) = \tan^{-1} 2 \text{ என்று}$$

நான் கூற வேண்டும் சொல்ல வேண்டும்

$$\underbrace{\tan^{-1}(n+1)}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{\tan^{-1}(n-1)}_{\beta} = \tan^{-1} 2$$

$$\tan \alpha = (n+1)$$

$$\tan \beta = (n-1)$$

$$\tan \gamma = 2$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \gamma$$

$$\tan(\alpha+\beta) = \tan \gamma$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \tan \gamma$$

$$\frac{(n+1) + (n-1)}{1 - (n^2 - 1)} = \gamma$$

$$2n = 4 - 2n^2$$

$$2n^2 + 2n - 4 = 0$$

$$n^2 + n - 2 = 0$$

$$n = (-2) \text{ ஓடி } n = 1$$

$$\text{② } \underbrace{\tan^{-1} n}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{\tan^{-1} \frac{n}{2}}_{\beta} + \tan^{-1} \frac{n}{3} = \tan^{-1} 2$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{குறிப்பு: கூறுவது}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma)$$

$$\frac{n + \frac{n}{2}}{1 - \frac{n^2}{2}} = \cot \gamma \quad \text{cot} \gamma = \frac{\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma)}{\tan \gamma}$$

$$\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1}$$

$$n = 1 \quad \text{ஓடி} \quad n = (-1)$$

$$n = 1 \quad \text{கூறிய என்ன?}$$

$$n = (-1)$$

$$\tan^{-1}(-n) = -\tan^{-1}(n)$$

$$\text{பிரச்சின: } \tan \alpha \text{ என்று}$$

$$\text{தான் } \tan(\pi - \alpha) \text{ என்று}$$

$$\text{ஒரு மற்றொரு எண்ணா?$$

$$\text{③ } \underbrace{2 \tan^{-1} n}_{2\alpha} + \underbrace{\tan^{-1}(n+1)}_{\beta} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta \quad \text{நான் கூற வேண்டும்}$$

$$\tan(2\alpha) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta)$$

$$\frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \cot \beta \quad \text{நான் கூற வேண்டும்}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ஓடி} \quad n = (-1)$$

$$\text{④ } \underbrace{\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3}}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3}}_{\beta} = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{தான் } \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\text{⑤ } \underbrace{\tan^{-1} \frac{n}{2}}_{\alpha} - \underbrace{\tan^{-1} \frac{n}{2}}_{\beta} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

நான் கூற வேண்டும் என்று கூற வேண்டும்

நான் கூற வேண்டும்

$$\underbrace{\tan^{-1} \frac{n}{2}}_{\alpha} - \underbrace{\tan^{-1} \frac{n}{2}}_{\beta} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$2\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} + \beta$$

$$\tan(2\alpha) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta)$$

$$n^3 + 3n^2 + 24n - 28 = 0$$

$$(n-1)(n^2 + 4n + 28) = 0$$

$$(n-1) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad (n^2 + 4n + 28) = 0$$

$$n^2 + 4n + 28 = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= 16 - 4 \cdot 28$$

$$\Delta = (-)$$

இது கூற வேண்டும்

$$n = -2 \pm i$$

இதே நீண்ட நிலை நான் கூற வேண்டும்

$$2 \cos^{-1} n = 2 \cot^{-1} 7 + \cot^{-1} (3/5)$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = \sin(2\beta + \gamma)$$

వ్యాఖ్యల ద్వారా అనుమతించాలి

[01] అనుమతించాలి అనుమతించాలి

$$\tan^{-1}(-n) = -\tan^{-1}n$$

$$\cos^{-1}(-n) = \pi - \cos^{-1}n$$

$$\sin^{-1}(-n) = -\sin^{-1}n$$

[02] $\cosec^{-1}n = \sin^{-1}(1/n)$

$$\sec^{-1}n = \cos^{-1}(1/n)$$

$$\cot^{-1}n = \tan^{-1}(1/n)$$

[03] $\tan^{-1}[\tan n] = n$

$$\sin^{-1}[\sin n] = n$$

$$\cos^{-1}[\cos n] = n$$

[04] గ్రాఫుల ద్వారా

$$\sin^{-1} \text{ లో } \text{గ్రాఫుల ద్వారా} = [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\tan^{-1} \text{ లో } \text{గ్రాఫుల ద్వారా} = [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\cos^{-1} \text{ లో } \text{గ్రాఫుల ద్వారా} = [0, \pi]$$

$$① \underbrace{2\tan^{-1}(\sin n)}_{\alpha} = \underbrace{\tan^{-1}(2\sec n)}_{\beta}$$

$$\tan(2\alpha) = \tan\beta$$

$$\frac{2\tan\alpha}{1-\tan^2\alpha} = 2\tan\beta$$

$$\frac{2\sin n}{1-\sin^2 n} = \frac{2\alpha}{\cos^2 n}$$

$$\frac{\sin n}{\cos^2 n} = \frac{1}{\cos n} \quad \text{సహాయికాలు}$$

$$\sin n \cos n = \cos^2 n = 2\alpha$$

$$\sin n (\cos n - \cos n) = 0$$

$$\cos n \cos n \quad \text{ఏం} \quad \sin n - \cos n = 2\alpha$$

$$\cos n = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n = 2k\pi + (-1)^k \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - n \right]$$

$$n = 2k\pi + (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{2} - (-1)^k n$$

$$② \tan [\cos^{-1}n] = \sin [\cot^{-1}\frac{1}{n}]$$

$$\tan \alpha = \sin \beta \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos \alpha = n \\ \cot \beta = \frac{1}{n} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-n^2}}{n} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\sqrt{5} \sqrt{1-n^2} = 2n$$

$$5(1-n^2) = 4n^2$$

$$n = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

వ్యాఖ్యల ద్వారా అనుమతించాలి
ప్రశ్నల ఉపాధికారి వ్యాఖ్యల ద్వారా అనుమతించాలి

2A, 3A లో అనుమతించాలి.
అటులో సహాయికాలు కలిగే తాన, సిన్, కౌస్ లో

$$③ \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3n-n^3}{1-3n^2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{n\alpha}{1-n^2}\right) = 5\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3\tan\alpha - \tan^3\alpha}{1-3\tan^2\alpha}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{n\tan\alpha}{1-\tan^2\alpha}\right) = 5\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\tan^{-1}(\tan 3\alpha) + \tan^{-1}(\tan 2\alpha) = 5\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$3\alpha + 2\alpha = 5\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{5\alpha}{n^2} = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$A+B+C = 180^\circ \quad (A+B+C = \pi) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (A+B) = 180 - C \\ A = 180 - (B+C) \end{array} \right.$$

① సిన్, కౌస్ లో అనుమతించాలి

② సిన్, కౌస్ లో అనుమతించాలి

③ తాన్, కాట్ లో అనుమతించాలి

① \sin , \cos നേരം എന്ന് അഭിംഗ തെവ്വ്

* $c + p$, $c - p$ യും അഭിംഗ.

* 2θ (അഭിംഗ) അഭിംഗ.

$$\frac{c+p}{2} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{c-p}{2} = \cos(\theta - 90^\circ)$$

$$c = \cos \theta + \cos(\theta - 90^\circ)$$

$$c = \cos \theta + \sin \theta$$

$$c = \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$c = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$c = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$c = \sqrt{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$c = \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2 \text{ നാലിൽ } \left(\frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \right)^2 \text{ മൂന്നിൽ }$$

$$c = \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2 \text{ നാലിൽ } \left(\frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \right)^2 \text{ മൂന്നിൽ }$$

$$c = \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \right)^2$$

$$c = \left(\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \right) + \left(\frac{\cos^2 \theta - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \right)$$

$$c = \left(\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \right) + \left(\frac{1 - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \tan^2 \theta}{1 + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \tan^2 \theta} \right)$$

$$c = \left(\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \right) + \left(\frac{1 - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \tan^2 \theta}{1 + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \tan^2 \theta} \right)$$

① \sin, \cos ပုံစံ ပုံစံ နမောနများ

- $A + B + C = 180^\circ$
 - $(A+B) + (180 - C) = 180^\circ$
 - $C = (180 - (A+B))$
- လိုက်
 $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = 1 - 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C$

LHS

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C \\
 &= 2 \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) + \cos^2 C \\
 &= 2 \cos(180-C) \cos(A-B) + \cos^2 C \\
 &= -2 \cos C \cos(A-B) + (\cos^2 C - 1) \\
 &= 2 \cos C [-\cos(A-B) + \cos C] - 1 \\
 &= -1 - 2 \cos C (\cos(A-B) - \cos C) \\
 &= -1 - 2 \cos C (\cos(A-B) - \cos(180-(A+B))) \\
 &= -1 - 2 \cos C (\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)) \\
 &= -1 - 2 \cos C (2 \cos A \cos B) \\
 &= 1 - 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C \\
 &\text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{LHS} \quad \sin A + \sin B - \sin C = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$$

LHS

$$\sin A + \sin B - \sin C = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{B}{2} + \frac{C}{2} = 90^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2 \sin \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) - \sin C \\
 &= 2 \sin \left(90 - \frac{C}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{A}{2} - \frac{B}{2} \right) - 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} [\cos \left(\frac{A}{2} - \frac{B}{2} \right) - \sin \frac{C}{2}] \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} [\cos \left(\frac{A}{2} - \frac{B}{2} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right)] \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} [+2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \\
 &\text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

② \sin, \cos ပုံစံ နမောနများ

- $2A$ ပုံစံ အောင်မြတ်
- $\cos^2 A, \sin^2 A$ နှင့် $\cos 2A$ ပုံစံ အောင်မြတ်

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos 2A &= 2 \cos^2 A - 1 \\
 \cos^2 A &= \left(\frac{\cos 2A + 1}{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos 2A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin^2 A &= -(\cos 2A - 1) \\
 \sin^2 A &= \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

- ပုံစံ ① ဖြစ်ပေါ် $A+B+C=180^\circ$ မြတ်ဆုံး

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} \quad \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C \\
 = 2 + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C
 \end{aligned}$$

LHS

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C \\
 &= \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2B}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2C}{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} [3 - [\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C]]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = \frac{1}{2} [3 - (2 \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) + \cos 2C)] \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} [3 - (-2 \cos C \cos(A-B) + 2 \cos^2 C - 1)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = \frac{1}{2} [4 + 2 \cos C [\cos(A-B) - \cos C]] \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} [4 + 2 \cos C [\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)]]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = \frac{1}{2} [4 + 2 \cos C [2 \cos A \cos B]] \\
 & = 2 + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C
 \end{aligned}$$

RHS

③ \tan , \cot සඳහා ප්‍රමුණයෙන්

• මෙහි අනුමත නීති LHS සහ RHS ප්‍රමුණයෙන්.

- $A + B + C = 180^\circ$ යුතුවලදී
සම්බන්ධ කෙටිවා සඳහා ප්‍රමුණයෙන් තැබූ ඇත $\tan A \cot B \cdot \cot C$
- එමුළු ගෝන ප්‍රමුණයෙන් ප්‍රමුණයෙන්.

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\equiv 1 \text{ ප්‍රමුණයෙන්}$$

$$A + B + C = \pi$$

මුද්‍රණය
විශ්වාස ප්‍රමුණයෙන්

$$\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\tan \left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right) = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2} \right)$$

$$\tan \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) + \tan \left(\frac{B}{2} \right) = \cot \frac{C}{2}$$

$$1 - \tan \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) \tan \left(\frac{B}{2} \right)$$

$$\tan \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) + \tan \left(\frac{B}{2} \right) = \frac{1 - \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2}}{\tan \frac{C}{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1$$

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{\cos A}{1 \pm \sin A} = \tan (45^\circ \pm A/2)$$

R.H.S $\tan [45^\circ \pm A/2]$

(+) ↘

$$\tan (45^\circ + A/2)$$

$$= \frac{\sin (45^\circ + A/2)}{\cos (45^\circ + A/2)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 45^\circ \cos A/2 + \cos 45^\circ \sin A/2}{\cos 45^\circ \cos A/2 - \sin 45^\circ \sin A/2}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{2}} \cos A/2 + \cancel{\sqrt{2}} \sin A/2}{\cancel{\sqrt{2}} \cos A/2 - \cancel{\sqrt{2}} \sin A/2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A/2 + \sin A/2}{\cos A/2 - \sin A/2} \times \frac{(\cos A/2 + \sin A/2)}{(\cos A/2 + \sin A/2)}$$

$$= \frac{(\cos^2 A/2 + 2 \cos A/2 \sin A/2 + \sin^2 A/2)}{\cos^2 A/2 - \sin^2 A/2}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sin A}{\cos A} \times \frac{\cos A}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A (1 + \sin A)}{\cos^2 A}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A (1 + \sin A)}{(1 + \sin A)(1 - \sin A)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A}{(1 - \sin A)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A/2 + \sin A/2}{\cos A/2 - \sin A/2} \times \frac{(\cos A/2 - \sin A/2)}{(\cos A/2 - \sin A/2)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 A/2 - \sin^2 A/2}{\cos^2 A/2 - 2 \cos A/2 \sin A/2 + \sin^2 A/2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 2A}{1 - \sin 2A} //$$

(-) ↗

$$\tan [45^\circ - A/2]$$

$$= \frac{\sin (45^\circ - A/2)}{\cos (45^\circ - A/2)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 45^\circ \cos A/2 - \cos 45^\circ \sin A/2}{\cos 45^\circ \cos A/2 + \sin 45^\circ \sin A/2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A/2 - \sin A/2}{\cos A/2 + \sin A/2} \times \frac{(\cos A/2 + \sin A/2)}{(\cos A/2 + \sin A/2)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 A/2 - \sin^2 A/2}{\cos^2 A/2 + 2 \cos A/2 \sin A/2 + \sin^2 A/2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A}{1 + \sin A} //$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos (60^\circ - \alpha) \cos (60^\circ + \alpha) = \frac{1}{4} \cos^3 \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos (60^\circ - \alpha) \cos (60^\circ + \alpha)$$

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha}{2} [2 \cos (60^\circ + \alpha) \cos (60^\circ - \alpha)]$$

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha}{2} [\cos 120^\circ + \cos 2\alpha]$$

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha}{2} [-\frac{1}{2} + \cos 2\alpha]$$

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha}{2} [-\frac{1}{2} + 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1]$$

$$= \frac{2x \frac{2 \cos^3 \alpha}{2x 2}}{2x 2} - \frac{3 \cos \alpha}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\alpha$$

$$\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 60^\circ \sin 80^\circ = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 20^\circ (\sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 20^\circ \frac{1}{2} [-2 \sin 80^\circ \sin 40^\circ]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 20^\circ \frac{1}{2} [\cos(120^\circ) - \cos 40^\circ]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{(-2)} \left[-\frac{1}{2} - \cos 40^\circ \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \cos 40^\circ \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[\sin 20^\circ + 2 \sin 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin 20^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} [2 \sin 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ]$$

$$(2 \cos 40^\circ \sin 20^\circ)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 80^\circ \\ \downarrow \\ 40^\circ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 90^\circ \\ \downarrow \\ 80^\circ \end{array}$$

$$(60-20) \quad (60+20)$$

$$A = 60^\circ$$

$$B = 20^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin 20^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} [\sin 60^\circ + \sin 20^\circ]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{2 \sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{4 \sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \sin 80^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{8 \sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \frac{\sin 160^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{\sin(160^\circ - 20^\circ)}{2 \sin 20^\circ}$$

160°

80°

160°

80°

(120+40) (120-40)

A = 120

B = 40

120°

80°

120°

80°

(60-20) (60+20)

