

$$\begin{aligned}
 1(a) \sin(-1230^\circ) - \cos\{(2n+1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\} \\
 &= -\sin 1230^\circ - \cos\{2n\pi + (\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})\} \\
 &= -\sin(3.360^\circ + 150^\circ) - \cos(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) \\
 &= -\sin 150^\circ - (-\cos \frac{\pi}{3}) \\
 &= -\sin(180^\circ - 30^\circ) + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \\
 &= -\sin 30^\circ + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1(b) \sin 780^\circ \cos 390^\circ + \\
 \sin(-330^\circ) \cos(-300^\circ) \quad [\text{চ. } '05] \\
 &= \sin 780^\circ \cos 390^\circ - \sin 330^\circ \cos 300^\circ \\
 &= \sin(2.360^\circ + 60^\circ) \cos(360^\circ + 30^\circ) - \\
 &\quad \sin(360^\circ - 30^\circ) \cos(360^\circ - 60^\circ) \\
 &= \sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ - (-\sin 30^\circ) \cos 60^\circ \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1 \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. মান নির্ণয় কর :

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{7} + \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{14} + \sin^2 \frac{8\pi}{7} + \sin^2 \frac{9\pi}{14} \\
 \quad [\text{চ. } '02; \text{ সি. } '09; \text{ মা.বো. } '09; \text{ ব. } '10; \text{ ঘ. } '11] \\
 &= \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{7} + \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{7}\right) + \sin^2 \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{7}\right) + \\
 &\quad \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{7}\right) \\
 &= \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{7} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{7} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{7} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{7} \\
 &= 2 \left(\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{7} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{7}\right) = 2.1 = 2 \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.(b) \sin^2 \frac{17\pi}{18} + \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{37\pi}{18} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} \\
 &= \sin^2 \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{18}\right) + \sin^2 \left(\pi - \frac{3\pi}{8}\right) + \\
 &\quad \cos^2 \left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{18}\right) + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{18} + \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{18} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} \\
 &= \left(\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{18} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{18}\right) + \left(\sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}\right) \\
 &= 1 + 1 = 2 \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.(a) \sec^2 \frac{14\pi}{17} - \sec^2 \frac{39\pi}{17} + \cot^2 \frac{41\pi}{34} - \cot^2 \frac{23\pi}{34} \\
 &= \sec^2 \left(\pi - \frac{3\pi}{17}\right) - \sec^2 \left(2\pi + \frac{5\pi}{17}\right) + \\
 &\quad \cot^2 \left(\pi + \frac{7\pi}{34}\right) - \cot^2 \left(\pi - \frac{11\pi}{34}\right) \\
 &= \sec^2 \frac{3\pi}{17} - \sec^2 \frac{5\pi}{17} + \cot^2 \frac{7\pi}{34} - \cot^2 \frac{11\pi}{34} \\
 &= \sec^2 \frac{3\pi}{17} - \sec^2 \frac{5\pi}{17} + \cot^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5\pi}{17}\right) - \\
 &\quad \cot^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{17}\right) \\
 &= \sec^2 \frac{3\pi}{17} - \sec^2 \frac{5\pi}{17} + \tan^2 \frac{5\pi}{17} - \tan^2 \frac{3\pi}{17} \\
 &= \left(\sec^2 \frac{3\pi}{17} - \tan^2 \frac{3\pi}{17}\right) - \left(\sec^2 \frac{5\pi}{17} - \tan^2 \frac{5\pi}{17}\right) \\
 &= 1 - 1 = 0 \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3(b) \tan 15^\circ + \tan 45^\circ + \tan 75^\circ + \dots + \tan 165^\circ \\
 &= \tan 15^\circ + \tan 45^\circ + \tan 75^\circ + \tan 105^\circ + \\
 &\quad \tan 135^\circ + \tan 165^\circ \\
 &= \tan 15^\circ + \tan 45^\circ + \tan(90^\circ - 15^\circ) + \\
 &\quad \tan(90^\circ + 15^\circ) + \tan(180^\circ - 45^\circ) + \\
 &\quad \tan(180^\circ - 15^\circ) \\
 &= \tan 15^\circ + \tan 45^\circ + \cot 15^\circ - \cot 15^\circ - \\
 &\quad \tan 45^\circ - \tan 15^\circ = 0 \text{ (Ans.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3(c) \cos^2 15^\circ + \cos^2 25^\circ + \\
 \cos^2 35^\circ + \dots + \cos^2 75^\circ \\
 &= \cos^2 15^\circ + \cos^2 25^\circ + \cos^2 35^\circ + \cos^2 45^\circ \\
 &\quad + \cos^2 55^\circ + \cos^2 65^\circ + \cos^2 75^\circ \\
 &= \cos^2 15^\circ + \cos^2 25^\circ + \cos^2 35^\circ + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \\
 &\quad + \cos^2(90^\circ - 35^\circ) +
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cos^2(90^\circ - 25^\circ) + \cos^2(90^\circ - 15^\circ) \\
 &= \cos^2 15^\circ + \cos^2 25^\circ + \cos^2 35^\circ + \frac{1}{2} + \\
 &\quad \sin^2 35^\circ + \sin^2 25^\circ + \sin^2 15^\circ \\
 &= (\sin^2 5^\circ + \cos^2 5^\circ) + (\sin^2 25^\circ + \cos^2 25^\circ) \\
 &\quad + (\sin^2 35^\circ + \cos^2 35^\circ) + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= 1 + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 3 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

4. প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, [দি.'১৮; ঘ.'১২; চ.'০৯]

$$\sin\theta = \frac{5}{13} \text{ এবং } \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \cosec\theta &= \frac{13}{5}, \cos\theta = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\theta} \\
 &= -\sqrt{1 - \frac{25}{169}} = -\sqrt{\frac{144}{169}} = -\frac{12}{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sec\theta = -\frac{13}{12} \text{ এবং}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{5}{13} \times \left(-\frac{13}{12}\right) = -\frac{5}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot\theta = -\frac{12}{5}$$

$$\text{এখন, } \frac{\tan\theta + \sec(-\theta)}{\cot\theta + \cosec(-\theta)} = \frac{\tan\theta + \sec\theta}{\cot\theta - \cosec\theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{-5 + 13}{12 - 13} = \frac{-5 - 13}{12 - 13} \\
 &= \frac{12 - 12}{5 - 5} = \frac{12}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{18}{12}\right) \times \left(-\frac{5}{25}\right) = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\tan\theta + \sec(-\theta)}{\cot\theta + \cosec(-\theta)} = \frac{3}{10}$$

5. সমাধান :

$$(a) \sin x + \sin(\pi + x) + \sin(2\pi + x) + \dots$$

$(n+1)$ তম পদ পর্যন্ত

$$= \sin x - \sin x + \sin x - \sin x + \dots$$

$(n+1)$ তম পদ পর্যন্ত

$$n=1 \text{ হলে, } (1+1) \text{ বা } 2 \text{য় পদ পর্যন্ত যোগফল}$$

$$= \sin x - \sin x = 0$$

$n = 3$ হলে, $(3+1)$ বা ৪র্থ পদ পর্যন্ত

$$\text{যোগফল} = \sin x - \sin x + \sin x - \sin x = 0$$

তদুপ, n যেকোন বিজোড় সংখ্যা হলে নির্ণয় যোগফল = 0

আবার, $n = 2$ হলে $(2+1)$ বা ৩য় পদ পর্যন্ত

$$\text{যোগফল} = \sin x - \sin x + \sin x = \sin x$$

$n = 4$ হলে, $(4+1)$ বা ৫ম পদ পর্যন্ত যোগফল

$$= \sin x - \sin x + \sin x - \sin x + \sin x$$

$$= \sin x$$

তদুপ, n যেকোন জোড় সংখ্যা হলে নির্ণয় যোগফল = $\sin x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5(b) \tan\theta + \tan(\pi + \theta) + \tan(2\pi + \theta) + \dots \\
 + \tan(n\pi + \theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

= $\tan\theta + \tan\theta + \tan\theta + \dots n$ তম পদ পর্যন্ত

$$= (n+1) \tan\theta \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

$$6(a) \text{ দেওয়া আছে, } \theta = \frac{\pi}{20} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} = 10\theta$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \cot\theta \cot 3\theta \cot 5\theta \cot 7\theta$$

$$\cot 9\theta \cot 11\theta \cot 13\theta \cot 15\theta \cot 17\theta$$

$$\cot 19\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cot\theta \cot 3\theta \cot 5\theta \cot 7\theta \cot 9\theta \\
 &\quad \cot(10\theta + \theta) \cot(10\theta + 3\theta) \\
 &\quad \cot(10\theta + 5\theta) \cot(10\theta + 7\theta) \\
 &\quad \cot(10\theta + 9\theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cot\theta \cot 3\theta \cot 5\theta \cot 7\theta \cot 9\theta$$

$$\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 3\theta\right) \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 5\theta\right)$$

$$\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 7\theta\right) \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 9\theta\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\tan\theta \tan 3\theta \tan 5\theta \tan 7\theta \tan 9\theta} (-\tan\theta)$$

$$(-\tan 3\theta) (-\tan 5\theta) (-\tan 7\theta) (-\tan 9\theta)$$

$$= -1 = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$6. (b) \text{ দেওয়া আছে, } \theta = \frac{\pi}{28} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} = 14\theta$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \tan\theta \tan 3\theta \tan 5\theta \tan 7\theta$$

$$\tan 9\theta \tan 11\theta \tan 13\theta$$

$$= \tan\theta \tan 3\theta \tan 5\theta \tan 7\theta$$

$$\tan(14\theta - 5\theta) \tan(14\theta - 3\theta)$$

$$\tan(14\theta - \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\tan \theta \tan 3\theta \tan 5\theta} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \\
 &\quad \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 5\theta\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 3\theta\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\tan \theta \tan 3\theta \tan 5\theta} \cdot 1 \cdot \tan 5\theta \cdot \tan 3\theta \cdot \tan \theta \\
 &= 1 = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\cos \frac{\pi}{11} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{11} \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{11} \cdots \cos \frac{10\pi}{11} = -2^n$

হলে n এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

ধরি, $\frac{\pi}{11} = \theta \Rightarrow 11\theta = \pi \Rightarrow 6\theta + 5\theta = \pi$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{এখন, } \cos \frac{\pi}{11} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{11} \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{11} \cdots \cos \frac{10\pi}{11} \\
 &= (\cos \theta \cdot \cos 2\theta \cdot \cos 3\theta \cdot \cos 4\theta \cdot \cos 5\theta) \\
 &\quad (\cos 6\theta \cdot \cos 7\theta \cdot \cos 8\theta \cdot \cos 9\theta \cdot \cos 10\theta) \\
 &= (\cos \theta \cdot \cos 2\theta \cdot \cos 3\theta \cdot \cos 4\theta \cdot \cos 5\theta) \\
 &\quad \{ \cos(\pi - 5\theta) \cdot \cos(\pi - 4\theta) \cdot \cos(\pi - 3\theta) \\
 &\quad \cos(\pi - 2\theta) \cdot \cos(\pi - \theta) \} \\
 &= -\cos^2 \theta \cos^2 2\theta \cos^2 3\theta \cos^2 4\theta \cos^2 5\theta \\
 &= -\cos^2 \theta \cos^2 2\theta \cos^2 3\theta \cos^2 4\theta \cos^2 5\theta \\
 &= -\cos^2 \theta \cos^2 2\theta \cos^2 3\theta \cos^2 4\theta \cos^2 5\theta \\
 &= -(\cos \theta \cos 2\theta \cos 3\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 5\theta)^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^2 \sin^2 \theta} (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)^2 \\
 &\quad (\cos 2\theta \cos 3\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 5\theta)^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^2 \sin^2 \theta} (\sin 2\theta)^2 \\
 &\quad (\cos 2\theta \cos 3\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 5\theta)^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 2^2 \sin^2 \theta} (2 \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta)^2 \\
 &\quad (\cos 3\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 5\theta)^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^4 \cdot 2^2 \sin^2 \theta} (2 \sin 4\theta \cos 4\theta)^2 \\
 &\quad (\cos 3\theta \cos 5\theta)^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^6 \sin^2 \theta} (\sin 8\theta \cos 3\theta \cos 5\theta)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{2^6 \sin^2 \theta} \{ \sin(\pi - 3\theta) \cos 3\theta \cos 5\theta \}^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^6 \sin^2 \theta} \{ \sin 3\theta \cos 3\theta \cos 5\theta \}^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^6 \cdot 2^2 \sin^2 \theta} \{ 2 \sin 3\theta \cos 3\theta \cos 5\theta \}^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^8 \sin^2 \theta} \{ \sin 6\theta \cos 5\theta \}^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^{10} \sin^2 \theta} \{ 2 \sin 6\theta \cos 5\theta \}^2 \\
 &\quad \text{উপর থেকে } n = -8 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^{10} \sin^2 \theta} \{ \sin 11\theta + \cos \theta \}^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^{10} \sin^2 \theta} \{ \sin \pi + \sin \theta \}^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^{10} \sin^2 \theta} \{ 0 + \sin \theta \}^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2^{10} \sin^2 \theta} \sin^2 \theta = -\frac{1}{2^{10}} = -2^{-10} \\
 &\therefore -2^n = -2^{-10} \Rightarrow 2^n = 2^{-10} \Rightarrow n = -10
 \end{aligned}$$

সম্ভাব্য ধাপসহ সমস্যা

7. মান নির্ণয় কর :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(a) \tan(-1590^\circ) = -\tan(1590^\circ) \quad (3) \\
 &= -\tan(4 \cdot 360^\circ + 150^\circ) = -\tan 150^\circ \quad (3) \\
 &= -\tan(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = +\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (3) \\
 &(b) \cos 420^\circ \sin(-300^\circ) - \sin 870^\circ \cos 570^\circ \\
 &= \cos 420^\circ (-\sin 300^\circ) - \sin 870^\circ \cos 570^\circ \quad (3) \\
 &= -\cos(360^\circ + 60^\circ) \sin(360^\circ - 60^\circ) \\
 &- \sin(2 \cdot 360^\circ + 150^\circ) \cos(2 \cdot 360^\circ - 150^\circ) \\
 &= -\cos 60^\circ (-\sin 60^\circ) - \sin 150^\circ \cos 150^\circ \quad (3) \\
 &= \cos 60^\circ \sin 60^\circ - \sin(180^\circ - 30^\circ) \\
 &\quad \cos(180^\circ - 30^\circ) \\
 &= \cos 60^\circ \sin 60^\circ - \sin 30^\circ (-\cos 30^\circ)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (Ans.) } (S)$$

$$8. \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{24} + \cos^2 \frac{19\pi}{24} + \cos^2 \frac{31\pi}{24} + \cos^2 \frac{37\pi}{24}$$

$$= \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{24} + \cos^2 \frac{19\pi}{24} + \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{19\pi}{24} \right) + \cos^2 \left(3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{24} \right)$$

$$= \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{24} + \cos^2 \frac{19\pi}{24} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{24} + \sin^2 \frac{19\pi}{24} \quad (S)$$

$$= (\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{24} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{24}) + (\sin^2 \frac{19\pi}{24} + \cos^2 \frac{19\pi}{24})$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2 \text{ (Ans.) } (S)$$

$$9(a) \cos^2 25^\circ + \cos^2 35^\circ + \cos^2 45^\circ + \cos^2 55^\circ + \cos^2 65^\circ$$

$$= \cos^2 25^\circ + \cos^2 35^\circ + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 + \cos^2 (90^\circ - 35^\circ) + \cos^2 (90^\circ - 25^\circ)$$

$$= \cos^2 25^\circ + \cos^2 35^\circ + \frac{1}{2} + \sin^2 35^\circ + \sin^2 25^\circ \quad (S)$$

$$= (\sin^2 25^\circ + \cos^2 25^\circ) + \frac{1}{2} + (\sin^2 25^\circ + \cos^2 25^\circ)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{5}{2} \text{ (Ans.) } (S)$$

$$9(b) \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 80^\circ$$

$$= \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \sin^2 50^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ + \sin^2 70^\circ + \sin^2 80^\circ$$

$$= \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \sin^2 (90^\circ - 40^\circ) + \sin^2 (90^\circ - 30^\circ) + \sin^2 (90^\circ - 20^\circ) + \sin^2 (90^\circ - 10^\circ)$$

$$= \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ$$

$$+ \cos^2 20^\circ + \cos^2 10^\circ \quad (S)$$

$$= (\sin^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 10^\circ) + (\sin^2 20^\circ + \cos^2 20^\circ) + (\sin^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ) + (\sin^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ)$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 \text{ (Ans.) } (S)$$

$$10. \tan \theta = \frac{3}{4} \text{ এবং } \cos \theta \text{ খণ্ডাক হলে,}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta} \text{ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।}$$

সমাধান : দেওয়া আছে,

$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4} \text{ এবং } \cos \theta \text{ খণ্ডাক}$$

$$\therefore \sec \theta = -\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = -\sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{16}} \quad (S)$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{25}{16}} = -\frac{5}{4} \quad \therefore \cos \theta = -\frac{4}{5} \text{ এবং}$$

$$\sin \theta = \tan \theta \cos \theta = \frac{3}{4} \left(-\frac{4}{5} \right) = -\frac{3}{5} \quad (S)$$

$$\text{এখন, } \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta} = \frac{-\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{5}}{-\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= -\frac{3+4}{5} \times \frac{4}{-5+3} = -\frac{7}{5} \times \frac{4}{-2} = \frac{14}{5} \text{ (Ans.) } (S)$$

$$11. \sin \theta = \frac{12}{13} \text{ এবং } 90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ \text{ হলে}$$

$$\text{দেখাও যে, } \frac{\tan \theta + \sec(-\theta)}{\cot \theta + \operatorname{cosec}(-\theta)} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ : যেহেতু } \sin \theta = \frac{12}{13} \Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{13}{12} \text{ এবং}$$

$$90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \quad (S)$$

$$= -\sqrt{1 - \frac{144}{169}} = -\sqrt{\frac{25}{169}} = -\frac{5}{13}$$

$$\therefore \sec \theta = -\frac{13}{5}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{12}{13} \times \left(-\frac{13}{5} \right) = -\frac{12}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot\theta = -\frac{5}{12} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{এখন, } \frac{\tan\theta + \sec(-\theta)}{\cot\theta + \csc(-\theta)} = \frac{\tan\theta + \sec\theta}{\cot\theta - \csc\theta} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{12}{5} - \frac{13}{5}}{-\frac{5}{12} - \frac{13}{12}} = \frac{-25}{5} \times \frac{12}{-5 - 13} \\ = 5 \times \frac{12}{18} = \frac{10}{3} \quad (3)$$

12. যোগফল নির্ণয় কর: $\cos\theta + \cos(\pi + \theta) + \cos(2\pi + \theta) + \dots + \cos(n\pi + \theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{সমাধান: } & \cos\theta + \cos(\pi + \theta) + \cos(2\pi + \theta) + \dots + \cos(n\pi + \theta) \\ & = \cos\theta + \{-\cos\theta + \cos\theta - \cos\theta + \dots \\ & \quad + (-1)^n \cos\theta\} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} n = 2 \text{ হলে যোগফল} & = \cos\theta + \{-\cos\theta + \cos\theta\} \\ & = \cos\theta \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$n = 4 \text{ হলে যোগফল} = \cos\theta + \{-\cos\theta + \cos\theta - \cos\theta + \cos\theta\} = \cos\theta$$

তদুপ, n যেকোনো জোড় হলে নির্ণয় যোগফল $= \cos x$

$$n = 1 \text{ হলে যোগফল} = \cos\theta + (-\cos\theta) = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$n = 3 \text{ হলে যোগফল} = \cos\theta + \{-\cos\theta + \cos\theta - \cos\theta\}$$

তদুপ, n যেকোনো বিজোড় হলে নির্ণয় যোগফল $= 0$ (7)

$$13. n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ হলে, } \sin\{n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{4}\} \text{ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\text{সমাধান: (a) } \sin\{n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{4}\}$$

n জোড় সংখ্যা হলে মনে করি, $n = 2m$, যেখানে $m \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$\therefore \sin\{n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{4}\}$$

$$= \sin\{2m\pi + (-1)^{2m} \frac{\pi}{4}\}$$

$$= \sin(2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \text{ বিজোড় সংখ্যা হলে মনে করি, } n &= 2m+1, m \in \mathbb{N} \\ \therefore \sin\{n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{4}\} &= \sin\{(2m+1)\pi + (-1)^{2m+1} \frac{\pi}{4}\} \\ &= \sin\{2m\pi + (\pi - \frac{\pi}{4})\} \\ &= \sin(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{Ans.}) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$14. \text{ দেখাও যে, } \tan \frac{\pi}{12} \tan \frac{5\pi}{12} \tan \frac{7\pi}{12} \tan \frac{11\pi}{12} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{প্রমাণ: } & \tan \frac{\pi}{12} \tan \frac{5\pi}{12} \tan \frac{7\pi}{12} \tan \frac{11\pi}{12} \\ &= \tan \frac{\pi}{12} \tan \frac{5\pi}{12} \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12}) \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{12}) \\ &= \tan \frac{\pi}{12} \tan \frac{5\pi}{12} \cot \frac{\pi}{12} \cot \frac{5\pi}{12} \quad (10) \\ &= (\tan \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \cot \frac{\pi}{12})(\tan \frac{5\pi}{12} \cdot \cot \frac{5\pi}{12}) \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \quad [\because \tan\theta \cdot \cot\theta = 1] \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

সূজনশীল প্রশ্ন :

$$15. A = \frac{\cot(-\theta) + \csc\theta}{\cos\theta + \sin(-\theta)} \text{ এবং } f(\theta) = \tan\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{a}) \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} + \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{12} + \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} + \sin^2 \frac{7\pi}{12} \\ + \sin^2 \frac{9\pi}{12} + \sin^2 \frac{11\pi}{12} \text{ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{প্রমাণ: } & \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} + \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{12} + \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} + \sin^2 \frac{7\pi}{12} + \\ & \sin^2 \frac{9\pi}{12} + \sin^2 \frac{11\pi}{12} \\ &= \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} + \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{12} + \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} + \sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12}) \\ &+ \sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{12}) + \sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{12}) \\ &= \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} + \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{12} + \sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{12} + \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} \\
 & = (\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12}) + (\sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{12} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{12}) \\
 & + (\sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} + \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{12}) \\
 & = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\cot \theta = \frac{3}{4}$ এবং $\cos \theta$ স্বাক্ষর হলে, A এর
মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: যদেহেতু $\cot \theta = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$ এবং $\cos \theta$
স্বাক্ষর

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \sec \theta &= -\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = -\sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{9}} \\
 &= -\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}} = -\frac{5}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5} \text{ এবং}$$

$$\sin \theta = \tan \theta \cos \theta = \frac{4}{3} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \cosec \theta = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\text{এখন, } \frac{\cot(-\theta) + \cosec \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin(-\theta)} = \frac{-\cot \theta + \cosec \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{-\frac{3}{4} + (-\frac{5}{4})}{-\frac{3}{5} - \frac{-4}{5}} = \frac{-3 - 5}{4} \times \frac{5}{-3 + 4} \\
 &= -\frac{40}{4} = -10 \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{c}) \quad 4n\theta &= \pi \text{ হলে দেখাও যে, } f(\theta)f(2\theta)f(3\theta)\dots \\
 &\dots \dots \dots f\{(2n-1)\theta\} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

সমাধান: $f(\theta)f(2\theta)f(3\theta)\dots \dots f\{(2n-1)\theta\}$

$$= \tan \theta \cdot \tan 2\theta \cdot \tan 3\theta \cdot \dots \tan (2n-1)\theta$$

এখানে, পদসংখ্যা $= 2n-1$, যা বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

$$\frac{2n-1+1}{2} \text{ অর্থাৎ } n \text{ তম পদ মধ্যপদ।}$$

$$\therefore \text{মধ্যপদ} = \tan n\theta = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \quad [\because 4n\theta = \pi]$$

$$\tan \theta \cdot \tan (2n-1)\theta = \tan \theta \cdot \tan (2n\theta - \theta)$$

$$= \tan \theta \cdot \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) \quad [\because 4n\theta = \pi]$$

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

$$\tan 2\theta \cdot \tan (2n-2)\theta = \tan 2\theta \cdot \tan (2n\theta - 2\theta)$$

$$= \tan 2\theta \cdot \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta\right) \quad \text{Q: } -10$$

$$= \tan 2\theta \cdot \cot 2\theta = 1$$

$$\text{অনুরূপভাবে, } \tan 3\theta \cdot \tan (2n-3)\theta = 1$$

$$\tan 4\theta \cdot \tan (2n-4)\theta = 1, \dots \text{ ইত্যাদি।}$$

$$\text{অর্থাৎ, মধ্যপদ হতে সমদূরবর্তী পদ দুইটির গুণফল} = 1$$

$$\therefore f(\theta)f(2\theta)f(3\theta)\dots \dots f\{(2n-1)\theta\} = 1$$

প্রশ্নমালা VII B

1. মান নির্ণয় কর : (a) $\tan 105^\circ$ (b) $\cosec 165^\circ$

$$(a) \tan 105^\circ = \tan(60^\circ + 45^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\tan 60^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 60^\circ \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{1 - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})^2}{(1 - \sqrt{3})(1 + \sqrt{3})} = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 3}{1 - 3}$$

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

$$(b) \cosec 165^\circ = \cosec (90^\circ + 75^\circ)$$

$$= \sec 75^\circ = \frac{1}{\cos 75^\circ} = \frac{1}{\cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-1}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{(\sqrt{3}-1)(\sqrt{3}+1)} = \frac{2(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3})}{3-1}$$

$$= \frac{2(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3})}{2} = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{12} + \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} \\
 & = (\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12}) + (\sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{12} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{12}) \\
 & + (\sin^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} + \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{12}) \\
 & = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\cot \theta = \frac{3}{4}$ এবং $\cos \theta$ স্বাক্ষর হলে, A এর
মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: যদেহেতু $\cot \theta = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$ এবং $\cos \theta$
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$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \sec \theta &= -\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = -\sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{9}} \\
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$$\therefore \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5} \text{ এবং}$$

$$\sin \theta = \tan \theta \cos \theta = \frac{4}{3} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \cosec \theta = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\text{এখন, } \frac{\cot(-\theta) + \cosec \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin(-\theta)} = \frac{-\cot \theta + \cosec \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{-\frac{3}{4} + (-\frac{5}{4})}{-\frac{3}{5} - \frac{-4}{5}} = \frac{-3 - 5}{4} \times \frac{5}{-3 + 4} \\
 &= -\frac{40}{4} = -10 \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{c}) \quad 4n\theta &= \pi \text{ হলে দেখাও যে, } f(\theta)f(2\theta)f(3\theta)\dots \\
 &\dots \dots \dots f\{(2n-1)\theta\} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

সমাধান: $f(\theta)f(2\theta)f(3\theta)\dots \dots f\{(2n-1)\theta\}$

$$= \tan \theta \cdot \tan 2\theta \cdot \tan 3\theta \cdot \dots \tan (2n-1)\theta$$

এখানে, পদসংখ্যা $= 2n-1$, যা বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

$$\frac{2n-1+1}{2} \text{ অর্থাৎ } n \text{ তম পদ মধ্যপদ।}$$

$$\therefore \text{মধ্যপদ} = \tan n\theta = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \quad [\because 4n\theta = \pi]$$

$$\tan \theta \cdot \tan (2n-1)\theta = \tan \theta \cdot \tan (2n\theta - \theta)$$

$$= \tan \theta \cdot \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) \quad [\because 4n\theta = \pi]$$

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

$$\tan 2\theta \cdot \tan (2n-2)\theta = \tan 2\theta \cdot \tan (2n\theta - 2\theta)$$

$$= \tan 2\theta \cdot \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta\right) \quad \text{Q: } -10$$

$$= \tan 2\theta \cdot \cot 2\theta = 1$$

$$\text{অনুরূপভাবে, } \tan 3\theta \cdot \tan (2n-3)\theta = 1$$

$$\tan 4\theta \cdot \tan (2n-4)\theta = 1, \dots \text{ ইত্যাদি।}$$

$$\text{অর্থাৎ, মধ্যপদ হতে সমদূরবর্তী পদ দুইটির গুণফল} = 1$$

$$\therefore f(\theta)f(2\theta)f(3\theta)\dots \dots f\{(2n-1)\theta\} = 1$$

প্রশ্নমালা VII B

1. মান নির্ণয় কর : (a) $\tan 105^\circ$ (b) $\cosec 165^\circ$

$$(a) \tan 105^\circ = \tan(60^\circ + 45^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\tan 60^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 60^\circ \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{1 - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})^2}{(1 - \sqrt{3})(1 + \sqrt{3})} = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 3}{1 - 3}$$

