= \frac{900}{22} = \left(\frac{3150}{11}\right) \frac{\text{Ans}}{11}

229 = (2x 180).

Ext 5 rd chappy into Degru.

 $22 = \frac{360}{360} = 180$ $1 \times 9 = \frac{21}{180}$ $21 \times 9 = 180$ Whire 51 = 22

321 512 dd (89) = 300.

Realition between Digrec and Radian =

LESSON >3 विकोणितिय पत्यन (Trigonomentric function)

A fine 135 321/9 नवस्वाद भ 557/6 150 Sin ++ve Sinsty S47440e (05 3 tvc تص2 م) - *0 ب* 6446-20 tan + +ve x 189 21 ton -) tv tan a-ve Sint-ve 0 Sin-1-Ve Cos-1-Ve दिनीय पाद न 310, 6 5 74VC tontered tont-y Sintle 225' 55714 tan-ve Cos - Ve 424/3 240. मत्ये वाद न 357/5 J.70. Sind -Ve Sin-1-Ve 557/3. 300 (05-)+Ve COS-) -Ve tand - Ve 777 Y tany ave 315 1127/6 330 221 360. $\frac{\text{Mote} + (i)}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} - 3c \right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} + 3c \right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{3} - 3c \right)$ and $\left(\frac{3}{3} - 3c \right)$ trigonomentry judions transform into each other in (rundrunt) Sin & Cos tand (of Sect Cosec Ex 4 Sin150. = Sin(30 +30). = (03 30. = 13 (11) (21-2), (27+30) 1 (257+20) taigonoratry funtions are No change. Sin(21-20) = Sinsc tan (257-31) - tans (OS (5743K) = (057

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Traigonomentric function of Sum and Difforma of two
   - angles :
      It two engle is Aand's.
(a) Sin(A+B) = SinA(=SB+ (osASinB
 (2) Sin(A-B) = SiniA (OSB - (OSA SinB
 (3) (05 (A+10) = (05A (05B - SinASinB
(a) Cos(A-B) = CosA(osB + SinA sinB
 (5) tan (A+0) = tan A + tan B
1-860 Atc) = (0+A) too (1).
                   A t cos + O t cos
 (7) tan(A-B) = tan A - tan B
1+ tan A tan B
  \frac{1+akc)Akc}{Atco-akc)} = (B-A)kc) (9)
 trigonomentric functions of double and triple angles -
            SinzA = 2SinA CosA = 2tanA
4 (1)
            (052 A = (052 A - Sinz A = 2 Cos2 A-1 = 1-28inz A
  (\mathcal{Z})
                                     = 1- tanz A
           tanzA = 2tanA
  (3)
  41
          Sin 3A = 3SinA - 42in3A
 (5)
          9200 6 - 46003 A - 3 COSA
  (61
          ton3A = 3 tonA - ton3A
```

Sinc + SinD = 2 Sin (C+D) Cos(C-D) (E) Sinc + SinD = 2 cos((+D) Sin (c-D) (8) (osc + cosD = 2 (os(C+D)) cos(C-D)(3) (101 (05C-C05D=-28in(C+D) Sin(C-D) (11) 2 SinA(OSB = Sin(A+B) + Sin(A-B) (12) 2 CosASinB = Sin(A+B) - Sin(A-B) (13) (B-A)20) + (8+A)20) = 820) A20) S (FA) 2 SinA SinB = (OS(A-B) - (OS(A+B) (EJ) Sin(A+B) Sin(A-B) = Sin2A - Sin2B (05/A+B) (05/A-B) = (05rA-(05rB) (16) Adroson (Trigonomentry equation): यक यह शाशियों तिकोगितीय फायनों वार्त अमीकरण की विकोणिमीय श्ताीकरण कही है tanx = -1 · Cosn= Sinzh Charlos Pringer at Ect (Solution of Trigonomentry Junction) =

(i) मुख्यहत (Principal Solution) न किसी क्रिकानितीय समीकरण का रत 0-25 के अन्तर्ग मार किया जारर,

तिकारिय भितीप स्माकित्य के दो हल होते हैं।

(ii) and Ear (wentral Solution), gottan nat year cition with the anion solution), gottan nat year cition with the anion solution and 180 - x. III quadrant and 180 + x as $\frac{1}{180}$ and $\frac{$

Extinuità fance = $0 \Rightarrow x = (n\pi)$; GEin $Ex+xinuità <math>Sin x = -\frac{13}{2}$ and $Ginarea Ect fancae; <math>Sin x = Sin (\pi \pi + \pi \pi)$ $= Sin (\pi \pi \pi)$ $= h\pi + (-1)^{4} \pi \pi, \quad hez$ $Gin Sin x = -\sqrt{3} \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$

(ii) $Sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ and $Augus = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $Sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $Sin x = Sin (\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) \times Sin (2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})$ $Sin x = Sin (\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) \times Sin (\frac{5\pi}{3})$