A = 60

B = 20

60°

20°

60°

20°

(60-20) (60+20)

A = 60

B = 20

60°

20°

60°

20°

$$\frac{\cos A}{1 \pm \sin A} = \tan \left[45^\circ \pm \frac{A}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\cos A}{1 \pm \sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2(A/2) - \sin^2(A/2)}{\sin^2(A/2) + \cos^2(A/2) + 2\sin(A/2)\cos(A/2)}$$

$$= \frac{[\cos(A/2) + \sin(A/2)][\cos(A/2) - \sin(A/2)]}{\sin^2(A/2) + 2\sin(A/2)\cos(A/2) + \cos^2(A/2)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(A/2) + \sin(A/2)}{\cos(A/2) - \sin(A/2)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(A/2) + \sin(A/2)}{\cos(A/2)}$$

similarly model other

$$\frac{1}{\csc A - \cot A} - \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{(\csc A + \cot A)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\csc A - \cot A} - \frac{1}{\sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\csc^2 A - \cot^2 A}{\csc A - \cot A} - \csc A$$

$$= (\csc A + \cot A) - \csc A$$

$$= \csc A + (\cot A - \csc A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin A} + (\cot A - \csc A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{(\cot A - \csc A)}{(\csc^2 A - \cot^2 A)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{(\csc A + \cot A)}$$

$$\tan 2A = \frac{(\sec 2A + 1)}{\sqrt{\sec^2 A - 1}}$$

$$\text{RHS} \\ (\sec 2A + 1) \sqrt{\sec^2 A - 1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2A}{\cos 2A} \right) \times \tan A$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos 2A}{\cos 2A} \times \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 2\cos^2 A - 1}{\cos 2A} \times \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin A \cos A}{\cos 2A} \quad \begin{aligned} \sin 2A &= 2 \sin A \cos A \\ 2 \sin A &= \sin 2A \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2A}{\cos 2A} \times \frac{1}{\cos 2A}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2A}{\cos 2A} = \tan 2A$$

$$\text{Q1} \quad \frac{\tan \theta - \sec \theta - 1}{\tan \theta + \sec \theta + 1} = \tan \theta - \sec \theta$$

$$= \frac{\tan \theta - 1 - \sec \theta}{\tan \theta + \sec \theta + 1} \times \frac{(\tan \theta - 1 + \sec \theta)}{(\tan \theta + \sec \theta - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{(\tan \theta - 1)^2 - \sec^2 \theta}{(\tan \theta + \sec \theta)^2 - 1^2}$$

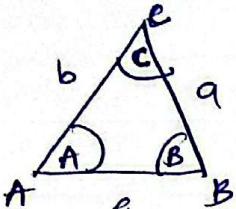
$$\downarrow$$

$$= \tan \theta - \sec \theta$$

සිංහාසන ප්‍රමාණ කාකු ගැටුව

($\sin A$, $\cos A$ සහුත ගැටුව)

විශිෂ්ට ප්‍රමාණ



$$A + B + C = \pi$$

සිංහාසන

ක්‍රියාව ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = k$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c} = \frac{1}{k}$$

කෝසිනාසන

ක්‍රියාව ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

සිංහාසන

① දුරුප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ

$$a = \sin A k$$

$$b = \sin B k$$

$$c = \sin C k$$

② ප්‍රමාණ දුරුප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ

$$\sin A = \frac{a}{k}$$

$$\sin B = \frac{b}{k}$$

$$\sin C = \frac{c}{k}$$

කෝසිනාසන

මුද්‍රාව කෝසිනාසන ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අනුව ප්‍රමාණයෙන්.

සිංහාසන ප්‍රමාණ

③ ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ

④ ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණයෙන්

ඉග්‍රීයා ප්‍රමාණ

- $A + B + C = 180^\circ$ ප්‍රමාණයෙන්

- ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රමාණයෙන් දුරුප්‍රමාණයෙන්

ඇග්‍රීයා ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රමාණයෙන්

$$\text{Q} \quad a \cos \left[\frac{B-C}{2} \right] = (b+c) \sin \frac{A}{2} \text{ මේ}$$

$$\frac{a}{(b+c)} = \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \left[\frac{B-C}{2} \right]} \text{ මේ}$$

LHS

$$\frac{a}{(b+c)} = \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\sin \frac{B+C}{2} + \sin \frac{C-B}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\sin \frac{B+C}{2} + \sin \frac{C-B}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2} \times \cos \frac{B-C}{2}}{\sin \left(\frac{B+C}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{B-C}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}}{\sin \left(90 - \frac{A}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{B-C}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \left(\frac{B-C}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \left(\frac{B-C}{2} \right)}$$

$$\text{Q} \quad a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2bc \cos A + 2ca \cos B$$

+ 2ab \cos C ප්‍රමාණයෙන්

RHS (RHS ප්‍රමාණයෙන්)

$$2bc \cos A + 2ca \cos B + 2ab \cos C$$

$$= 2bc \times \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2bc} + 2ca \times \frac{(a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{2ac}$$

$$+ 2ab \times \frac{(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{2ab}$$

$$= b^2 + c^2 + a^2 + a^2 + c^2 - b^2 + a^2 + b^2 - c^2$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

$$\text{Q} \quad b^2 \sin (C-A) = (c^2 - a^2) \sin B \text{ මේ}$$

$$\frac{b^2}{c^2 - a^2} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin (C-A)} \text{ මේ}$$

RHS (ඇග්‍රීයා ප්‍රමාණයෙන්)

$$\frac{\sin B}{\sin (C-A)} = \frac{b/k}{\sin C \cos A - \cos C \sin A}$$

$$= \frac{b}{c \cos A - \cos C k}$$

$$= \frac{b}{\frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) - a(b^2 + a^2 - c^2)}{2bc}}$$

$$= \frac{b \times 2b}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - a^2} \sqrt{b^2 + a^2 - c^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2b^2}{2c^2 - 2a^2} = \frac{b^2}{c^2 - a^2}$$

$\alpha, \beta > 0$ മുൻ്തെന്നുണ്ട്
 $\cos(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{4}{5}, \sin(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{3}{5}$,
 $\tan 2\alpha$ എന്നുണ്ട്

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \alpha < \pi/4 \\ 0 < \beta < \pi/4 \\ 0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi/4 + \pi/4 \\ 0 < \alpha + \beta < \pi/2 \\ \cos(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{4}{5}, \sin(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{3}{5} \\ \tan 2\alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\alpha &= (\alpha+\beta) + (\alpha-\beta) \\ \tan(2\alpha) &= \tan[(\alpha+\beta) + (\alpha-\beta)] \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \text{---} \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} \tan(\alpha+\beta) &= \frac{3}{4} \\ \tan(\alpha-\beta) &= \frac{5}{12} \end{aligned}$$

കേരള പ്രമുഖമായി അഭ്യർത്ഥനയും
 ഏപ്പാൾഫീറ്റ് കോൺഫൈഡൻസ് ദക്ഷിണ ബഹുമാനിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു.
 അതിനുശേഷം സൗഖ്യം, അല്ലെങ്കിലും
 കൂടുതലും വിവരങ്ങൾ അഭ്യർത്ഥനയും
 കേരള പ്രമുഖമായി അഭ്യർത്ഥനയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

- സിന്റൈറ്റേജും കോസൈൻസും
- സിന്റൈറ്റേജും കോസൈൻസും
- ① മുകളിൽ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള
 വൈദിക ഫല കോസൈൻസും
- ② ചുറ്റുമുറ്റം, കോൺഫൈഡൻസും
- ③ കുറേം 2 വർഷ പഠിപ്പിച്ചാൽ,
 ① വിജയ സ്കോറ കുറയുമെങ്കിൽ അഭ്യർത്ഥനയും
 ② വിജയ സ്കോറ വർദ്ധിച്ചാൽ
 അതുകൊണ്ടും കുറയുമെന്നുണ്ട്.
 അതുകൊണ്ടും കുറയുമെന്നുണ്ട്.
 ഒരു വിജയ സ്കോറ കുറയുമെന്നുണ്ട്.
 ഒരു വിജയ സ്കോറ കുറയുമെന്നുണ്ട്.

$$\textcircled{1} \underbrace{(b^2 - c^2) \cot A}_{\textcircled{1}} + \underbrace{(c^2 - a^2) \cot B}_{\textcircled{2}} + \underbrace{(a^2 - b^2) \cot C}_{\textcircled{2}} = 0 \text{ എംബു }$$

$$\textcircled{1} (b^2 - c^2) \cot A$$

$$(b-c)(b+c) \cot A$$

$$(b^2 - c^2) \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}$$

$$(b^2 - c^2) \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2bc}$$

$$k \left[(b^4 - c^4) - a^2(b^2 - c^2) \right]$$

$$2abc$$

$$\frac{k}{2abc} [(b^4 - c^4) - a^2(b^2 - c^2)]$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \frac{k}{2abc} [(b^4 - c^4) - a^2(b^2 - c^2)]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \frac{k}{2abc} [(c^4 - a^4) - b^2(c^2 - a^2)]$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \frac{k}{2abc} [(a^4 - b^4) - c^2(a^2 - b^2)]$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3}$$

$$\frac{1k}{2abc} \left[b^4 - c^4 + c^4 - a^4 + a^4 - b^4 - a^2b^2 + a^2c^2 - b^2c^2 + a^2b^2 - c^2a^2 + c^2b^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{k}{2abc} \times 0$$

$$0 \Rightarrow$$

* ගිණු වන ප්‍රමාණය නො යොදාගැනීම.

* සින් ප්‍රමාණය නො යොදාගැනීම හේතුව ඇත්තා මිලිමීටර්
ගෝනී තිබුණු එක් නිශ්චාල ප්‍රමාණය නො යොදාගැනීම
සංඛ්‍යා අනුමත නො යොදාගැනීම
ලිංගයෙහි තුළ නො යොදාගැනීම.
බැහු තුළ යොදාගැනීම නො යොදාගැනීම.

① ප්‍රමාණ අනුමත ABC ප්‍රමාණය යොදාගැනීම

$$\frac{b+c}{11} = \frac{c+a}{12} = \frac{a+b}{13}$$

$$(i) \frac{\sin A}{7} = \frac{\sin B}{6} = \frac{\sin C}{5}$$

$$(ii) \frac{\cos A}{7} = \frac{\cos B}{19} = \frac{\cos C}{25}$$

$$\frac{b+c}{11} = \frac{c+a}{12} = \frac{a+b}{13} = k$$

$$\begin{aligned} b+c &= 11k - ① \\ c+a &= 12k - ② \\ a+b &= 13k - ③ \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ඉග්‍රහීය ප්‍රමාණය} \\ \text{විසුද්ධාතා} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 7k \\ b &= 6k \\ c &= 5k \end{aligned}$$

(i) සින් ප්‍රමාණය යොදාගැනීම.

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

ප්‍රතිකාලීන,

$$\frac{\sin A}{7k} = \frac{\sin B}{6k} = \frac{\sin C}{5k}$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{7} = \frac{\sin B}{6} = \frac{\sin C}{5}$$

$$(ii) \frac{\cos A}{7} = \frac{\cos B}{19} = \frac{\cos C}{25}$$

* යොදාගැනීම නො යොදාගැනීම හේතුව ඇත්තා මිලිමීටර්
ගෝනී තිබුණු එක් නො යොදාගැනීම හේතුව ඇත්තා මිලිමීටර්
ගෝනී තිබුණු එක් නො යොදාගැනීම.

$$① / \frac{\cos A}{7} = \frac{c^2 + b^2 - a^2}{2ab \times 7}$$

$$= \frac{49k^2 + 36k^2 - 49k^2}{14 \times 30k^2}$$

$$= \frac{36k^2}{42k^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{35}$$

$$② / \frac{\cos B}{19}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac \times 19}$$

$$= \frac{49k^2 + 25k^2 - 36k^2}{19 \times 2 \times 35k^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{35}$$

$$③ / \frac{\cos C}{25}$$

$$= \frac{b^2 + a^2 - c^2}{2ab \times 25}$$

$$= \frac{36k^2 + 49k^2 - 25k^2}{50 \times 42k^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{35}$$

$$① = ② = ③ = \frac{1}{35}$$

$$\frac{\cos A}{7} = \frac{\cos B}{19} = \frac{\cos C}{25}$$

$$④ ABC \Delta දීමෙනුම \frac{\cos A}{a} = \frac{\cos B}{b} = \frac{\cos C}{c}$$

ස්ථාන නො යොදාගැනීම, ABC ප්‍රමාණය නො යොදාගැනීම
ස්ථාන නො යොදාගැනීම

$$\frac{\cos A}{a} = \frac{\cos B}{b} = \frac{\cos C}{c}$$

$$\frac{c^2 + b^2 - a^2}{2abc} = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2abc} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2abc}$$

$$\cancel{c^2 + b^2 - a^2} = \cancel{a^2 + c^2 - b^2} = \cancel{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}$$

$$① / \quad \cancel{a^2 + b^2 - a^2} = \cancel{c^2 + b^2 - c^2} = 0$$

$$\cancel{a^2 + b^2} = \cancel{c^2 + b^2} = 0$$

$$② / \quad \cancel{c^2 + b^2 - b^2} = \cancel{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} = 0$$

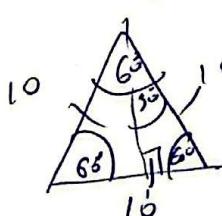
$$\cancel{a^2 - b^2} = \cancel{c^2 - b^2} = 0$$

$$c^2 = b^2$$

$$a^2 = b^2 = c^2$$

$$a = b = c$$

$\therefore a, b, c$ නො යොදාගැනීම.



$$10^\circ \text{ ප්‍රමාණය } = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(10 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \times 10^2$$

$$= 25\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1}{(a+c)} + \frac{1}{(b+c)} \neq \frac{3}{(a+b+c)}$$

எனவே, $\hat{C} = \frac{\pi}{3}$ rad என்று நினைக்கலாம்.

$$\frac{1}{(a+c)} + \frac{1}{(b+c)} = \frac{3}{(a+b+c)}$$

~~ஒரு கோணத்தில் மூன்று கோணங்கள் கூடும் என்று நினைக்கலாம்.~~

$$\frac{180^\circ}{3} + 60^\circ \Rightarrow 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

(ஒரு கோணத்தில் மூன்று கோணங்கள் கூடும்)

$$\frac{b+c+a+c}{(ab+ac+cb+ca^2)} = \frac{3}{(a+b+c)}$$

$$(b+a+c)(a+b+c) = 3ab + 3ac + 3cb + 3c^2$$

$$(a+b)^2 + cb+ca + 2\cancel{ab} + 2cb + 2c^2 = 3ab + 3ac + 3cb + 3c^2$$
 ~~$a^2 + ab + b^2 + cb + ca + 2\cancel{ab} + 2cb + 2c^2 = 3ab + 3ac + 3cb + 3c^2$~~

$$(a^2 + b^2 - c^2) = ab$$

$$\cos C \times 2ab = ab$$

$$\cos C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{C} = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

Sine Rule or, Law of Sines

ఈ లోపనిక్షేపం Sine Rule, Law of Sines అనుమతి చెప్పి ఉండటకు అనుమతి, అనగా కొన్ని కుటుంబ సమయంలో అనుమతి అనుమతి అనుమతి అనుమతి అనుమతి అనుమతి అనుమతి.