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

$$(b) \cosec 165^\circ = \cosec (90^\circ + 75^\circ)$$

$$= \sec 75^\circ = \frac{1}{\cos 75^\circ} = \frac{1}{\cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-1}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{(\sqrt{3}-1)(\sqrt{3}+1)} = \frac{2(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3})}{3-1}$$

$$= \frac{2(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3})}{2} = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3}$$

২. মান নির্ণয় কর :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(a) } \cos 38^{\circ}15' \sin 68^{\circ}15' - \\
 & \quad \cos 51^{\circ}45' \sin 21^{\circ}45' \\
 = & \cos 38^{\circ}15' \sin 68^{\circ}15' - \\
 & \cos (90^{\circ} - 38^{\circ}15') \sin (90^{\circ} - 68^{\circ}15') \\
 = & \cos 38^{\circ}15' \sin 68^{\circ}15' - \\
 & \sin 38^{\circ}15' \cos 68^{\circ}15' \\
 = & \sin (68^{\circ}15' - 38^{\circ}15') = \sin 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(b) } \cos 69^{\circ}22' \cos 9^{\circ}22' + \\
 & \quad \cos 80^{\circ}38' \cos 20^{\circ}38' \\
 = & \cos 69^{\circ}22' \cos 9^{\circ}22' + \\
 & \cos (90^{\circ} - 9^{\circ}22') \cos (90^{\circ} - 69^{\circ}22') \\
 = & \cos 69^{\circ}22' \cos 9^{\circ}22' + \\
 & \sin 9^{\circ}22' \sin 69^{\circ}22' \\
 = & \cos (69^{\circ}22' - 9^{\circ}22') = \cos 60^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{3. L.H.S.} = \sin (25^{\circ} + A) \cos (25^{\circ} - A) + \\
 & \quad \cos (25^{\circ} + A) \cos (115^{\circ} - A) \\
 = & \sin (25^{\circ} + A) \cos (25^{\circ} - A) + \\
 & \cos (25^{\circ} + A) \cos \{ 90^{\circ} + (25^{\circ} - A) \} \\
 = & \sin (25^{\circ} + A) \cos (25^{\circ} - A) - \\
 & \cos (25^{\circ} + A) \sin (25^{\circ} - A) \\
 = & \sin \{ (25^{\circ} + A) - (25^{\circ} - A) \} \\
 = & \sin (25^{\circ} + A - 25^{\circ} + A) \\
 = & \sin 2A = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

৪. প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(a) L.H.S.} = \sin A \sin (B - C) + \\
 & \quad \sin B \sin (C - A) + \sin C \sin (A - B) \\
 = & \sin A (\sin B \cos C - \sin C \cos B) + \\
 & \sin B (\sin C \cos A - \sin A \cos C) + \\
 & \sin C (\sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A) \\
 = & \sin A \sin B \cos C - \sin A \cos B \sin C \\
 & + \cos A \sin B \sin C - \sin A \sin B \cos C \\
 & + \sin A \cos B \sin C - \cos A \sin B \sin C \\
 = & 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{4(b) L.H.S.} = \sin (B + C) \sin (B - C) + \\
 & \quad \sin (C + A) \sin (C - A) + \\
 & \quad \sin (A + B) \sin (A - B) \\
 = & \sin^2 B - \sin^2 C + \sin^2 C - \sin^2 A + \\
 & \quad \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B \\
 = & 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{4(c) L.H.S.} = \sin(135^{\circ} - A) + \\
 & \quad \cos(135^{\circ} + A) \\
 = & \sin \{ 180^{\circ} - (45^{\circ} + A) \} + \\
 & \cos \{ 180^{\circ} - (45^{\circ} - A) \} \\
 = & \sin (45^{\circ} + A) - \cos (45^{\circ} - A) \\
 = & \sin (45^{\circ} + A) - \cos \{ 90^{\circ} - (45^{\circ} + A) \} \\
 = & \sin (45^{\circ} + A) - \sin (45^{\circ} + A) \\
 = & 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

৫. প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(a) L.H.S.} = \frac{\cos 25^{\circ} - \sin 25^{\circ}}{\cos 25^{\circ} + \sin 25^{\circ}} \\
 = & \frac{\cos 25^{\circ} \left(1 - \frac{\sin 25^{\circ}}{\cos 25^{\circ}}\right)}{\cos 25^{\circ} \left(1 + \frac{\sin 25^{\circ}}{\cos 25^{\circ}}\right)} = \frac{1 - \tan 25^{\circ}}{1 + \tan 25^{\circ}} \\
 = & \frac{\tan 45^{\circ} - \tan 25^{\circ}}{1 + \tan 45^{\circ} \tan 25^{\circ}} = \tan(45^{\circ} - 25^{\circ}) \\
 = & \tan 20^{\circ} = \text{R.H.S. (proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{5(b) L.H.S.} = \frac{\sin 75^{\circ} + \sin 15^{\circ}}{\sin 75^{\circ} - \sin 15^{\circ}} \\
 = & \frac{\sin(90^{\circ} - 15^{\circ}) + \sin 15^{\circ}}{\sin(90^{\circ} - 15^{\circ}) - \sin 15^{\circ}} \\
 = & \frac{\cos 15^{\circ} + \sin 15^{\circ}}{\cos 15^{\circ} - \sin 15^{\circ}} = \frac{\cos 15^{\circ} \left(1 + \frac{\sin 15^{\circ}}{\cos 15^{\circ}}\right)}{\cos 15^{\circ} \left(1 - \frac{\sin 15^{\circ}}{\cos 15^{\circ}}\right)} \\
 = & \frac{1 + \tan 15^{\circ}}{1 - \tan 15^{\circ}} = \frac{\tan 45^{\circ} + \tan 15^{\circ}}{1 - \tan 45^{\circ} \tan 15^{\circ}} \\
 = & \tan (45^{\circ} + 15^{\circ}) = \tan 60^{\circ} = \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

৬. প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$(a) \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{20} + \frac{\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{20} + \tan \frac{\pi}{5}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{20} \tan \frac{\pi}{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{20} + \tan \frac{\pi}{5} = 1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{20} \tan \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{\pi}{20} + \tan \frac{\pi}{5} + \tan \frac{\pi}{20} \tan \frac{\pi}{5} = 1$$

$$6(b) \tan(A - B) = -\tan(B - A)$$

$$= -\tan\{(B - C) + (C - A)\}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan(A - B) - \tan(A - B) \tan(B - C)$$

$$\tan(C - A) = -\tan(B - C) - \tan(C - A)$$

$$\therefore \tan(B - C) + \tan(C - A) + \tan(A - B)$$

$$= \tan(B - C) \tan(C - A) \tan(A - B)$$

$$7(a) \text{L.H.S.} = 2\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= 2\left(\sin\theta \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \theta\right)$$

$$\left(\sin\theta \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \theta\right)$$

$$= 2\left(\sin\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta\right)$$

$$\left(\sin\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta\right)$$

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

$$= \sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved})$$

বিকল্প পদ্ধতি: L.H.S. = $2\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$= 2(\sin^2\theta - \sin^2\frac{\pi}{4})$$

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

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

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

$$= \sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved})$$

$$7(b) \text{ L.H.S.} = \tan(A + B) \tan(A - B)$$

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

$$= \frac{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B}{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 B} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$7(c) \text{ L.H.S.} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) - \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right)} - \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)} \right\} \div \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right)} + \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)} \times \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta - \frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)} = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \sin 2\theta = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved})$$

8. (a) $a \cos(x + \alpha) = b \cos(x - \alpha)$ হলে দেখাও
যে, $(a + b) \tan x = (a - b) \cot \alpha$ [ঢ. ০৫]

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $a \cos(x + \alpha) = b \cos(x - \alpha)$

$$\Rightarrow a(\cos x \cos \alpha - \sin x \sin \alpha)$$

$$= b(\cos x \cos \alpha + \sin x \sin \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow (a - b) \cos x \cos \alpha = (a + b) \sin x \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow (a + b) \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = (a - b) \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\therefore (a + b) \tan x = (a - b) \cot \alpha$$

8(b) $a \sin(x + \theta) = b \sin(x - \theta)$ হলে
দেখাও যে, $(a + b) \tan \theta + (a - b) \tan x = 0$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $a \sin(x + \theta) = b \sin(x - \theta)$
 $\Rightarrow a(\sin x \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos x)$

$$= b(\sin x \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (a - b) \sin x \cos \theta = -(a + b) \sin \theta \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow (a - b) \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -(a + b) \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a - b) \tan x = -(a + b) \tan \theta$$

$$\therefore (a + b) \tan \theta + (a - b) \tan x = 0$$

8.(c) θ কোণকে α এবং β এই দুই অংশে এমনভাবে
বিভক্ত করা হল যেন, $\tan \alpha : \tan \beta = x : y$ হয়।

$$\text{দেখাও যে, } \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{x - y}{x + y} \sin \theta$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\theta = \alpha + \beta$ এবং

$$\tan \alpha : \tan \beta = x : y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \beta} = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta} = \frac{x + y}{x - y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{x + y}{x - y} (\tan \alpha - \tan \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{x + y}{x - y} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}$$

$$= \frac{x + y}{x - y} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{x + y}{x - y} \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{x + y}{x - y} \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{x - y}{x + y} \sin \theta$$

8(d) $\tan \theta + \sec \theta = \frac{x}{y}$ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$\sin \theta = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \theta + \sec \theta = \frac{x}{y}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 + 2 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{x^2}{y^2} \quad [\text{উভয় পক্ষকে বর্গ করে।}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 + 2 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{1 + 2 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2} \quad [\text{যোজন-বিয়োজন করে।}]$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 + 2 \sin \theta + 1}{\sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2(1 + \sin \theta)}{2 \sin \theta(1 + \sin \theta)} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (\text{Showed})$$

8(e) $\sin(A + B) = n \sin(A - B)$ এবং $n \neq 1$

$$\text{হলে দেখাও যে, } \cot A = \frac{n-1}{n+1} \cot B$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\sin(A + B) = n \sin(A - B)$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin(A + B) + \sin(A - B)}{\sin(A + B) - \sin(A - B)} = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$$

[যোজন-বিয়োজন করে।]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \sin A \cos B}{2 \sin B \cos A} = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cot B}{\cot A} = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$$

$$\therefore \cot A = \frac{n-1}{n+1} \cot B$$

$$9. (a) a \sin(\theta + \alpha) = b \sin(\theta + \beta) \text{ হলে}$$

দেখাও যে, $\cot \theta = \frac{a \cos \alpha - b \cos \beta}{b \sin \beta - a \sin \alpha}$ [য.০৫]

প্রমাণ: দেওয়া আছে, $a \sin(\theta + \alpha) = b \sin(\theta + \beta)$

$$\Rightarrow a(\sin \theta \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \theta) = b(\sin \theta \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow a \sin \theta \cos \alpha - b \sin \theta \cos \beta = b \sin \beta \cos \theta - a \sin \alpha \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow (a \cos \alpha - b \cos \beta) \sin \theta = (b \sin \beta - a \sin \alpha) \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \cot \theta = \frac{a \cos \alpha - b \cos \beta}{b \sin \beta - a \sin \alpha} \text{ (Showed)}$$

$$9(b) \sin \theta = k \cos(\theta - \alpha) \text{ হলে দেখাও যে,$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1 + k \sin \alpha}{k \cos \alpha} \quad [\text{কু. }'12]$$

প্রমাণ: দেওয়া আছে, $\sin \theta = k \cos(\theta - \alpha)$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = k(\cos \theta \cos \alpha - \sin \theta \sin \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta + k \sin \theta \sin \alpha = k \cos \theta \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + k \sin \alpha) \sin \theta = k \cos \theta \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 + k \sin \alpha}{k \cos \alpha} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\therefore \cot \theta = \frac{1 + k \sin \alpha}{k \cos \alpha}$$

$$9(c) \cot \alpha + \cot \beta = a, \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = b$$

এবং $\alpha + \beta = \theta$ হলে দেখাও যে, $(a - b) \tan \theta = a b$

[জ. '০১, '১১; য. '০১; ব. '০৮]

প্রমাণ: দেওয়া আছে,

$$\cot \alpha + \cot \beta = a \dots (1), \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = b \dots (2)$$

এবং $\alpha + \beta = \theta \dots (3)$

(1) হতে আমরা পাই, $\frac{1}{\tan \alpha} + \frac{1}{\tan \beta} = a$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan \beta + \tan \alpha}{\tan \alpha \tan \beta} = a$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{\tan \alpha \tan \beta} = a \Rightarrow \tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{b}{a}$$

এবং, $\theta = \alpha + \beta$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$= \frac{b}{1 - \frac{b}{a}} = \frac{ab}{a - b}$$

$$\therefore (a - b) \tan \theta = a b$$

$$9(d) \frac{\sin(\alpha + \theta)}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin(\beta + \theta)}{\sin \beta} \text{ হলে দেখাও যে, } \cot \alpha - \cot \theta = 2 \cot \beta \quad [\text{কু. }'12]$$

প্রমাণ: দেওয়া আছে, $\frac{\sin(\alpha + \theta)}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin(\beta + \theta)}{\sin \beta}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \beta \cdot \sin(\alpha + \theta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \sin(\beta + \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sin \alpha \cos \theta + \cos \alpha \sin \theta) \sin \beta = 2 \sin \alpha (\sin \beta \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \theta \sin \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \theta \sin \beta = 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \theta + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \theta \cos \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha \sin \theta \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \theta = 2 \sin \alpha \sin \theta \cos \beta$$

ধরি, $\sin \theta \sin \alpha \sin \beta \neq 0$ এবং উভয় পক্ষকে $\sin \theta \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ দ্বারা ভাগ করে আমরা পাই,

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = 2 \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\therefore \cot \alpha - \cot \theta = 2 \cot \beta$$

বিকল্প পক্ষতি: দেওয়া আছে,

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha + \theta)}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin(\beta + \theta)}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \theta + \cos \alpha \sin \theta}{\sin \alpha \sin \theta} = \frac{2(\sin \beta \cos \theta + \cos \beta \sin \theta)}{\sin \beta \sin \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = 2 \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot \theta + \cot \alpha = 2(\cot \theta + \cot \beta)$$

$$\therefore \cot \alpha - \cot \theta = 2 \cot \beta$$

10. (a) $A + B + C = \pi$ এবং $\cos A = \cos B \cos C$ হলে দেখাও যে, $\tan B \tan C = 2$

[য. '০৩, '০৫]

প্রমাণ: দেওয়া আছে,

$$A + B + C = \pi \text{ এবং } \cos A = \cos B \cos C$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore B + C &= \pi - A \\ \Rightarrow \cos(B + C) &= \cos(\pi - A) \\ \Rightarrow \cos B \cos C - \sin B \sin C &= -\cos A \\ \Rightarrow \cos B \cos C - \sin B \sin C &= -\cos B \cos C \\ &\quad [\because \cos A = \cos B \cos C] \\ \Rightarrow 2 \cos B \cos C &= \sin B \sin C \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\sin B \sin C}{\cos B \cos C} &= 2 \\ \therefore \tan B \tan C &= 2 \text{ (Showed)}\end{aligned}$$

10.(b) $A + B = \frac{\pi}{4}$ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$(1 + \tan A)(1 + \tan B) = 2$$

প্রমাণঃ দেওয়া আছে, $A + B = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \tan(A + B) &= \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = 1 \\ \Rightarrow \tan A + \tan B &= 1 - \tan A \tan B \\ \Rightarrow \tan A + \tan B + \tan A \tan B + 1 &= 2 \\ \Rightarrow 1(1 + \tan A) + \tan B(1 + \tan A) &= 2 \\ \therefore (1 + \tan A)(1 + \tan B) &= 2 \text{ (Showed)}\end{aligned}$$

11.(a) $\sin \alpha \sin \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta + 1 = 0$ হলে
প্রমাণ কর যে, $1 + \cot \alpha \tan \beta = 0$ [ঘ. '০৭]

প্রমাণঃ দেওয়া আছে,

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha \sin \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta + 1 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= 1 \Rightarrow \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos 0 \\ \therefore \alpha + \beta &= 0 \Rightarrow \beta = -\alpha \\ \text{এখন, L.H.S.} &= 1 + \cot \alpha \tan(-\alpha) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}(-\tan \alpha) = 1 - 1 = 0 = \text{R.H.S.}\end{aligned}$$

11.(b) $\tan \beta = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \sin \gamma}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)}$ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$\frac{1}{\tan \alpha} + \frac{1}{\tan \gamma} = \frac{2}{\tan \beta}.$$

প্রমাণঃ দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \beta = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \sin \gamma}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} &= \frac{2 \sin \alpha \sin \gamma}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)} \\ \Rightarrow \sin \beta (\sin \alpha \cos \gamma + \sin \gamma \cos \alpha) &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma \\ \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma \\ &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma \\ \text{ধরি, } \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma &\neq 0 \text{ এবং উভয় পক্ষকে} \\ \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma &\text{ দ্বারা ভাগ করে আমরা পাই,} \\ \frac{\cos \gamma}{\sin \gamma} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} &= 2 \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta} \\ \Rightarrow \cot \gamma + \cot \alpha &= 2 \cot \beta \\ \therefore \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} + \frac{1}{\tan \gamma} &= \frac{2}{\tan \beta} \text{ (Showed)}\end{aligned}$$

11(c) $\tan \beta = \frac{n \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha}$ হলে দেখাও যে,

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

প্রমাণঃ $\tan \beta = \frac{n \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha} \dots\dots\dots(1)$

এখন, $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{n \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha}}{1 + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{n \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \left(1 - \frac{n \cos^2 \alpha}{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha} \right)}{1 + \frac{n \sin^2 \alpha}{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha}} \\ &= \tan \alpha \left(\frac{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha - n \cos^2 \alpha}{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha} \right) \times \\ &\quad \frac{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha}{1 - n \sin^2 \alpha + n \sin^2 \alpha}\end{aligned}$$

$$= \tan \alpha \frac{1 - n(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)}{1}$$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha - \beta) = (1 - n) \tan \alpha \text{ (Showed)}$$

12(a) $\tan \alpha - \tan \beta = x$ এবং $\cot \beta - \cot \alpha = y$

হলে দেখাও যে, $\cot(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$.

প্রমাণঃ দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \alpha - \tan \beta = x$ এবং $\cot \beta - \cot \alpha = y$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{এখন, } \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} &= \frac{1}{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta} + \frac{1}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cot \alpha} - \frac{1}{\cot \beta}} + \frac{1}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha} + \frac{1}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta + 1}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha} = \cot(\alpha - \beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \cot(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \quad (\text{Showed})$$

$$(b) \tan \theta = \frac{x \sin \varphi}{1 - x \cos \varphi} \text{ এবং } \tan \varphi = \frac{y \sin \theta}{1 - y \cos \theta}$$

হলে দেখাও যে, $\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{x}{y}$.

$$\text{প্রমাণ : } \text{দেওয়া আছে, } \tan \theta = \frac{x \sin \varphi}{1 - x \cos \varphi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{x \sin \varphi}{1 - x \cos \varphi}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cos \theta \sin \varphi = \sin \theta - x \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow x(\cos \theta \sin \varphi + \sin \theta \cos \varphi) = \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow x \sin(\theta + \varphi) = \sin \theta \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(\theta + \varphi)}$$

$$\text{এখন } \tan \varphi = \frac{y \sin \theta}{1 - y \cos \theta} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos \varphi} = \frac{y \sin \theta}{1 - y \cos \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(\sin \theta \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \cos \theta) = \sin \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\sin(\theta + \varphi)}$$

$$\text{এখন, } \frac{x}{y} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(\theta + \varphi)} \times \frac{\sin(\theta + \varphi)}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{x}{y} \quad (\text{Showed})$$

$$13.(a) \sin x + \sin y = a \text{ এবং } \cos x + \cos y = b$$

হলে প্রমাণ কর যে, $\sin \frac{1}{2}(x - y) = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4 - a^2 - b^2}$

$$\text{প্রমাণ : } \text{দেওয়া আছে, } \sin x + \sin y = a$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 x + \sin^2 y + 2 \sin x \sin y = a^2 \dots (1)$$

$$\text{এবং } \cos x + \cos y = b$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y + 2 \cos x \cos y = b^2 \dots (2)$$

(1) ও (2) যোগ করে পাই,

$$(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) + (\sin^2 y + \cos^2 y) + 2(\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y) = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 1 + 2 \cos(x - y) = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\{1 + \cos(x - y)\} = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\{2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(x - y)\} = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\{1 - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(x - y)\} = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(x - y) = 4 - a^2 - b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(x - y) = \frac{1}{4}(4 - a^2 - b^2)$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{1}{2}(x - y) = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4 - a^2 - b^2}$$

$$13.(b) \cos(\alpha - \beta) \cos \gamma = \cos(\alpha - \gamma + \beta)$$

হলে দেখাও যে, $\cot \alpha$, $\cot \gamma$ এবং $\cot \beta$ সমান্তর প্রগমন ভুক্ত।

$$\text{প্রমাণ : } \cos(\alpha - \beta) \cos \gamma = \cos(\alpha - \gamma + \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\alpha - \beta) \cos \gamma - \cos\{(\alpha + \beta) - \gamma\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\alpha - \beta) \cos \gamma - \{\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \gamma + \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \gamma\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)\} \cos \gamma - \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \gamma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma - (\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha) \sin \gamma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma - \sin \beta \cos \alpha \sin \gamma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cot \gamma - \cos \beta - \cot \alpha = 0$$

[উভয় পক্ষকে $\sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma$ দ্বারা ভাগ করে]

$$\Rightarrow \cot \gamma - \cos \beta = \cot \alpha - \cot \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot \alpha - \cot \gamma = \cot \gamma - \cos \beta$$

$\therefore \cot \alpha$, $\cot \gamma$ এবং $\cot \beta$ সমান্তর প্রগমন ভুক্ত।

সম্ভাব্য ধাপসহ সমস্যা :

14. $\cot 165^\circ$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } \cot 165^\circ = \cot(90^\circ + 75^\circ)$$

$$= -\tan 75^\circ = -\tan(30^\circ + 45^\circ) \quad (\text{S})$$

$$= -\frac{\tan 30^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 30^\circ \tan 45^\circ} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$= -\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 1}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 1} = -\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = -\frac{(\sqrt{3} + 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{(\sqrt{3} - 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$= -\frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3} + 1}{3 - 1} = -\frac{2(\sqrt{3} + 2)}{2} = -(\sqrt{3} + 2) \quad (\text{S})$$

15. মান নির্ণয় কর :

(a) $\sin 76^\circ 40' \cos 16^\circ 40' -$

$\cos 73^\circ 20' \sin 13^\circ 20'$

$= \sin 76^\circ 40' \cos 16^\circ 40' - \cos(90^\circ - 16^\circ 40')$

$\sin(90^\circ - 76^\circ 40')$

$= \sin 76^\circ 40' \cos 16^\circ 40' -$

$\sin 16^\circ 40' \cos 76^\circ 40' \quad (\text{S})$

$= \sin(76^\circ 40' - 16^\circ 40') = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{S})$

(b) $\cos 17^\circ 40' \sin 77^\circ 40' +$

$\cos 107^\circ 40' \sin 12^\circ 20'$

$= \cos 17^\circ 40' \sin 77^\circ 40' +$

$\cos(90^\circ + 17^\circ 40') \sin(90^\circ - 77^\circ 40')$

$= \cos 17^\circ 40' \sin 77^\circ 40' -$

$\sin 17^\circ 40' \cos 77^\circ 40' \quad (\text{S})$

$= \sin(77^\circ 40' - 17^\circ 40') = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{S})$

(c) $\frac{\tan 68^\circ 35' - \cot 66^\circ 25'}{1 + \tan 68^\circ 35' \cot 66^\circ 25'}$

$= \frac{\tan 68^\circ 35' - \cot(90^\circ - 23^\circ 35')}{1 + \tan 68^\circ 35' \cot(90^\circ - 23^\circ 35')}$

$= \frac{\tan 68^\circ 35' - \tan 23^\circ 35'}{1 + \tan 68^\circ 35' \tan 23^\circ 35'} \quad (\text{S})$

$= \tan(68^\circ 35' - 23^\circ 35')$

$= \tan 45^\circ = 1 \quad (\text{Ans.})$

প্রমাণ কর যে,

16. $\cos(A - B) \cos(A - C) + \sin(A - B) \sin(A - C) = \cos(B - C)$

L.H.S. = $\cos(A - B) \cos(A - C) + \sin(A - B) \sin(A - C)$

$= \cos\{(A - B) - (A - C)\} \quad (\text{S})$

$= \cos(A - B - A + C) = \cos(-B + C) \quad (\text{S})$

$= \cos(B - C) = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved}) \quad (\text{S})$

17. $\frac{\cot(3A - B) \cot B - 1}{-\cot B - \cot(3A - B)} = -\cot 3A$

L.H.S. = $\frac{\cot(3A - B) \cot B - 1}{-\cot B - \cot(3A - B)}$

$= \frac{\cot(3A - B) \cot B - 1}{-\{\cot B + \cot(3A - B)\}}$

$= -\frac{\cot(3A - B) \cot B - 1}{\cot B + \cot(3A - B)}$

$= -\cot(3A - B + B) \quad (\text{S})$

$= -\cot 3A$

$= \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved}) \quad (\text{S})$

18. $\cos A + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - A\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + A\right) = 0$

L.H.S. = $\cos A + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - A\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + A\right)$

$= \cos A + 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \cos A \quad (\text{S})$

$= \cos A + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cos A$

$= \cos A - \cos A = 0 = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved}) \quad (\text{S})$

19. $\frac{\cos 15^\circ + \sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ - \sin 15^\circ} = \sqrt{3}$

L.H.S. = $\frac{\cos 15^\circ + \sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ - \sin 15^\circ}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cos 15^{\circ} \left(1 + \frac{\sin 15^{\circ}}{\cos 15^{\circ}}\right)}{\cos 15^{\circ} \left(1 - \frac{\sin 15^{\circ}}{\cos 15^{\circ}}\right)} = \frac{1 + \tan 15^{\circ}}{1 - \tan 15^{\circ}} \\
 &= \frac{\tan 45^{\circ} + \tan 15^{\circ}}{1 - \tan 45^{\circ} \tan 15^{\circ}} = \tan(45^{\circ} + 15^{\circ}) \quad (\text{S}) \\
 &= \tan 60^{\circ} = \sqrt{3} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (\text{S})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$20. \frac{\sin 75^{\circ} - \sin 15^{\circ}}{\sin 75^{\circ} + \sin 15^{\circ}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\sin 75^{\circ} - \sin 15^{\circ}}{\sin 75^{\circ} + \sin 15^{\circ}} \\
 &= \frac{\sin(90^{\circ} - 15^{\circ}) - \sin 15^{\circ}}{\sin(90^{\circ} - 15^{\circ}) + \sin 15^{\circ}} \\
 &= \frac{\cos 15^{\circ} - \sin 15^{\circ}}{\cos 15^{\circ} + \sin 15^{\circ}} \quad (\text{S})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cos 15^{\circ} \left(1 - \frac{\sin 15^{\circ}}{\cos 15^{\circ}}\right)}{\cos 15^{\circ} \left(1 + \frac{\sin 15^{\circ}}{\cos 15^{\circ}}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \tan 15^{\circ}}{1 + \tan 15^{\circ}} = \frac{\tan 45^{\circ} - \tan 15^{\circ}}{1 + \tan 45^{\circ} \tan 15^{\circ}} \\
 &= \tan(45^{\circ} - 15^{\circ}) \quad (\text{S})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \tan 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \text{R.H.S. (proved)} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$21. (\text{a}) \tan 5A \tan 3A \tan 2A = \tan 5A - \tan 3A - \tan 2A$$

প্রমাণ: $\tan 5A = \tan(3A + 2A)$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 5A = \frac{\tan 3A + \tan 2A}{1 - \tan 3A \tan 2A} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \tan 3A + \tan 2A &= \tan 5A - \tan 5A \tan 3A \tan 2A \\
 \therefore \tan 5A \tan 3A \tan 2A &= \tan 5A - \tan 3A - \tan 2A \quad (\text{S})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{b}) \tan 32^{\circ} + \tan 13^{\circ} + \tan 32^{\circ} \tan 13^{\circ} = 1$$

প্রমাণ: $\tan 45^{\circ} = \tan(32^{\circ} + 13^{\circ})$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{\tan 32^{\circ} + \tan 13^{\circ}}{1 - \tan 32^{\circ} \tan 13^{\circ}} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \tan 32^{\circ} + \tan 13^{\circ} &= 1 - \tan 32^{\circ} \tan 13^{\circ} \\
 \therefore \tan 32^{\circ} + \tan 13^{\circ} + \tan 32^{\circ} \tan 13^{\circ} &= 1 \quad (\text{S})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{c}) \tan 50^{\circ} = \tan 40^{\circ} + 2 \tan 10^{\circ}$$

প্রমাণ: $\tan 50^{\circ} = \tan(40^{\circ} + 10^{\circ})$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 50^{\circ} = \frac{\tan 40^{\circ} + \tan 10^{\circ}}{1 - \tan 40^{\circ} \tan 10^{\circ}} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \tan 50^{\circ} - \tan 50^{\circ} \tan 40^{\circ} \tan 10^{\circ} \\
 = \tan 40^{\circ} + \tan 10^{\circ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \tan 50^{\circ} - \tan(90^{\circ} - 40^{\circ}) \tan 40^{\circ} \\
 \tan 10^{\circ} = \tan 40^{\circ} + \tan 10^{\circ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \tan 50^{\circ} - \cot 40^{\circ} \tan 40^{\circ} \tan 10^{\circ} \\
 = \tan 40^{\circ} + \tan 10^{\circ}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad (\text{S})$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 50^{\circ} - \tan 10^{\circ} = \tan 40^{\circ} + \tan 10^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \tan 50^{\circ} = \tan 40^{\circ} + 2 \tan 10^{\circ} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$22. (\text{a}) \tan(45^{\circ} + A) \tan(45^{\circ} - A) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{প্রমাণ: L.H.S.} &= \tan(45^{\circ} + A) \tan(45^{\circ} - A) \\
 &= \tan(45^{\circ} + A) \tan\{90^{\circ} - (45^{\circ} + A)\} \\
 &= \tan(45^{\circ} + A) \cdot \cot(45^{\circ} + A) \quad (\text{S}) \\
 &= 1 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (\text{S})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{b}) \cos^2(A - B) - \sin^2(A + B) = \cos 2A \cos 2B.$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ: L.H.S.} = \cos^2(A - B) - \sin^2(A + B)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos\{(A - B) + (A + B)\} \\
 &\quad \cos\{(A - B) - (A + B)\} \quad (\text{S})
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \cos 2A \cos(-2B) = \cos 2A \cos 2B = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$23. (\text{a}) \sin \alpha = k \sin(\alpha + \beta) \text{ হলে দেখাও যে,}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta - k}.$$

প্রমাণ: দেওয়া আছে, $\sin \alpha = k \sin(\alpha + \beta)$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = k(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha). \quad (\text{S})$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha (1 - k \cos \beta) = k \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{k \sin \beta}{1 - k \cos \beta} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{এখন, } \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{k \sin \beta}{1 - k \cos \beta} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}}{1 - \frac{k \sin \beta}{1 - k \cos \beta} \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}} \\
 &= \frac{k \sin \beta \cos \beta + \sin \beta - k \sin \beta \cos \beta}{(1 - k \cos \beta) \cos \beta} \\
 &= \frac{\cos \beta - k \cos^2 \beta - k \sin^2 \beta}{(1 - k \cos \beta) \cos \beta} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta - k(\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta)} \\
 \therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta - k} \quad (\text{Showed}) \tag{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(\theta - \alpha).$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{এখন, } \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(\theta - \alpha) &= \sqrt{a^2 \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)} \cos(\theta - \alpha) \\
 &= a \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} \cos(\theta - \alpha) \\
 &= a \sqrt{\sec^2 \alpha} \cos(\theta - \alpha) \\
 &= a \sec \alpha \cos(\theta - \alpha) \\
 &= \frac{a}{\cos \alpha} (\cos \alpha \cos \theta + \sin \alpha \sin \theta) \tag{5} \\
 &= a \cos \theta + a \sin \theta \tan \alpha \\
 &= a \cos \theta + a \sin \theta \cdot \frac{b}{a} \\
 &= a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta \\
 \therefore a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(\theta - \alpha) \tag{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

বিকল্প পদ্ধতি: দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{b}{a}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{b} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}}{\sqrt{b^2 + a^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore b &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin \alpha, a = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos \alpha \\
 \text{এখন, } a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} (\cos \alpha \cos \theta + \sin \alpha \sin \theta) \\
 &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(\theta - \alpha) \tag{5} \\
 &\quad (\text{showed})
 \end{aligned}$$

24.(a) $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = a$ এবং $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = b$
হলে দেখাও যে, $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2 - 2)$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = a$
 $\Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = a^2 \dots (1)$
 এবং $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = b$
 $\Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta = b^2 \dots (2)$

(1) ও (2) যোগ করে পাই,
 $(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) + (\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta) + 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = a^2 + b^2$
 $\Rightarrow 1 + 1 + 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta) = a^2 + b^2 \tag{3}$
 $\Rightarrow 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta) = a^2 + b^2 - 2$
 $\therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2 - 2) \quad (\text{Showed}) \tag{3}$

(b) $\tan \theta = \frac{a \sin x + b \sin y}{a \cos x + b \cos y}$ হলে দেখাও যে,
 $a \sin(\theta - x) + b \sin(\theta - y) = 0.$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \theta = \frac{a \sin x + b \sin y}{a \cos x + b \cos y}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} &= \frac{a \sin x + b \sin y}{a \cos x + b \cos y} \tag{3} \\
 \Rightarrow a \sin \theta \cos x + b \sin \theta \cos y &= a \sin x \cos \theta + b \cos \theta \sin y \\
 \Rightarrow a(\sin \theta \cos x - \sin x \cos \theta) + b(\sin \theta \cos y - \cos \theta \sin y) &= 0 \tag{3} \\
 \therefore a \sin(\theta - x) + b \sin(\theta - y) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\tan \beta = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{5 + \cos 2\alpha}$ হলে দেখাও
 $3 \tan(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \tan \alpha.$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \beta = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{5 + \cos 2\alpha}$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \beta = \frac{\frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}}{5 + \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}} \quad (\text{S}) + (\text{S})$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}}{5 + 5 \tan^2 \alpha + 1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{6 + 4 \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\tan \alpha}{3 + 2 \tan^2 \alpha}$$

এখন, $3 \tan(\alpha - \beta) = 3 \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \quad (\text{S})$

$$= 3 \frac{\tan \alpha - \frac{\tan \alpha}{3 + 2 \tan^2 \alpha}}{1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \frac{\tan \alpha}{3 + 2 \tan^2 \alpha}}$$

$$= 3 \frac{3 \tan \alpha + 2 \tan^3 \alpha - \tan \alpha}{3 + 2 \tan^2 \alpha + \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$= 3 \frac{2 \tan \alpha + 2 \tan^3 \alpha}{3 + 3 \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$= 3 \frac{2 \tan \alpha(1 + \tan^2 \alpha)}{3(1 + \tan^2 \alpha)} = 2 \tan \alpha$$

$\therefore 3 \tan(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \tan \alpha \quad (\text{S})$

25. (a) $\cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\gamma + \theta) = \cos(\alpha - \beta)$
 $\sin(\gamma - \theta)$ হলে দেখাও যে, $\tan \theta = \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\gamma + \theta) = \cos(\alpha - \beta) \sin(\gamma - \theta)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{\sin(\gamma - \theta)}{\sin(\gamma + \theta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{\sin(\gamma - \theta) + \sin(\gamma + \theta)}{\sin(\gamma - \theta) - \sin(\gamma + \theta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta}{-2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta} = \frac{2 \sin \gamma \cos \theta}{-2 \sin \theta \cos \gamma} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\tan \gamma}{\tan \theta}$$

$\therefore \tan \theta = \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma \quad (\text{Showed}) \quad (\text{S})$

(b) $(\theta - \varphi)$ সূক্ষ্মকোণ এবং $\sin \theta + \sin \varphi = \sqrt{3} (\cos \varphi - \cos \theta)$ হলে দেখাও যে,
 $\sin 3\theta + \sin 3\varphi = 0$

প্রমাণ : $\sin \theta + \sin \varphi = \sqrt{3} (\cos \varphi - \cos \theta)$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \varphi) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = \sqrt{3} \left\{ 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \varphi) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) \right\} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = \sqrt{3} \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = \sqrt{3} = \cot 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = 30^\circ, \text{ যেহেতু } (\theta - \varphi) \text{ সূক্ষ্মকোণ} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta - \varphi = 60^\circ$$

এখন, $\sin 3\theta + \sin 3\varphi$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{3}{2}(\theta + \varphi) \cos \frac{3}{2}(\theta - \varphi) \quad (\text{S})$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{3}{2}(\theta + \varphi) \cos \frac{3}{2}(60^\circ)$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{3}{2}(\theta + \varphi) \cos 90^\circ$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{3}{2}(\theta + \varphi) \times 0$$

$$\therefore \sin 3\theta + \sin 3\varphi = 0 \quad (\text{S})$$

সূজনশীল প্রশ্ন:

26. $A = \cos(\beta - \gamma) + \cos(\gamma - \alpha) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$, $B = \tan 70^\circ$

(a) প্রমাণ কর যে, $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \beta\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \beta\right) = \sin(\alpha + \beta)$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \beta\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \beta\right)$
 $= \cos\left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha\right) + \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \beta\right) \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos\left\{\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - (\alpha + \beta)\right\} \\
 &= \cos\left\{\frac{\pi}{2} - (\alpha + \beta)\right\} \\
 &= \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) প্রমাণ কর যে, $B = \tan 20^\circ + 2 \tan 50^\circ$

[চ.'০৫; ঢ'১০, '১৫]

প্রমাণ : $B = \tan 70^\circ = \tan(50^\circ + 20^\circ)$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 70^\circ = \frac{\tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ}{1 - \tan 50^\circ \tan 20^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 70^\circ - \tan 70^\circ \tan 50^\circ \tan 20^\circ = \tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 70^\circ - \tan(90^\circ - 20^\circ) \tan 50^\circ \tan 20^\circ = \tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 70^\circ - \cot 20^\circ \tan 50^\circ \tan 20^\circ = \tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 70^\circ - \tan 50^\circ = \tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 70^\circ = \tan 20^\circ + 2 \tan 50^\circ$$

$$\therefore B = \tan 20^\circ + 2 \tan 50^\circ$$

(c) $A = -\frac{3}{2}$ হলে দেখাও যে, $\sum \cos \alpha = 0$ এবং $\sum \sin \alpha = 0$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $A = -\frac{3}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\beta - \gamma) + \cos(\gamma - \alpha) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(\cos \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha) + 2(\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha) + 1 + 1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha) + 2(\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha) + (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) + (\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta) + (\sin^2 \gamma + \cos^2 \gamma) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Rightarrow \{\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma + 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha)\} + \{\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma + 2(\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha)\} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Rightarrow (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma)^2 + (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma)^2 = 0 \\
 \therefore \cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma &= 0 \text{ এবং } \sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

[\because দুইটি সংখ্যার বর্গের সমষ্টি শূন্য হলে সংখ্যা দুটি পৃথক পৃথক ভাবে শূন্য হয়।]

$$\therefore \sum \cos \alpha = 0 \text{ এবং } \sum \sin \alpha = 0$$

প্রশ্নমালা VII C

1. প্রমাণ কর যে,

(a) $\sin 10^\circ \sin 30^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ = \frac{1}{16}$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sin 10^\circ \sin 30^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ$$

$$= \sin 10^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(70^\circ - 50^\circ) - \cos(70^\circ + 50^\circ) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 10^\circ (\cos 20^\circ - \cos 120^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \sin 10^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(20^\circ + 10^\circ) -$$

$$\sin(20^\circ - 10^\circ) \} + \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sin 30^\circ - \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

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

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(40^\circ + 20^\circ) +$$

$$\cos(40^\circ - 20^\circ) \} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos 80^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{ \cos 60^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \} \cos(90^\circ - 10^\circ)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos\left\{\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - (\alpha + \beta)\right\} \\
 &= \cos\left\{\frac{\pi}{2} - (\alpha + \beta)\right\} \\
 &= \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) প্রমাণ কর যে, $B = \tan 20^\circ + 2 \tan 50^\circ$

[চ.'০৫; ঢ'১০, '১৫]

প্রমাণ : $B = \tan 70^\circ = \tan(50^\circ + 20^\circ)$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 70^\circ = \frac{\tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ}{1 - \tan 50^\circ \tan 20^\circ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \tan 70^\circ - \tan 70^\circ \tan 50^\circ \tan 20^\circ \\
 = \tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \tan 70^\circ - \tan(90^\circ - 20^\circ) \tan 50^\circ \tan 20^\circ \\
 = \tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \tan 70^\circ - \cot 20^\circ \tan 50^\circ \tan 20^\circ \\
 = \tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 70^\circ - \tan 50^\circ = \tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 70^\circ = \tan 20^\circ + 2 \tan 50^\circ$$

$$\therefore B = \tan 20^\circ + 2 \tan 50^\circ$$

(c) $A = -\frac{3}{2}$ হলে দেখাও যে, $\sum \cos \alpha = 0$ এবং $\sum \sin \alpha = 0$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $A = -\frac{3}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\beta - \gamma) + \cos(\gamma - \alpha) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(\cos \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha) \\
 + 2(\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha) \\
 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha) \\
 + 2(\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha) \\
 + (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) + (\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta) + (\sin^2 \gamma + \cos^2 \gamma) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Rightarrow \{\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma + 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta \\
 &\quad \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha)\} + \{\sin^2 \alpha \\
 &\quad \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma + 2(\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma) \\
 &\quad + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha)\} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Rightarrow (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma)^2 + (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma)^2 = 0 \\
 &\therefore \cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 0 \text{ এবং} \\
 &\quad \sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

[\because দুইটি সংখ্যার বর্গের সমষ্টি শূন্য হলে সংখ্যা দুইটি পৃথক পৃথক ভাবে শূন্য হয়।]

$$\therefore \sum \cos \alpha = 0 \text{ এবং } \sum \sin \alpha = 0$$

প্রশ্নমালা VII C

1. প্রমাণ কর যে,

(a) $\sin 10^\circ \sin 30^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ = \frac{1}{16}$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sin 10^\circ \sin 30^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ$$

$$= \sin 10^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{\cos(70^\circ - 50^\circ) - \cos(70^\circ + 50^\circ)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 10^\circ (\cos 20^\circ - \cos 120^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \sin 10^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{\sin(20^\circ + 10^\circ) -$$

$$\sin(20^\circ - 10^\circ)\} + \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sin 30^\circ - \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

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

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{\cos(40^\circ + 20^\circ) +$$

$$\cos(40^\circ - 20^\circ)\} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos 80^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{\cos 60^\circ + \cos 20^\circ\} \cos(90^\circ - 10^\circ)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \cos 20^\circ \right) \sin 10^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{4} \cos 20^\circ \sin 10^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{8} \{ \sin(20^\circ + 10^\circ) \\
 &\quad - \sin(20^\circ - 10^\circ) \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{8} \sin 30^\circ - \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

বিকল্প পরিণতি: $\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos 20^\circ \cos (60^\circ - 20^\circ) \frac{1}{2} \cos (60^\circ + 20^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ \{ \cos^2 20^\circ - \sin^2 60^\circ \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ \{ \cos^2 20^\circ - \frac{3}{4} \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4 \cos^3 20^\circ - 3 \cos 20^\circ}{4} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \cos (3 \times 20^\circ) \\
 &\quad [\cos 3A = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A] \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16} = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

1(c) $\tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ \tan 60^\circ \tan 80^\circ = 3$

L.H.S. = $\tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ \tan 60^\circ \tan 80^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \tan 80^\circ \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ \tan 60^\circ \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{2 \sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ}{2 \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3} \{ \cos(40^\circ - 20^\circ) - \cos(40^\circ + 20^\circ) \} \sin(90^\circ - 10^\circ)}{\{ \cos(40^\circ + 20^\circ) + \cos(40^\circ - 20^\circ) \} \cos(90^\circ - 10^\circ)} \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \frac{(\cos 20^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) \cos 10^\circ}{(\cos 60^\circ + \cos 20^\circ) \sin 10^\circ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{3} \frac{\cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \sin 10^\circ} \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(20^\circ + 10^\circ) + \cos(20^\circ - 10^\circ) \} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(20^\circ + 10^\circ) - \sin(20^\circ - 10^\circ) \}} \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cos 30^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin 30^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ} \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4 \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 3 = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

বিকল্প পরিণতি:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ \tan 60^\circ \tan 80^\circ \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ \tan (60^\circ - 20^\circ) \tan (60^\circ + 20^\circ) \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ \frac{\tan^2 60^\circ - \tan^2 20^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 60^\circ \tan^2 20^\circ} \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ \frac{3 - \tan^2 20^\circ}{1 - 3 \tan^2 20^\circ} \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \frac{3 \tan 20^\circ - \tan^3 20^\circ}{1 - 3 \tan^2 20^\circ} \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \tan (3 \times 20^\circ)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{3} \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} = 3$$

2.(a) $\cos \theta \cos(60^\circ - \theta) \cos(60^\circ + \theta) = \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos \theta \cos(60^\circ - \theta) \cos(60^\circ + \theta) \\
 &= \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(60^\circ + \theta + 60^\circ - \theta) \\
 &\quad + \cos(60^\circ + \theta - 60^\circ + \theta) \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta (\cos 120^\circ + \cos 2\theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cos\theta \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\theta \cos 2\theta \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{\cos(2\theta + \theta) + \cos(2\theta - \theta)\} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\theta = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

বিকল্প পক্ষতি:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos\theta \cos(60^\circ - \theta) \cos(60^\circ + \theta) \\
 &= \cos\theta (\cos^2\theta - \sin^2 60^\circ) \\
 &= \cos\theta (\cos^2\theta - \frac{3}{4}) = \cos\theta \cdot \frac{4\cos^2\theta - 3}{4} \\
 &= \frac{4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\theta = \text{R.H.S.} \\
 &\quad [\because \cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2(b) \cos(36^\circ - \theta) \cos(36^\circ + \theta) + \cos(54^\circ + \theta) \cos(54^\circ - \theta) = \cos 2\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos(36^\circ - \theta) \cos(36^\circ + \theta) + \cos(54^\circ + \theta) \cos(54^\circ - \theta) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos 72^\circ + \cos 2\theta) + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 108^\circ + \cos 2\theta) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{\cos(90^\circ - 18^\circ) + \cos 2\theta\} + \frac{1}{2} \{\cos(90^\circ + 18^\circ) + \cos 2\theta\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2\theta + \cos 18^\circ) + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2\theta - \cos 18^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2\theta + \cos 18^\circ + \cos 2\theta - \cos 18^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos 2\theta = \cos 2\theta = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

৩. প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$(a) \cos(60^\circ - \theta) + \cos(60^\circ + \theta) - \cos\theta = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos(60^\circ - \theta) + \cos(60^\circ + \theta) - \cos\theta \\
 &= 2\cos 60^\circ \cos\theta - \cos\theta \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos\theta - \cos\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos\theta - \cos\theta = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \\
 \text{(b) } \sin\theta + \sin(120^\circ + \theta) + \sin(240^\circ + \theta) &= 0 \quad [\text{জ.'১৪}] \\
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin\theta + \sin(120^\circ + \theta) + \sin(240^\circ + \theta) \\
 &= \sin\theta + \sin\{180^\circ - (60^\circ - \theta)\} + \sin\{180^\circ + (60^\circ + \theta)\} \\
 &= \sin\theta + \sin(60^\circ - \theta) - \sin(60^\circ + \theta) \\
 &= \sin\theta - \{\sin(60^\circ + \theta) - \sin(60^\circ - \theta)\} \\
 &= \sin\theta - 2\cos 60^\circ \sin\theta = \sin\theta - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin\theta \\
 &= \sin\theta - \sin\theta = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3(c) \cos 70^\circ - \cos 10^\circ + \sin 40^\circ = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos 70^\circ - \cos 10^\circ + \sin 40^\circ \\
 &= 2\sin \frac{1}{2}(70^\circ + 10^\circ) \sin \frac{1}{2}(10^\circ - 70^\circ) + \sin 40^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\sin 40^\circ \sin(-30^\circ) + \sin 40^\circ \\
 &= -2\sin 40^\circ \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \sin 40^\circ \\
 &= -\sin 40^\circ + \sin 40^\circ = 0 = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4(a) \sin 18^\circ + \cos 18^\circ = \sqrt{2} \cos 27^\circ \quad [\text{ব'১১}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin 18^\circ + \cos 18^\circ \\
 &= \sin(90^\circ - 72^\circ) + \cos 18^\circ \\
 &= \cos 72^\circ + \cos 18^\circ \\
 &= 2\cos \frac{1}{2}(72^\circ + 18^\circ) \cos \frac{1}{2}(72^\circ - 18^\circ)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\cos 45^\circ \cos 27^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 27^\circ \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \cos 27^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4.(b) \frac{\cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ + \sin 10^\circ} = \tan 35^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ + \sin 10^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\cos 10^\circ (1 - \tan 10^\circ)}{\cos 10^\circ (1 + \tan 10^\circ)} = \frac{\tan 45^\circ - \tan 10^\circ}{1 + \tan 45^\circ \tan 10^\circ} \\
 &= \tan(45^\circ - 10^\circ) = \tan 35^\circ = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5.(a) \cot(A + 15^\circ) - \tan(A - 15^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{4 \cos 2A}{2 \sin 2A + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L.H.S. &= \cot(A + 15^\circ) - \tan(A - 15^\circ) \\ &= \frac{\cos(A + 15^\circ)}{\sin(A + 15^\circ)} - \frac{\sin(A - 15^\circ)}{\cos(A - 15^\circ)} \\ &= \frac{\cos(A + 15^\circ)\cos(A - 15^\circ) - \sin(A + 15^\circ)\sin(A - 15^\circ)}{\sin(A + 15^\circ)\cos(A - 15^\circ)} \\ &= \frac{\cos(A + 15^\circ + A - 15^\circ)}{\frac{1}{2}(\sin 2A + \sin 30^\circ)} = \frac{2 \cos 2A}{\sin 2A + \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{4 \cos 2A}{2 \sin 2A + 1} = R.H.S. \text{ (Proved)} \end{aligned}$$

$$5(b) (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2 \\ = 4 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \quad [\text{য. } 12]$$

$$\begin{aligned} L.H.S. &= (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2 \\ &= \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \\ &\quad \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta - 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ &= 1 + 1 + 2 (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \\ &= 2 \{ 1 + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \} \\ &= 2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= 4 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) = R.H.S. \text{ (Prived)} \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \left(\frac{\cos A + \cos B}{\sin A - \sin B} \right)^n + \left(\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A - \cos B} \right)^n \\ = 2 \cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B) \text{ অথবা } 0 \text{ যখন } n \text{ যথাক্রমে জোড় }$$

অথবা বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

$$\left(\frac{\cos A + \cos B}{\sin A - \sin B} \right)^n + \left(\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A - \cos B} \right)^n$$

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

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

$$= \left(\cot \frac{1}{2}(A - B) \right)^n + \left(\frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(A - B)}{-\sin \frac{1}{2}(A - B)} \right)^n$$

$$= \cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B) + \left(-\cot \frac{1}{2}(A - B) \right)^n$$

$$= \cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B) + (-1)^n \cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$$

যখন n বিজোড় সংখ্যা,

$$\cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B) + (-1)^n \cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$$

$$= \cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B) - \cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B) = 0,$$

যখন n জোড় সংখ্যা,

$$\cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B) + (-1)^n \cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$$

$$= \cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B) + \cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$$

$$= 2 \cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\cos A + \cos B}{\sin A - \sin B} \right)^n + \left(\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A - \cos B} \right)^n =$$

$2 \cot^n \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$ অথবা o যখন যথাক্রমে জোড় অথবা বিজোড় সংখ্যা।

7. (a) $a \cos \alpha + b \sin \alpha = a \cos \beta + b \sin \beta$ হলে

$$\text{দেখাও যে, } \cos^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

দেওয়া আছে,

$$\begin{aligned} a \cos \alpha + b \sin \alpha &= a \cos \beta + b \sin \beta \\ \Rightarrow a(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta) &= b(\sin \beta - \sin \alpha) \\ \Rightarrow a \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} &= b \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} = \frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$$

[যোজন - বিয়োজন করে ।]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \right) - \sin^2 \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \right) = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

7.(b) $\cos x = k \cos y$ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$\tan \frac{x+y}{2} = \frac{k-1}{k+1} \cot \frac{y-x}{2}$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\cos x = k \cos y$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos x}{\cos y} = \frac{k}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{\cos x + \cos y}{\cos x - \cos y} = \frac{k+1}{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{y-x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{y-x}{2} \sin \frac{x+y}{2}} = \frac{k+1}{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cot \frac{y-x}{2}}{\tan \frac{x+y}{2}} = \frac{k+1}{k-1}$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{x+y}{2} = \frac{k-1}{k+1} \cot \frac{x+y}{2}$$

7(c) $\sin \theta = k \sin (\alpha - \theta)$ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$\tan \left(\theta - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = \frac{k-1}{k+1} \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\sin \theta = k \sin (\alpha - \theta)$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta + \sin(\alpha - \theta)}{\sin \theta - \sin(\alpha - \theta)} = \frac{k+1}{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta+\alpha-\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta-\alpha+\theta}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{\theta+\alpha-\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta-\alpha+\theta}{2}} = \frac{k+1}{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\tan(\theta - \frac{\alpha}{2})} = \frac{k+1}{k-1}$$

$$\therefore \tan \left(\theta - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = \frac{k-1}{k+1} \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad (\text{Showed}).$$

$$7(d) \frac{\tan(\theta + \alpha)}{\tan(\theta + \beta)} = \frac{a}{b} \text{ হলে দেখাও যে, } \frac{a+b}{a-b} \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2(\theta + \alpha) - \sin^2(\theta + \beta)$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\frac{\tan(\theta + \alpha)}{\tan(\theta + \beta)} = \frac{a}{b}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan(\theta + \alpha) + \tan(\theta + \beta)}{\tan(\theta + \alpha) - \tan(\theta + \beta)} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

[যোজন - বিয়োজন করে ।]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{\sin(\theta + \alpha)}{\cos(\theta + \alpha)} + \frac{\sin(\theta + \beta)}{\cos(\theta + \beta)}}{\frac{\sin(\theta + \alpha)}{\cos(\theta + \alpha)} - \frac{\sin(\theta + \beta)}{\cos(\theta + \beta)}} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin(\theta + \alpha) \cos(\theta + \beta) + \sin(\theta + \beta) \cos(\theta + \alpha)}{\sin(\theta + \alpha) \cos(\theta + \beta) - \sin(\theta + \beta) \cos(\theta + \alpha)} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

$$= \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \{(\theta + \alpha) + (\theta + \beta)\}}{\sin \{(\theta + \alpha) - (\theta + \beta)\}} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{a-b} \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \{(\theta + \alpha) + (\theta + \beta)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{a-b} \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) =$$

$$\sin \{(\theta + \alpha) + (\theta + \beta)\} \sin \{(\theta + \alpha) - (\theta + \beta)\}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a+b}{a-b} \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2(\theta + \alpha) - \sin^2(\theta + \beta)$$

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

$$8. \frac{x}{\tan(\theta+\alpha)} = \frac{y}{\tan(\theta+\beta)} = \frac{z}{\tan(\theta+\gamma)} \text{ হলে}$$

দেখাও যে, $\frac{x+y}{x-y} \sin^2(\alpha-\beta) + \frac{y+z}{y-z} \sin^2(\beta-\gamma) + \frac{z+x}{z-x} \sin^2(\gamma-\alpha) = 0$

প্রমাণঃ দেওয়া আছে,

$$\frac{x}{\tan(\theta+\alpha)} = \frac{y}{\tan(\theta+\beta)} = \frac{z}{\tan(\theta+\gamma)}$$

১ম ও ২য় অনুপাত হতে পাই,

$$\frac{x}{\tan(\theta+\alpha)} = \frac{y}{\tan(\theta+\beta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan(\theta+\alpha)}{\tan(\theta+\beta)} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan(\theta+\alpha) + \tan(\theta+\beta)}{\tan(\theta+\alpha) - \tan(\theta+\beta)} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