Sine Rule

ఒక లోపనిక్షేపం ABC లో అనుమతి,

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = k$$

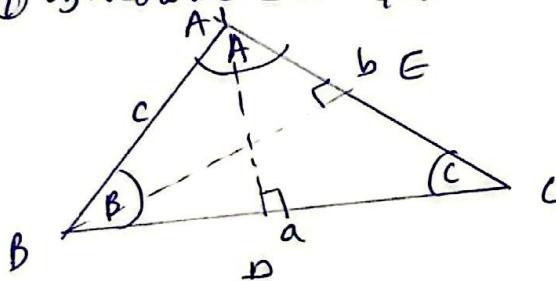
or

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c} = k$$

Sine Rule నిర్వహించిని

[రోజుయాచి వ్యాపారమైన లోపనిక్షేపంలో అనుమతి అనుమతి అనుమతి అనుమతి అనుమతి]

① అనుమతి అనుమతి



ABD Δ

$$AD = c \sin B - ①$$

ADC Δ

$$AD = b \sin C - ②$$

$$① = ②$$

$$c \sin B = b \sin C$$

$$\frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} - ③$$

AEB Δ

$$BE = c \sin A - ④$$

BEC Δ

$$BE = a \sin C - ⑤$$

$$③ = ④$$

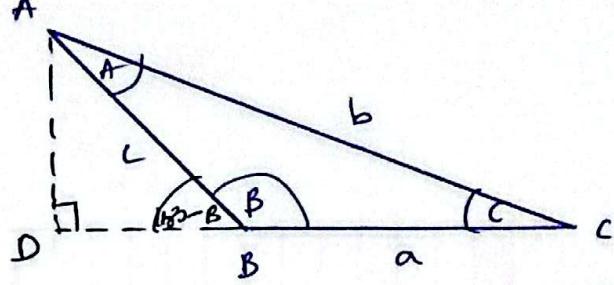
$$c \sin A = a \sin C$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} - ⑥$$

$$② = ⑥$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

② అనుమతి అనుమతి



ADB Δ

$$AD = c \sin(180 - B)$$

$$AD = c \sin B - ①$$

ADC Δ

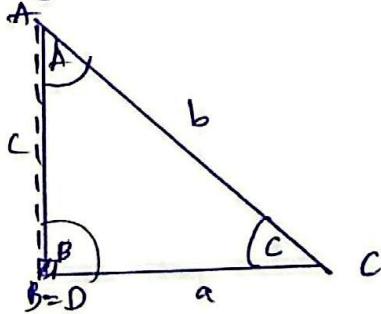
$$AD = b \sin C - ②$$

① = ②

$$\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$$

అనుమతి .

③ అనుమతి అనుమతి



APC Δ

$$AD = b \sin C - ③$$

అనుమతి,

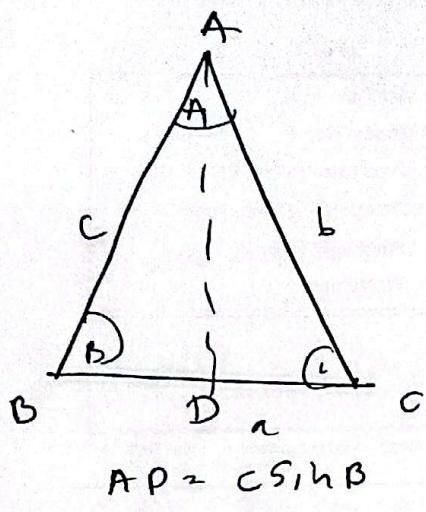
$$AD = c$$

$$AD = c \sin B \quad [\because \sin B = \sin 90^\circ = 1]$$

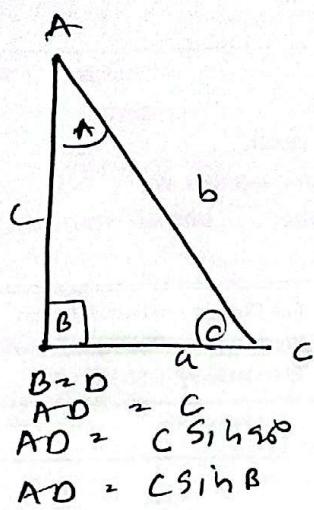
① = ③

$$\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

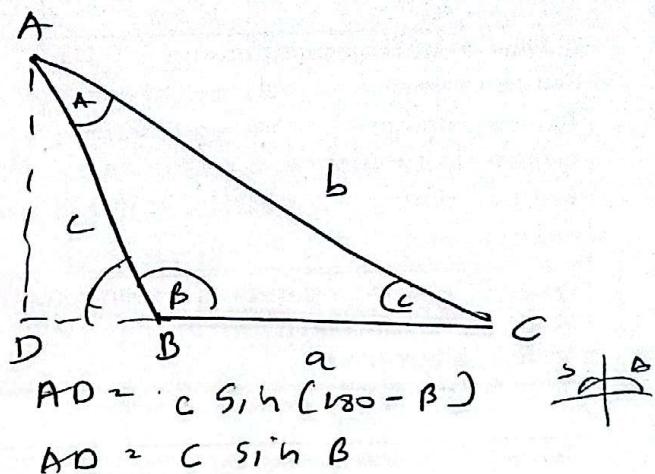
cos yottar erdhar



$$AP = c \sin B$$



$$\begin{aligned} B &= D \\ AD &= c \sin \alpha \\ AD &= c \sin B \end{aligned}$$



$$AD = c \sin(\pi - \beta)$$

$$AD = c \sin B$$

ABC Δ ദാരുമാര്ക്കുന്നു,

$$b^2 = (c \sin B)^2 + (a - c \cos B)^2$$

$$b^2 = c^2 \sin^2 B + a^2 - 2ac \cos B + c^2 \cos^2 B$$

$$b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

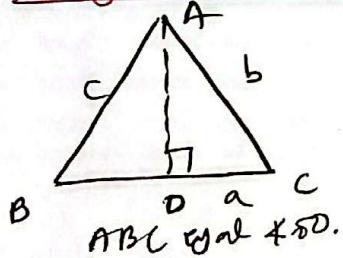
$$\cos B = \frac{b^2 + a^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

ഡോ,

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

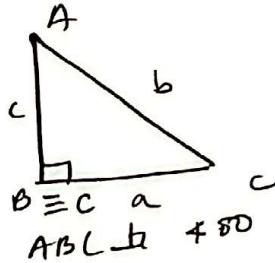
sin yottar erdhar



$$AD = AB \sin B = AC \sin \alpha$$

$$c \sin \alpha = b \sin C$$

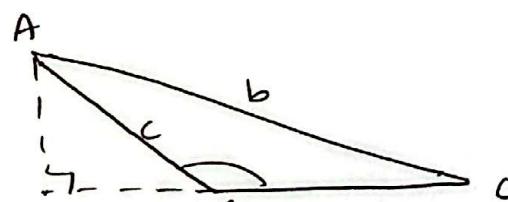
$$\therefore \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$



$$AD = AB \sin \alpha = AC \sin C$$

$$c \sin \alpha = b \sin C$$

$$\therefore \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$



ABC Δ ദാരുമാര്ക്കുന്നു.

$$AD = AB \sin(\pi - B) = AC \sin B$$

$$AD = AC \sin B$$

$$\therefore \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

ഡോ, $\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{a}{\sin A}$ നു ഉത്തരവാക്കുന്നു.

$\therefore ABC$ ക്രാന്ത ദശ എന്നു sin yottar erdhar എന്നു.

cos γ ഫോമാർ

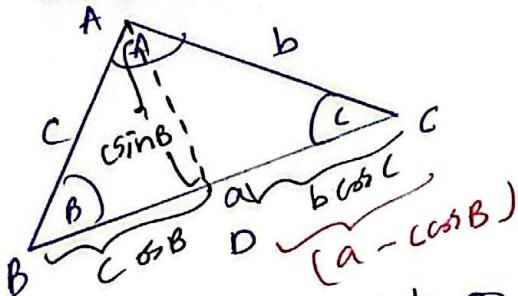
ത്രികോണം ABC ദാരി എന്നും

$$\cos A = \frac{c^2 + b^2 - a^2}{2bc} \text{ അം}$$

cos γ ഫോമാർ അവിശദിച്ചാണ്

[സീസിലോ ഡിപ്പറേഷൻ അവലോകനം ആക്കണം
ഈ കൃതിക്കൊള്ളി മാറ്റുന്നതു തന്നെ കൂടിയാണ്
ഥിരം കൃതിക്കൊള്ളി മാറ്റുന്നതു എന്നുണ്ടോ]

പ്രയോഗം അം എന്നും,



ADC ദാരി സംഖ്യാത്വം ആണ്.

$$b^2 = c^2 \sin^2 B + a^2 \cos^2 B$$

$$(a - a \cos B)^2$$

$$b^2 = c^2 \sin^2 B + a^2 - 2ac \cos B + a^2 \cos^2 B$$

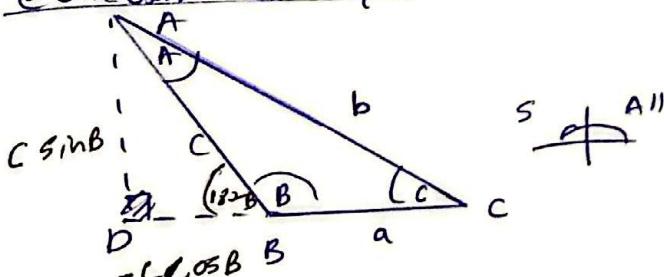
$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 (\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B) - 2ac \cos B$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$2ac \cos B = a^2 + c^2 - b^2$$

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

പ്രയോഗം അം എന്നും



ADC ദാരി

$$b^2 = c^2 \sin^2 B + (a - a \cos B)^2$$

$$b^2 = c^2 \sin^2 B + a^2 - 2ac \cos B + a^2 \cos^2 B$$

$$b^2 = c^2 (\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B) + a^2$$

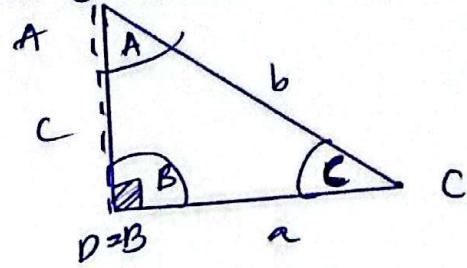
$$- 2ac \cos B$$

$$b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$2ac \cos B = c^2 + a^2 - b^2$$

$$\cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

3 അധികം ഫോമാർ



APC ദാരി അവിശദിച്ചാണ്,

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2$$

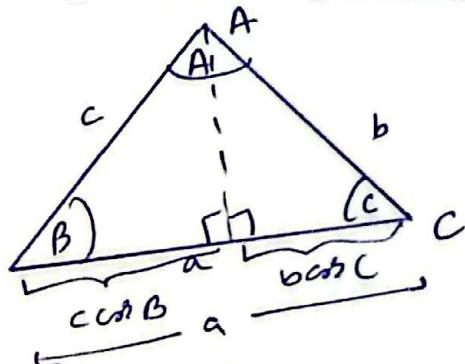
$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$(\because \cos B = \cos 90^\circ = 0)$$

$$2ac \cos B = a^2 + c^2 - b^2$$

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

പ്രയോഗം യോഗം



അവിശദിച്ചാണ്,

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2$$

$$a^2 = c \cos B + b \cos C$$

$$a = b \cos C + c \cos B$$

ജോലി.

$$\begin{cases} a = b \cos C + c \cos B \\ b = c \cos A + a \cos C \\ c = a \cos B + b \cos A \end{cases}$$

cos ഉം കോസിനസ് ഫോമാർ അവിശദിച്ചാണ് അവിശദിച്ചാണ് അവിശദിച്ചാണ് അവിശദിച്ചാണ് അവിശദിച്ചാണ് അവിശദിച്ചാണ്.

Original

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcircled{1} (a+b)\cos C + (b+c)\cos A + (c+a)\cos B \\ &= a+b+c \end{aligned}$$

LHS

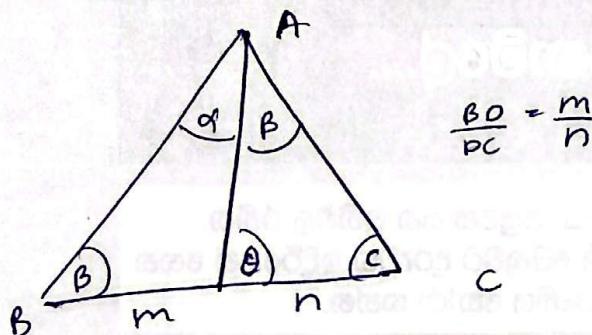
$$(a+b)\cos C + (b+c)\cos A + (c+a)\cos B$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcircled{2} a\cos C + b\cos C + b\cos A + c\cos A \\ &+ c\cos B + a\cos B \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcircled{2} \underbrace{a\cos C + c\cos A}_{b\cos A + a\cos B} + \underbrace{b\cos C + c\cos B}_a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcircled{2} b+a+c \\ &= a+b+c \end{aligned}$$

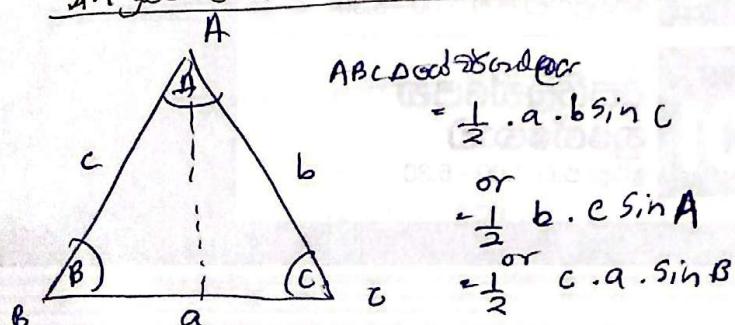
Cot yonavar



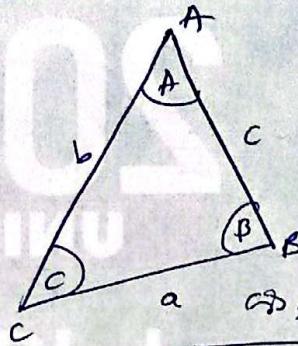
$$(m+n)\cot \alpha = m\cot \alpha - n\cot \beta$$

$$(m+n)\cot \alpha = n\cot \beta - m\cot \gamma$$

sin yonavar നും അപ്പോൾ യോജിക്കുന്നത്



സൗഖ്യ വരീതിയാണ് സാധാരണ
 $\sin \frac{A}{2}, \cos \frac{A}{2}, \tan \frac{A}{2}$ എന്നീ.



$$a+b+c = 2s.$$

cos yonavar,

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$2\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - 1 = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(b+c+a)(b+c-a)}{4bc}$$

$$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}$$

$\sin \frac{A}{2}$ ഏഴാം

cos yonavar,

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(2s-2c)(2s-2b)}{4bc}$$

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{4bc}}$$

$\tan \frac{A}{2}$ ഏഴാം

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$$

(3)(a)