[যোজন - বিয়োজন করে ।]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin(\theta+\alpha)}{\cos(\theta+\alpha)} + \frac{\sin(\theta+\beta)}{\cos(\theta+\beta)} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin(\theta+\alpha)}{\cos(\theta+\alpha)} - \frac{\sin(\theta+\beta)}{\cos(\theta+\beta)} = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin(\theta+\alpha)\cos(\theta+\beta) + \sin(\theta+\beta)\cos(\theta+\alpha)}{\sin(\theta+\alpha)\cos(\theta+\beta) - \sin(\theta+\beta)\cos(\theta+\alpha)} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin\{(\theta+\alpha) + (\theta+\beta)\}}{\sin\{(\theta+\alpha) - (\theta+\beta)\}} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x+y}{x-y} \sin(\alpha-\beta) = \sin\{(\theta+\alpha) + (\theta+\beta)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x+y}{x-y} \sin^2(\alpha-\beta) =$$

$$\sin\{(\theta+\alpha) + (\theta+\beta)\} \sin\{(\theta+\alpha) - (\theta+\beta)\}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+y}{x-y} \sin^2(\alpha-\beta) = \sin^2(\theta+\alpha) - \sin^2(\theta+\beta)$$

অনুসৃতভাবে, $\frac{y}{\tan(\theta+\beta)} = \frac{z}{\tan(\theta+\gamma)}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y+z}{y-z} \sin^2(\beta-\gamma) = \sin^2(\theta+\beta) - \sin^2(\theta+\gamma)$$

এবং $\frac{z}{\tan(\theta+\gamma)} = \frac{x}{\tan(\theta+\alpha)}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{z+x}{z-x} \sin^2(\gamma-\alpha) = \sin^2(\theta+\gamma) - \sin^2(\theta+\alpha)$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+y}{x-y} \sin^2(\alpha-\beta) + \frac{y+z}{y-z} \sin^2(\beta-\gamma) + \frac{z+x}{z-x} \sin^2(\gamma-\alpha) = \sin^2(\theta+\alpha) - \sin^2(\theta+\beta) + \sin^2(\theta+\beta) - \sin^2(\theta+\gamma) + \sin^2(\theta+\gamma) - \sin^2(\theta+\alpha) = 0$$

9. (a) $\sin A + \cos A = \sin B + \cos B$ হলে

দেখাও যে, $A + B = \frac{\pi}{2}$ [সি.'০৯; চ., দি.'১০; কু.'১২]

প্রমাণঃ দেওয়া আছে, $\sin A + \cos A = \sin B + \cos B$

$$\Rightarrow \sin A - \sin B = \cos B - \cos A$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B) = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(A+B) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore A+B = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

9(b) $\sin \theta + \sin \varphi = a$ এবং $\cos \theta + \cos \varphi = b$

হলে দেখাও যে, $\tan \frac{\theta-\varphi}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4-a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}}$

প্রমাণঃ দেওয়া আছে, $\sin \theta + \sin \varphi = a$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta+\varphi) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta-\varphi) = a$$

উভয় পক্ষকে বর্গ করে আমরা পাই,

$$4 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta+\varphi) \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta-\varphi) = a^2 \dots (1)$$

এবং $\cos \theta + \cos \varphi = b$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta+\varphi) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta-\varphi) = b$$

উভয় পক্ষকে বর্গ করে আমরা পাই ,

$$4\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \varphi) \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = b^2 \dots (2)$$

(1) ও (2) যোগ করে আমরা পাই ,

$$4\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) \{ \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \varphi) + \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \varphi) \} = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = \frac{4}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = \frac{4}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \tan^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) &= \frac{4}{a^2 + b^2} - 1 \\ &= \frac{4 - a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4 - a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}}$$

9.(c) cosec A + sec A = cosec B + sec B

হলে দেখাও যে, $\tan A \tan B = \cot \frac{A+B}{2}$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে ,

$$\text{cosec } A + \sec A = \text{cosec } B + \sec B$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{cosec } A - \text{cosec } B = \sec B - \sec A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{\sin B} = \frac{1}{\cos B} - \frac{1}{\cos A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin B - \sin A}{\sin A \sin B} = \frac{\cos A - \cos B}{\cos A \cos B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin B - \sin A}{\cos A - \cos B} = \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{B-A}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{B-A}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{B-A}{2}} = \tan A \tan B$$

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

সম্ভাব্য ধাপসহ সমস্যা :

প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$10(a) \cos 10^\circ \cos 50^\circ \cos 70^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos 10^\circ \cos 50^\circ \cos 70^\circ \\ &= \cos 10^\circ \{ \cos(60^\circ - 10^\circ) \cos(60^\circ + 10^\circ) \} \\ &= \cos 10^\circ (\cos^2 10^\circ - \sin^2 60^\circ) \\ &= \cos 10^\circ (\cos^2 10^\circ - \frac{3}{4}) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (4 \cos^3 10^\circ - 3 \cos 10^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cos (3 \times 10^\circ) \quad (3)$$

$$[\because \cos 3A = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cos 30^\circ = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (3)$$

$$10.(b) \sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 60^\circ \sin 80^\circ = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 60^\circ \sin 80^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(40^\circ - 20^\circ) -$$

$$\cos(40^\circ + 20^\circ) \} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sin 80^\circ \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (\cos 20^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) \sin(90^\circ - 10^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (\cos 20^\circ - \frac{1}{2}) \cos 10^\circ \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cos 10^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(20^\circ - 10^\circ) + \cos(20^\circ + 10^\circ) \}$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cos 10^\circ \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cos 10^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cos 30^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cos 10^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{16} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (3)$$

$$10(c) \cos 10^\circ \cos 30^\circ \cos 50^\circ \cos 70^\circ = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos 10^\circ \cos 30^\circ \cos 50^\circ \cos 70^\circ \\ &= \cos 10^\circ \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(70^\circ + 50^\circ) + \\ &\quad \cos(70^\circ - 50^\circ) \} \end{aligned} \quad (S)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cos 10^\circ \cos 120^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cos 10^\circ \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(20^\circ + 10^\circ) + \cos(20^\circ - 10^\circ) \}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cos 10^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cos 30^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cos 10^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{16} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (S)$$

$$11(a) 4 \cos \theta \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta\right) \cos \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \theta\right) = \cos 3\theta$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 4 \cos \theta \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta\right) \cos \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \theta\right)$$

$$= 4 \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\theta\right) + \cos \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \} \quad (S)$$

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

$$= 2 \cos \theta \cos 2\theta + 2 \cos \theta \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (S)$$

$$= \cos(2\theta + \theta) + \cos(2\theta - \theta) - \cos \theta$$

$$= \cos 3\theta + \cos \theta - \cos \theta$$

$$= \cos 3\theta = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (S)$$

$$11(b) \sin(45^\circ + A) \sin(45^\circ - A) = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2A$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sin(45^\circ + A) \sin(45^\circ - A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(45^\circ + A - 45^\circ - A) - \cos(45^\circ + A + 45^\circ - A) \} \quad (S)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2A - \cos 90^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2A - 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos 2A = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (S)$$

$$11(c) 4 \cos \frac{B+C}{2} \cos \frac{C+A}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \cos A + \cos B + \cos C + \cos(A+B+C)$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 4 \cos \frac{B+C}{2} \cos \frac{C+A}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2}$$

$$= 2 \{ \cos \frac{1}{2}(B+C+C+A) + \cos \frac{1}{2}(B+C-C-A) \} \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \quad (S)$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(B+2C+A) \cos \frac{A+B}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(B-A) \cos \frac{A+B}{2}$$

$$= \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B+2C+A+B) + \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B+2C-A-B) + \cos \frac{1}{2}(B-A+A+B) + \cos \frac{1}{2}(B-A-A-B)$$

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

$$= \cos A + \cos B + \cos C + \cos(A+B+C)$$

$$= \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (S)$$

$$12(a) \sin \theta + \sin(60^\circ - \theta) - \sin(60^\circ + \theta) = 0$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sin \theta + \sin(60^\circ - \theta) - \sin(60^\circ + \theta)$$

$$= \sin \theta - \{ \sin(60^\circ + \theta) - \sin(60^\circ - \theta) \} = \sin \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos 60^\circ \quad (S)$$

$$= \sin \theta - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \sin \theta = \sin \theta - \sin \theta = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (S)$$

$$(b) \cos 40^\circ + \cos 80^\circ + \cos 160^\circ = 0$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \cos 40^\circ + \cos 80^\circ + \cos 160^\circ$$

$$= \cos 40^\circ + 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(160^\circ + 80^\circ)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cos \frac{1}{2}(160^\circ - 80^\circ) \quad (S) \\
 = & \cos 40^\circ + 2 \cos 120^\circ \cos 40^\circ \\
 = & \cos 40^\circ + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cos 40^\circ \\
 = & \cos 40^\circ - \cos 40^\circ = 0 = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (S)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$13. \sin 65^\circ + \cos 65^\circ = \sqrt{2} \cos 20^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin 65^\circ + \cos 65^\circ \\
 &= \sin 65^\circ + \cos(90^\circ - 25^\circ) \\
 &= \sin 65^\circ + \sin 25^\circ \quad (S) \\
 &= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(65^\circ + 25^\circ) \cos(65^\circ - 25^\circ) \quad (S) \\
 &= 2 \sin 45^\circ \cos 20^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 20^\circ \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \cos 20^\circ = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved}) \quad (S)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$14.(a) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \theta\right) = \frac{2 \cos 2\theta - 1}{2 \cos 2\theta + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \theta\right) \\
 &= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \theta\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \theta\right)} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \theta\right)}{2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \theta\right)} \\
 &= \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta - \frac{\pi}{6} + \theta\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta + \frac{\pi}{6} - \theta\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta - \frac{\pi}{6} + \theta\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta + \frac{\pi}{6} - \theta\right)} \quad (S)+(S) \\
 &= \frac{\cos 2\theta - \cos \frac{\pi}{3}}{\cos 2\theta + \cos \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2}}{\cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cos 2\theta - 1}{2 \cos 2\theta + 1} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved}) \quad (S)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$14.(b) \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + \sin(\alpha - \beta - \gamma) + \sin(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) + \sin(\alpha - \beta + \gamma) = 4 \sin \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + \sin(\alpha - \beta - \gamma) \\
 &+ \sin(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) + \sin(\alpha - \beta + \gamma) \\
 &= \sin\{\alpha + (\beta + \gamma)\} + \sin\{\alpha - (\beta + \gamma)\} + \\
 &\quad \sin\{\alpha + (\beta - \gamma)\} + \sin\{\alpha - (\beta - \gamma)\} \\
 &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos(\beta + \gamma) + 2 \sin \alpha \cos(\beta - \gamma) \quad (S) \\
 &= 2 \sin \alpha \{\cos(\beta + \gamma) + \cos(\beta - \gamma)\} \\
 &= 2 \sin \alpha \cdot 2 \cos \beta \cos \gamma \\
 &= 4 \sin \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved}) \quad (S)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$15. \sin x = k \sin y \text{ হলে দেখাও যে,$$

$$\tan \frac{x-y}{2} = \frac{k-1}{k+1} \tan \frac{x+y}{2} \quad [\text{প.গ.৭}]$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\sin x = k \sin y$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\sin y} &= \frac{k}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x + \sin y}{\sin x - \sin y} = \frac{k+1}{k-1} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \cos \frac{x+y}{2}} &= \frac{k+1}{k-1} \quad (S) \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{\tan \frac{x+y}{2}}{\tan \frac{x-y}{2}} &= \frac{k+1}{k-1} \\
 \therefore \tan \frac{x-y}{2} &= \frac{k-1}{k+1} \tan \frac{x+y}{2} \quad (S)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$16. x \sin \varphi = y \sin(2\theta + \varphi) \text{ হলে দেখাও যে,$$

$$\cot(\theta + \varphi) = \frac{x-y}{x+y} \cot \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{প্রমাণ : } & \text{দেওয়া আছে, } x \sin \varphi = y \sin(2\theta + \varphi) \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin(2\theta + \varphi)}{\sin \varphi} &= \frac{x}{y} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin(2\theta + \varphi) - \sin \varphi}{\sin(2\theta + \varphi) + \sin \varphi} &= \frac{x-y}{x+y} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{2 \cos \frac{2\theta + \varphi + \varphi}{2} \sin \frac{2\theta + \varphi - \varphi}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{2\theta + \varphi + \varphi}{2} \cos \frac{2\theta + \varphi - \varphi}{2}} &= \frac{x-y}{x+y} \quad (S) \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{\cot(\theta + \varphi)}{\cot \theta} &= \frac{x-y}{x+y}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \cot(\theta + \varphi) = \frac{x - y}{x + y} \cot \theta \text{ (Showed)} \quad (5)$$

সূজনশীল প্রশ্ন:

$$17. x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = k = x \cos \beta + y \sin \beta \\ \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$\Lambda = \sin \frac{\pi}{16} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{16} \cdot \sin \frac{5\pi}{16} \cdot \sin \frac{7\pi}{16} \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

(a) প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{13} = 0$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S.

$$= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{13} \\ = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + 2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5\pi}{13} + \frac{3\pi}{13} \right) \\ \quad \cos \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5\pi}{13} - \frac{3\pi}{13} \right)$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{13} \cos \frac{\pi}{13}$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + 2 \cos \left(\pi - \frac{9\pi}{13} \right) \cos \frac{\pi}{13}$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13}$$

$$= 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

(b) (ii) এর সাহায্যে A এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } A = \sin \frac{\pi}{16} \sin \frac{3\pi}{16} \sin \frac{5\pi}{16} \sin \frac{7\pi}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (2 \sin \frac{7\pi}{16} \sin \frac{\pi}{16}) (2 \sin \frac{5\pi}{16} \sin \frac{3\pi}{16})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{ \cos \left(\frac{7\pi}{16} - \frac{\pi}{16} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{7\pi}{16} + \frac{\pi}{16} \right) \} \\ \quad \{ \cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{16} - \frac{3\pi}{16} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{16} + \frac{3\pi}{16} \right) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{8} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) - 0 \right\} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{8} \sin 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(c) (i) এর সাহায্যে দেখাও যে,

$$\frac{x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{y}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{k}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)}$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে,

$$x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - k = 0 \dots \dots \text{(1)}$$

$$x \cos \beta + y \sin \beta - k = 0 \dots \dots \text{(2)}$$

বর্তগুণন প্রক্রিয়ায় সাহায্যে (1) ও (2) হতে আমরা পাই,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{-\sin \alpha + \sin \beta} &= \frac{y}{-\cos \beta + \cos \alpha} \\ &= \frac{k}{\cos \alpha \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)} &= \frac{y}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)} = \frac{k}{\sin(\beta - \alpha)} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)} &= \frac{y}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)} \\ &= \frac{k}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)} \\ \therefore \frac{x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)} &= \frac{y}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{k}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)} \end{aligned}$$

প্রশ্নমালা - VII D

প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$1. \text{ (a) } \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} = \cot \theta$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{2 \cos^2 \theta}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\therefore \cot(\theta + \varphi) = \frac{x - y}{x + y} \cot \theta \text{ (Showed)} \quad (5)$$

সূজনশীল প্রশ্ন:

$$17. x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = k = x \cos \beta + y \sin \beta \\ \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$\Lambda = \sin \frac{\pi}{16} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{16} \cdot \sin \frac{5\pi}{16} \cdot \sin \frac{7\pi}{16} \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

(a) প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{13} = 0$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S.

$$= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{13} \\ = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + 2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5\pi}{13} + \frac{3\pi}{13} \right) \\ \quad \cos \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5\pi}{13} - \frac{3\pi}{13} \right)$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{13} \cos \frac{\pi}{13}$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + 2 \cos \left(\pi - \frac{9\pi}{13} \right) \cos \frac{\pi}{13}$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13}$$

$$= 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

(b) (ii) এর সাহায্যে A এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } A = \sin \frac{\pi}{16} \sin \frac{3\pi}{16} \sin \frac{5\pi}{16} \sin \frac{7\pi}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (2 \sin \frac{7\pi}{16} \sin \frac{\pi}{16}) (2 \sin \frac{5\pi}{16} \sin \frac{3\pi}{16})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{ \cos \left(\frac{7\pi}{16} - \frac{\pi}{16} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{7\pi}{16} + \frac{\pi}{16} \right) \} \\ \quad \{ \cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{16} - \frac{3\pi}{16} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{16} + \frac{3\pi}{16} \right) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{8} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) - 0 \right\} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{8} \sin 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(c) (i) এর সাহায্যে দেখাও যে,

$$\frac{x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{y}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{k}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)}$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে,

$$x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - k = 0 \dots \dots \text{(1)}$$

$$x \cos \beta + y \sin \beta - k = 0 \dots \dots \text{(2)}$$

বর্তগুণন প্রক্রিয়ায় সাহায্যে (1) ও (2) হতে আমরা পাই,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{-\sin \alpha + \sin \beta} &= \frac{y}{-\cos \beta + \cos \alpha} \\ &= \frac{k}{\cos \alpha \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)} &= \frac{y}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)} = \frac{k}{\sin(\beta - \alpha)} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)} &= \frac{y}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)} \\ &= \frac{k}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)} \\ \therefore \frac{x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)} &= \frac{y}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{k}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)} \end{aligned}$$

প্রশ্নমালা - VII D

প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$1. \text{ (a) } \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} = \cot \theta$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{2 \cos^2 \theta}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$= \cot \theta = \text{R.H.S. (proved)}$$

$$1(b) \sin 2x \tan 2x = \frac{4 \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^4 x}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sin 2x \tan 2x$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x} \times \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{4 \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^4 x} = \text{R.H.S. (proved)}$$

$$2.(a) 4(\sin^3 10^\circ + \cos^3 20^\circ)$$

$$= 3(\sin 10^\circ + \cos 20^\circ)$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 4(\sin^3 10^\circ + \cos^3 20^\circ)$$

$$= 4 \sin^3 10^\circ + 4 \cos^3 20^\circ$$

$$= 3 \sin 10^\circ - \sin(3.10^\circ) + \cos(3.20^\circ) + 3 \cos 20^\circ$$

$$= 3(\sin 10^\circ + \cos 20^\circ) - \sin 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ$$

$$= 3(\sin 10^\circ + \sin 20^\circ) - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 3(\sin 10^\circ + \cos 20^\circ) = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

$$(b) \sin^2(60^\circ + A) + \sin^2 A + \sin^2(60^\circ - A) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sin^2(60^\circ + A) + \sin^2 A + \sin^2(60^\circ - A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\{1 - \cos 2(60^\circ + A) + 1 - \cos 2A + 1 - \cos 2(60^\circ - A)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\{3 - \cos(120^\circ + 2A) - \cos(120^\circ - 2A) - \cos 2A\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[3 - \{\cos(120^\circ + 2A) + \cos(120^\circ - 2A)\} - \cos 2A]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\{3 - 2 \cdot \cos 120^\circ \cos 2A - \cos 2A\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\{3 - 2(-\frac{1}{2}) \cos 2A - \cos 2A\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\{3 + \cos 2A - \cos 2A\} = \frac{3}{2} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$2(c) \cos^2(A - 120^\circ) + \cos^2 A + \cos^2(A + 120^\circ) = 3/2$$

[ঢ. '০৩; কৃ. '০৭; য. '০৮]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos^2(A - 120^\circ) + \cos^2 A \\ &\quad + \cos^2(A + 120^\circ) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\{1 + \cos 2(A - 120^\circ) + 1 + \cos 2A + 1 \\ &\quad + \cos 2(A + 120^\circ)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\{3 + \cos(2A - 240^\circ) + \cos(2A + 240^\circ) + \cos 2A\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\{3 + 2\cos 2A \cos 240^\circ + \cos 2A\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\{3 + 2\cos 2A \cos(180^\circ + 60^\circ) + \cos 2A\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\{3 + 2\cos 2A(-\cos 60^\circ) + \cos 2A\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\{3 + 2 \cdot \cos 2A(-\frac{1}{2}) + \cos 2A\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(3 - \cos 2A + \cos 2A) = \frac{3}{2} = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

$$3.(a) \cos^3 x + \cos^3(60^\circ - x) + \cos^3(60^\circ + x) = \frac{1}{4}(6 \cos x - \cos 3x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos^3 x + \cos^3(60^\circ - x) + \cos^3(60^\circ + x) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\{3\cos x + \cos 3x + 3\cos(60^\circ - x) + \cos 3(60^\circ - x) + 3\cos(60^\circ + x) + \cos 3(60^\circ + x)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}[3\{\cos x + \cos(60^\circ + x) + \cos(60^\circ - x) + \cos 3x + \cos(180^\circ + 3x) + \cos(180^\circ - 3x)\}] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}[3(\cos x + 2 \cos 60^\circ \cos x) + \cos 3x - \cos 3x - \cos 3x] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}[3(\cos x + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos x) - \cos 3x]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(3 \cdot 2 \cos x - \cos 3x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(6 \cos x - \cos 3x) = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

$$(b) \cos^3 x \cos 3x + \sin^3 x \sin 3x = \frac{\cos^3 3x}{[য. '০৯]}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \cos^3 x \cos 3x + \sin^3 x \sin 3x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\cos 3x + 3 \cos x) \cos 3x +$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (3 \sin x - \sin 3x) \sin 3x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\cos^2 3x + 3 \cos x \cos 3x +$$

$$3 \sin x \sin 3x - \sin^2 3x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{\cos 2.3x + 3 \cos(3x - x)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{\cos 3.2x + 3 \cos 2x\} = \cos^3 2x = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$3. (c) \cos^4 x = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \cos^4 x = (\cos^2 x)^2$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{1 + 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{1 + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4x)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{1 + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \right\}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$3(d) \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x$$

$$= (\sin^2 x)^2 + (\cos^2 x)^2$$

$$= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

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

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x = \text{R.H.S.} \text{ (Proved)}$$

$$3(e) \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{7\pi}{8}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

[জ.'১৪]

L.H.S.

$$= \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{7\pi}{8}$$

$$= \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) + \cos^4 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) +$$

$$\cos^4 \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$$

$$= \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \left(\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \right)^2 + \left(\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \left(\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \right)^2 - 2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ (1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (2 \cos \frac{\pi}{8} \sin \frac{\pi}{8})^2 \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^2 \right\} = 2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{4} \right\} = 2 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{2} = \text{R.H.S.} \text{ (Proved)}$$

$$4.(a) \sec \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos 4\theta}}} \text{ [দি.'০৯; জ.'১৪]}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{2}{2 \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 \cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2(1 + \cos 2\theta)}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2 + 2 \cos 2\theta}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{4 \cos^2 2\theta}}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2(1 + \cos 4\theta)}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos 4\theta}}}$$

= R.H.S.

$$4.(b) \frac{1}{\sin 10^\circ} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos 10^\circ} = 4 \text{ [কু.'০৬; রা.'০৭;}$$

জ.'০৭; চ., ব.'০৮; দি.'১১; সি.'১২; ঘ.'১৩]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{1}{\sin 10^\circ} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos 10^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\cos 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 10^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\cos 60^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\frac{1}{4} \sin 20^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{4 \cos(60^\circ + 10^\circ)}{\sin(90^\circ - 70^\circ)} = \frac{4 \cos 70^\circ}{\cos 70^\circ} = 4 = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. (a) $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{7}$ এবং $\tan \varphi = \frac{1}{3}$ হলে দেখাও

যে, $\cos 2\theta = \sin 4\varphi$.

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{7}$, $\tan \varphi = \frac{1}{3}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos 2\theta &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - (1/7)^2}{1 + (1/7)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 1/49}{1 + 1/49} = \frac{49 - 1}{49 + 1} = \frac{48}{50} = \frac{24}{25}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin 4\varphi = 2 \sin 2\varphi \cos 2\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \frac{2 \tan \varphi}{1 + \tan^2 \varphi} \frac{1 - \tan^2 \varphi}{1 + \tan^2 \varphi} \\
 &= \frac{4 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{9}\right)^2} = \frac{4 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{8}{9}}{\left(\frac{10}{9}\right)^2} = \frac{32}{27} \times \frac{81}{100} = \frac{24}{25}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \cos 2\theta = \sin 4\varphi \quad (\text{Showed})$$

5.(b) $2\tan \alpha = 3\tan \beta$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\sin 2\beta}{5 - \cos 2\beta}$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $2 \tan \alpha = 3 \tan \beta$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{3}{2} \tan \beta$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2} - 1\right) \tan \beta}{1 + \frac{3}{2} \tan^2 \beta} = \frac{\tan \beta}{2 + 3 \tan^2 \beta} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}}{2 + 3 \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\cos^2 \beta}} = \frac{\sin \beta \cos \beta}{2 \cos^2 \beta + 3 \sin^2 \beta} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin \beta \cos \beta}{2.2 \cos^2 \beta + 3.2 \sin^2 \beta} \\
 &= \frac{\sin 2\beta}{2(1 + \cos 2\beta) + 3(1 - \cos 2\beta)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin 2\beta}{2 + 2 \cos 2\beta + 3 - 3 \cos 2\beta} = \frac{\sin 2\beta}{5 - \cos 2\beta} \\
 &= \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved})
 \end{aligned}$$

6.(a) $x = \sin \frac{\pi}{18}$ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$8x^4 + 4x^3 - 6x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

প্রমাণ : আমরা জানি, $4 \sin^3 \theta = 3 \sin \theta - \sin 3\theta$

$$\therefore 4 \sin^3 \frac{\pi}{18} = 3 \sin \frac{\pi}{18} - \sin 3 \frac{\pi}{18}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^3 = 3x - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \quad [\because x = \sin \frac{\pi}{18}]$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^3 - 3x + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{এখন, } 8x^4 + 4x^3 - 6x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 2x(4x^3 - 3x + \frac{1}{2}) + 1(4x^3 - 3x + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= 2x \times 0 + 1 \times 0 = 0 \quad (\text{Showed})$$

6(b) প্রমাণ কর : $\cos 5\theta = 16 \cos^5 \theta - 20 \cos^3 \theta + 5 \cos \theta$ [ঠা.'১১]

প্রমাণ : $\cos 5\theta = \cos(3\theta + 2\theta)$

$$= \cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta - \sin 3\theta \sin 2\theta$$

$$= (4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta)(2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) -$$

$$(3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta) \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= 8 \cos^5 \theta - 6 \cos^3 \theta - 4 \cos^3 \theta + 3 \cos \theta -$$

$$2 \cos \theta (3 \sin^2 \theta - 4 \sin^4 \theta)$$

$$= 8 \cos^5 \theta - 10 \cos^3 \theta + 3 \cos \theta -$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2 \cos \theta \{ 3(1 - \cos^2 \theta) - 4(1 - \cos^2 \theta)^2 \} \\
 & = 8 \cos^5 \theta - 10 \cos^3 \theta + 3 \cos \theta - \\
 & 2 \cos \theta \{ 3 - 3 \cos^2 \theta - 4(1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) \} \\
 & = 8 \cos^5 \theta - 10 \cos^3 \theta + 3 \cos \theta - (6 \cos \theta - \\
 & 6 \cos^3 \theta - 8 \cos \theta + 16 \cos^3 \theta - 8 \cos^5 \theta) \\
 & = 8 \cos^5 \theta - 10 \cos^3 \theta + 3 \cos \theta - 6 \cos \theta + \\
 & 6 \cos^3 \theta + 8 \cos \theta - 16 \cos^3 \theta + 8 \cos^5 \theta \\
 \therefore \cos 5\theta & = 16 \cos^5 \theta - 20 \cos^3 \theta + 5 \cos \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

7.(a) $\tan \alpha \tan \beta = \sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}}$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$(a - b \cos 2\alpha)(a - b \cos 2\beta) = a^2 - b^2$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \alpha \tan \beta = \sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}}$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha \tan^2 \beta = \frac{a-b}{a+b}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a-b) = (a+b) \tan^2 \alpha \tan^2 \beta \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{L.H.S} = (a - b \cos 2\alpha)(a - b \cos 2\beta)$$

$$= \left\{ a - b \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} \right\} \left\{ a - b \frac{1 - \tan^2 \beta}{1 + \tan^2 \beta} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{a + a \tan^2 \alpha - b + b \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} \times \frac{a + a \tan^2 \beta - b + b \tan^2 \beta}{1 + \tan^2 \beta}$$

$$= \frac{(a-b) + (a+b) \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} \times \frac{(a-b) + (a+b) \tan^2 \beta}{1 + \tan^2 \beta}$$

$$= \frac{(a+b) \tan^2 \alpha \tan^2 \beta + (a+b) \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} \times \frac{(a+b) \tan^2 \alpha \tan^2 \beta + (a+b) \tan^2 \beta}{1 + \tan^2 \beta}$$

$$= \frac{(a+b) \tan^2 \alpha (\tan^2 \beta + 1)}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} \times$$

$$\frac{(a+b) \tan^2 \alpha (\tan^2 \beta + 1)}{1 + \tan^2 \beta}$$

$$= (a+b)^2 \tan^2 \alpha \tan^2 \beta = (a+b)^2 \cdot \frac{a-b}{a+b}$$

$$= a^2 - b^2 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

7. (b) যদি α ও β কোণগত ধনাত্মক ও সূক্ষ্ম এবং

$$\cos 2\alpha = \frac{3 \cos 2\beta - 1}{3 - \cos 2\beta}$$
 হয়, তবে দেখাও যে,

$$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{2} \tan \beta$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\cos 2\alpha = \frac{3 \cos 2\beta - 1}{3 - \cos 2\beta}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{3 - \cos 2\beta}{3 \cos 2\beta - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha} = \frac{3 - \cos 2\beta - 3 \cos 2\beta + 1}{3 - \cos 2\beta + 3 \cos 2\beta - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2 \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{4(1 - \cos 2\beta)}{2(1 + \cos 2\beta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \sin^2 \beta}{2 \cos^2 \beta} = 2 \tan^2 \beta$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = \sqrt{2} \tan \beta \quad (\text{Showed})$$

7(c) $\cos A \sin(A - \frac{\pi}{6})$ এর মান বৃহত্তম হলে A এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $\cos A \sin(A - \frac{\pi}{6})$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos A \cos(A - \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(A + A - \frac{\pi}{6}) - \sin(A - A + \frac{\pi}{6}) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}) - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}) - \frac{1}{2} \}$$

ইহা বৃহত্তম হলে, $\sin(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2A - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 2A = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi + \pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A = \frac{4\pi}{6} \Rightarrow A = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

সম্ভাব্য ধাপসহ সমস্যা :

প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$8. (a) \tan \theta (1 + \sec 2\theta) = \tan 2\theta$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \tan \theta (1 + \sec 2\theta)$$

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

$$= \tan \theta \left(1 + \frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}\right) \quad (S)$$

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

$$= \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \tan 2\theta = \text{R.H.S. (proved)} \quad (S)$$

$$8.(b) \frac{\sin A + \sin 2A}{1 + \cos A + \cos 2A} = \tan A$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{\sin A + \sin 2A}{1 + \cos A + \cos 2A}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sin A(1 + 2 \cos A)}{\cos A(1 + 2 \cos A)} = \tan A = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (S)$$

$$8. (c) \frac{\cos^3 x + \sin^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{\cos^3 x + \sin^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x}$$

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

$$= 1 - \cos x \sin x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (S)$$

$$9. \frac{\tan^2 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 1}{\tan^2 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1} = \sin 2\theta$$

$$\tan^2 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{\tan^2 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 1}{\tan^2 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1}$$

$$= - \frac{1 - \tan^2 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{1 + \tan^2 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = - \cos 2\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad (S)$$

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

$$= \sin 2\theta = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (S)$$

$$10. \tan \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \tan \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{4 \sin 2\alpha}{1 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \tan \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \tan \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\cos \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} + \frac{\sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\cos \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cos \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\cos \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cos \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\frac{\pi}{3})} \quad (S) + (S)$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{4 \sin 2\alpha}{2 \cos 2\alpha - 1} = \frac{4 \sin 2\alpha}{2(1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha) - 1} \quad (S)$$

$$= \frac{4 \sin 2\alpha}{1 - 4 \sin^2 \alpha} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (S)$$

$$11. 4 \cos^3 x \sin 3x + 4 \sin^3 x \cos 3x = 3 \sin 4x$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 4 \cos^3 x \sin 3x + 4 \sin^3 x \cos 3x$$

$$= (\cos 3x + 3 \cos x) \sin 3x + (3 \sin x - \sin 3x) \cos 3x \quad (S)$$

$$= \cos 3x \sin 3x - \sin 3x \cos 3x + 3 (\sin 3x \cos x + \sin x \cos 3x)$$

$$= 3 \sin (3x + x)$$

$$= 3 \sin 4x = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (S)$$

12. $\tan^2 \theta = 1 + 2 \tan^2 \varphi$ হলে দেখাও যে,
 $\cos 2\varphi = 1 + 2 \cos 2\theta$

প্রমাণঃ দেওয়া আছে, $\tan^2 \theta = 1 + 2 \tan^2 \varphi$

এখন, $1 + 2 \cos 2\theta = 1 + 2 \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$

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

$$= \frac{3 - 1 - 2 \tan^2 \varphi}{1 + 1 + 2 \tan^2 \varphi} = \frac{2(1 - \tan^2 \varphi)}{2(1 + \tan^2 \varphi)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \varphi}{1 + \tan^2 \varphi} = \cos 2\varphi$$

$\therefore \cos 2\varphi = 1 + \cos 2\theta$ (Showed) (S)

বিকল্প পদ্ধতি: দেওয়া আছে, $\tan^2 \theta = 1 + 2 \tan^2 \varphi$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 \theta - 1 = 2 \tan^2 \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tan^2 \varphi} = \frac{2}{\tan^2 \theta - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan^2 \varphi}{1 + \tan^2 \varphi} = \frac{2 - \tan^2 \theta + 1}{2 + \tan^2 \theta - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 2\varphi = \frac{3 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$$
 (S)

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

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

$\therefore \cos 2\varphi = 1 + 2 \cos 2\theta$ (S)

13. $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{x})$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}), \cos 3\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3})$$

$$\cos 4\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4})$$

প্রমাণঃ দেওয়া আছে, $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{x})$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$
 (S)

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{x}) \right)^2 - 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}) - 1$$

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

$\therefore \cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2})$ (S)

$\cos 3\alpha = 4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha$ (S)

$$= 4 \left(\frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{x}) \right)^3 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{x})$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x^3 + 3x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 3x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3})$$

$$- 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x^3 + 3x + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3} - 3x - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3})$$

$\therefore \cos 3\alpha = \frac{[x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}]}{2}$ [ফ্রেক্ষন-বিয়োজন করে] (S)

$\cos 4\alpha = \cos 2 \cdot 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 2\alpha - 1$ (S)

$$= 2 \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}) \right\}^2 - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x^4 + 2 \cdot x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4}) - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x^4 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^4} - 2)$$

$\therefore \cos 4\alpha = (x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4})$ (S)

14. $\tan \theta = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y}$ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{\sin 2x + \sin 2y}{1 + \sin 2x \cdot \sin 2y}$$

প্রমাণঃ দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \theta = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y}$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\sin y}{\cos y} = \frac{\sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x}{\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y}$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x-y)}$$

$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x-y)}}{1 + \left\{ \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x-y)} \right\}^2} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin(x+y)}{\cos(x-y)} \times \frac{\cos^2(x-y)}{\cos^2(x-y) + \sin^2(x+y)} \\ = \frac{2 \sin(x+y) \cos(x-y)}{\frac{1}{2} \{1 + \cos 2(x-y)\} + \frac{1}{2} \{1 - \cos 2(x+y)\}} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{\sin(x+y+x-y) + \sin(x+y-x+y)}{\frac{1}{2} \{2 + \cos 2(x-y) - \cos 2(x+y)\}} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2x + \sin 2y}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{2(x-y) + 2(x+y)}{2} \sin \frac{2(x+y) - 2(x-y)}{2}} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \sin 2\theta = \frac{\sin 2x + \sin 2y}{1 + \sin 2x + \sin 2y} \quad (\text{Showed}) \quad (5)$$

15. $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$x \cos 2\theta + y \sin 2\theta = x.$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$

$$x \cos 2\theta + y \sin 2\theta$$

$$= x \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} + y \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \quad (5)$$

$$= x \frac{1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} + y \frac{2 \frac{y}{x}}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}}$$

$$= x \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + y \left(\frac{2y}{x} \times \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{2xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^3 - xy^2 + 2xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\therefore x \cos 2\theta + y \sin 2\theta = x \quad (\text{Showed}) \quad (5)$$

16. $\sqrt{2} \cos A = \cos B + \cos^3 B$ এবং $\sqrt{2} \sin A = \sin B - \sin^3 B$ হলে দেখাও যে, $\sin(A-B) = \pm \frac{1}{3}$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\sqrt{2} \cos A = \cos B + \cos^3 B$
 $\sqrt{2} \sin A = \sin B - \sin^3 B$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(A-B) &= \sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sin B - \sin^3 B) \cos B - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin B (\cos B + \cos^3 B) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \sin(A-B) = \sin B \cos B - \sin^3 B \cos B \\ - \sin B \cos B - \sin B \cos^3 B$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \sin(A-B) = -\sin B \cos B (\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \sin(A-B) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2B \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{2} \sin(A-B) = -\sin 2B \quad \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2} \cos(A-B) &= \sqrt{2} \cos A \cos B - \sqrt{2} \sin A \sin B \\ &= (\cos B + \cos^3 B) \cos B - \sin B (\sin B - \sin^3 B) \\ &= \cos^2 B + \sin^2 B + \cos^4 B - \sin^4 B \\ &= 1 + (\cos^2 B + \sin^2 B) (\cos^2 B - \sin^2 B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{2} \cos(A-B) = 1 + \cos 2B \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \cos(A-B) - 1 = \cos 2B \quad \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

(1) ও (2) করে যোগ করলে আমরা পাই,

$$(2\sqrt{2})^2 \sin^2(A-B) + (\sqrt{2})^2 \cos^2(A-B) + 1 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos(A-B) = \sin^2 2B + \cos^2 2B$$

$$\Rightarrow 8\{1 - \cos^2(A-B)\} + 2\cos^2(A-B) + 1 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos(A-B) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 - 8\cos^2(A-B) + 2\cos^2(A-B) - 2\sqrt{2} \cos(A-B) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6\cos^2(A-B) + 2\sqrt{2} \cos(A-B) - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\cos^2(A-B) + \sqrt{2} \cos(A-B) - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 3\cos^2(A-B) + 3\sqrt{2} \cos(A-B) \\ - 2\sqrt{2} \cos(A-B) - 4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cos(A-B) \{ \cos(A-B) + \sqrt{2} \} - 2\sqrt{2} \{ \cos(A-B) + \sqrt{2} \} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \{ \cos(A-B) + \sqrt{2} \} \{ 3\cos(A-B) - 2\sqrt{2} \} = 0$$

$$\therefore \cos(A-B) = -\sqrt{2} \text{ অথবা, } \cos(A-B) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad (\S)$$

কিন্তু $-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$ বলে $\cos(A-B) \neq -\sqrt{2}$ (\S)

$$\therefore \cos(A-B) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\therefore \sin(A-B) = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(A-B)}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)^2} = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{8}{9}}$$

$$\therefore \sin(A-B) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}} = \pm \frac{1}{3} \quad (\S)$$

$$17. \text{ দেখাও যে, } \frac{\tan 2^n \theta}{\tan \theta} = (1 + \sec 2\theta)$$

$$(1 + \sec 2^2 \theta)(1 + \sec 2^3 \theta) \dots \dots \\ (1 + \sec 2^n \theta)$$

$$\text{প্রমাণঃ } \tan \theta (1 + \sec 2\theta) = \tan \theta \left(1 + \frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} \right) \quad (\S)$$

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

$$= \tan \theta \cdot \frac{2}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \tan 2\theta \quad (\S)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\tan 2\theta}{\tan \theta} = 1 + \sec 2\theta$$

$$\text{অনুরূপভাবে, } \frac{\tan 2^2 \theta}{\tan 2\theta} = 1 + \sec 2^2 \theta,$$

$$\frac{\tan 2^3 \theta}{\tan 2^2 \theta} = 1 + \sec 2^3 \theta, \dots$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{\tan 2\theta}{\tan \theta} \cdot \frac{\tan 2^2 \theta}{\tan 2\theta} \cdot \frac{\tan 2^3 \theta}{\tan 2^2 \theta} \dots \dots \frac{\tan 2^n \theta}{\tan 2^{n-1} \theta} \\ = (1 + \sec 2\theta)(1 + \sec 2^2 \theta)$$

$$(1 + \sec 2^3 \theta) \dots \dots (1 + \sec 2^n \theta)$$

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

$$(1 + \sec 2^3 \theta) \dots \dots (1 + \sec 2^n \theta) \quad (\S)$$

$$18.(a) \text{ দেখাও যে, } \frac{2 \cos 2^n \theta + 1}{2 \cos \theta + 1} = (2 \cos \theta - 1)$$

$$(2 \cos 2\theta - 1)(2 \cos 2^2 \theta - 1) \dots \dots \\ (2 \cos 2^{n-1} \theta - 1)$$

প্রমাণ : আমরা পাই,

$$(2 \cos \theta + 1)(2 \cos \theta - 1) = 4 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta) - 1 \quad (\S)$$

$$= 2 + 2 \cos 2\theta - 1$$

$$\therefore 2 \cos \theta - 1 = \frac{2 \cos 2\theta + 1}{2 \cos \theta + 1}$$

অনুরূপভাবে,

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

$$2 \cos 2^2 \theta - 1 = \frac{2 \cos 2^3 \theta + 1}{2 \cos 2^2 \theta + 1}$$

$$2 \cos 2^{n-1} \theta - 1 = \frac{2 \cos 2^n \theta + 1}{2 \cos 2^{n-1} \theta + 1} \quad (\S)$$

গুণ করে আমরা পাই,

$$(2 \cos \theta - 1)(2 \cos 2\theta - 1)(2 \cos 2^2 \theta - 1) \dots \dots (2 \cos 2^{n-1} \theta - 1)$$

$$\frac{2 \cos 2\theta + 1}{2 \cos \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{2 \cos 2^2 \theta + 1}{2 \cos 2\theta + 1} \cdot \frac{2 \cos 2^3 \theta + 1}{2 \cos 2^2 \theta + 1}$$

$$\dots \dots \therefore \frac{2 \cos 2^n \theta + 1}{2 \cos 2^{n-1} \theta + 1} = \frac{2 \cos 2^n \theta + 1}{2 \cos \theta + 1}$$

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

$$(2 \cos 2^2 \theta - 1) \dots \dots (2 \cos 2^{n-1} \theta - 1) \quad (\S)$$

$$18.(b) 13\theta = \pi \text{ হলে দেখাও যে, } \cos \theta \cdot \cos 2\theta \cdot$$

$$\cos 3\theta \cdot \cos 4\theta \cdot \cos 5\theta \cdot \cos 6\theta = \frac{1}{2^6}$$

৮০৬

প্রমাণ : $\cos\theta \cos 2\theta \cos 3\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 5\theta \cos 6\theta$
আমরা জানি, $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \sin 2\theta$ (S)

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

$$\therefore \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta \\ = \frac{1}{2^2} \sin 4\theta$$

অনুরূপভাবে, $\sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta = \frac{1}{2^3} \sin 8\theta$

$\sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 8\theta = \frac{1}{2^3} \sin 16\theta$

$\sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 8\theta \cos 16\theta$

$$\cos 32\theta = \frac{1}{2^6} \sin 64\theta \quad (\text{S})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta \cos (13\theta - 5\theta) \\ \cos (13\theta + 3\theta) \cos (26\theta + 6\theta) \\ = \frac{1}{2^6} \sin (65\theta - \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta \cos (\pi - 5\theta) \\ \cos (\pi + 3\theta) \cos (2\pi + 6\theta) \\ = \frac{1}{2^6} \sin (5\pi - \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta (-\cos 5\theta) \\ (-\cos 3\theta) \cos 6\theta = \frac{1}{2^6} (\sin \theta) \quad (\text{S})$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta \cos 2\theta \cos 3\theta \cos 4\theta$$

$$\cos 5\theta \cos 6\theta = \frac{1}{2^6} (\text{Showed}) \quad (\text{S})$$

$$18.(c) \theta = \frac{\pi}{2^n+1} \text{ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে, } 2^n \cos \theta \\ \cos 2\theta \cos 2^2\theta \dots \cos 2^{n-1}\theta = 1.$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2^n+1} \Rightarrow 2^n\theta + 0 = \pi$

$$\Rightarrow 2^n\theta = \pi - 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2^n\theta = \sin(\pi - \theta)$$

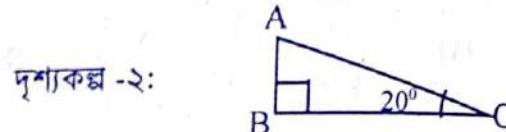
$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin 2^{n-1}\theta \cos 2^{n-1}\theta = \sin \theta \quad (\text{S}) + (\text{S})$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos 2^{n-1}\theta (2 \sin 2^{n-2}\theta \cos 2^{n-2}\theta) = \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow 2^2 \cos 2^{n-1}\theta \cos 2^{n-2}\theta \sin 2^{n-2}\theta = \sin \theta \\ &\Rightarrow 2^n \cos 2^{n-1}\theta \cos 2^{n-2}\theta \cos 2^{n-3}\theta \dots \dots \dots \\ &\dots \sin 2^{n-n}\theta \cos 2^{n-n}\theta = \sin \theta \\ &\Rightarrow 2^n \cos 2^{n-1}\theta \cos 2^{n-2}\theta \cos 2^{n-3}\theta \dots \dots \dots \\ &\dots \sin 2^0\theta \cos 2^0\theta = \sin \theta \\ &\Rightarrow 2^n \cos 2^{n-1}\theta \cos 2^{n-2}\theta \cos 2^{n-3}\theta \dots \dots \dots \\ &\dots \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 \\ &\therefore 2^n \cos \theta \cos 2\theta \cos 2^2\theta \dots \cos 2^{n-1}\theta = 1 \quad (\text{Showed}) \end{aligned}$$

সুজনশীল প্রশ্ন:

19. দৃশ্যকল্প -১: $A = \tan \theta + 2 \tan 2\theta + 4 \tan 4\theta + 8 \cot 8\theta;$



দৃশ্যকল্প -২:

$$(a) \text{ প্রমাণ কর যে, } \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) -$$

$$\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta \quad [\text{রা. '৫}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{1 - \cos 2\left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)\} - \frac{1}{2} \{1 - \cos 2\left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) - 1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

(b) দৃশ্যকল্প -১ হতে প্রমাণ কর যে, $A = \cot \theta$

[ষ. '০২; সি. '০৮]

প্রমাণ : $4 \tan 4\theta + 8 \cot 8\theta$

$$= 4\left(\frac{\sin 4\theta}{\cos 4\theta} + 2 \frac{\cos 8\theta}{\sin 8\theta}\right)$$

$$= 4\left(\frac{\sin 4\theta}{\cos 4\theta} + \frac{2 \cos 8\theta}{2 \sin 4\theta \cos 4\theta}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4 \left(\frac{\sin^2 4\theta + 1 - 2 \sin^2 4\theta}{\sin 4\theta \cos 4\theta} \right) \\
 &= 4 \left(\frac{1 - \sin^2 4\theta}{\sin 4\theta \cos 4\theta} \right) = 4 \left(\frac{\cos^2 4\theta}{\sin 4\theta \cos 4\theta} \right) \\
 &= 4 \cot 4\theta \\
 &\text{অনুপভাবে প্রমাণ করা যায়,} \\
 &2 \tan 2\theta + 4 \cot 4\theta = 2 \cot 2\theta \text{ এবং} \\
 &\tan \theta + 2 \cot 2\theta = \cot \theta \\
 &\text{L.H.S.} = \tan \theta + 2 \tan 2\theta + 4 \tan 4\theta + 8 \cot 8\theta \\
 &= \tan \theta + 2 \tan 2\theta + 4 \cot 4\theta \\
 &= \tan \theta + 2 \cot 2\theta = \cot \theta = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) দৃশ্যকল্প -2 হতে দেখাও যে, $\sqrt{3} \frac{AC}{AB} - \frac{AC}{BC} = 4$

[জ.'১০; চ.'১৮, '১৫]

$$\text{দৃশ্যকল্প -2 হতে পাই, } \frac{AC}{AB} = \operatorname{cosec} 20^\circ \text{ ও}$$

$$\frac{AC}{BC} = \sec 20^\circ.$$

$$\sqrt{3} \frac{AC}{AB} - \frac{AC}{BC} = \sqrt{3} \operatorname{cosec} 20^\circ - \sec 20^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin 20^\circ} - \frac{1}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 20^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 30^\circ \cos 20^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\frac{1}{4} \sin 40^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{4 \cos(30^\circ + 20^\circ)}{\sin(90^\circ - 50^\circ)} = \frac{4 \cos 50^\circ}{\cos 50^\circ} = 4$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3} \frac{AC}{AB} - \frac{AC}{BC} = 4$$

প্রমাণ কর যে,

প্রশ্নমালা-VII E

1. (a) $\frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} = \tan^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right)$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}$$

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

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

$$= \left(\frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \tan^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right) = \text{R.H.S}$$

1. (b) $\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 60^\circ \right) +$

$$\cos^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 60^\circ \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 60^\circ \right)$$

$$+ \cos^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 60^\circ \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 + \cos 2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2} + 1 + \cos 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 60^\circ \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + 1 + \cos 2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 60^\circ \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 + \cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha - 120^\circ) + \cos(\alpha + 120^\circ) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 + \cos \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha \cos 120^\circ \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 + \cos \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 + \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha \right\} = \frac{3}{2}$$

1(c) $\sin^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 36^\circ \right) + \sin^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 36^\circ \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 4 - (\sqrt{5} - 1) \cos \alpha \right\}$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{\sin^2 4\theta + 1 - 2 \sin^2 4\theta}{\sin 4\theta \cos 4\theta} \right)$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{1 - \sin^2 4\theta}{\sin 4\theta \cos 4\theta} \right) = 4 \left(\frac{\cos^2 4\theta}{\sin 4\theta \cos 4\theta} \right)$$

$$= 4 \cot 4\theta$$

অনুপভাবে প্রমাণ করা যায় ,

$$2 \tan 2\theta + 4 \cot 4\theta = 2 \cot 2\theta \text{ এবং}$$

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

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \tan \theta + 2 \tan 2\theta + 4 \tan 4\theta + 8 \cot 8\theta$$

$$= \tan \theta + 2 \tan 2\theta + 4 \cot 4\theta$$

$$= \tan \theta + 2 \cot 2\theta = \cot \theta = \text{R.H.S.} \text{ (Proved)}$$

(c) দৃশ্যকল্প -2 হতে দেখাও যে, $\sqrt{3} \frac{AC}{AB} - \frac{AC}{BC} = 4$

[জ.'১০; চ.'১৮, '১৫]

দৃশ্যকল্প -2 হতে পাই, $\frac{AC}{AB} = \operatorname{cosec} 20^\circ$ ও

$$\frac{AC}{BC} = \sec 20^\circ.$$

$$\sqrt{3} \frac{AC}{AB} - \frac{AC}{BC} = \sqrt{3} \operatorname{cosec} 20^\circ - \sec 20^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin 20^\circ} - \frac{1}{\cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 20^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 30^\circ \cos 20^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\frac{1}{4} \sin 40^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{4 \cos(30^\circ + 20^\circ)}{\sin(90^\circ - 50^\circ)} = \frac{4 \cos 50^\circ}{\cos 50^\circ} = 4$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3} \frac{AC}{AB} - \frac{AC}{BC} = 4$$

প্রমাণ কর যে,

প্রশ্নমালা-VII E

1. (a) $\frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} = \tan^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right)$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}$$

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

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

$$= \left(\frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \tan^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right) = \text{R.H.S}$$

1. (b) $\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 60^\circ \right) +$

$$\cos^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 60^\circ \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 60^\circ \right)$$

$$+ \cos^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 60^\circ \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 + \cos 2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2} + 1 + \cos 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 60^\circ \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + 1 + \cos 2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 60^\circ \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 + \cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha - 120^\circ) + \cos(\alpha + 120^\circ) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 + \cos \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha \cos 120^\circ \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 + \cos \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 + \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha \right\} = \frac{3}{2}$$

1(c) $\sin^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 36^\circ \right) + \sin^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 36^\circ \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 4 - (\sqrt{5} - 1) \cos \alpha \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 36^\circ\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 36^\circ\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}\{1 - \cos 2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 36^\circ\right) + 1 - \cos 2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 36^\circ\right)\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}[2 - \{\cos(\alpha - 72^\circ) + \cos(\alpha + 72^\circ)\}] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}\{2 - 2\cos\alpha \cos 72^\circ\} = 1 - \cos\alpha \cos 72^\circ \\
 &= 1 - \cos\alpha \cdot \cos(90^\circ - 18^\circ) \\
 &= 1 - \cos\alpha \sin 18^\circ \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5} - 1)\cos\alpha \\
 &= \frac{1}{4}\{4 - (\sqrt{5} - 1)\cos\alpha\} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2.(a) 2\cos\frac{\pi}{16} = 2\cos 11^\circ 15'$$

$$= \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}} \quad [\text{কু. } '09, '13; \text{ চ. } '01; \text{ রা. } '03]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{R.H.S.} &= \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}} \\
 &= \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}} = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}} \\
 &= \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2(1 + \cos 45^\circ)}} \\
 &= \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 22^\circ 30'}} \\
 &= \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos 22^\circ 30'} = \sqrt{2(1 + \cos 22^\circ 30')} \\
 &= \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 11^\circ 15'} = 2 \cos 11^\circ 15' = \text{M.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{আবার, } 2\cos\frac{\pi}{16} = 2\cos 11^\circ 15'$$

$$\therefore 2\cos\frac{\pi}{16} = 2\cos 11^\circ 15' = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$$

$$2(b) \tan\left(7\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \tan\left(7\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ = \tan 7^\circ 30'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin 7^\circ 30'}{\cos 7^\circ 30'} = \frac{2\sin^2 7^\circ 30'}{2\sin 7^\circ 30' \cos 7^\circ 30'} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \cos 15^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ} = \frac{1 - \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ)}{\sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1 - (\cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ)}{\sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} \\
 &= \frac{(2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} - 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{(\sqrt{3} - 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{6} - 3 - \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} - 1}{3 - 1} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{2} - 4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 &= \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} - 2 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \frac{\sec \alpha - \tan \alpha}{\sec \alpha + \tan \alpha} = \cot^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\sec \alpha - \tan \alpha}{\sec \alpha + \tan \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}}{\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}} = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\left(\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2} = \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}(\cot \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1)}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}(\cot \frac{\alpha}{2} + 1)}\right)^2 \\
 &= \left(\frac{\cot \frac{\alpha}{2} \cot \frac{\pi}{2} - 1}{\cot \frac{\pi}{2} + \cot \frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)^2 = \left(\cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)^2 \\
 &= \cot^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \cos \theta = \frac{a \cos \phi - b}{a - b \cos \phi} \text{ হলে দেখাও যে,}$$

$$\frac{\tan \frac{1}{2} \theta}{\sqrt{a+b}} = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2} \varphi}{\sqrt{a-b}}$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\cos \theta = \frac{a \cos \varphi - b}{a - b \cos \varphi}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{a - \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} - b}{a - b - \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}}$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{a(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}) - b(1 + \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2})}{a(1 + \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}) - b(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2})}$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{2}{-2 \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} =$$

$$\frac{a(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + 1 + \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}) - b(1 + \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + 1 - \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2})}{a(1 - \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} - 1 - \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}) - b(1 + \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} - 1 + \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{-\tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2a - 2b}{-2a \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} - 2b \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{a - b}{(a + b) \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan^2 \frac{1}{2} \theta}{a + b} = \frac{\tan^2 \frac{1}{2} \varphi}{a - b}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2} \theta}{\sqrt{a+b}} = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2} \varphi}{\sqrt{a-b}} \quad (\text{Showed})$$

5. (a) $\sec(\theta + \alpha) + \sec(\theta - \alpha) = 2 \sec \theta$

হলে দেখাও যে, $\cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$.