Sinh rule and cos rule for non-right angled triangle

$$\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\frac{(ksinhB)^2 + (ksinhC)^2 - (ksinhA)^2}{2\sinh B \cdot \sinh C}$$

$$\cancel{\sinh^2 B + \sinh^2 C - \sinh^2 A}$$

$$\cancel{2\sinh B \sinh C}$$

$$\cancel{\left(1 - \frac{\cos^2 B}{2}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{\cos^2 C}{2}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{\cos^2 A}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 B + (\sin C + \sin A)(\sin C - \sin A)}{2\sinh B \sinh C}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 B + 2\sin\left(\frac{C+A}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{C-A}{2}\right) \cdot 2\cos\left(\frac{C+A}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{C-A}{2}\right)}{2\sinh B \sinh C}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 B + \sin(C+A)\sin(C-A)}{2\sinh B \sinh C}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 B + \sin(180-B)\sin(C-A)}{2\sinh B \sinh C}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 B + \sin B \sin(C-A)}{2\sinh B \sinh C}$$

$$\frac{\sin B + \sin(C-A)}{2\sinh C}$$

$$\frac{\sin B + \sin(180-(C+A)) + \sin(C-A)}{2\sinh C}$$

$$\frac{\sin(C+A)\sin(C-A)}{2\sinh C}$$

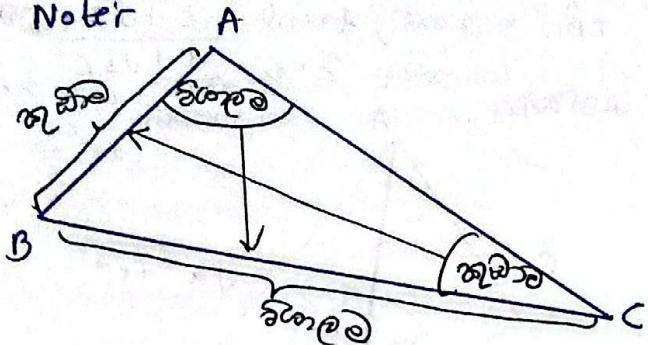
$$\frac{-2\sinh C \cos A}{2\sinh C}$$

$$\cos A$$

ක්‍රිත්‍යා ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විද්‍යාව

ගොඩී

Note's



• ක්‍රිත්‍යා ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විභාග ගෙවුණුවේ
සිහු ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන්, නියුතු යෝජිත් සිංහ
න්දා ආර්ථිකතාව

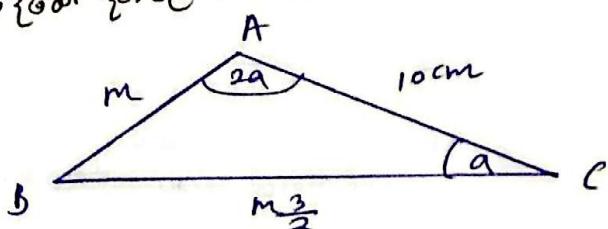
① Cos ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන්

භූමි 3, තොරා 1 නෑ
ඇත්තේ අංකය නෑ

② Sin ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන්

භූමි 2, තොරා 2 නෑ
ඇත්තේ අංකය නෑ
+ මෙහි අංක අවබෝධන නැත්තායි

2. 2. 1 ① ක්‍රිත්‍යා ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විශාලයේ තොරා
ඇත්තේ අංකය නෑ වෛන් ඉගැන්තුයෙන් දැඩි
භූමි ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විශාලයේ තොරා 1, 1/2
තැන්තුයෙන් දැඩි. ක්‍රිත්‍යා ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විශාලයේ
cos⁻¹ (3/4) නෑ තොරා නෑ. මෙය භූමි
දැඩි 10cm බැවුම් ඇඟිල් අවබෝධන නැත්තායි.
මෙහි දැඩි ගොඩීයා.



Sin ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන්

$$\frac{\sin a}{m} = \frac{\sin 2a}{\frac{3m}{2}}$$

~~2x Sin a~~ = ~~sin a . cos a~~ $\neq 3$

$$\cos a = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos a = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$a = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

∴ ක්‍රිත්‍යා ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විශාලයේ $\cos^{-1}(3/4)$ නෑ

ABC ΔD,

SOS ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන්

$$\cos a = \frac{100 + m^2 - m^2}{2 \times 10 \times m^2}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times 30m = 100 + \frac{m^2}{4} - m^2$$

$$\frac{90m}{4} = 100 + \frac{5}{4} m^2$$

$$0.25m^2 - 90m + 400$$

$$0 = m^2 - 36m + 80$$

$$0 = (m - 8)(m - 10)$$

$$m \neq 8 \text{ and } m = 10$$

එක්කා ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විද්‍යාව ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විද්‍යාව
මුත් ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විද්‍යාව ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විද්‍යාව
සිහු ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විද්‍යාව ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විද්‍යාව

$$m \neq 10$$

$$\therefore m = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$BA = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$BC = 12 \text{ cm}$$

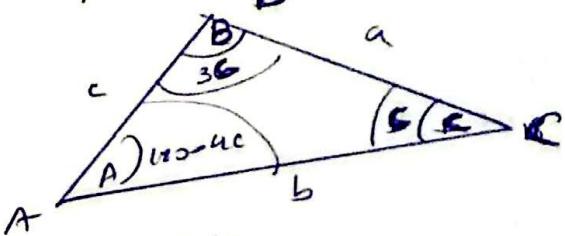
* ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විද්‍යාව ස්වේච්ඡා විද්‍යාව
යුතු නො යොමු දියුණු.

2. 2. 2 ② ABC Δ ස්වේච්ඡා විද්‍යාව

$$\sin B = 3/2 \text{ නෑ}$$

$$\cos C = \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{4c}} \text{ නෑ } \sin A = \frac{b-c}{2c}$$

හෙතු ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන් විද්‍යාව



Sin ප්‍රයුග්‍රැන්

$$\frac{\sin C}{c} = \frac{\sin B}{b}$$

$$\frac{\sin C}{c} = \frac{(\sin 3c)}{b}$$

$$b \sin C = c (3 \sin C - 4 \sin^3 C)$$

$$b = c (3 - 4 \sin^2 C)$$

$$b = c (3 - 4 (1 - \cos^2 C))$$

$$b = 3c - 4c + 4c \cos^2 C$$

$$b = -c + 4c \cos^2 C$$

$$\frac{b+c}{a} = \cos^2 C$$

$$\therefore c = \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{4c}}$$

63 രണ്ടു പരിപ്രവർ

$$A = 180 - 4C$$

$$\frac{A}{2} = 90 - 2C$$

$$\sin(A/2) = \sin(90 - 2C)$$

$$\sin A/2 = \cos 2C$$

$$\sin A/2 = -1 + 2\cos^2 C$$

$$\sin A/2 = 2 \times \frac{(b+c)}{ac} - 1$$

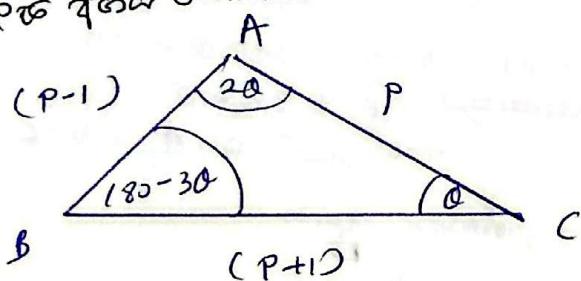
$$= \frac{b+c-2c}{2c}$$

$$\sin A/2 = \frac{b-c}{2c}$$

2. റിലേഷൻ നാലു ശാഖകൾ

$$(p-1), p, (p+1) എം. (p > 1)$$

ആകൃതിയും മൊത്തം അടിസ്ഥാനം കൂടിയാണ് അതിനു വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. സിന അനുപാതം മുമ്പുനാലും കാണുന്നതാണ്. പാരമ ദിവസം ആണ്.



sin ബഹുഭ്രാഹ്മി

ABC Δ ആഡ,

ഈ ദിവസം ദിവസം.

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

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

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

cos $\theta = \cos \theta$ യോഗിച്ചു പറയാം.

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

$$\frac{(p+1)}{2(p-1)} = \frac{p^2 + p^2 + 2p + 1 - (p^2 - 2p + 1)}{2(p-1)(p+1)}$$

$$(p+1)^2 = (p-1)(p+4)$$

$$p^2 + 2p + 1 = p^2 + 4p - p - 4$$

$$p = 5$$

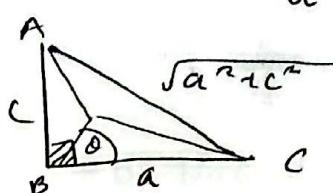
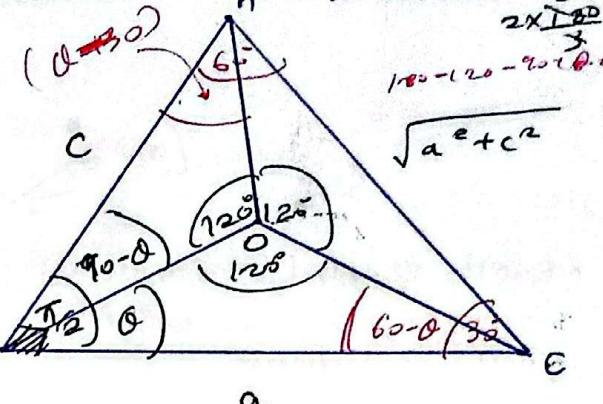
$$p = 5$$

2. 20' ③ ABC ആകൃതിയാണ് ബന്ധിച്ചത്. ഒന്നും മൂന്നും അംഗങ്ങൾ

ഒന്നും മൂന്നും അംഗങ്ങൾ കൂടിയാണ് അംഗങ്ങൾ.

$$\beta = 0^\circ, \tan \theta = \frac{c + \sqrt{3}a}{a + \sqrt{3}c}$$

അംഗം $\hat{C} = 75^\circ$ അംഗം $\hat{B} = 120^\circ$ അംഗം $\hat{A} = 210^\circ$



ABC Δ sin ബഹുഭ്രാഹ്മി

$$\frac{a}{\sin 120^\circ} = \frac{OB}{\sin(60^\circ - \theta)}$$

$$\frac{a \sin(60^\circ - \theta)}{\sin 120^\circ} = OB - ①$$

ABC Δ sin ബഹുഭ്രാഹ്മി

$$\frac{c}{\sin 120^\circ} = \frac{OB}{\sin(\theta - 30^\circ)}$$

$$\frac{c \sin(\theta - 30^\circ)}{\sin 120^\circ} = OB - ②$$

① = ②

$$\frac{a \sin(60^\circ - \theta)}{\sin 120^\circ} = \frac{c \sin(\theta - 30^\circ)}{\sin 120^\circ}$$

$$\left(\frac{a \sin(60^\circ - \theta)}{\sin 120^\circ} \right) a (\sin 60 \cos \theta - \cos 60 \sin \theta) = c (\sin \theta \cos 30 - \cos \theta \sin 30)$$

$$a \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta \right] = c \left[\tan \theta \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\sqrt{3}a - a \tan \theta = c \sqrt{3} \tan \theta - c$$

$$\sqrt{3}a + c = \sqrt{3}c \tan \theta + a \tan \theta$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{(\sqrt{3}a + c)}{(\sqrt{3}c + a)} - ③$$

ବ୍ୟାଜ

କ୍ଷିତିକାରୀ ଏକାଦଶ
କେଣ୍ଟ ନିର୍ମାଣ କିମ୍ବା
ବ୍ୟାଜ କାହାର
କାହାର

- ① ଅନ୍ତରିକ୍ଷମାଳା ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 $\sin \theta = \frac{a}{c}$ — ①
- ② ଅନ୍ତରିକ୍ଷମାଳା ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 $\sin \theta = \frac{a}{c}$ — ②
- ③ $\theta = ① = ②$

$$\theta = 270^\circ$$

କିମ୍ବା

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$a = \sqrt{3}c \quad \text{--- ④}$$

④, ② ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣ

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} c + e}{\sqrt{3} c - \sqrt{3} e}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{--- ⑤}$$

AOC \triangle କିମ୍ବା

$$\frac{OA}{\sin(90-\theta)} = \frac{OC}{\sin(90-\theta)}$$

$$\frac{OA}{\sin(\theta-30)} = \frac{OC}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{OA}{\sin(\theta-30) - \cos(\theta-30)} = \frac{OC}{\cos \theta}$$

$$OA \cos \theta = OC [\sin(\theta-30) - \cos(\theta-30)]$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta$$

$$OA = OC \left[\tan \theta \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= OC \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= OC \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$OA = \frac{1}{2} OC$$

$$2OA = OC$$

$$2. 19-① \text{ ଯେ } \cot B = \cot C = \cot A = \cot \theta$$

ଏହି ABC କ୍ଷିତିକାରୀ କିମ୍ବା
କେଣ୍ଟ କାହାର
କାହାର

$$= \frac{c \sin \theta}{\sin B} \cot \theta.$$

$$\cot \theta = \cot A + \cot B + \cot C$$

$$\frac{a \sin (c-a)}{\sin c} = \frac{c \sin \theta}{\sin B}$$

$$\frac{a(\sin c \cos \theta - \cos c \sin \theta)}{\sin c} = \frac{c \sin \theta}{\sin B}$$

$$\div \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{a \sin c \cos \theta}{\sin c \sin \theta} - \frac{a \cos c \sin \theta}{\sin c \sin \theta} = \frac{c \sin \theta}{\sin B \sin \theta}$$

$$a \tan c - a \cot c = \frac{c}{\sin B}$$

$$\cot \theta - \cot c = \frac{c}{a \sin B} \quad \text{--- ⑥}$$

$$\frac{c}{a \sin B} = \frac{\sin c}{\sin A \sin B}$$

$$= \frac{\sin (180 - (A+B))}{\sin A \sin B}$$

$$= \frac{\sin (A+B)}{\sin A \sin B}$$

$$= \frac{\sin A \cos B}{\sin A \sin B} + \frac{\cos A \sin B}{\sin A \sin B}$$

$$\frac{c}{a \sin B} = \cot B + \cot A \quad \text{--- ⑦}$$

$$\text{⑥} = ⑦$$

$$\cot \theta - \cot c = \cot B + \cot A$$

$$\cot \theta = \cot A + \cot B + \cot C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \tan n = -1$$

$$\tan n = -\tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\tan n = \tan(-\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$n = n\pi + (-\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$n = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

($n \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\textcircled{4} \tan^2 n = 3$$

$$\tan n = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

(+)

$$\tan n = +\sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan n = \tan \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$n = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

($n \in \mathbb{Z}$)

(-)

$$\tan n = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan n = -\tan \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$n = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \tan 2n = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan 2n = -\tan \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\tan 2n = \tan(-\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$2n = n\pi + (\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$n = \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

($n \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\textcircled{6} \tan(4n - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan(4n - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$4n - \frac{\pi}{3} = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$4n = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$4n = n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$n = \frac{n\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

($n \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\textcircled{5} \tan^3 n = \tan n$$

සින් නේ

තාන් නේ

$$\tan^3 n - \tan n = 0$$

$$\textcircled{7} \sin n = \sin \alpha \text{ පෙන්වන්}$$

$$\sin n = \sin \alpha$$

$$n = n\pi + (-1)^n \alpha$$

මෙය

$$n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$(\tan n) (\tan n - 1) (\tan n + 1) = 0$$

$$\tan n = 0$$

$$\tan n = \tan 0$$

$$n = n\pi + 0$$

$$n = n\pi$$

$$\tan n - 1 = 0$$

$$\tan n = 1$$

$$\tan n = \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$n = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

($n \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\tan n + 1 = 0$$

$$\tan n = -1$$

$$\tan n = -\tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\tan n = \tan(-\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$n = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \sin^2 n = \sin n$$

$$\sin^2 n - \sin n = 0$$

$$\sin n (\sin n - 1) = 0$$

$$\sin n = 0$$

$$\sin n = \sin 0$$

$$n = n\pi + 0$$

$$n = n\pi$$

$$\sin n - 1 = 0$$

$$\sin n = 1$$

$$\sin n = \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2}$$

($n \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\textcircled{6} \tan^2 n = (\sqrt{3} + 1) \tan n + \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\tan n (\tan n - \sqrt{3}) + 1 (\tan n - \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$(\tan n - 1) (\tan n - \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$\tan n - 1 = 0$$

$$\tan n = \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$n = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

($n \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\tan n - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\tan n = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan n = \tan \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$n = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

Q

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 4 \sin^2 n = 1$$

$$4 \sin^2 n - 1 = 0$$

$$(2 \sin n - 1)(2 \sin n + 1) = 0$$

$$2 \sin n - 1 = 0$$

$$2 \sin n = 1$$

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

$$\sin n = \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$n = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sin n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\sin n = \sin \alpha$ എന്നും കൊണ്ട്

$$\sin n = \sin \alpha$$

$$n = n\pi + (-1)^n \alpha$$

$$n = n\pi + (-1)^n \sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

ഒരും:
 $\sin n = \cos$ വരെയോ
 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $\sin n = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 n}$
 കൊണ്ട് കാണാം.

$-1 \leq \sin n \leq 1$
$-1 \leq \cos n \leq 1$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sin^3 n = 4 \sin n$$

$$\sin n (\sin^2 n - 4) = 0$$

$$(\sin n)(\sin n - 2)(\sin n + 2) = 0$$

$$\sin n = 0$$

$$\sin n - 2 = 0$$

$$\sin n = 2$$

#

$$n = n\pi
(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\sin n + 2 = 0$$

$$\sin n = -2$$

#

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \sin(3n - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin(3n - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$3n - \frac{\pi}{6} = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$n = \frac{n\pi}{3} + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{18}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$\textcircled{5} \quad \cos n = \cos \alpha$ പ്രശ്നം

$$\cos n = \cos \alpha$$

$$n = 2n\pi \pm \alpha$$

$$\text{അല്ലെങ്കിൽ, } n = 20, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \cos^2 n = \cos n$$

$$\sin(n\pi - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos n = 0$$

$$\cos n = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\cos n = 1$$

$$\cos n = -1$$

$$n = 2n\pi \pm 0$$

$$n = 2n\pi$$

$$n = 2n\pi$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \cos n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\cos n = \cos \alpha$ എന്നും കൊണ്ട്

$$\cos n = \cos \alpha$$

$$n = 2n\pi \pm \alpha$$

$$n = 2n\pi \pm \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \cos^2 n - 5 \cos n + 4 = 0$$

$$(\cos n - 4)(\cos n - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos n - 4 = 0$$

$$\cos n = 4$$

#

$$\cos n - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos n = 1$$

$$\cos n = \cos 0$$

$$n = 2n\pi$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$-\cos \alpha = \cos(\pi - \alpha)$$

$$⑤ \cos 2x = \cos x$$

$$\underline{1 \text{ ප්‍රාථමික}} \quad 2x = 2n\pi \pm x$$

$$\frac{(+) }{2x = 2n\pi + x} \\ n = 2n\pi$$

$$\frac{(-)}{2x = 2n\pi - x} \\ x = \frac{2n\pi}{3}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\underline{2 \text{ ප්‍රාථමික}}$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos x \\ \cos 2x - \cos x = 0$$

$$2\cos^2 x - 1 - \cos x = 0$$

$$2\cos^2 x - \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$(2\cos x + 1)(\cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$2\cos x + 1 = 0$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x = -\cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos x = \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

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

$$x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos x = 1$$

$$\cos x = \cos 0$$

$$x = 2n\pi \pm 0$$

$$x = 2n\pi$$

$$\underline{3 \text{ ප්‍රාථමික}}$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos x = 0$$

$$-2\sin(\frac{2x+x}{2})\sin(\frac{2x-x}{2}) = 0$$

$$\sin(\frac{3x}{2})\sin(\frac{x}{2}) = 0$$

$$\sin(\frac{3x}{2}) = 0$$

$$\sin(\frac{3x}{2}) = \sin 0$$

$$\frac{3x}{2} = n\pi - (-1)^n 0$$

$$x = \frac{2n\pi}{3}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

සමූහ සුදුසුවකා ඇතිවා
නෙකුව ගැටු නියුත්වනු ලබ

① ගෙණීල ඕස්පෑච්චර් අංශය
නෙකුවයින්ට

② ජෞරු භු අර්ථාත් ජාගාමේම මධ්‍ය අධ්‍යාධිකර්ම

③ තිස් ගැනීමේ නැවත මධ්‍ය භාවිතයේදී

④ \sin, \cos නෙකුවයින් ගැනීමේදී.
සැමැරු, $(c+d)\pi \Rightarrow (c-d)$
ප්‍රිඩු ආකෘතියේ

$$⑥ \cos 7x + \cos 5x = \sin 7x + \sin 3x$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\cos(\frac{9x+5x}{2}) + \cos(\frac{9x-5x}{2})) = \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{7x+3x}{2}) + \sin(\frac{7x-3x}{2})$$

$$(+) (7x)\cos(2x) = \sin(5x)\cos(2x)$$

තුළත්වා යුතු කිරීමේදී

$$\cos 2x [\cos 7x - \sin 5x] = 0$$

$$\cos 2x (\cos 7x - \sin 5x) = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\cos 2x - \sin 5x = 0$$

$$\cos 7x = \sin 5x$$

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - 7x) = \sin 5x$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - 7x = n\pi + (-1)^n 5x$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - n\pi = x(7 + (-1)^n 5)$$

$$x = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - n\pi}{7 + (-1)^n 5}$$

OR

$$\cos 7x = \sin 5x$$

$$\cos 7x = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - 5x)$$

$$7x = 2n\pi \pm (\frac{\pi}{2} - 5x)$$

(+)

$$7x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - 5x$$

$$12x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{n\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{24}$$

(-)

$$7x = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + 5x$$

$$2x = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಹಣಣ ಮಾಡಲು ವಿಧಾನ

ಉದ್ದೇಶ:

① ಸೂರ್ಯ ಅದಿಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ವಿಧಾನ

General solution

② $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ರೀತಿ

ನೀ $n=0, 0, +1, -1, +2, -2$

ಎಲೆ ರೊಹಿತ ವರ್ಣನೆ ಗ್ರಹಣಣ

ನೀ ಉತ್ತರ ಅಂತರಾಳ ಗ್ರಹಣಣ

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಕೂಡ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ

ಉತ್ತರ ಅಂತರಾಳ

ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗ್ರಹಣಣ ವಿಧಾನ.

(G, L, C, D)

$$n = \frac{\pi}{3} // -\textcircled{1}$$

(+)

$$n = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

$$\underline{n=0}$$

$$n = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

✓

$$\underline{n=+1}$$

$$n = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

X

$$\underline{n=D}$$

$$n = -2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

X

$$\underline{n=\frac{\pi}{3}} // -\textcircled{2}$$

$$\underline{\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}} n = \frac{\pi}{3}, n = -\frac{\pi}{3} //$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sin nx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \forall n \in \frac{\pi}{2}$$

ಅಂತಾ ವಿಧಾನ.

$$\sin nx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin 2n\pi = \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(-1)^0 = 1$$

$$2n = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(-2)^0 = 1$$

$$n = \frac{n\pi}{2} + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$(2)^0 = 1$$

$$n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\underline{n=0} \quad \underline{n=+1} \quad \underline{n=D}$$

$$n = 0 \times \frac{\pi}{2} + (-1)^0 \frac{\pi}{8} \quad n = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \quad n = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$n = 0 + \frac{\pi}{8} \quad n = \frac{3\pi}{8} \quad n = -\frac{5\pi}{8}$$

$$n = +\frac{\pi}{8} \quad \checkmark \quad \cancel{*}$$

$$[+\frac{\pi}{8} \cancel{+\frac{\pi}{8}}] \quad [\cancel{\frac{4\pi}{8}} \cancel{\frac{3\pi}{8}}] \quad [\frac{4\pi}{8} < -\frac{5\pi}{8}]$$

$$n = (+\frac{\pi}{8}), n = \frac{3\pi}{8} //$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos n = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ಅಂಶಿಕೆ, } n \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

ಅಂತಾ ವಿಧಾನ

$$\cos n = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$n = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(+)

$$\underline{n=2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\underline{n=0} \quad \underline{n=+1} \quad \underline{n=-1}$$

$$n = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$n = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$n = -2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$n = -2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2}, \textcircled{2} a \cos n + b \sin n = c$$

ಉದ್ದೇಶ ① ಏನೇ ನಿಂತಿದೆ

$$\leq \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{ಉದ್ದೇಶ} \\ \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{ಉದ್ದೇಶ} \\ \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{array}$$

③ ಯಾರೆಂದು $\cos(A-B), \cos(A+B), \sin(A-B), \sin(A+B)$ ಅಂಶಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ

④ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ವಿಧಾನ.

$$\textcircled{1} a \cos n + b \sin n = c \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{ಉದ್ದೇಶ} \\ \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \end{array}$$

$$a \cos n + b \sin n = c \quad \div \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \cos n}_{= \cos \alpha} + \underbrace{\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \sin n}_{= \sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos n + \sin \alpha \sin n = \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

$(n-\alpha)$ ಅಂಶಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ

$$(n)(d-n) = \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

$$(n)(n-\alpha) = \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

$$(d-\alpha) = 2n\pi \pm \beta$$

$$n = (2n\pi \pm \beta) + \alpha$$

$$n = 2n\pi \pm \alpha^{-1} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \right) + \alpha$$

$$n = 2n\pi \pm \alpha^{-1} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \right) + \alpha$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sqrt{3} \cos n - \sin n = 1$$

$$\div \sqrt{3+1}$$

$$\div 2$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos n - \frac{1}{2} \sin n = \frac{1}{2}$$

~~cos~~

~~sin~~

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 3\cos^2n + \sin n \cos n - \sin^2 n = 2$$

$$3\left(\frac{1+\cos 2n}{2}\right) + \frac{\sin 2n}{2} - \left(\frac{1-\cos 2n}{2}\right)^2 = 2$$

$$\times 2 \quad 3 + 3 \cos 2n + \sin 2n - 1 + \cos 2n = 4$$

$$4 \cos 2n + \sin 2n = 2$$

$$\div \sqrt{16+1}$$

$$\div \sqrt{17}$$

$$\frac{4 \cos 2n}{\sqrt{17}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \sin 2n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos 2n + \sin \alpha \sin 2n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\cos(\alpha - 2n) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\alpha - 2n = 2m\pi \pm \beta$$

(+)

$$\alpha + 2m\pi - \beta = 2n$$

$$n = \frac{\alpha}{2} - m\pi - \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\right) - m\pi - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}\right)}{2}$$

(n ∈ ℤ)

(-)

$$\alpha - 2n = 2m\pi - \beta$$

$$\alpha - 2m\pi + \beta = 2n$$

$$n = \frac{\alpha}{2} - m\pi + \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\right) - m\pi + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}\right)}{2}$$

(+)

$$n = m\pi + \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$n = m\pi$$

(n ∈ ℤ)

$$\begin{cases} n = m\pi - \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\beta}{2} \\ n = m\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ n = m\pi - \frac{\pi}{9} \end{cases}$$

2nd case

$$\cos^2 n - 2 \sin n \cos n - \sin^2 n = 1$$

$$\cos^2 n - \sin^2 n - 2 \sin n \cos n = 1$$

$$\cos 2n - 2 \left(\frac{\sin 2n}{2} \right)^2 = 1$$

$$\cos 2n - \sin 2n = 1$$

$$\div \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 2n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{4}$$

|

$$\frac{(+)}{n = m\pi}$$

$$\frac{(-)}{n = m\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

(n ∈ ℤ)

$$\cos^2 n - \sin^2 n = \cos 2n$$

$$\cos^2 n + \sin^2 n = 1$$

probable error ~~approx~~ error

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \cos^2 n - 2 \sin n \cos n - \sin^2 n = 1$$

1st case

$$\left(\frac{1+\cos 2n}{2}\right) - 2\left(\frac{\sin 2n}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1-\cos 2n}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$1 + \cos 2n - 2 \sin 2n + 1 - \cos 2n = 2$$

$$2 \cos 2n - 2 \sin 2n = 2$$

$$\div 2 \quad \cos 2n - \sin 2n = 1$$

$$\div \sqrt{1+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 2n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos\left(2n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$2n + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2m\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$n = \frac{2m\pi}{2} \pm \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 10 \cos^2 \frac{n}{2} + 6 \sin \frac{n}{2} \cos \frac{n}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \frac{n}{2} = 1$$

$$10\left(\frac{1+\cos n}{2}\right) + 6\left(\frac{\sin n}{2}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1-\cos n}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$6 + 5 \cos n + 3 \sin n - \cos n = 1$$

$$4 \cos n + 2 \sin n = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$4 \cos n + 3 \sin n = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\div \sqrt{16+9}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \cos n + \frac{3}{5} \sin n = \frac{6}{5} = 1$$

$$\cos(n) = \frac{6}{5} = 1$$

$$n = 2m\pi \pm \beta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\alpha - n) &= 1 \\ \cos(\alpha - n) &= \cos 0 \\ \alpha - n &= 2m\pi \text{ I} \\ \alpha - 2m\pi &= n \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2m\pi\right) &= \cos n \\ (n \in \mathbb{Z})\end{aligned}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos n + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \hline \cos n \qquad \qquad \qquad \sin n \end{array}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + n\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\pi}{4} + n &= m\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3} \\ n &= m\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\end{aligned}$$

ഉംഗ്രേഖന വരുത്തൽ ഫലം (inverse)
പിടി നാലു

* അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരക്കുന്ന ഭാഷ്യകൾ
മുൻപു പറയുന്നത് എന്നുള്ളത്
എന്ന ഫലം മുൻപു പറയുന്ന
കാരണം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നത്

? ലഭിക്കുന്ന

$$(\tan \theta + 1)^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$(\tan \theta + 1 - \sqrt{2})(\tan \theta + 1 + \sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$\tan \theta + 1 - \sqrt{2} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \tan \theta + 1 + \sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$\tan \theta = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\tan \theta = \tan[\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2}-1)]$$

$$\theta = n\pi + \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$\theta = n\pi + \tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos n + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \hline \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \qquad \qquad \qquad \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \text{അംഗങ്ങൾ } \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \qquad \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ നാലു പാലു} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ നാലു പാലു} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(n) = \sqrt{3} \cos n - \sin n - 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(n) = R \cos(n+\alpha) + S$$

standard form

(II) $f(n)$ 2n π , പൊതുസ്വരൂപം

(III) $f(n)$ 2n π , പൊതുനിർക്കൽ

$$(2) f(n) = \sqrt{3} \cos n - \sin n - 1$$

$$= \sqrt{3+1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos n - \frac{1}{2} \sin n \right]^{-1}$$

$$= 2 \left[\underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos n}_{\cos \frac{\pi}{6}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sin n}_{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} \right]^{-1}$$

$$= 2 [\cos(\frac{\pi}{6} + n)]^{-1}$$

$$f(n) = 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{6} + n)^{-1}$$

$$f(n) = R \cos(n+\alpha) + S$$

$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $R = 2$, $S = -1$

$$\text{(IV) } f(n) \text{ മുകളിൽ } = 2 \cos(\underbrace{\frac{\pi}{6} + n}_{-1})^{-1}$$

$$f(n) = 2 \cos(\underbrace{\frac{\pi}{6} + n}_{(-1)})^{-1}$$

$$= -3$$

$$-3 \leq f(n) \leq 1$$

(V) $f(n)$ മുകളിൽ,

$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{6} + n) = 1$$

$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{6} + n) = \cos 0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + n = 2n\pi \pm 0$$

$$n = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(n) = \sin n - \cos n + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(n) = R \sin(n-\alpha) + S$$

standard form

(II) $f(n)$ പൊതുസ്വരൂപം

$$f(n) = \sin n - \cos n + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[\underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin n}_{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos n}_{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} \right] + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin n - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos n \right] + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{2} \sin(n - \frac{\pi}{4}) + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(n) = R \sin(n-\alpha) + S \cos n$$

@ standard

$$\therefore R = \sqrt{2}, \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}, S = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{(IV) } f(n) \text{ മുകളിൽ } = \sqrt{2} \sin(n - \underbrace{\frac{\pi}{4}}_{-1}) + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(n) \text{ മുകളിൽ } = \sqrt{2} \sin(n - \underbrace{\frac{\pi}{4}}_{-1}) + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$4\sqrt{2} \leq f(n) \leq 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$④ \text{ Given } a\cos^2 n + b\sin n \cos n + c\sin^2 n + d \text{ greater than}$$

$$\cos^2 n = \frac{1 + \cos 2n}{2}$$

$$\sin x \cos x = \frac{\sin 2x}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 n = \frac{1 - \cos 2n}{2}$$

sinx cos²x, sin²x & cos²x integrat
 sinx cos x & sinx integrat
 sin x integral.