প্রমাণ : $\sec(\theta + \alpha) + \sec(\theta - \alpha) = 2 \sec \theta$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos(\theta - \alpha) + \cos(\theta + \alpha)}{\cos(\theta + \alpha) \cos(\theta - \alpha)} = \frac{2}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \cos \theta \cos \alpha}{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{2}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta \cos \alpha = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \alpha$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} = 1 + \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad (\text{Showed})$$

5(b) $\sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ এবং $\sin B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ হলে দেখাও যে

$$\tan \frac{A+B}{2} \cot \frac{A-B}{2} = 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ এবং $\sin B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin A}{\sin B} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin A - \sin B} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}} \quad [\text{যোজন-বিয়োজন করে}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cot \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right) = \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2} + 2}{3 - 2}$$

$$\therefore \tan \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cot \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right) = 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$$

(Showed)

6. $A + B \neq 0$ এবং $\sin A + \sin B =$

$2 \sin(A+B)$ হলে দেখাও যে, $\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$

[ক্ষ.'০১]

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin(A+B)$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \{ \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) - 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \} = 0$$

$$A+B \neq 0 \text{ বলে } \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) - 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} - 2(\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} - \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} = \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \quad (\text{Showed})$$

৭ $a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = c$ সমীকরণটি θ এর দুইটি ভিন্ন মান α, β দ্বারা সিদ্ধ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}$$

সমাধান : $\cos \theta + b \sin \theta = c$ সমীকরণটি θ এর দুইটি ভিন্ন মান α ও β দ্বারা সিদ্ধ বলে,

$$a \cos \alpha + b \sin \alpha = c$$

$$\text{এবং } a \cos \beta + b \sin \beta = c$$

$$\therefore a \cos \alpha + b \sin \alpha = a \cos \beta + b \sin \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow a(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta) = b(\sin \beta - \sin \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow a \cdot 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)$$

$$= b \cdot 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)$$

$$a \neq \beta \text{ বলে, } \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha) \neq 0$$

$$\therefore a \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) = b \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{এখন, L.H.S.} = \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{2 \frac{b}{a}}{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2b}{a} \times \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$8. \text{ প্রমাণ কর যে, } \tan 6^\circ \tan 42^\circ \tan 66^\circ \tan 78^\circ = 1$$

প্রমাণ :

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \tan 6^\circ \tan 42^\circ \tan 66^\circ \tan 78^\circ$$

$$= \tan 6^\circ \tan 66^\circ \tan 42^\circ \tan 78^\circ$$

$$= \tan(36^\circ - 30^\circ) \tan(36^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

$$\tan(60^\circ - 18^\circ) \tan(60^\circ + 18^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\tan^2 36^\circ - \tan^2 30^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 36^\circ \tan^2 30^\circ} \frac{\tan^2 60^\circ - \tan^2 18^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 60^\circ \tan^2 18^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{5 - 2\sqrt{5} - \frac{1}{3}}{1 - (5 - 2\sqrt{5})} \frac{3 - \frac{1}{5}(5 - 2\sqrt{5})}{1 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{5}(5 - 2\sqrt{5})}$$

$$= \frac{15 - 6\sqrt{5} - 1}{3 - 5 + 2\sqrt{5}} \frac{15 - 5 + 2\sqrt{5}}{5 - 15 + 6\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{14 - 6\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5} - 2} \frac{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}{6\sqrt{5} - 10}$$

$$= \frac{2(7 - 3\sqrt{5}) \cdot 2(5 + \sqrt{5})}{2(\sqrt{5} - 1) \cdot 2(3\sqrt{5} - 5)} = \frac{(7 - 3\sqrt{5})(5 + \sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{5} - 1)(3\sqrt{5} - 5)}$$

$$= \frac{35 - 15\sqrt{5} + 7\sqrt{5} - 15}{15 - 5\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{5} + 5} = \frac{20 - 8\sqrt{5}}{20 - 8\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= 1 = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved})$$

সম্ভাব্য ধাপসহ প্রমাণ:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Rightarrow 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) \\
 & = 2 \times 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \\
 & \Rightarrow \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \{ \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) - \\
 & \quad 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \} = 0 \\
 A+B \neq 0 & \text{ বলে } \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \neq 0 \\
 \therefore \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) - 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) & = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} - & \\
 2(\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} - \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}) & = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow 3 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} & = \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2}} & = \frac{1}{3} \\
 \therefore \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} & = \frac{1}{3} \quad (\text{Showed})
 \end{aligned}$$

7 $a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = c$ সমীকরণটি θ এর দুইটি ভিন্ন মান α, β ঘরা সিদ্ধ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}$$

সমাধান : $\cos \theta + b \sin \theta = c$ সমীকরণটি θ এর দুইটি ভিন্ন মান α ও β ঘরা সিদ্ধ বলে,

$$a \cos \alpha + b \sin \alpha = c$$

$$\text{এবং } a \cos \beta + b \sin \beta = c$$

$$\therefore a \cos \alpha + b \sin \alpha = a \cos \beta + b \sin \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow a(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta) = b(\sin \beta - \sin \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow a \cdot 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)$$

$$= b \cdot 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha)$$

$$\alpha \neq \beta \text{ বলে, } \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha) \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore a \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) & = b \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \\
 \Rightarrow \tan \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) & = \frac{b}{a} \\
 \text{এখন, L.H.S.} & = \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \\
 & = \frac{2 \tan \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{2 \frac{b}{a}}{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2} \\
 & = \frac{2b}{a} \times \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2} = \text{R.H.S.} \\
 8. \text{ প্রমাণ কর যে, } \tan 6^0 \tan 42^0 \tan 66^0 \tan 78^0 & = 1 \\
 \text{প্রমাণ :} & \\
 \text{L.H.S.} & = \tan 6^0 \tan 42^0 \tan 66^0 \tan 78^0 \\
 & = \tan 6^0 \tan 66^0 \tan 42^0 \tan 78^0 \\
 & = \tan(36^0 - 30^0) \tan(36^0 + 30^0) \\
 & \quad \tan(60^0 - 18^0) \tan(60^0 + 18^0) \\
 & = \frac{\tan^2 36^0 - \tan^2 30^0}{1 - \tan^2 36^0 \tan^2 30^0} \frac{\tan^2 60^0 - \tan^2 18^0}{1 - \tan^2 60^0 \tan^2 18^0} \\
 & = \frac{5 - 2\sqrt{5}}{1 - (5 - 2\sqrt{5})} \frac{3 - \frac{1}{5}(5 - 2\sqrt{5})}{\frac{1}{3} - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{5}(5 - 2\sqrt{5})} \\
 & = \frac{15 - 6\sqrt{5} - 115 + 5 + 2\sqrt{5}}{3 - 5 + 2\sqrt{5} \quad 5 - 15 + 6\sqrt{5}} \\
 & = \frac{14 - 6\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5} - 2} \frac{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}{6\sqrt{5} - 10} \\
 & = \frac{2(7 - 3\sqrt{5}) \cdot 2(5 + \sqrt{5})}{2(\sqrt{5} - 1) \cdot 2(3\sqrt{5} - 5)} = \frac{(7 - 3\sqrt{5})(5 + \sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{5} - 1)(3\sqrt{5} - 5)} \\
 & = \frac{35 - 15\sqrt{5} + 7\sqrt{5} - 15}{15 - 5\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{5} + 5} = \frac{20 - 8\sqrt{5}}{20 - 8\sqrt{5}} \\
 & = 1 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

প্রশ্ন কর যে,

$$9. \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 18^\circ\right) + \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 18^\circ\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{4 + (\sqrt{5} + 1) \cos \alpha\}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 18^\circ\right) + \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 18^\circ\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{1 + \cos 2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - 18^\circ\right) + 1 + \cos 2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 18^\circ\right)\} \quad (S)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{2 + \cos(\alpha - 36^\circ) + \cos(\alpha + 36^\circ)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2 + 2 \cos \alpha \cos 36^\circ)$$

$$= \{1 + \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5} + 1) \cos \alpha\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{4 + (\sqrt{5} + 1) \cos \alpha\} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$10.(a) \sin(292.5)^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sin(292.5)^\circ$$

$$= \sin\{270^\circ + (22.5)^\circ\} = -\cos(22.5)^\circ$$

$$= -\sqrt{\cos^2(22.5)^\circ} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 45^\circ)}$$

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

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}} = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$10.(b) \cot(142.5)^\circ = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - 2 - \sqrt{6}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \cot(142.5)^\circ = \cot 142^\circ 30'$$

$$= \cot(180^\circ - 37^\circ 30') = -\cot 37^\circ 30'$$

$$= -\frac{\cos 37^\circ 30'}{\sin 37^\circ 30'} = -\frac{2 \cos^2 37^\circ 30'}{2 \sin 37^\circ 30' \cos 37^\circ 30'}$$

$$= -\frac{1 + \cos 75^\circ}{\sin 75^\circ} = -\frac{1 + \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ)}{\sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)}$$

$$= -\frac{1 + \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ}$$

$$= -\frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} \quad (S)$$

$$= -\frac{(2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - 1)(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{(\sqrt{3} + 1)(\sqrt{3} - 1)} \quad (S)$$

$$= -\frac{2\sqrt{6} + 3 - \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} + 1}{3 - 1} \quad (S)$$

$$= -\frac{2\sqrt{6} + 4 - 2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (S)$$

$$= -(\sqrt{6} + 2 - \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} - 2 - \sqrt{6} \quad (S)$$

$$10(c) \tan(82.5)^\circ = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} + 2$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \tan(82.5)^\circ = \tan 82^\circ 30'$$

$$= \tan(90^\circ - 7^\circ 30') = \cot 7^\circ 30' \quad (S)$$

$$= \frac{\cos 7^\circ 30'}{\sin 7^\circ 30'} = \frac{2 \cos^2 7^\circ 30'}{2 \sin 7^\circ 30' \cos 7^\circ 30'}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos 15^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ} = \frac{1 + \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ)}{\sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ)} \quad (S)$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ}{\cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} \quad (S)$$

$$= \frac{(2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{(\sqrt{3} + 1)(\sqrt{3} - 1)} \quad (S)$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{6} + 3 + \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + 1}{3 - 1} \quad (S)$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{6} + 4 + 2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (S)$$

$$= \sqrt{6} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{2} \quad (S)$$

$$11. a \sin \theta + b \sin \varphi = c = a \cos \theta + b \cos \varphi$$

হলে দেখাও যে,

$$\cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2c^2 - (a-b)^2}{4ab}}$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $a \sin \theta + b \sin \varphi = c$
 $\Rightarrow a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi + 2ab \sin \theta \sin \varphi = c^2$... (১)

এবং $a \cos \theta + b \cos \varphi = c$
 $\Rightarrow a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 2ab \cos \theta \cos \varphi = c^2$... (২)

(১) ও (২) যোগ করে পাই,
 $a^2 + b^2 + 2ab(\sin \theta \sin \varphi + \cos \theta \cos \varphi) = 2c^2$
 $\Rightarrow 2ab \cos(\theta - \varphi) = 2c^2 - a^2 - b^2$ (৩)
 $\Rightarrow 2ab\{2\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) - 1\} = 2c^2 - a^2 - b^2$
 $\Rightarrow 4ab \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = 2c^2 - a^2 - b^2 + 2ab$
 $= 2c^2 - (a - b)^2$
 $\Rightarrow \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = \frac{2c^2 - (a - b)^2}{4ab}$
 $\therefore \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2c^2 - (a - b)^2}{4ab}}$ (৪)

12. দেখাও যে, $\sin x = 2^n \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdot \dots \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2^n}$.

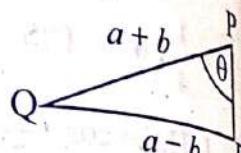
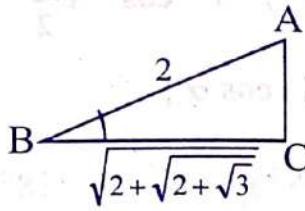
$$\cos \frac{x}{2^3} \cdot \dots \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2^n}$$

প্রমাণ : $\sin x = \sin 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}$ (৫)
 $= 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sin 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2^2} = 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{x}{2^2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2^2}$
 $= (2 \cos \frac{x}{2}) \cdot (2 \cos \frac{x}{2^2}) \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2^2}$
 $= (2 \cos \frac{x}{2}) \cdot (2 \cos \frac{x}{2^2}) \cdot (2 \cos \frac{x}{2^3}) \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2^3}$
 $= (2 \cos \frac{x}{2}) \cdot (2 \cos \frac{x}{2^2}) \cdot (2 \cos \frac{x}{2^3}) \cdot \dots \cdot \dots$
 $\cdots (2 \cos \frac{x}{2^{n-1}}) (2 \cos \frac{x}{2^n}) \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2^n}$

$$\therefore \sin x = 2^n \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdot \dots \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2^n}$$
 (৫)

সূজনশীল প্রশ্ন:

13.



দৃশ্যকল্প-১:

(a) $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan \frac{\varphi}{2}$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,
 $\cos \varphi = \frac{\cos \theta - e}{1 - e \cos \theta}$. [টি.'১৪, '১৫; চ.'০৮;
 সি.'০৮, '১২, '১৫; রা.'০৯, '১৫; মা.'১৩; কু.ব.'১৫]

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan \frac{\varphi}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} &= \frac{1-e}{1+e} \tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} &= \frac{1-e}{1+e} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{(1-e) \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{(1+e) \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1-\tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}{1+\tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} &= \frac{(1-e) \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - (1+e) \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{(1-e) \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + (1+e) \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \\ &= \frac{(\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) - e(\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2})}{(\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) - e(\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2})} \\ \therefore \cos \varphi &= \frac{\cos \theta - e}{1 - e \cos \theta} \end{aligned}$$

(b) দৃশ্যকল্প-১ হতে দেখাও যে, $\angle B = (7 \frac{1}{2})^\circ$

প্রমাণ : দৃশ্যকল্প-১ হতে পাই, $\cos B = \frac{BC}{AB}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \cos B &= \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}} \end{aligned}$$

প্রশ্নমালা-VII E

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2(1 + \cos 30^\circ)}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 15^\circ}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos 15^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2(1 + \cos 15^\circ)} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 \left(7\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \left(7\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ = \cos \left(7\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \angle B = \left(7\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ$; যেহেতু $\angle B$ সূক্ষ্মকোণ

(c) দৃশ্যকল্প-২ হতে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}.$$

প্রমাণ : দৃশ্যকল্প-১ হতে পাই, $\sin \theta = \frac{QR}{PQ}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{a-b}{a+b}$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{1 + \cos 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)} = \frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)}{1 + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}}{1 + \sin \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a-b}{a+b}\right)^2}}{1 + \frac{a-b}{a+b}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sqrt{(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2}}{a+b} = \frac{\sqrt{4ab}}{2a} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}}{2a} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

বিকল্প পদ্ধতি : দৃশ্যকল্প-১ হতে পাই, $\sin \theta = \frac{QR}{PQ}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{a-b}{a+b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{a+b}{a-b} \Rightarrow \frac{1-\sin \theta}{1+\sin \theta} = \frac{a+b-a+b}{a+b+a-b}$$

[বিয়োজন-যোজন করে।]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2b}{2a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \Rightarrow \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$$

$$\therefore \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$$

প্রশ্নমালা VII F

$A + B + C = \pi$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,

1. (a) $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C$

$$= 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \quad [\text{য. } '02]$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

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

$$= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

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

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

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

প্রশ্নমালা-VII E

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2(1 + \cos 30^\circ)}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 15^\circ}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos 15^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2(1 + \cos 15^\circ)} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 \left(7\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \left(7\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ = \cos \left(7\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \angle B = \left(7\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ$; যেহেতু $\angle B$ সূক্ষ্মকোণ

(c) দৃশ্যকল্প-২ হতে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}.$$

প্রমাণ : দৃশ্যকল্প-১ হতে পাই, $\sin \theta = \frac{QR}{PQ}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{a-b}{a+b}$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{1 + \cos 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)} = \frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)}{1 + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}}{1 + \sin \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a-b}{a+b}\right)^2}}{1 + \frac{a-b}{a+b}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sqrt{(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2}}{a+b} = \frac{\sqrt{4ab}}{2a} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}}{2a} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

বিকল্প পদ্ধতি : দৃশ্যকল্প-১ হতে পাই, $\sin \theta = \frac{QR}{PQ}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{a-b}{a+b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{a+b}{a-b} \Rightarrow \frac{1-\sin \theta}{1+\sin \theta} = \frac{a+b-a+b}{a+b+a-b}$$

[বিয়োজন-যোজন করে।]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2b}{2a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \Rightarrow \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$$

$$\therefore \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$$

প্রশ্নমালা VII F

$A + B + C = \pi$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,

1. (a) $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C$

$$= 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \quad [\text{য. } '02]$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

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

$$= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \left(2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \right) \\
 &= 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved})
 \end{aligned}$$

1.(b) $\sin A + \sin B - \sin C =$

$$4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \quad [\text{য. } '০৮]$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\sin A + \sin B - \sin C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) - 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \\
 &= 2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2} \right) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) - 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) - 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \left\{ \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) - \sin \frac{C}{2} \right\} \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \left\{ \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) - \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \right\} \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{A}{2} - \frac{B}{2} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right) \right\} \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \left(2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \right) \\
 &= 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved})
 \end{aligned}$$

1. (c) $\sin 2A - \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \cos A \sin B \cos C$ [কু. '০১]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} &= \sin 2A - \sin 2B + \sin 2C \\
 &= 2 \sin \frac{2A-2B}{2} \cos \frac{2A+2B}{2} + \cos 2C \\
 &= 2 \sin(A-B) \cos(A+B) + 2 \sin C \cos C \\
 &= 2 \sin(A-B) \cos(\pi-C) + 2 \sin C \cos C \\
 &= -2 \cos C \sin(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C \\
 &= 2 \cos C \{ \sin C - \sin(A-B) \} \\
 &= 2 \cos C [\sin \{ \pi - (A+B) \} - \sin(A-B)] \\
 &= 2 \cos C \{ \sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B) \} \\
 &= 2 \cos C \cdot 2 \sin B \cos A = 4 \cos A \sin B \cos C \\
 &= \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved})
 \end{aligned}$$

1.(d) $\cos 2A - \cos 2B + \cos 2C = 1 - 4 \sin A \cos B \sin C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} &= \cos 2A - \cos 2B + \cos 2C \\
 &= \cos 2A + \cos 2C - \cos 2B \\
 &= 2 \cos(A+C) \cos(A-C) - (2 \cos^2 B - 1) \\
 &= 2 \cos(\pi - B) \cos(A-C) - 2 \cos^2 B + 1 \\
 &= -2 \cos B \cos(A-C) - 2 \cos^2 B + 1 \\
 &= 1 - 2 \cos B \{ \cos(A-C) + \cos B \} \\
 &= 1 - 2 \cos B [\cos(A-C) + \cos \{ \pi - (A+C) \}] \\
 &= 1 - 2 \cos B \{ \cos(A-C) - \cos(A+C) \} \\
 &= 1 - 2 \cos B \cdot 2 \sin A \sin C \\
 &= 1 - 4 \sin A \cos B \sin C = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(e) \frac{\cos A}{\sin B \sin C} + \frac{\cos B}{\sin C \sin A} + \frac{\cos C}{\sin A \sin B} = 2 \quad [\text{ব. } '১১]$$

প্রমাণ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\cos A}{\sin B \sin C} + \frac{\cos B}{\sin C \sin A} + \frac{\cos C}{\sin A \sin B} \\
 &= \frac{\cos A \sin A + \cos B \sin B + \cos C \sin C}{\sin A \sin B \sin C} \\
 &= \frac{\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C}{2 \sin A \sin B \sin C} \\
 &\text{এখন, } \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C \\
 &= 2 \sin(A+B) \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C \\
 &= 2 \sin(\pi-C) \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C \\
 &= 2 \sin C \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C \\
 &= 2 \sin C \{ \cos(A-B) + \cos(\pi - A+B) \} \\
 &= 2 \sin C \{ \cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B) \} \\
 &= 2 \sin C \cdot 2 \sin A \sin B = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C \\
 \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{4 \sin A \sin B \sin C}{2 \sin A \sin B \sin C} = 2 = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.(a) $\sin(B+2C) + \sin(C+2A) + \sin(A+2B)$
 $= 4 \sin \frac{B-C}{2} \sin \frac{C-A}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} &= \sin(B+2C) + \sin(C+2A) \\
 &\quad + \sin(A+2B) \\
 &= \sin\{A+B+C+(C-A)\} + \sin\{A+B+C+(B-C)\} \\
 &\quad + (A-B) + \sin\{A+B+C+(B-C)\} \\
 &= \sin\{\pi - (A-C)\} + \sin\{\pi - (B-A)\} \\
 &\quad + \sin\{\pi - (C-B)\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sin(A-C) + \sin(B-A) + \sin(C-B) \\
 &= 2\sin\frac{1}{2}(A-C+B-A)\cos\frac{1}{2}(A-C-B+A) \\
 &\quad - \sin(B-C) \\
 &= 2\sin\frac{1}{2}(B-C)\cos\frac{1}{2}(2A-B-C) - \\
 &\quad 2\sin\frac{1}{2}(B-C)\cos(B-C) \\
 &= 2\sin\frac{1}{2}(B-C)\{\cos\frac{1}{2}(2A-B-C) - \\
 &\quad \cos(B-C) \\
 &= 2\sin\frac{B-C}{2}\{2\sin\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2A-B-C+B-C}{2}\right) \\
 &\quad \sin\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{B-C-2A+B+C}{2}\right)\} \\
 &= 2\sin\frac{B-C}{2}.2\sin\frac{A-C}{2}\sin\frac{B-A}{2} \\
 &= 4\sin\frac{B-C}{2}\sin\frac{C-A}{2}\sin\frac{A-B}{2} = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.(b) \cos\frac{A}{2} + \cos\frac{B}{2} + \cos\frac{C}{2} = \\
 4\cos\frac{\pi-A}{4}\cos\frac{\pi-B}{4}\cos\frac{\pi-C}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{R.H.S.} &= 4\cos\frac{\pi-A}{4}\cos\frac{\pi-B}{4}\cos\frac{\pi-C}{4} \\
 &= 2.2\cos\frac{B+C}{4}\cos\frac{C+A}{4}\cos\frac{A+B}{4} \\
 &= 2[\cos\left(\frac{B+C}{4} + \frac{C+A}{4}\right) \\
 &\quad + \cos\left(\frac{B+C}{4} - \frac{C+A}{4}\right)]\cos\frac{A+B}{4} \\
 &= 2[\cos\frac{A+B+2C}{4} + \cos\frac{B-A}{4}]\cos\frac{A+B}{4} \\
 &= 2\cos\frac{A+B+2C}{4}\cos\frac{A+B}{4} + \\
 &\quad 2\cos\frac{B-A}{4}\cos\frac{A+B}{4} \\
 &= \cos\frac{A+B+C}{2} + \cos\frac{C}{2} + \cos\frac{B}{2} + \cos\left(-\frac{A}{2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos\frac{\pi}{2} + \cos\frac{A}{2} + \cos\frac{B}{2} + \cos\frac{C}{2} \\
 &= 0 + \cos\frac{A}{2} + \cos\frac{B}{2} + \cos\frac{C}{2} \\
 &= \cos\frac{A}{2} + \cos\frac{B}{2} + \cos\frac{C}{2} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3.(a) \tan\frac{B}{2} \tan\frac{C}{2} + \tan\frac{C}{2} \tan\frac{A}{2} + \tan\frac{A}{2} \tan\frac{B}{2} = 1$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $A + B + C = \pi$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} + \frac{C}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2} \\
 \therefore \tan\left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2}\right) \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{\tan\frac{A}{2} + \tan\frac{B}{2}}{1 - \tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B}{2}} = \cot\frac{C}{2} = \frac{1}{\tan\frac{C}{2}} \\
 \Rightarrow \tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{C}{2} + \tan\frac{B}{2}\tan\frac{C}{2} = 1 - \tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B}{2} \\
 \therefore \tan\frac{B}{2}\tan\frac{C}{2} + \tan\frac{C}{2}\tan\frac{A}{2} + \tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B}{2} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3.(b) \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A + \cot A \cot B = 1 \quad [\text{প.ভ.প. } '০৫]$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $A + B + C = \pi$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow A + B = \pi - C \Rightarrow \cot(A + B) = \cot(\pi - C) \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot B + \cot A} = -\cot C \\
 \Rightarrow \cot A \cot B - 1 = -\cot B \cot C - \cot C \cot A \\
 \therefore \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A + \cot A \cot B = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. (a) \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C \quad [\text{জ.}'০২ ; \text{চ.}'০২, '১৩ ; \text{সি.}'০৭ ; \text{রা.}'১১]$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos^2 B - \cos(\pi - B) \cos(A - C) \\
 &= \cos^2 B + \cos B \cos(A - C) \\
 &= \cos B \{\cos B + \cos(A - C)\} \\
 &= \cos B [\cos\{\pi - (A + C)\} + \cos(A - C)] \\
 &= \cos B [-\cos(A + C) + \cos(A - C)] \\
 &= \cos B \cdot 2 \sin A \sin C \\
 &= 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C = 1 - 2 \sin A \sin B \cos C$ [ঢ. '০৩, '০৭, '০৯; ঘ. '০৭]

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2A + 1 + \cos 2B) - \cos^2 C \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos(A + B) \cos(A - B) - \cos^2 C \\
 &= 1 + \cos(\pi - C) \cos(A - B) - \cos^2 C \\
 &= 1 - \cos C \cos(A - B) - \cos^2 C \\
 &= 1 - \cos C \{\cos(A - B) + \cos C\} \\
 &= 1 - \cos C [\cos(A - B) + \cos\{\pi - (A + B)\}] \\
 &= 1 - \cos C [\cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)] \\
 &= 1 - 2 \cos C \sin A \sin B = \text{R.H.S}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = 1 - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C$ [সি. '০২, '০৭; দি. '০৯; ঢ. '১১; চ. '১৩]

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2A + 1 + \cos 2B) + \cos^2 C \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos(A + B) \cos(A - B) + \cos^2 C \\
 &= 1 + \cos(\pi - C) \cos(A - B) + \cos^2 C \\
 &= 1 - \cos C \cos(A - B) + \cos^2 C \\
 &= 1 - \cos C [\cos(A - B) - \cos C] \\
 &= 1 - \cos C [\cos(A - B) - \cos\{\pi - (A + B)\}] \\
 &= 1 - \cos C [\cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B)] \\
 &= 1 - \cos C \cdot 2 \cos A \cos B \\
 &= 1 - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

4(d) $\cos^2 2A + \cos^2 2B + \cos^2 2C = 1 + 2 \cos 2A \cos 2B \cos 2C$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\cos^2 2A + \cos^2 2B + \cos^2 2C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2}[1 + \cos 4A + 1 + \cos 4B] + \cos^2 2C \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos 2(A + B) \cos 2(A - B) + \cos^2 2C \\
 &= 1 + \cos(2\pi - 2C) \cos 2(A - B) + \cos^2 2C \\
 &= 1 + \cos 2C \{\cos 2(A - B) + \cos 2C\} \\
 &= 1 + \cos 2C [\cos 2(A - B) + \\
 &\quad \cos\{2\pi - 2(A + B)\}] \\
 &= 1 + \cos 2C [\cos 2(A - B) + \cos 2(A + B)] \\
 &= 1 + \cos 2C \cdot 2 \cos 2A \cos 2B \\
 &= 1 + 2 \cos 2A \cos 2B \cos 2C = \text{R.H.C.} \\
 &\quad (\text{Proved})
 \end{aligned}$$

4(e) $\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 1 - 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$ [ক. '০৯]

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$

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

$$= 1 - \sin \frac{C}{2} \left[\cos \frac{1}{2}(A - B) - \cos \frac{1}{2}(A + B) \right]$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved})$$

5. $A + B + C = \frac{\pi}{2}$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (a) \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C + 2 \sin A \\
 & \quad \sin B \sin C = 1 \quad [\text{ঢা., বা. '০১; মা., দি. '১২; কু. '১৪] \\
 & \text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} = \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C \\
 & \quad + 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C \\
 & = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2A + 1 - \cos 2B) + \sin^2 C \\
 & \quad + 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C \\
 & = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) + \sin^2 C \\
 & \quad + 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C \\
 & = 1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - C\right) \cos(A-B) + \sin^2 C \\
 & \quad + 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C \\
 & = 1 - \sin C \cos(A-B) + \sin^2 C + 2 \sin A \sin B \sin C \\
 & = 1 - \sin C \{\cos(A-B) - \sin C\} \\
 & \quad + 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C \\
 & = 1 - \sin C[\cos(A-B) - \sin\left\{\frac{\pi}{2} - (A+B)\right\}] \\
 & \quad + 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C \\
 & = 1 - \sin C [\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)] \\
 & \quad + 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C \\
 & = 1 - \sin C \cdot 2 \sin A \sin B + 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C \\
 & = 1 - 2 \sin A \sin B \sin C + 2 \sin A \sin B \sin C \\
 & = 1 = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5(b) \cot A + \cot B + \cot C = \cot A \cot B \cot C$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ : } \text{দেওয়া আছে}, \quad A + B + C = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot B + \cot A} = \tan C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot B + \cot A} = \frac{1}{\cot C}$$