Gurdwara

③ $a \cos 2x + b \sin 2x + c$ ഫലിൽ
നിർക്കാരണം ② ആവശ്യം
ചെയ്ത ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാൻ വാ

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(\alpha) = \cos^2\alpha - \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha\cos\alpha - \sin^2\alpha + 5\cos\alpha$$

$$(I) f(x) = A \cos(2x + \alpha) + B$$

जहां $A > 0$ तथा α का मूल्य निम्नलिखित है।

$$(2) f(x) = \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x - \sin^2 x + 5$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}\right) - \sqrt{3}\left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right) + 5$$

$$^2 \quad \frac{1}{2} \cos 2m - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2m + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2m + 5$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2x - \sqrt{3} \sin 2x + \cos 2x] + 5$$

$$^2 \quad \frac{1}{2} [2\cos 2n - \sqrt{3} \sin 2n] + 5 \quad \sqrt{4+3}$$

$$^2 \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \left[\cos \alpha \cos 2\pi - \sin \alpha \sin 2\pi \right] + 5$$

$$f(m) = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \cos(\alpha + 2m) + 5$$

$$f(n) = A \cos(2n + \alpha) + B \sin(n + \beta)$$

$$A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\right), \quad B = 5$$

$$\alpha = \operatorname{asinh}\left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$(II) \frac{\ln \sin x}{f(n)} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \cos \left[2n + \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \right) \right] + 5$$

$$J(n)_{7280} = \frac{\sqrt{I}}{2} \times 1 + 5$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{7} + 10}{3}$$

$$f(w)_{w=0} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2} \times (-1) + 5$$

$$z = \frac{-\sqrt{7}}{2} + 5$$

$$^2 \frac{10 - 5}{2}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos\left(2n + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right) + 5$$

$$\text{Ans} \left(2m + \arcsin\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\right) \right) = \frac{(f(m) - 5)}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$$

$$+5 - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} < f(n) \leq +5 + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$\frac{(10-\sqrt{7})}{2} \leq f(n) \leq \frac{(10+\sqrt{7})}{2}$$

විද්‍යාත්මක

* ප්‍රතිඵලියෙන් සුදුසුවකි
 යුතු කේ ගැටුවීලදී රැඳුව
 එහුදු ආර්ථික සිද්ධාන්තයි.

① යුතු හේතු මෙන් ප්‍රතිඵලියෙන් අංශය නැඩා ගැනීම් ~~අංශය = 200~~

② යුතුවෙන් ලබා දුනු කූලය
 යොදා ඇත් ගැටුව නැවත තුළ ඇත්තේ
 පත්‍රිකාවෙන් යොදාගැනීමෙන්,
 $\Delta \geq 0$ නැත්තු බව් යොදාගැනීමෙන්.

③ ප්‍රතිඵලියෙන් යුතු මූල්‍ය
 දැක්වා ඇත් ගැටුව නැවත තුළ ඇත්තේ, රැඳුව
 ආකෘතිය පත්‍රිකාවෙන් යොදාගැනීමෙන්.

$$2x^2 - 1 = (\underbrace{x}_{\geq 0})^2 + 8 \\ \geq 8$$

$$x \geq 8$$

കുറഞ്ഞ വലിവ്

ഒരു പുതിയ ക്ഷേത്രം

- ① സാമ്പത്തിക തുണ്ട്
- ② ഒരു പുതിയ തുണ്ട്
- ③ ഒരു താഴ്വരാത്രി മനസ്സിൽ

① സാമ്പത്തിക തുണ്ട്
 ചുവന്ന പുതിയ തുണ്ട് എന്ന് അഭിപ്രായം ചെയ്യുന്നത്
 ശൈലി - 0/1 മെട്ടിലുണ്ട് അഭിപ്രായം
 കുറഞ്ഞ വലിവ് എന്ന് അഭിപ്രായം
 മനസ്സിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാണ്.

Note:-

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
$\sin \theta$	0	1	0	-1	0
$\cos \theta$	1	0	-1	0	1

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 0 &= 1 \\ \cos \frac{\pi}{2} &= 0 \\ \cos \pi &= -1 \\ \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} &= 0 \\ \cos 2\pi &= 1 \\ \cos \pi &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 0 &= 0 \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} &= 1 \\ \sin \pi &= 0 \\ \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} &= -1 \\ \sin 2\pi &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

* കുറഞ്ഞ വലിവ് പുതിയ തുണ്ട്
 ദില്ലു ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ മാറ്റം ചെയ്യാം

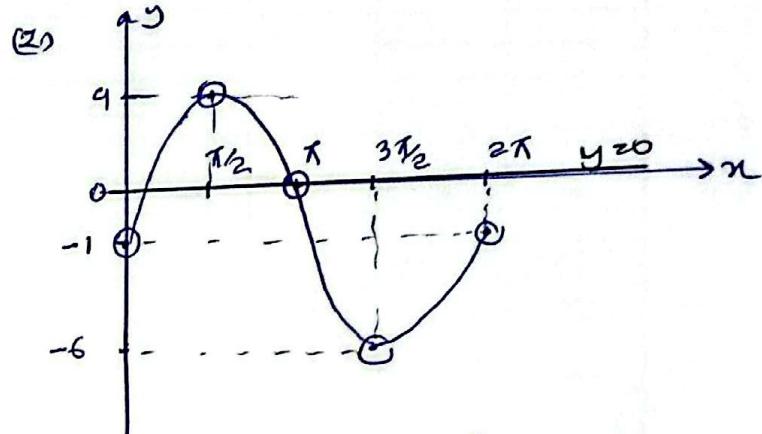
$$f(n) = 4(\sin^4 n + \cos^4 n)$$

$$f(n) = 3 + \cos 4n$$

① $y = 5 \sin n - 1$
 (ii) $n \in [0, 2\pi]$ എഡു പുതിയ
 വലിവ്.

(iii) അംഗീകാരിക്കാൻ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ച ചില വലിവ്

n	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
$\sin n$	0	1	0	-1	0
$5 \sin n$	0	5	0	-5	0
$5 \sin n - 1$	-1	4	-1	-6	-1



(ii) $y = 5 \sin n - 1$
 $5 \sin n - 1 = 0$

①, ② ഒരു വലിവ്

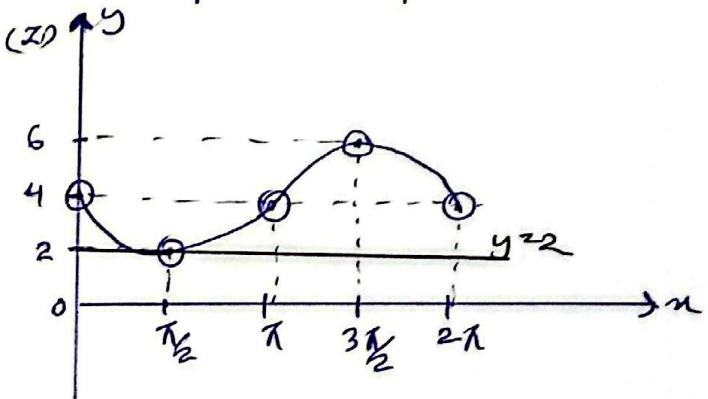
$y = 0$
 ശൈലി 2 വലിവ്. (അഭിപ്രായം പുതിയ
 ഏകി പുതിയ വലിവ്)

② $y = 4 - 2 \sin n$

(i) 0 < n < 2π എഡു പുതിയ
 വലിവ് അഭിപ്രായം

(ii) അംഗീകാരിക്കാൻ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ച
 ചില വലിവ്, ചില വലിവ്

n	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
$\sin n$	0	1	0	-1	0
$-2 \sin n$	0	-2	0	+2	0
$4 - 2 \sin n$	4	2	4	6	4

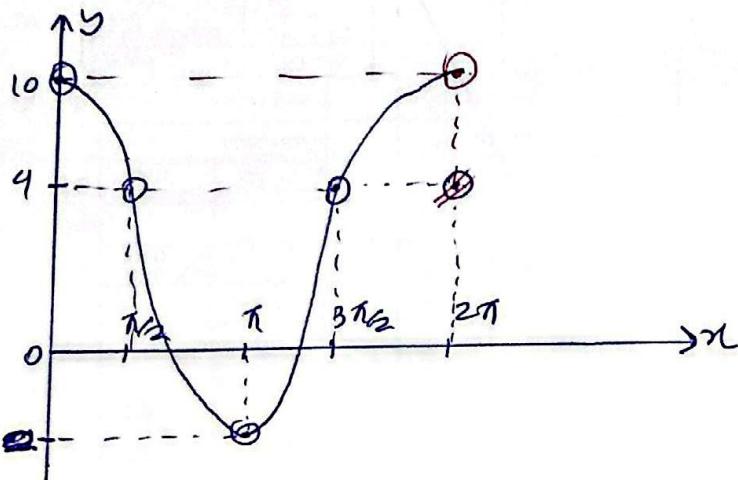


(ii) $y = 4 - 2 \sin n$
 $y = 4 - 2$
 $y = 2$
 $n = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$③ y = 6 \cos n + 4$$

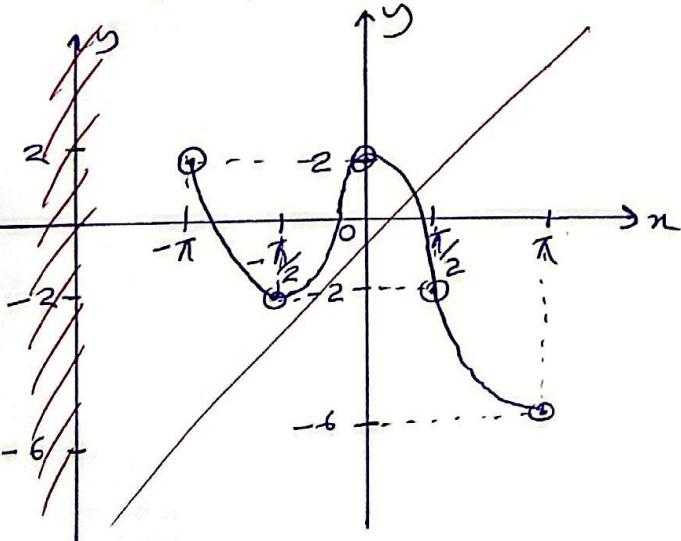
$0 \leq n \leq 2\pi$ යෙනුයේ
යෙන්ම පිහිටා

n	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
$\cos n$	1	0	-1	0	1
$6 \cos n$	6	0	-6	0	6
$6 \cos n + 4$	10	4	-2	4	10



විභාග නිකුත්
 $n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ යෙනුයේ
 $2n$ නිකුත්
 $n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$ යෙනුයේ
 $4n$ නිකුත්
 $n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{8}$ යෙනුයේ

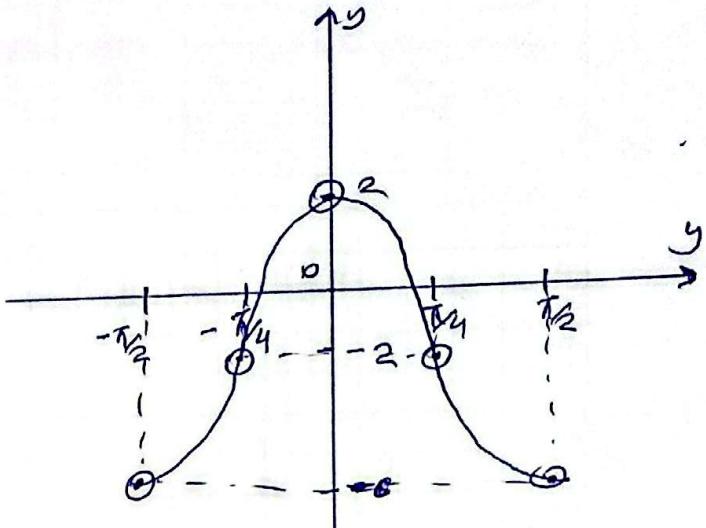
n	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	π
$2n$	-	-	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
$\cos 2n$	1	0	1	0	-1
$4 \cos 2n$	4	0	4	0	-4
$4 \cos 2n - 2$	2	-2	2	-2	-6



$$④ y = 4 \cos 2n - 2$$

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x$$

n	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$2n$	-π	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
$\cos 2n$	-1	0	1	0	-1
$4 \cos 2n$	-4	0	4	0	-4
$4 \cos 2n - 2$	-6	-2	2	-2	-6



$$⑤ (I) 8 [\cos^6 n + \sin^6 n] = a + b \cos 4n$$

විභාග නිකුත්
 $y = \cos^6 n + \sin^6 n$ යෙනුයේ
 $0 \leq n \leq \pi/2$ නිකුත් කිරීමෙන්

$$(II) 8 [\underbrace{(\cos^2 n)^3 + (\sin^2 n)^3}_{1+1}] = a + b \cos 4n$$

$$= 8 (\cos^6 n + \sin^6 n) (\cos^4 n + \cos^2 n \sin^2 n + \sin^4 n)$$

$$= 8 (1 - 3 \cos^2 n \sin^2 n)$$

$$= 8 - 6 (\sin 2n)^2$$

$$= 8 - \frac{6}{2} \left[1 - \cos 4n \right]$$

$$= 8 - 3 + 3 \cos 4n$$

$$= 5 + 3 \cos 4n$$

$$a = 5, b = (+3)$$

$$(III) 8 [\cos^6 n + \sin^6 n] = a + b \cos 4n$$

$$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \cos 4n$$

$$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \cos 4x$$

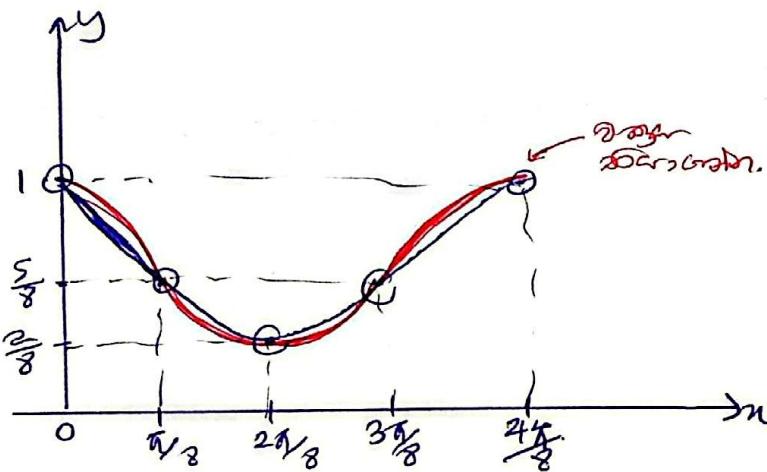
$$4x \rightarrow 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{2\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi$$

$n=0$	$n=\frac{\pi}{4}$	$n=\frac{\pi}{2}$
$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times 1$	$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times -1$	$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times 0$
$y = \frac{8}{8} = 1$	$y = \frac{2}{8}$	$y = \frac{5}{8}$

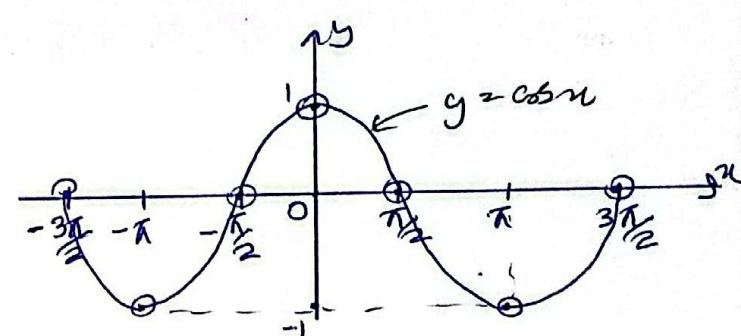
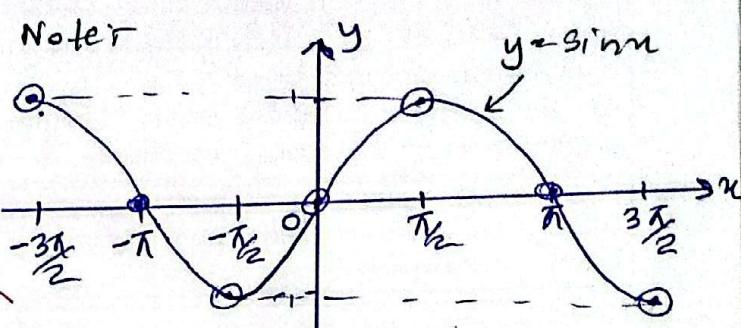
$n=\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$n=\pi$
$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times 1$	$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times -1$

$n=0$	$n=\frac{\pi}{8}$	$n=\frac{2\pi}{8}$
$y=1$	$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times 0$	$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times -1$
	$y = \frac{5}{8}$	$y = \frac{2}{8}$

$n=\frac{3\pi}{8}$	$n=\frac{\pi}{2}$
$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times 0$	$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times 1$
$y = \frac{5}{8}$	$y = 1$



③ ② ③ y = sin nx

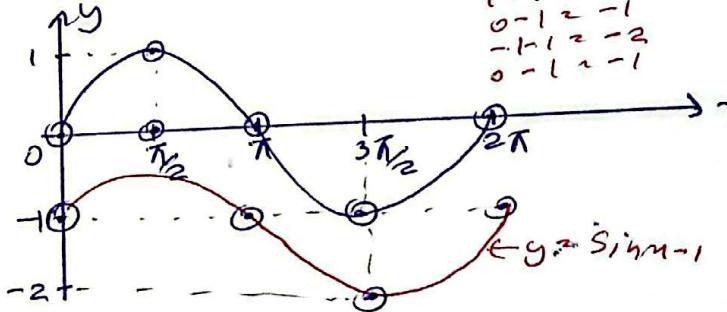


① यदि $y = \sin nx$, तो $0 \leq n \leq 2\pi$ के लिए निम्नलिखित गणनाएँ सत्य हैं।

(i) $y = \sin nx - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \\ &y = \sin nx \\ &\downarrow \\ &y = \sin nx - 1 \end{aligned}$$

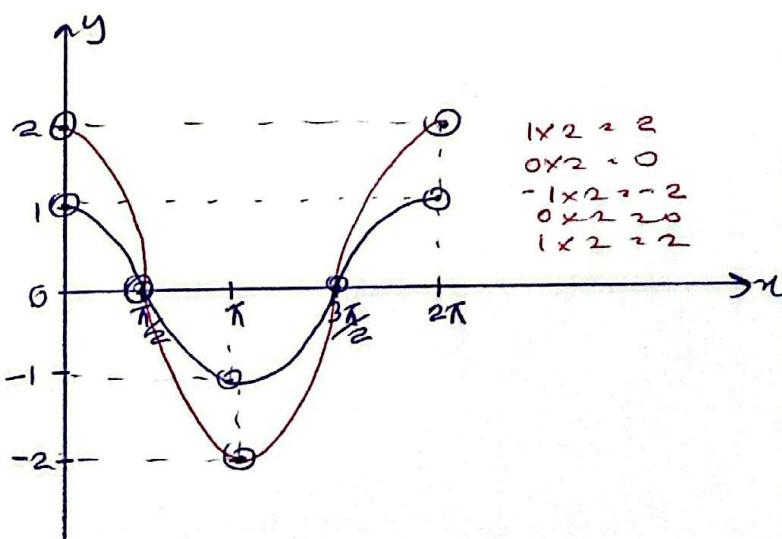
$$\begin{aligned} 0-1 &= -1 \\ 1-1 &= 0 \\ 0-1 &= -1 \\ -1-1 &= -2 \\ 0-1 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$



(ii) $y = 2 \cos nx$

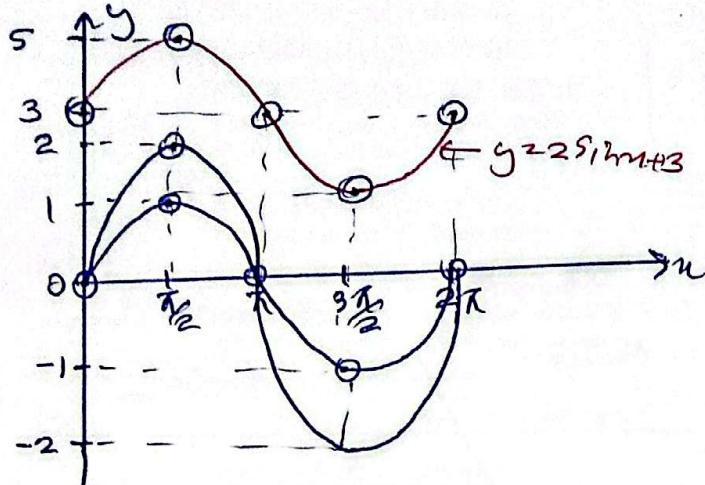
$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \\ &y = \cos nx \\ &\downarrow \\ &y = 2 \cos nx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \times 2 &= 2 \\ 0 \times 2 &= 0 \\ -1 \times 2 &= -2 \\ 0 \times 2 &= 0 \\ 1 \times 2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$



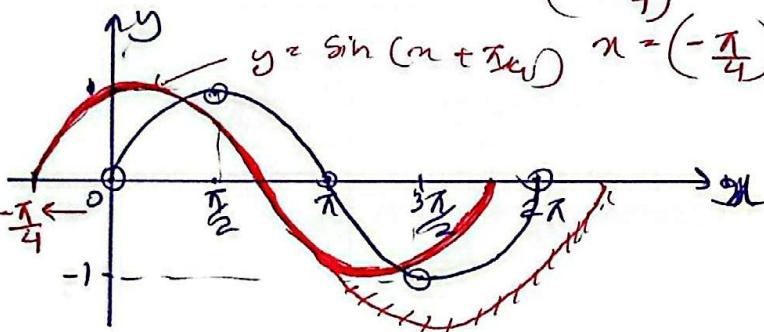
(iii) $y = 2 \sin n + 3$

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \sin n \\y &= 2 \sin n \\y &= 2 \sin n + 3\end{aligned}$$



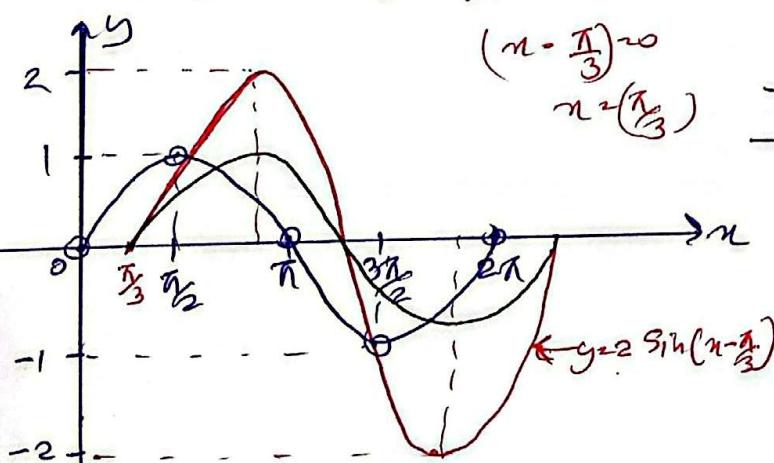
(iv) $y = \sin(n + \pi/4)$

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \sin n \\y &= \sin(n + \pi/4) \quad (n + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0\end{aligned}$$



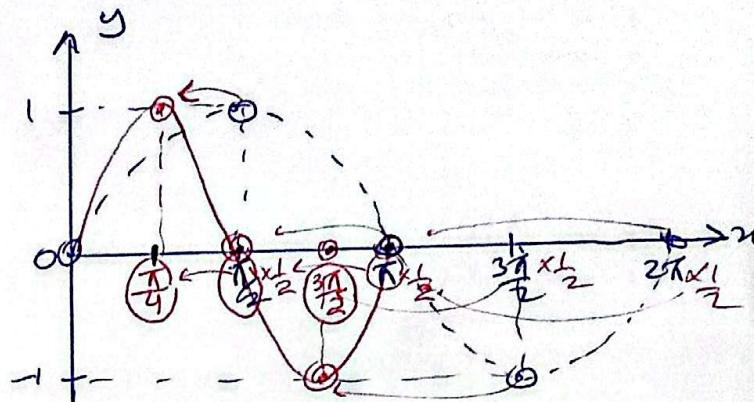
(v) $y = 2 \sin(n - \pi/3)$

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \sin n \\y &= \sin(n - \pi/3) \\y &= 2 \sin(n - \pi/3)\end{aligned}$$



(vi) $y = \sin 2n$

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \sin n \\y &= \sin 2n \quad (\frac{1}{2} \text{ year})\end{aligned}$$



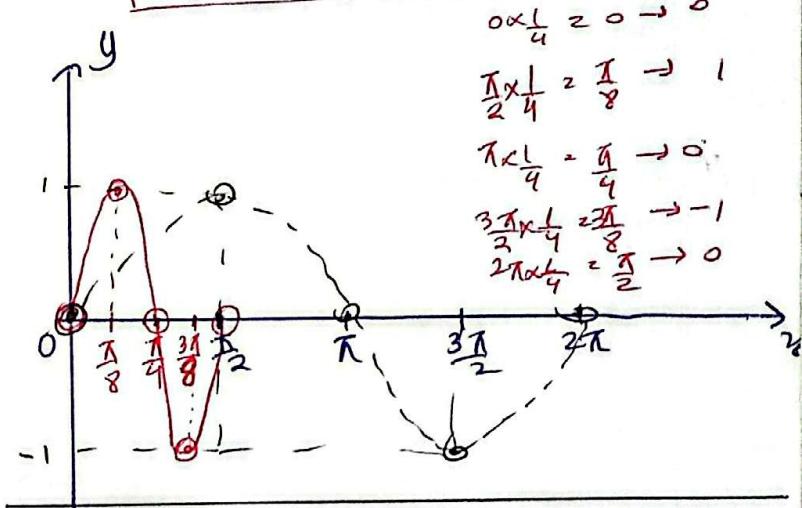
ഒരു വർഷാവസ്ഥ പരിപാലി നിയമം ആണ് യാതൊഴി അഥവാ കോഫോർ $\left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ വർഷ}\right)$

ഒരു ക്രൂഡലക്ഷ്യം നേരുന്നതാണ്.

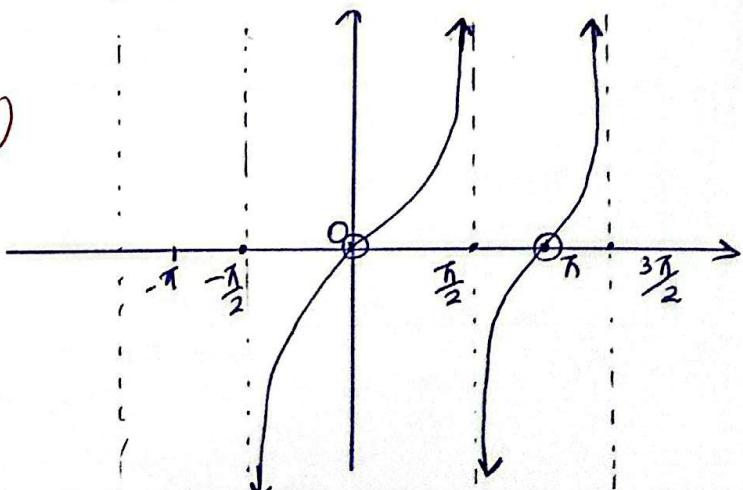
(vii) $y = \sin 4n$

$$y = \sin n$$

$$y = \sin 4n \quad (\frac{1}{4} \text{ year})$$



$y = \tan n$



③ ගුහ්ම් සූත්‍ර පෙනීම

යුත්‍රාක්‍රියාව

$$\begin{array}{l} n = 2\pi \\ 3n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \\ 4n \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{4} \end{array}$$

ප්‍රධාන

① y නේ උස්සේ, අඟල්ද පෙනීම
ගැනීමෙන්, සින් ප්‍රතිඵලු තැබෙනු ලැබේ.

② y උස්සේ, අඟල්ද පෙනීම
තිබා ඇතුළු තැබෙනු ලැබේ.

③ මුළු එකතුව අඟල්ද ප්‍රතිඵලු තැබෙනු ලැබේ.
මෙයෙන් ප්‍රතිඵලු $n \rightarrow n + 2\pi$
 $2n \rightarrow n + 3\pi$

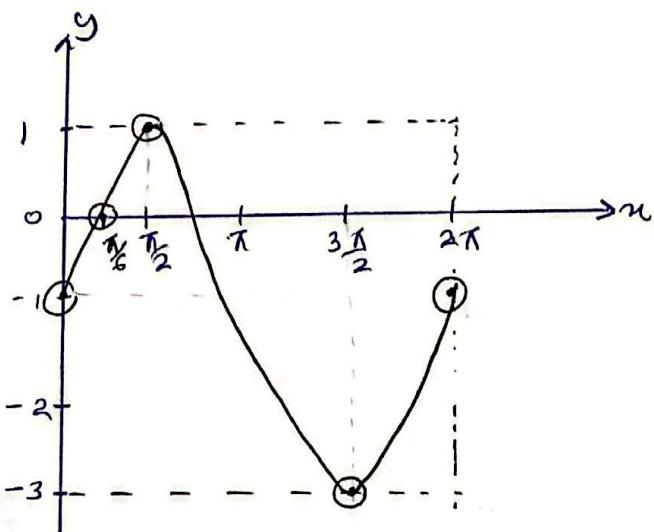
④ $n = 0$ නේ y පෙනීමෙන්
(ශ්‍රාව්‍ය තැබෙනු ලැබේ)

$y = 0$ නේ n පෙනීමෙන්
(n අන්තර් තැබෙනු ලැබේ)

⑤ n නේ එකතුව තැබෙනු ලැබේ
 y පෙනීමෙන් ලැබේ.