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

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

$$6. (a) A + B + C = 2\pi \text{ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে, } \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cos C = 1 \quad [\text{সি. '০১}] \\
 & \text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} = \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C - \\
 & \quad 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C \\
 & = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2A + 1 + \cos 2B) + \cos^2 C - \\
 & \quad 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C \\
 & = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) + \cos^2 C \\
 & \quad - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C \\
 & = 1 + \cos(2\pi - C) \cos(A-B) + \cos^2 C \\
 & \quad - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C \\
 & = 1 + \cos C \{\cos(A-B) + \cos C\} \\
 & \quad - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C \\
 & = 1 + \cos C [\cos(A-B) + \cos\{2\pi - (A+B)\}] \\
 & \quad - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C \\
 & = 1 + \cos C [\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)] \\
 & \quad - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C \\
 & = 1 + \cos C \cdot 2 \cos A \cos B - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C \\
 & = 1 - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C \\
 & = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$6(b) A + B + C = 0 \text{ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে, } \cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} - 1$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B+C) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + 2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}C - 1 \\
 & = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(-C) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + 2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}C - 1 \\
 & = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}C [\cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + \\
 & \quad \cos \frac{1}{2}\{-(A+B)\}] - 1 \\
 & = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}C [\cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B)] - 1 \\
 & = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}C \cdot 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}A \cos \frac{1}{2}B - 1 \\
 & = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} - 1 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$6(c) A + B + C = (2n + 1) \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ হলে দেখাও যে,}$$

$$\tan A \tan C + \tan C \tan A + \tan A \tan B = 1$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, } A + B + C = (2n + 1) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B = (n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) - C$$

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

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

$$= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - C \right) = \cot C$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan A \tan C + \tan B \tan C = 1 - \tan A \tan B$$

$$\therefore \tan A \tan C + \tan C \tan A + \tan A \tan B = 1$$

$$7(a) A + B + C = \pi \text{ এবং } \cot A + \cot B + \cot C = \sqrt{3} \text{ হলে দেখাও যে, } A = B = C. [ব. '০৭]$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, } A + B + C = \pi$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \cot(A + B) = \cot(\pi - C)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot B + \cot A} = -\cot C$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot A \cot B - 1 = \cot B \cot C - \cot C \cot A$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A = 1$$

$$\text{এখন, } \cot A + \cot B + \cot C = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot^2 A + \cot^2 B + \cot^2 C + 2 (\cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A) = 3(\cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot^2 A + \cot^2 B + \cot^2 C - (\cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \{ (\cot A - \cot B)^2 + (\cot B - \cot C)^2$$

$$+ (\cot C - \cot A)^2 \} = 0$$

প্রত্যেকটি শূন্য না হলে তিনটি বর্গের সমষ্টি শূন্য হতে পারে না।

$$\therefore \cot A - \cot B = 0 \Rightarrow \cot A = \cot B ,$$

$$\cot B - \cot C = 0 \Rightarrow \cot B = \cot C \\ \therefore \cot A = \cot B = \cot C \\ \Rightarrow A = B = C$$

$$7(b) A + B + C = \pi \text{ এবং } \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = \sin B \sin C + \sin C \sin A + \sin A \sin B \text{ হলে দেখাও যে, } A = B = C$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, } \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C =$$

$$\sin A \sin B + \sin B \sin C + \sin C \sin A$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C - (\sin A \sin B + \sin B \sin C + \sin C \sin A) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \{ (\sin A - \sin B)^2 + (\sin B - \sin C)^2$$

$$+ (\sin C - \sin A)^2 \} = 0$$

প্রত্যেকটি শূন্য না হলে তিনটি বর্গের সমষ্টি শূন্য হতে পারে না।

$$\therefore \sin A - \sin B = 0 \Rightarrow \sin A = \sin B$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin A = \sin B = \sin(\pi - B)$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \sin B \text{ অথবা, } \sin A = \sin(\pi - B)$$

$$\therefore A = B \text{ অথবা, } A = \pi - B \Rightarrow A + B = \pi \text{ কিন্তু } A + B + C = \pi \text{ বলে, } A + B = \pi \text{ হতে পারে না।}$$

$$\therefore A = B, \text{ অনুরূপভাবে, } B = C$$

$$\therefore A = B = C \text{ (Showed)}$$

$$7(c) \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C \text{ হলে দেখাও যে, } A + B + C = n\pi, \text{ যখন } n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, } \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan A + \tan B = -\tan C (1 - \tan A \tan B)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan(A + B) = -\tan C = \tan(\pi - C) = \tan(2\pi - C) = \tan(3\pi - C) = \dots = \tan(n\pi - C), \text{ যখন } n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\therefore A + B = n\pi - C \Rightarrow A + B + C = n\pi \text{ (Showed)}$$

সম্ভাব্য ধাপসহ প্রশ্ন:
 $A + B + C = \pi$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$8. \cos A + \cos B - \cos C =$$

$$4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} - 1$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\cos A + \cos B - \cos C$

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

$$= 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2} \right) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} - 1 \quad (\textcircled{s})$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} - 1 \quad (\textcircled{s})$$

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

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

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

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

$$= 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} - 1 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (\textcircled{s})$$

$$9.(a) \sin(B+C-A) + \sin(C+A-B) + \sin(A+B-C) = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\sin(B+C-A) +$

$$\sin(C+A-B) + \sin(A+B-C)$$

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

$$+ \sin(A+B+C-2C)$$

$$= \sin(\pi-2A) + \sin(\pi-2B) + \sin(\pi-2C)$$

$$= \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C \quad (\textcircled{s})$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(2A+2B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(2A-2B) + \cos 2C \quad (\textcircled{s})$$

$$= 2 \sin(A+B) \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C \quad (\textcircled{s})$$

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

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

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

$$= 2 \sin C \{ \cos(A-B) + \cos(\pi - A+B) \}$$

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

$$= 2 \sin C \cdot 2 \sin A \sin B = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$$

$$= \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

$$9. (b) \sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} =$$

$$1 + 4 \sin \frac{B+C}{4} \sin \frac{C+A}{4} \sin \frac{A+B}{4}$$

$$= 1 + 4 \sin \frac{\pi-A}{4} \sin \frac{\pi-B}{4} \sin \frac{\pi-C}{4}$$

$$\text{M.H.S.} = 1 + 4 \sin \frac{B+C}{4} \sin \frac{C+A}{4} \sin \frac{A+B}{4}$$

$$= 1 + 2.2 \sin \frac{B+C}{4} \sin \frac{C+A}{4} \sin \frac{A+B}{4}$$

$$= 1 + 2 \left[\cos \frac{B+C-C-A}{4} - \cos \frac{B+C+C+A}{4} \right] \sin \frac{A+B}{4} \quad (\textcircled{s})$$

$$= 1 + 2 \cos \frac{B-A}{4} \sin \frac{A+B}{4} -$$

$$2 \cos \frac{A+B+2C}{4} \sin \frac{A+B}{4}$$

$$= 1 + \sin \left(\frac{A+B}{4} + \frac{B-A}{4} \right) +$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{A+B}{4} - \frac{B-A}{4} \right) -$$

$$\left\{ \sin \left(\frac{A+B}{4} + \frac{A+B+2C}{4} \right) + \right.$$

$$\left. \sin \left(\frac{A+B}{4} - \frac{A+B+2C}{4} \right) \right\} \quad (\textcircled{s})$$

$$= 1 + \sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2} -$$

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

$$= 1 + \sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} \quad (\textcircled{s})$$

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

$$= \sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} = \text{L.H.S.}$$

$$\text{Again, } 1 + 4 \sin \frac{B+C}{4} \sin \frac{C+A}{4} \sin \frac{A+B}{4}$$

$$= 1 + 4 \sin \frac{\pi - A}{4} \sin \frac{\pi - B}{4} \sin \frac{\pi - C}{4} = \text{R.H.S. (S)}$$

(c) $\sin A \cos B \cos C + \sin B \cos C \cos A + \sin C \cos A \cos B = \sin A \sin B \sin C$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\sin A \cos B \cos C + \sin B \cos C \cos A + \sin C \cos A \cos B$

$$= (\sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A) \cos C + \sin C \cos A \cos B$$

$$= \sin(A+B) \cos C + \sin C \cos A \cos B \quad (\S)$$

$$= \sin(\pi - C) \cos\{\pi - (A+B)\} + \sin C \cos A \cos B$$

$$= \sin C \{-\cos(A+B) + \cos A \cos B\} \quad (\S)$$

$$= \sin C (-\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B + \cos A \cos B) \quad (\S)$$

$$= \sin A \sin B \sin C = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (\S)$$

10. $\tan 2A + \tan 2B + \tan 2C =$

$$\tan 2A \tan 2B \tan 2C$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $A + B + C = \pi$

$$\Rightarrow 2A + 2B = 2\pi - 2C$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(2A + 2B) = \tan(2\pi - 2C)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan 2A + \tan 2B}{1 - \tan 2A \tan 2B} = -\tan 2C \quad (\S)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 2A + \tan 2B = -\tan 2C + \tan 2A \tan 2B \tan 2C$$

$$\therefore \tan 2A + \tan 2B + \tan 2C = \tan 2A \tan 2B \tan 2C \quad (\S)$$

11. $\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}$

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

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos A + 1 + \cos B + \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}) \quad (\S)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) + \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} \quad (\S)$$

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

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

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

$$= 2 + \sin \frac{C}{2} \left[\cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) - \sin \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \right\} \right]$$

$$= 2 + \sin \frac{C}{2} \left[\cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) - \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \right]$$

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

$$= 2 + 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (\S)$$

12. $A + B + C = (2n+1) \frac{\pi}{2}$ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = \pm 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C$$

প্রমাণ : $\sin\{(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\} = \sin\{n\pi + (\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)\}$

$$= \pm \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \pm \cos \theta \quad (\S)$$

এখন, $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C$

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

$$= 2 \sin\{(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2} - C\} \cos(A-B) +$$

$$2 \sin\{(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2} - (A+B)\} \cos C$$

$$= 2(\pm \cos C) \cos(A-B) + 2\{\pm \cos(A+B)\} \cos C$$

$$= \pm 2 \cos C \{ \cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B) \}$$

$$= \pm 2 \cos C (2 \cos A \cos B) \quad (\S)$$

$$\pm 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C$$

$$\therefore \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = \pm 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C \quad (\S)$$

13. $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C = 1$ হলে দেখাও যে, $A \pm B \pm C = (2n+1)\pi$, যখন n টি কোন অবস্থা সংযোগ।

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে,

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C + \\ & 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C = 1 \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2A + 1 + \cos 2B) + \cos^2 C + \\ & \cos C \cdot 2 \cos A \cos B = 1 \quad (\text{S}) \\ \Rightarrow & 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) + \\ & \cos^2 C + \cos C \{ \cos(A+B) + \\ & \cos(A-B) \} = 1 \quad (\text{S}) \\ \Rightarrow & \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) + \cos^2 C + \\ & \cos C \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B) \cos C = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \cos(A-B) \{ \cos(A+B) + \cos C \} + \\ & \cos C \{ \cos(A+B) + \cos C \} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \{ \cos(A+B) + \cos C \} \\ & \{ \cos(A-B) + \cos C \} = 0 \\ \therefore & \cos(A \pm B) + \cos C = 0 \quad (\text{S}) \\ \Rightarrow & \cos(A \pm B) = -\cos C = \cos(\pi \pm C) \\ = & \cos(3\pi \pm C) = \dots \dots \\ = & \cos\{(2n+1)\pi \pm C\}, \text{ যেখানে } n \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & A \pm B = (2n+1)\pi \pm C \\ \Rightarrow & A \pm B \pm C = (2n+1)\pi \quad (\text{S}) \end{aligned}$$

$$14. x + y + z = xyz \text{ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2x}{1-x^2} + \frac{2y}{1-y^2} + \frac{2z}{1-z^2} = \\ \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{2y}{1-y^2} \cdot \frac{2z}{1-z^2} \end{aligned}$$

মনে করি, $x = \tan A \Rightarrow A = \tan^{-1} x$

$$y = \tan B \Rightarrow B = \tan^{-1} y$$

$$z = \tan C \Rightarrow C = \tan^{-1} z \quad (\text{S})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan A + \tan B + \tan C &= \tan A \tan B \tan C \\ \Rightarrow \tan A + \tan B &= -\tan C (1 - \tan A \tan B) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} &= -\tan C \\ \Rightarrow \tan(A+B) &= \tan(\pi - C) \quad (\text{S}) + (\text{S}) \\ \Rightarrow A + B &= \pi - C \\ \Rightarrow 2A + 2B &= 2\pi - 2C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow \tan(2A+2B) = \tan(2\pi - 2C) \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{\tan 2A + \tan 2B}{1 - \tan 2A \tan 2B} = -\tan 2C \\ & \Rightarrow \tan 2A + \tan 2B = \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \tan 2C + \tan A \tan B \tan C \\ & \Rightarrow \tan 2A + \tan 2B + \tan 2C = \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \tan A \tan B \tan C \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A} + \frac{2 \tan B}{1 - \tan^2 B} + \frac{2 \tan C}{1 - \tan^2 C} = \\ & \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A} \frac{2 \tan B}{1 - \tan^2 B} \frac{2 \tan C}{1 - \tan^2 C} \quad (\text{S}) \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{1-x^2} + \frac{2x}{1-x^2} + \frac{2x}{1-x^2} = \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \quad (\text{S}) \end{aligned}$$

$$15. x + y + z = xyz \text{ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3x - x^3}{1 - 3x^2} + \frac{3y - y^3}{1 - 3y^2} + \frac{3z - z^3}{1 - 3z^2} \\ = \frac{3x - x^3}{1 - 3x^2} \cdot \frac{3y - y^3}{1 - 3y^2} \cdot \frac{3z - z^3}{1 - 3z^2} \end{aligned}$$

প্রমাণঃ মনে করি, $x = \tan A, y = \tan B, z = \tan C$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan A + \tan B + \tan C &= \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C \\ \tan C & \quad [\because x + y + z = xyz] \\ \Rightarrow \tan A + \tan B &= \tan C (\tan A \cdot \tan B - 1) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} &= -\tan C \\ \Rightarrow \tan(A+B) &= \tan(\pi - C) \quad (\text{S}) + (\text{S}) \\ \therefore A + B &= \pi - C \\ \Rightarrow 3A + 3B + 3C &= 3\pi \\ \therefore \tan(3A + 3B + 3C) &= \tan 3\pi \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\tan 3A + \tan 3B + \tan 3C - \tan 3A \cdot \tan 3B \cdot \tan 3C}{1 - \tan 3A \cdot \tan 3B - \tan 3B \cdot \tan 3C - \tan 3C \cdot \tan 3A} &= 0 \quad (\text{S}) \\ \Rightarrow \tan 3A + \tan 3B + \tan 3C &= \\ \tan 3A \cdot \tan 3B \cdot \tan 3C &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Rightarrow \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A} + \frac{3 \tan B - \tan^3 B}{1 - 3 \tan^2 B} \\
 & + \frac{3 \tan C - \tan^3 C}{1 - 3 \tan^2 C} \\
 & = \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A} \cdot \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A} \\
 & \quad \cdot \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A} \\
 & \therefore \frac{3x - x^3}{1 - 3x^2} + \frac{3y - y^3}{1 - 3y^2} + \frac{3z - z^3}{1 - 3z^2} \\
 & = \frac{3x - x^3}{1 - 3x^2} \cdot \frac{3y - y^3}{1 - 3y^2} \cdot \frac{3z - z^3}{1 - 3z^2} \quad (\text{Proved}) \quad (S)
 \end{aligned}$$

16. $yz + zx + xy = 1$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{(x^2 - 1)(y^2 - 1)}{xy} + \frac{(y^2 - 1)(z^2 - 1)}{yz} + \\
 & \frac{(z^2 - 1)(x^2 - 1)}{zx} = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

প্রমাণ : মনে করি, $x = \cot A \Rightarrow A = \cot^{-1} x$

$$y = \cot B \Rightarrow A = \cot^{-1} y$$

$$z = \cot C \Rightarrow C = \cot^{-1} z \quad (S)$$

$$\therefore \cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot A \cot B - 1 = -(\cot B + \cot A) \cot C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot A + \cot B} = -\cot C$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot(A + B) = \cot(\pi - C) \quad (S) + (S)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2A + 2B = 2\pi - 2C$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot(2A + 2B) = \cot(2\pi - 2C)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cot 2A \cot 2B - 1}{\cot 2B + \cot 2A} = -\cot 2C$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot 2A \cot 2B + \cot 2B \cot 2C + \cot 2C \cot 2A = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cot^2 A - 1}{2 \cot A} \frac{\cot^2 B - 1}{2 \cot B} +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\cot^2 B - 1}{2 \cot B} \frac{\cot^2 C - 1}{2 \cot C} + \\
 & \frac{\cot^2 C - 1}{2 \cot C} \frac{\cot^2 A - 1}{2 \cot A} = 1 \\
 & \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x} \frac{y^2 - 1}{2y} + \frac{y^2 - 1}{2y} \cdot \frac{z^2 - 1}{2z} + \\
 & \frac{z^2 - 1}{2z} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x} = 1 \\
 & \therefore \frac{(x^2 - 1)(y^2 - 1)}{xy} + \frac{(y^2 - 1)(z^2 - 1)}{yz} + \\
 & \frac{(z^2 - 1)(x^2 - 1)}{zx} = 4 \quad (\text{Showed})
 \end{aligned}$$

সূজনশীল প্রশ্ন :

17. দৃশ্যকল্প - ১: $A + B + C = \pi$, $\sin 2A$
 $\cos 2B + \cos 2A \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 0$

দৃশ্যকল্প - ২: $A + B + C = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(a) $\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B + \cos C = 0$
হলে প্রমাণ কর যে, $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C = 1$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B + \cos C = 0 \\
 & \Rightarrow \cos A \cos B + \cos C = \sin A \sin B \\
 & \Rightarrow (\cos A \cos B + \cos C)^2 = \sin^2 A \sin^2 B \\
 & \Rightarrow \cos^2 A \cos^2 B + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C + \cos^2 C = (1 - \cos^2 A)(1 - \cos^2 B) \\
 & \Rightarrow \cos^2 A \cos^2 B + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C + \cos^2 C = 1 - \cos^2 A - \cos^2 B + \cos^2 A \cos^2 B \\
 & \therefore \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) দৃশ্যকল্প - ১ এর সাহায্যে প্রমাণ কর যে, $\sin 2A$
 $\sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{প্রমাণ : দৃশ্যকল্প - ১ হতে পাই, } A + B + C = \pi \text{ এবং} \\
 & \sin 2A \cos 2B + \cos 2A \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 0 \\
 & \Rightarrow \sin 2A(1 - 2 \sin^2 B) + (1 - 2 \sin^2 A) \sin 2B \\
 & + \sin 2C = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Rightarrow \sin 2A - 2 \sin 2A \sin^2 B + \sin 2B - \\
 & \quad 2 \sin^2 A \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 0 \\
 & \Rightarrow \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C \\
 & = 2 \sin 2A \sin^2 B + 2 \sin^2 A \sin 2B \\
 & = 4 \sin A \cos A \sin^2 B + \\
 & \quad 4 \sin^2 A \sin B \cos B \\
 & = 4 \sin A \sin B (\cos A \sin B + \\
 & \quad \sin A \cos B) \\
 & = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin(A+B) \\
 & = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin(\pi - C) \\
 & \therefore \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C \\
 & = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) দৃশ্যকল্প - ২ এর সাহায্যে প্রমাণ কর যে, $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C = 2 \cos A \cos B \sin C$

প্রমাণ : দৃশ্যকল্প - ২ হতে পাই, $A + B + C = \frac{\pi}{2}$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B = \sin C$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A \cos B - \sin C = \sin A \sin B$$

$$\Rightarrow (\cos A \cos B - \sin C)^2 = \sin^2 A \sin^2 B$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 A \cos^2 B - 2 \cos A \cos B \sin C + \sin^2 C = (1 - \cos^2 A)(1 - \cos^2 B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 A \cos^2 B - 2 \cos A \cos B \sin C + 1 - \cos^2 C = (1 - \cos^2 A)(1 - \cos^2 B)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C \\
 = 2 \cos A \cos B \sin C
 \end{aligned}$$

ABC ত্রিভুজে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$1. \text{ (a)} \frac{a-b}{a+b} = \tan \frac{A-B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} \quad [\text{চ. }'03; \text{ য. }'09; \text{ রা. }'10]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} &= \frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{2R \sin A - 2R \sin B}{2R \sin A + 2R \sin B} \\ &= \frac{\sin A - \sin B}{\sin A + \sin B} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B)} \\ &= \tan \frac{A-B}{2} \cot \frac{A+B}{2} = \tan \frac{A-B}{2} \cot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2} \right) \\ &= \tan \frac{A-B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \end{aligned}$$

$$1.(\text{b}) \cos \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b+c}{a} \sin \frac{A}{2} \quad [\text{য. }'10; \text{ জ. }'12]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{প্রমাণ : R.H.S.} &= \frac{b+c}{a} \sin \frac{A}{2} \\ &= \frac{2R \sin B + 2R \sin C}{2R \sin A} \sin \frac{A}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sin B + \sin C}{\sin A} \sin \frac{A}{2} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin \frac{B+C}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}} \sin \frac{A}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \right) \cos \frac{B-C}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2}} = \cos \frac{B-C}{2} = \text{L.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

$$2.(\text{a}) a^2 (\cos^2 B - \cos^2 C) + b^2 (\cos^2 C - \cos^2 A) + c^2 (\cos^2 A - \cos^2 B) = 0 \quad [\text{রা. }'09, \text{ য. }'09, '12]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} &= a^2 (\cos^2 B - \cos^2 C) + \\ &\quad b^2 (\cos^2 C - \cos^2 A) + c^2 (\cos^2 A - \cos^2 B) \\ &= 4R^2 \sin^2 A (\cos^2 B - \cos^2 C) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &4R^2 \sin^2 B (\cos^2 C - \cos^2 A) + \\ &4R^2 \sin^2 C (\cos^2 A - \cos^2 B) \\ &= 4R^2 (\sin^2 A \cos^2 B - \sin^2 A \cos^2 C + \\ &\quad \sin^2 B \cos^2 C - \cos^2 A \sin^2 B + \\ &\quad \sin^2 C \cos^2 A - \cos^2 B \sin^2 C) \\ &= 4R^2 \{ \sin^2 A (1 - \sin^2 B) - \sin^2 A (1 - \sin^2 C) + \\ &\quad \sin^2 B (1 - \sin^2 C) - \sin^2 B (1 - \sin^2 A) + \\ &\quad \sin^2 C (1 - \sin^2 A) - \sin^2 C (1 - \sin^2 B) \} \\ &= 4R^2 (\sin^2 A - \sin^2 A \sin^2 B - \sin^2 A + \sin^2 A \sin^2 C + \sin^2 B - \sin^2 B \sin^2 C - \sin^2 B + \sin^2 B \sin^2 A + \sin^2 C - \sin^2 C \sin^2 A - \sin^2 C + \sin^2 C \sin^2 B) \\ &= 4R^2 \times 0 = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (proved)} \end{aligned}$$

$$2.(\text{b}) (b+c) \cos A + (c+a) \cos B + (a+b) \cos C = a+b+c \quad [\text{ব. }'05; \text{ সি. }'03, '07; \text{ রা. }'14]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} &= (b+c) \cos A + (c+a) \cos B + (a+b) \cos C \\ &= b \cos A + c \cos A + c \cos B + a \cos B + a \cos C + b \cos C \\ &= (c \cos B + b \cos C) + (c \cos A + a \cos C) + (b \cos A + a \cos B) = a+b+c = \text{R.H.S.} \quad [\text{নোট : } a = c \cos B + b \cos C] \end{aligned}$$

$$2.(\text{c}) a^2 (\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C) + b^2 (\sin^2 C - \sin^2 A) + c^2 (\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B) = 0 \quad [\text{জ. }'00, \text{ য. }'08]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} &= a^2 (\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C) + b^2 (\sin^2 C - \sin^2 A) + c^2 (\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B) \\ &= (2R \sin A)^2 (\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C) + (2R \sin B)^2 (\sin^2 C - \sin^2 A) + (2R \sin C)^2 (\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B) \\ &= 4R^2 \{ \sin^2 A \sin^2 B - \sin^2 A \sin^2 C + \sin^2 B \sin^2 C - \sin^2 B \sin^2 A + \sin^2 C \sin^2 A - \sin^2 C \sin^2 B \} \\ &= 4R^2 \times 0 = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \end{aligned}$$

$$3.(\text{a}) a (\cos C - \cos B) = 2(b-c) \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \quad [\text{য. }'08; \text{ রা. }'09; \text{ দি. }'10; \text{ জ. }'11; \text{ সি. }'12]$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} = a (\cos C - \cos B)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a \cos C - a \cos B \\
 &= (b - c \cos A) - (c - b \cos A) \\
 &= b - c + (b - c) \cos A \\
 &= (b - c)(1 + \cos A) = (b - c) \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \\
 &= 2(b - c) \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3(b) a(\cos B + \cos C) = 2(b + c) \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}$$

[য. '০০; ব. '০৮; ঢ. '০৮; চ. '০৯; সি. '১৪]

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $a(\cos B + \cos C)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a \cos B + a \cos C \\
 &= c - b \cos A + b - c \cos A \\
 &= b + c - (b + c) \cos A = (b + c)\{1 - \cos A\} \\
 &= (b + c) 2 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \\
 &= 2(b + c) \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3(c) b^2 \sin 2C + c^2 \sin 2B = 4\Delta$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $b^2 \sin 2C + c^2 \sin 2B$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= b^2 \cdot 2 \sin C \cos C + c^2 \cdot 2 \sin B \cos B \\
 &= 2b^2 \frac{c}{2R} \cos C + 2c^2 \cdot \frac{b}{2R} \cos B \\
 &= \frac{bc}{R} (b \cos C + c \cos B) = \frac{bc}{R} a \\
 &= \frac{abc}{R} = 4\Delta = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3(d) a^3 \cos(B - C) + b^3 \cos(C - A) + c^3 \cos(A - B) = 3abc$$

[ব. '০৩]

প্রমাণ : $a^3 \cos(B - C)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a(a^2 \cos B \cos C + a^2 \sin B \sin C) \\
 &= a(a \cos B \cdot a \cos C + a \sin B \cdot a \sin C) \\
 &= a\{(c - b \cos A)(b - c \cos A) + b \sin A \cdot c \sin A\} \\
 &= a\{bc - b^2 \cos A - c^2 \cos A + bc \cos^2 A \\
 &\quad + bc \sin^2 A\} \\
 &= a\{bc - (b^2 + c^2) \cos A + bc\} \\
 &= 2abc - a(b^2 + c^2) \cos A.
 \end{aligned}$$

অনুরূপভাবে আমরা পাই,

$$\begin{aligned}
 b^3 \cos(C - A) &= 2abc - b(c^2 + a^2) \cos B \text{ এবং} \\
 c^3 \cos(A - B) &= 2abc - c(a^2 + b^2) \cos C \\
 \text{এখন, L.H.S.} &= a^3 \cos(B - C) + b^3 \cos(C - A) \\
 &\quad + c^3 \cos(A - B) \\
 &= 6abc - a(b^2 + c^2) \cos A - b(c^2 + a^2) \\
 &\quad \cos B - c(a^2 + b^2) \cos C \\
 &= 6abc - ab^2 \cos A - c^2 a \cos A - bc^2 \cos B - \\
 &\quad a^2 b \cos B - ca^2 \cos C - b^2 c \cos C \\
 &= 6abc - bc(c \cos B + b \cos C) - ab(a \cos B + \\
 &\quad b \cos A) - ca(c \cos A + a \cos C) \\
 &= 6abc - bc \cdot a - ab \cdot c - ca \cdot b \\
 &= 6abc - 3abc = 3abc = \text{R.H.S.} \text{ (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.(a) a^3 \sin(B - C) + b^3 \sin(C - A) + \\
 c^3 \sin(A - B) &= 0 \\
 \text{প্রমাণ : } a^3 \sin(B - C) &= a^2 \cdot a \sin(B - C) \\
 &= a^2 \cdot 2R \sin A \sin(B - C) \\
 &= 2R a^2 \sin\{\pi - (B + C)\} \sin(B - C) \\
 &= 2R a^2 \sin(B + C) \sin(B - C) \\
 &= 2R \cdot 4R^2 \sin^2 A (\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C) \\
 &= 8R^3 \sin^2 A (\sin^2 B \sin^2 C)
 \end{aligned}$$

অনুরূপভাবে আমরা পাই ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 b^3 \sin(C - A) &= 8R^3 \sin^2 B (\sin^2 C - \sin^2 A) \text{ ও} \\
 c^3 \sin(A - B) &= 8R^3 \sin^2 C (\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B). \\
 \text{এখন ; L.H.S.} &= a^3 \sin(B - C) + b^3 \sin(C - A) \\
 &\quad + c^3 \sin(A - B) \\
 &= 8R^3 (\sin^2 A \sin^2 B - \sin^2 A \sin^2 B + \sin^2 B \sin^2 C \\
 &\quad - \sin^2 A \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B \sin^2 C) \\
 &= 8R^3 \times 0 = 0 = \text{R.H.S.} \text{ (Proved).}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. (b) (b^2 - c^2) \cot A + (c^2 - a^2) \cot B + \\
 (a^2 - b^2) \cot C = 0$$