① $y = 2 \sin n - 1$ [$\theta \neq n \neq 2\pi$]

$$\begin{aligned} ① / y_{2088} &= 2 \times 1 - 1 & y_{\text{අඟල්ද}} &= (2x-1)-1 \\ &= 2-1 & &= -2-1 \\ &= 1 & &= -3 \end{aligned}$$



② $y = \cos n$

$$\sin n = 1 \\ n = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$y = \cos n$

$$\sin n = -1 \\ n = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

③ /

$$\begin{aligned} ④ / n &= 0 \\ y &= 2 \times 0 - 1 \\ y &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

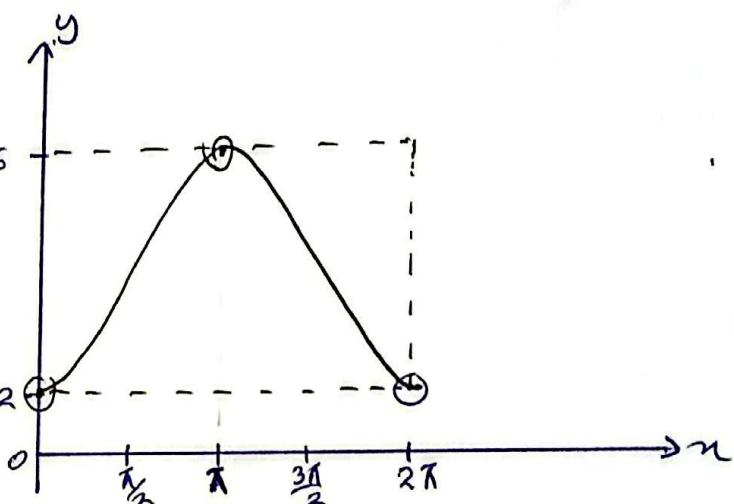
$$\begin{aligned} y &= 0 \\ 0 &= 2 \sin n - 1 \\ \sin n &= \frac{1}{2} \\ n &= \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑥ / n &= 0 \\ y &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 2\pi \\ y &= 2 \sin(2\pi) - 1 \\ y &= 2 \times (\text{---}) - 1 \\ y &= -1 \\ y &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ② / y &= 4 - 2 \cos n \\ n &\in (0, 2\pi) \text{ නිසුම් } \\ y &\text{ යුතු කළ නිසුම් } \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ① / y_{2088} &= 4 - 2 \times (-1) & y_{\text{අඟල්ද}} &= 4 - 2(1) \\ &= 4 + 2 & &= 4 - 2 \\ &= 6 & &= 2 \end{aligned}$$



② / $y = \cos n$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos n &= -1 \\ \cos n &= \cos(\pi - 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$n = \pi$$

$y = \cos n$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos n &= 1 \\ n &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ③ / \frac{y=2}{n=2\pi} \\ n=2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ④ / \frac{n=0}{y=2} \\ y=2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y=0}{n=2\pi} \\ \text{සින් ප්‍රතිඵලු} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑤ / \frac{n=0}{y=2} \\ y=2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n=2\pi}{y=2} \\ \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = 4 \cos 2n - 2$$

(I) $n \in [-\pi, \pi]$ අදුනා
y වල යුතුකරුව නො පෙන්න
යොමු කිරීම.

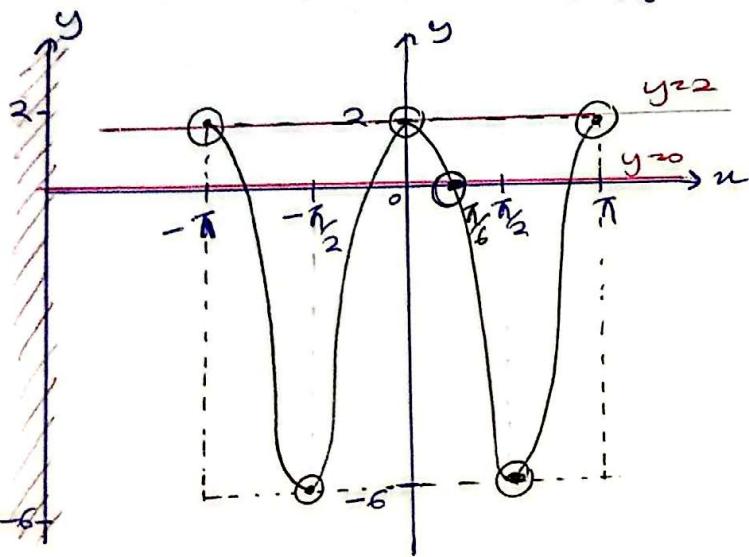
(II) එහෙමා,

$$(a) 4 \cos 2n - 2 = 0$$

(b) $\cos 2n = 1$ ඇත්තා මූල
චිජයා තුළුත් තැබුණු හේතුවේ
යොමු කිරීම.

$$\text{(I)} \quad y = 4 \cos 2n - 2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y_{\text{මුළු}} = 4(+1) - 2 \quad y_{\text{ඹා}} = 4(-1) - 2 \\ = 4 - 2 \quad = 4(-1) - 2 \\ = 2 \quad = -4 - 2 \\ = -6$$



② y යුතු නො තුළු

$$\cos 2n = 1$$

$$2n = 0$$

$$n = 0$$

y යුතු නො

$$\cos 2n = -1 \\ \cos 2n = \cos(\pi - 0) \\ 2n = \pi \\ n = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{y = -6}{n = -\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{n = 0}{y = 2}$$

$$\frac{y = 2}{n = 4 \cos 2n - 2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \cos n$$

$$2n = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{n = \pi}{y = 4 \cos 2n - 2} \\ y = 4(1) - 2 \\ y = 2$$

$$\frac{n = -\pi}{y = 4 \cos 2n - 2} \\ y = 4 \cos 2n - 2 \\ y = 2$$

$$\text{(II) (a)} \quad y = 4 \cos 2n - 2$$

y = 20
මිශ්‍රම 4 පෙන්න

$$(b) \quad \cos 2n = 1$$

$$y = 4 \times 1 - 2$$

$$y = 2$$

මිශ්‍රම 3 පෙන්න.

$$\text{(IV) } \textcircled{1} \quad y = \sqrt{3} \sin n - \cos n + 2 \text{ ලේ}$$

(2) y වල උරුම්පාදන යුතුවේ ගෙවනා

(III) එහෙමා n $\in [0, 2\pi]$ අදුනා
y වල යුතුකරුව ආදින්න.

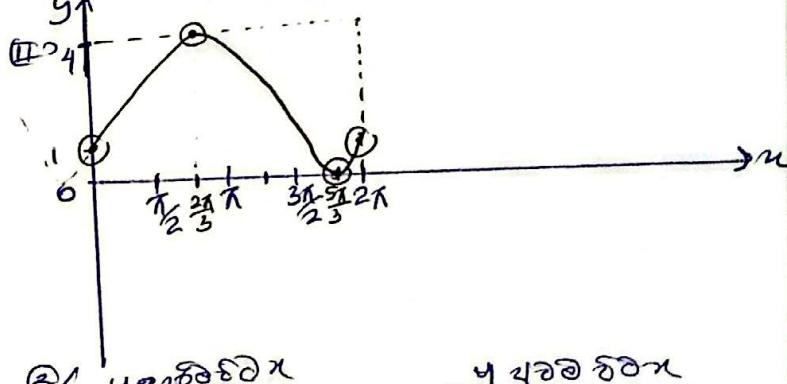
$$\text{(I)} \quad y = \sqrt{3} \sin n - \cos n + 2$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin n - \frac{1}{2} \cos n \right] + 2 \quad \sqrt{3+1} \\ = 2 \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin n - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos n \right] + 2$$

$$y = 2 \left[\sin \left(n - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right] + 2$$

$$y = 2 \sin \left(n - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + 2$$

$$y_{\text{මුළු}} = 2(1) + 2 \quad y_{\text{ඹා}} = 2(-1) + 2 \\ = 4 \quad = 0$$



② y යුතු නො තුළු

$$\sin \left(n - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 1$$

$$n - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$n = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

y යුතු නො

$$\sin \left(n - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = -1$$

$$n - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{19\pi}{6}$$

$$n = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{n = 0}{y = 2}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{n = 0}{y = 2}$$

$$y = -2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) + 2$$

$$y = -2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\frac{y = 2}{-1 = \sin \left(n - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)}$$

$$n - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{n = 0}{y = 1} \quad \frac{n = 2\pi}{y = 2} \quad \frac{y = -2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) + 2}{y = 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \textcircled{1} \sin^2 5^\circ + \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 15^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 90^\circ = 9 + \frac{1}{2} \text{ का गणितीय सिद्धान्त} \\
 & = \sin^2 5^\circ + \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 15^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 45^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 85^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ \\
 & = \cos^2(90 - 5)^\circ + \cos^2(90 - 10)^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 45^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 85^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ \\
 & = \cos^2 85^\circ + \cos^2 80^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 45^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 85^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ \\
 & = 1 \cancel{\times} 8 + \sin^2 45^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ \\
 & = 8 + 1 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \\
 & = 8 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \\
 & = 9 + \frac{1}{2} //
 \end{aligned}$$

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಅನುಭವಾದಿ ಗಣಿತದಲ್ಲಿ
ಏಕಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಅನುಭವ
ಹಾಸ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಗೆ.

① ಮಾತ್ರ.

$$-\frac{3}{2} \leq b \leq \frac{1}{2},$$

② ರೂಪದ ಅನುಭವದ ಅಂಶಗಳು
 $\Delta > 0$

③ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಅನುಭವ
ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಶಗಳ,

$$E = \underbrace{\left(\frac{b}{2} \right)^2}_{\geq 0} + \alpha$$

④ ಹೀಗೆ ಯಾವುದಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶ
ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಅನುಭವ,

$$\begin{aligned} & -\sqrt{\sin \alpha} \\ & \text{ಎಂಬ } \\ & \rightarrow \sqrt{\cos \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$1. \text{ಈಗ } \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x + \sin 2x + b = 0 \text{ ಎಂಬ}$$

$$b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ಎಂಬ } -\frac{3}{2} \leq b \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ ಎಂಬ}$$

$$(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 = 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \sin 2x + b = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 2x}{2} - \sin 2x - (b+1) = 0$$

$$\sin^2 2x - 2 \sin 2x - 2(b+1) = 0$$

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿ

$$(\sin 2x - 1)^2 - 1 - 2b - 2 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(\sin 2x - 1)^2}_{\geq 0} = 3 + 2b$$

$$3 + 2b \geq 0$$

$$b \geq -\frac{3}{2} \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

$$(\sin 2x - 1)^2 \geq 0 \text{ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿ}$$

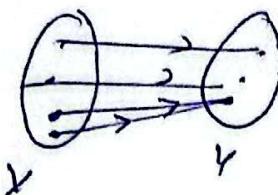
$$\sin 2x \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1$$

$$(\sin 2x - 1)^2 \geq 0 \text{ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು}$$

$$(-1 - 1)^2 = \frac{4}{2} \geq 3 + 2b \quad \frac{4}{2} \geq b \quad \text{--- (II)}$$

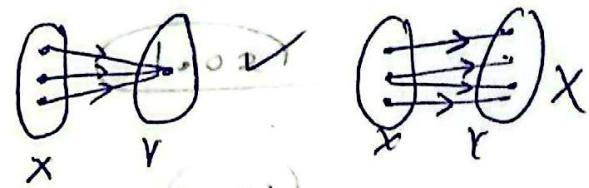
ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಅನುಭವದ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅನುಭವ

ಒಂದು



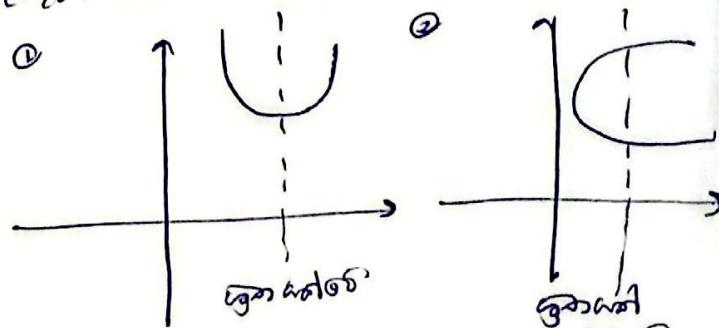
* ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಾನ್ಯಾಸ ಎಂಬ ಧಾರ್ಡಾದ ಕಾರಣ
ಒಂದು ಅಂಶ ಅನ್ನು ಅನುಭವ ಮಾಡಿ
ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ, ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ.

* ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಾನ್ಯಾಸ ಅಂಶ ಅನ್ನು ಅನುಭವ
ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ
ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ, ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ.

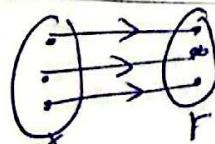


* ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಅನುಭವದ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅನುಭವ
ಇನ್ನೊಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅನುಭವ
ಅಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಶ, ಅಂಶ
ಅಂಶ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿ.

2. ೧೦. ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿ

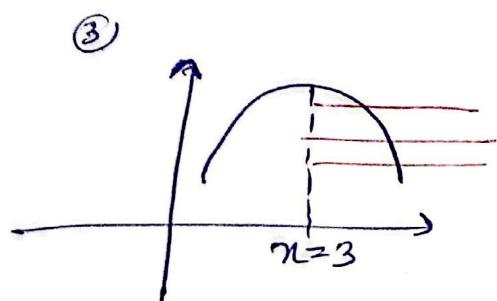
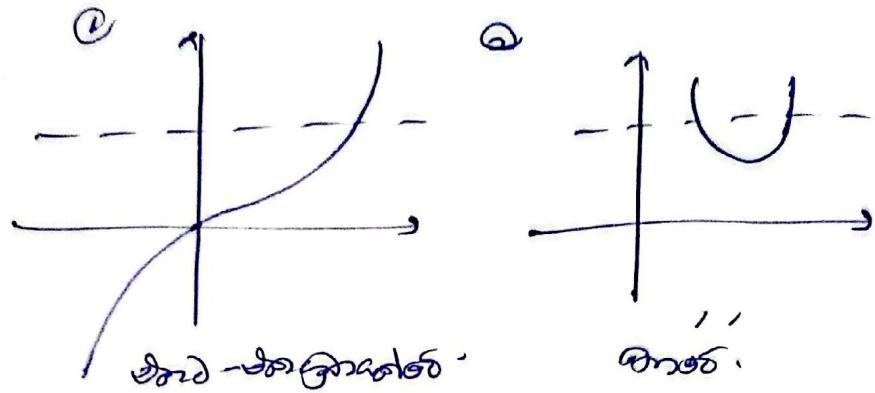


ಉತ್ತಮ - ಅಂಶ ಅಂಶಗಳು



* ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಾನ್ಯಾಸ ಅಂಶ
ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಅಂಶ
ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ
ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಶ
ಅಂಶ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು.

* ප්‍රතිචාලන වෙනත් ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ප්‍රතිචාලන දැක්වා කළේ ය,
න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත් ප්‍රතිචාලන ප්‍රතිචාලන
විටු තුළු ප්‍රතිචාලනයි । මින් මෙම
වාර්යෝරු.



- ① න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත්,
ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ - ප්‍රතිචාලන මෙය.
- ② $n > 3$ න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත්
ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ - ප්‍රතිචාලනය.
- ③ $n < 3$ න්‍යුත්
ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ප්‍රතිචාලනය.