প্রমাণ : $(b^2 - c^2) \cot A$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (b^2 - c^2) \frac{R}{abc} (b^2 + c^2 - a^2) \\
 &= \frac{R}{abc} \{ (b^2 - c^2)(b^2 + c^2) - a^2(b^2 - c^2) \} \\
 &= \frac{R}{abc} \{ b^4 - c^4 - a^2(b^2 - c^2) \}
 \end{aligned}$$

অনুরূপভাবে আমরা পাই ,

$$(c^2 - a^2) \cot B = \frac{R}{abc} \{c^4 - a^4 - b^2(c^2 - a^2)\},$$

$$(a^2 - b^2) \cot C = \frac{R}{abc} \{a^4 - b^4 - c^2(a^2 - b^2)\}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = (b^2 - c^2) \cot A + (c^2 - a^2) \cot B + (a^2 - b^2) \cot C$$

$$= \frac{R}{abc} \{b^4 - c^4 + c^4 - a^4 + a^4 - b^4 - (a^2b^2 - c^2a^2 + b^2c^2 - a^2b^2 + c^2a^2 - b^2c^2)\}$$

$$= \frac{R}{abc} \times 0 = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

$$4(\text{c}) (a - b)^2 \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + (a + b)^2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = c^2$$

[কু. '০৯]

প্রমাণ: L.H.S. = $(a - b)^2 \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + (a + b)^2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$

$$= (a - b)^2 \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos C) + (a + b)^2 \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos C)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\{(a - b)^2 + (a + b)^2\} - \{(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2\} \cos C]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \{2(a^2 + b^2) - 4ab \cos C\}$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C = c^2 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

$$5. (\text{a}) (s - a) \tan \frac{A}{2} = (s - b) \tan \frac{B}{2} = (s - c) \cot \frac{C}{2}$$

প্রমাণ: $(s - a) \tan \frac{A}{2}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore (s - a) \tan \frac{A}{2} = (s - b) \tan \frac{B}{2} = (s - c) \cot \frac{C}{2}$$

$$5(\text{b}) \sin A + \sin B + \sin C = \frac{s}{R}$$

প্রমাণ: L.H.S. = $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C$

$$= \frac{a}{2R} + \frac{b}{2R} + \frac{c}{2R} = \frac{a + b + c}{2R}$$

$$= \frac{2s}{2R} = \frac{s}{R} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

$$5(\text{c}) a \sin \left(\frac{A}{2} + B \right) = (b + c) \sin \frac{A}{2}$$

[কু. '০৩; সি. '০৯, '১১; জ. '১০; চ. '১১]

প্রমাণ: R.H.S. = $(b + c) \sin \frac{A}{2}$

$$= (2R \sin B + 2R \sin C) \sin \frac{A}{2}$$

$$= 2R (\sin B + \sin C) \sin \frac{A}{2}$$

$$= 2R 2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2}(B + C) \cos \frac{1}{2}(B - C) \sin \frac{A}{2}$$

$$= 4R \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{B - C}{2} \right) \sin \frac{A}{2}$$

$$= 2R \cdot 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{\pi + B - C}{2}$$

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

$$= a \sin \left(\frac{A}{2} + B \right) = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

$$6.(a) a \sin B \sin C + b \sin C \sin A + c \sin A \sin B = \frac{3\Delta}{R}$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $a \sin B \sin C + b \sin C \sin A + c \sin A \sin B$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a \cdot \frac{b}{2R} \cdot \frac{c}{2R} + b \cdot \frac{c}{2R} \cdot \frac{a}{2R} + c \cdot \frac{a}{2R} \cdot \frac{b}{2R} \\ &= \frac{abc}{4R^2} + \frac{abc}{4R^2} + \frac{abc}{4R^2} = \frac{3abc}{4R^2} \\ &= \frac{abc}{4R} \cdot \frac{3}{R} = \Delta \cdot \frac{3}{R} = \frac{3\Delta}{R} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \end{aligned}$$

$$6.(b) \frac{1}{a} \sin A + \frac{1}{b} \sin B + \frac{1}{c} \sin C = \frac{6\Delta}{abc}$$

[প.ভ.প. '৯৫]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{প্রমাণ : } L.H.S. &= \frac{1}{a} \sin A + \frac{1}{b} \sin B + \frac{1}{c} \sin C \\ &= \frac{1}{2R} + \frac{1}{2R} + \frac{1}{2R} = \frac{3}{2R} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4\Delta}{abc} = \frac{6\Delta}{abc} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \end{aligned}$$

$$7.(a) \frac{\cos B \cos C}{bc} + \frac{\cos C \cos A}{ca} + \frac{\cos A \cos B}{ab} = \frac{1}{4R^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L.H.S. &= \frac{\cos B \cos C}{bc} + \frac{\cos C \cos A}{ca} + \frac{\cos A \cos B}{ab} \\ &= \frac{a \cos B \cos C + b \cos C \cos A + c \cos A \cos B}{abc} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{abc} \{ 2R \sin A \cos B \cos C +$$

$$2R \sin B \cos C \cos A + 2R \sin C \cos A \cos B \}$$

$$= \frac{2R}{abc} \{ (\sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A) \cos C$$

$$+ \sin C \cos A \cos B \}$$

$$= \frac{2R}{abc} \{ \sin(A+B) \cos C + \cos A \cos B \sin C \}$$

$$= \frac{2R}{abc} \{ \sin(\pi - C) \cos C + \cos A \cos B \sin C \}$$

$$= \frac{2R}{abc} [\sin C \sin(\pi - (A+B))]$$

$$+ \cos A \cos B \sin C]$$

$$= \frac{2R}{abc} \sin C \{ -\cos(A+B) + \cos A \cos B \}$$

$$= \frac{2R}{abc} \sin C (-\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B + \cos A \cos B)$$

$$= \frac{2R}{abc} \sin A \sin B \sin C = \frac{2R}{abc} \frac{a}{2R} \cdot \frac{b}{2R} \cdot \frac{c}{2R}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4R^2} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

$$7.(b) \frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2} \sin 2A + \frac{c^2 - a^2}{b^2} \sin 2B + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2} \sin 2C = 0$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ : } \frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2} \sin 2A$$

$$= \frac{4R^2(\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C)}{4R^2 \sin^2 A} \cdot 2 \sin A \cos A$$

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

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

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

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

$$= -(\sin 2B - \sin 2C) = \sin 2C - \sin 2B$$

অনুরূপভাবে আমরা পাই,

$$\frac{c^2 - a^2}{b^2} \sin 2B = \sin 2A - \sin 2C,$$

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

$$\text{এখন, L.H.S.} = \frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2} \sin 2A$$

$$+ \frac{c^2 - a^2}{b^2} \sin 2B + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2} \sin 2C$$

$$= \sin 2C - \sin 2B + \sin 2A - \sin 2C + \sin 2B - \sin 2A$$

$$= 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

৮. (a) $a^4 + b^4 + c^4 = 2c^2(a^2 + b^2)$
হলে দেখাও যে, $C = 45^\circ$ অথবা 135° [য.'০৬, '১১;
চ.'১৮; রা.'১০, '১৮; ঢ.'০৬, '১১, '১৮; কু.'০৬, '০৮]

সমাধান : দেওয়া আছে,

$$\begin{aligned} a^4 + b^4 + c^4 &= 2c^2(a^2 + b^2) \\ \Rightarrow a^4 + b^4 + c^4 - 2c^2a^2 - 2b^2c^2 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (a^2)^2 + (b^2)^2 + (-c^2)^2 + 2a^2.b^2 + \\ 2b^2(-c^2) + 2(-c^2)a^2 &= 2a^2b^2 \\ \Rightarrow (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2 &= 2a^2b^2 \\ \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - c^2 &= \pm\sqrt{2}ab \\ \Rightarrow 2ab \cos C &= \pm\sqrt{2}ab \Rightarrow \cos C = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ হলে}, \cos C = \cos 45^\circ \therefore C = 45^\circ$$

$$\cos C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ হলে}, \cos C = -\cos 45^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos C = \cos(180^\circ - 45^\circ) = \cos 135^\circ$$

$$\therefore C = 135^\circ$$

$\therefore C = 45^\circ$ অথবা, 135° (Showed)

৮(b) $c^4 - 2(a^2 + b^2)c^2 + a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4 = 0$ হলে দেখাও যে, $C = 60^\circ$ অথবা 120°

সমাধান : দেওয়া আছে,

$$\begin{aligned} c^4 - 2(a^2 + b^2)c^2 + a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow c^4 - 2a^2c^2 - 2b^2c^2 + a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (a^2)^2 + (b^2)^2 + (-c^2)^2 + 2a^2b^2 - 2a^2c^2 \\ - 2b^2c^2 &= a^2b^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2 = 4a^2b^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 C = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \cos C = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos C = \frac{1}{2} = \cos 60^\circ \Rightarrow C = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{অথবা, } \cos C = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos 120^\circ \Rightarrow C = 120^\circ$$

$$\therefore C = 60^\circ \text{ অথবা, } 120^\circ$$

৯.(a) কোন ত্রিভুজের বাহুগুলো 13, 14 এবং 15 হলে,
ত্রিভুজটির ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

[ব.'০২; চ.'০৫; য.'০৭; ঢ.'০৯]

সমাধান : মনে করি, $a = 13, b = 14, c = 15$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{অর্ধপরিসীমা } s &= \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(13 + 14 + 15) = \frac{1}{2} \times 42 = 21 \\ \therefore \text{ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল} &= \sqrt{s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)} \\ &= \sqrt{21(21 - 13)(21 - 14)(21 - 15)} \\ &= \sqrt{21 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6} = \sqrt{7056} = 84 \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

৯(b) কোন ত্রিভুজের বাহুগুলো $\frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{y}$ এবং

$\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z}$ হলে, ত্রিভুজটির ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর। [সি.বো.০৭]

সমাধান : মনে করি, $a = \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x}, b = \frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{y}$ এবং

$$c = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z}$$

$$\therefore \text{অর্ধপরিসীমা } s = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\left(\frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{y}$$

$$s - a = \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{z} - \frac{z}{x} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$s - b = \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{y} - \frac{z}{x} - \frac{x}{y} = \frac{y}{z}$$

$$s - c = \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{y} - \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{z} = \frac{z}{x}$$

\therefore ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল $= \sqrt{s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)}$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{y}\right) \frac{x}{y} \frac{y}{z} \frac{z}{x}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{x}{y} \right)} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

৯. (c) $(a+b+c)(b+c-a) = 3bc$ হলে, A কোণের মান নির্ণয় কর। [চ.'০০; য.'০৫,'০৮;
রা.'০৭,'১১,'১৩; ঢ.'০৮; সি.'১০; দি.'১১,'১৪]

সমাধান : দেওয়া আছে,

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b+c)(b+c-a) &= 3bc \\ \Rightarrow (b+c)^2 - a^2 &= 3bc \\ \Rightarrow b^2 + 2bc + c^2 - a^2 &= 3bc \\ \Rightarrow b^2 + c^2 - a^2 &= bc \Rightarrow 2bc \cos A = bc \\ \Rightarrow \cos A &= \frac{1}{2} = \cos 60^\circ \therefore A = 60^\circ \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

৯(d) ΔABC -এ যদি $A = 60^\circ$ হয়, তবে দেখাও যে,

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

[জ.,সি.'১০; ব.'০৯; রা.'০৯,'১৪]

প্রমাণ : $b+c = 2R(\sin B + \sin C)$

$$= 2R \cdot 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(B+C) \cos \frac{1}{2}(B-C)$$

$$= 4R \sin \frac{1}{2}(120^\circ) \cos \frac{1}{2}(B-C)$$

$$[\because A = 60^\circ, \therefore B+C = 120^\circ]$$

$$= 4R \cos 60^\circ \cos \frac{1}{2}(B-C)$$

$$= 2.2R \cos A \cos \frac{1}{2}(B-C)$$

$$= 2a \cos \frac{1}{2}(B-C) = \text{R.H.S.}$$

(e) ΔABC -এ $C = 60^\circ$ হলে দেখাও যে,

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

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $C = 60^\circ$

$$\therefore \cos C = \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = ab$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &2c^2 + 3ab + 2bc + 2ca \\ \Rightarrow &(a+b+c)^2 + c^2 + bc + ca = \\ &3c^2 + 3ab + 3bc + 3ca \\ \Rightarrow &(a+b+c)^2 + c(a+b+c) = \\ &3\{c^2 + bc + ab + ca\} \\ \Rightarrow &(a+b+c)(a+b+c+c) = \\ &3\{c(c+b) + a(b+c)\} \\ \Rightarrow &(a+b+c)(a+c+b+c) = \\ &3(a+c)(b+c) \\ \Rightarrow &\frac{(b+c)+(a+c)}{(b+c)(a+c)} = \frac{3}{a+b+c} \\ \therefore &\frac{1}{a+c} + \frac{1}{b+c} = \frac{3}{a+b+c} \end{aligned}$$

10.(a) কোন ত্রিভুজের বাহুগুলো সমান্তর প্রগমন ভুক্ত হলে
দেখাও যে, $\cot \frac{A}{2}, \cot \frac{B}{2}$ ও $\cot \frac{C}{2}$ সমান্তর প্রগমন
ভুক্ত।

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, ABC ত্রিভুজের বাহু a, b, c সমান্তর শ্রেণীভুক্ত।

$$\begin{aligned} &\therefore a-b = b-c \\ \Rightarrow &(s-b)-(s-a) = (s-c)-(s-b) \\ \Rightarrow &s(s-b) - s(s-a) = s(s-c) - s(s-b) \\ \Rightarrow &\frac{s(s-b)}{\Delta} - \frac{s(s-a)}{\Delta} = \frac{s(s-c)}{\Delta} - \frac{s(s-b)}{\Delta} \\ \Rightarrow &\cot \frac{B}{2} - \cot \frac{A}{2} = \cot \frac{C}{2} - \cot \frac{B}{2} \\ \Rightarrow &\cot \frac{A}{2} - \cot \frac{B}{2} = \cot \frac{B}{2} - \cot \frac{C}{2} \\ \therefore &\cot \frac{A}{2}, \cot \frac{B}{2} \text{ ও } \cot \frac{C}{2} \text{ সমান্তর শ্রেণীভুক্ত।} \end{aligned}$$

10(b) a^2, b^2 ও c^2 সমান্তর প্রগমন ভুক্ত হলে
প্রমাণ কর যে, $\cot A, \cot B$ ও $\cot C$ সমান্তর
প্রগমন ভুক্ত।

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{প্রমাণ : } a^2, b^2 \text{ ও } c^2 \text{ সমান্তরাল শ্রেণীভুক্ত বলে,} \\ &a^2 - b^2 = b^2 - c^2 \Rightarrow 2a^2 - 2b^2 = 2b^2 - 2c^2 \\ \Rightarrow &2b^2 - 2a^2 = 2c^2 - 2b^2 \\ \Rightarrow &b^2 + c^2 - a^2 - c^2 - a^2 + b^2 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= c^2 + a^2 - b^2 - a^2 - b^2 + c^2 \\
 \Rightarrow & \frac{R}{abc} \{ (b^2 + c^2 - a^2) - (c^2 + a^2 - b^2) \} \\
 &= \frac{R}{abc} \{ (c^2 + a^2 - b^2) - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2) \} \\
 \Rightarrow & \frac{R(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{abc} - \frac{R(c^2 + a^2 - b^2)}{abc} \\
 &= \frac{R(c^2 + a^2 - b^2)}{abc} - \frac{R(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{abc}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \cot A - \cot B &= \cot B - \cot C \\
 \therefore \cot A, \cot B \text{ ও } \cot C \text{ সমান্তরা } &\text{ শ্রেণীভুক্ত।}
 \end{aligned}$$

10(c) কোন ত্রিভুজের বাহুগুলো m , n , $\sqrt{m^2 + mn + n^2}$ হলে, বৃহত্তম কোণটি নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : m , n এবং $\sqrt{m^2 + mn + n^2}$ একটি ত্রিভুজের বাহু বলে, প্রত্যেকেই ধনাত্মক এবং m ও n এর যেকোন ধনাত্মক মানের জন্য,

$$\sqrt{m^2 + mn + n^2} > m \text{ বা, } n$$

$\therefore \sqrt{m^2 + mn + n^2}$ বৃহত্তম বাহু। বৃহত্তম কোণ A হলে,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos A &= \frac{m^2 + n^2 - (\sqrt{m^2 + mn + n^2})^2}{2mn} \\
 &= \frac{m^2 + n^2 - m^2 - mn - n^2}{2mn} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} = \cos 120^\circ \therefore A = 120^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore বৃহত্তম কোণ 120° .

10.(d) কোন ত্রিভুজের বাহুগুলো $2x+3$, x^2+3x+3 , x^2+2x হলে, বৃহত্তম কোণটি নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : $2x+3$, x^2+3x+3 এবং x^2+2x একটি ত্রিভুজের বাহু বলে, প্রত্যেকেই ধনাত্মক।

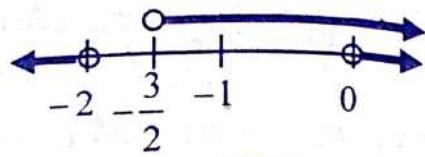
$$\therefore 2x+3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -\frac{3}{2},$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 3 > 0 \Rightarrow (x + \frac{3}{2})^2 + 3 - \frac{9}{4} > 0$$

$\Rightarrow (x + \frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0$; যা x -এর সকল বাস্তব মানের জন্য সত্য এবং

$$x^2 + 2x > 0 \Rightarrow x(x+2) > 0$$

$\therefore x > 0$ অথবা $x < -2$



$\therefore x > 0$ - এর সকল বাস্তব মানের জন্য $x^2 + 3x + 3$ ও $x^2 + 2x$ প্রত্যেকেই ধনাত্মক এবং $x^2 + 3x + 3 > 2x + 3$, $x^2 + 3x + 3 > x^2 + 2x$.
 $\therefore x^2 + 3x + 3$ বৃহত্তম বাহু। বৃহত্তম কোণ A হলে, $(x^2 + 3x + 3)^2 = (2x + 3)^2 + (x^2 + 2x)$

$$2(2x+3)(x^2+2x) \cos A$$

$$x^4 + 9x^2 + 9 + 6x^3 + 18x + 6x^2 = 4x^4 + 9 + 12x + x^4 + 4x^2 + 4x^3 - 2(2x^3 + 7x^2 + 6x) \cos A$$

$$2x^3 + 7x^2 + 6x = -2(2x^3 + 7x^2 + 6x) \cos A$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos 120^\circ \therefore A = 120^\circ$$

10(e) যদি কোন ত্রিভুজের যে কোন দুইটি কোণের

কোসাইন তাদের বিপরীত বাহুর সথে ব্যস্ত তেবে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হয়, তবে দেখাও যে, ত্রিভুজটি সমবিবাহু অথবা সমকোণী।

প্রমাণ : মনে করি, ΔABC -এ,

$$\frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = \frac{2R \sin B}{2R \sin A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A \sin A = \cos B \sin B$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin A \cos A = 2 \sin B \cos B$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2A = \sin 2B$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2A - \sin 2B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin(A - B) \cos(A + B) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(A - B) \cos(A + B) = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin(A - B) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin(A - B) = \sin 0^\circ$$

$$\therefore A - B = 0 \Rightarrow A = B$$

$$\text{অথবা, } \cos(A + B) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(A + B) = \cos 90^\circ \Rightarrow A + B = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore C = 90^\circ$$

অতএব, ত্রিভুজটি সমবিবাহু অথবা সমকোণী।

10(f) দেখাও যে, কোন ত্রিভুজের বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য $3, 5, 7$ এবং $5, 7, 8$ হলে ত্রিভুজটি একটি স্থূলকোণী ত্রিভুজ ; স্থূলকোণীর মান নির্ণয় কর।

[চ., কু. '১০; দি. '১২]

প্রমাণ : এখানে, বৃহত্তম বাহু = 7.

সুতরাং কোণটি A হলে আমরা পাই,

$$\cos A = \frac{3^2 + 5^2 - 7^2}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = \frac{9 + 25 - 49}{30} = \frac{34 - 49}{30} = \frac{-15}{30} = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos 120^\circ$$

$\therefore A = 120^\circ$, যা স্থূলকোণ।

অতএব, ত্রিভুজটি একটি স্থূলকোণী এবং স্থূলকোণটির
মান 120° .

11.(a) ΔABC -এ যদি $A = 75^\circ$, $B = 45^\circ$
হয়, তবে দেখাও যে, $c : b = \sqrt{3} : \sqrt{2}$ [ব.'০৭]

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, ΔABC -এ $A = 75^\circ$, $B = 45^\circ$
 $\therefore C = 180^\circ - (75^\circ + 45^\circ) = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$

ত্রিভুজের সাইন সূত্র হতে পাই, $\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{b}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 60^\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{c}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$

$$\therefore c : a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} : \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{3} : \sqrt{2}$$

11. (b) ΔABC - এ যদি $A = 45^\circ$, $B = 75^\circ$
হয়, তবে দেখাও যে, $a + \sqrt{2} c = 2b$.

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, ΔABC -এ $A = 45^\circ$, $B = 75^\circ$

$$\therefore C = 180^\circ - (45^\circ + 75^\circ) = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$$

ত্রিভুজের সাইন সূত্র হতে পাই,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{\sin A} &= \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin 45^\circ} &= \frac{b}{\sin 75^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 60^\circ} \\ \text{এখন, } \sin 75^\circ &= \sin (45^\circ + 30^\circ) \\ &= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{b}{\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{c}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = k \quad (\text{ধরি})$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}, b = \frac{k(1+\sqrt{3})}{2\sqrt{2}}, c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{এখন, } a + \sqrt{2}c &= \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} k = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} k \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} k = 2b \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a + \sqrt{2}c = 2b$$

11(c) $a = 2b$ এবং $A = 3B$ হলে, ত্রিভুজের
কোণত্রয় নির্ণয় কর। [কৃ. '০৯, '১২ ; প্র.ভ.প'০৩]

সমাধান : দেওয়া আছে, $a = 2b$ (1)

এবং $A = 3B$ (2)

(1) হতে পাই, $2R \sin A = 2 \cdot 2R \sin B$

$$\Rightarrow \sin A = 2 \sin B \Rightarrow \sin 3B = 2 \sin B ; (2) \text{ দ্বারা।}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \sin B - 4 \sin^3 B = 2 \sin B$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \sin^3 B - \sin B = 0 \Rightarrow \sin B (4 \sin^2 B - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin B (2 \sin B + 1) (2 \sin B - 1) = 0$$

$$\sin B = 0 \text{ হলে, } B = 0$$

$$2 \sin B + 1 = 0 \text{ হলে, } \sin B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore B = 150^\circ \text{ এবং } A = 3B = 450^\circ$$

কিন্তু ABC ত্রিভুজের জন্য, $B = 0$ এবং
 $A = 450^\circ$ সম্ভব নয়।

$\therefore \sin B \neq 0$ এবং $\sin B \neq -1/2$.

$$\therefore \sin B = \frac{1}{2} = \sin 30^\circ \Rightarrow B = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore A = 3B = 3 \times 30^\circ = 90^\circ \text{ এবং}$$

$$C = 180^\circ - (90^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

$$= 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$$

\therefore ত্রিভুজের কোণ তিনটি $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$

12. (a) ΔABC -এ, $a = 2$, $b = \sqrt{3} + 1$ এবং
 $C = 60^\circ$ হলে ত্রিভুজটির অপর বহু ও কোণত্রয় নির্ণয় কর। [প্র.ভ.প'০২]

সমাধান : দেওয়া আছে, ΔABC -এ $a = 2$, $b = \sqrt{3} + 1$

এবং $C = 60^\circ$. ত্রিভুজের সাইন সূত্র হতে পাই,

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

$$= 2^2 + (\sqrt{3} + 1)^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (\sqrt{3} + 1) \cos 60^\circ$$

$$= 4 + 3 + 2\sqrt{3} + 1 - 4(\sqrt{3} + 1)/2$$

$$= 8 + 2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} - 2 = 6 \quad \therefore c = \sqrt{6}$$

ত্রিভুজের সাইন সূত্র হতে পাই, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sin B} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sin 60^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sin B} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}/2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sin 45^\circ \Rightarrow A = 45^\circ$$

$$\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sin 75^\circ \Rightarrow B = 75^\circ$$

\therefore ত্রিভুজটির অপর বাহু $c = \sqrt{6}$ এবং কোণদ্বয় $A = 45^\circ$ ও $B = 75^\circ$

12(b) ΔABC -এ, $A = 45^\circ$, $C = 105^\circ$ এবং $c = \sqrt{3} + 1$ হলে ত্রিভুজটির অপর কোণ ও বহুদ্বয় নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধানঃ দেওয়া আছে, ΔABC -এ $A = 45^\circ$, $C = 105^\circ$ এবং $c = \sqrt{3} + 1$.

$$\therefore B = 180^\circ - (45^\circ + 105^\circ) = 180^\circ - 150^\circ = 30^\circ$$

ত্রিভুজের সাইন সূত্র হতে পাই, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{b}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sin 105^\circ}$$

$$\text{এখন, } \sin 105^\circ = \sin(60^\circ + 45^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{b}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}a = 2b = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2, b = \sqrt{2}$$

\therefore ত্রিভুজটির অপর কোণ 30° এবং বাহুদ্বয় 2 ও $\sqrt{2}$

12(c) ΔABC -এ, $B = 30^\circ$, $C = 45^\circ$ ও $a = (\sqrt{3} + 1)$ সেমি. দেখাও যে, ΔABC ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} + 1)$ বর্গ সেমি।

প্রমাণঃ দেওয়া আছে, ΔABC -এ $B = 30^\circ$, $C = 45^\circ$

এবং $a = (\sqrt{3} + 1)$ সেমি.

$$\therefore A = 180^\circ - (30^\circ + 45^\circ) = 180^\circ - 75^\circ = 105^\circ$$

ত্রিভুজের সাইন সূত্র হতে পাই, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin 105^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

$$\text{এখন, } \sin 105^\circ = \sin(60^\circ + 45^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = \frac{c}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}c \Rightarrow c = 2$$

$$\therefore \Delta ABC \text{ ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B \text{ বর্গ একক}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} + 1) \times 2 \sin 30^\circ \text{ বর্গ সে.মি.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} + 1) \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \text{ বর্গ সে.মি.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} + 1) \text{ বর্গ সে.মি.}$$

সম্ভাব্য ধাপসহ প্রশ্ন:

ΔABC ত্রিভুজে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$13(a) (b - c) \sin A + (c - a) \sin B + (a - b) \sin C = 0$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $(b - c) \sin A + (c - a) \sin B + (a - b) \sin C$

$$= (2R \sin B - 2R \sin C) \sin A + (2R \sin C - 2R \sin A) \sin B + (2R \sin A - 2R \sin B) \sin C$$

$$= 2R (\sin A \sin B - \sin A \sin C + \sin B \sin C - \sin A \sin B + \sin A \sin C - \sin B \sin C)$$

$$= 2R \times 0 = 0 = R.H.S. \quad (\text{Proved})$$

$$13(b) a(\sin B - \sin C) + b(\sin C - \sin A) + c(\sin A - \sin B) = 0$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $a(\sin B - \sin C) + b(\sin C - \sin A) + c(\sin A - \sin B)$

$$= 2R \sin A (\sin B - \sin C) + 2R \sin B (\sin C - \sin A) + 2R \sin C (\sin A - \sin B)$$

$$= 2R(\sin A \sin B - \sin A \sin C + \sin B \sin C - \sin B \sin A + \sin C \sin A - \sin C \sin B)$$

$$-\sin A \sin B + \sin A \sin C - \sin B \sin C \\ = 2R \times 0 = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$14.(a) (b^2 - c^2) \sin^2 A + (c^2 - a^2) \sin^2 B \\ + (a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 C = 0$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $(b^2 - c^2) \sin^2 A$

$$+ (c^2 - a^2) \sin^2 B + (a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 C \\ = (4R^2 \sin^2 B - 4R^2 \sin^2 C) \sin^2 A + \\ (4R^2 \sin^2 C - 4R^2 \sin^2 A) \sin^2 B + \\ (4R^2 \sin^2 A - 4R^2 \sin^2 B) \sin^2 C \quad (\text{S}) \\ = 4R^2 (\sin^2 A \sin^2 B - \sin^2 C \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B \sin^2 C \\ - \sin^2 A \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B \sin^2 C) \\ = 4R^2 \times 0 = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$14.(b) a \sin(B - C) + b \sin(C - A) + \\ c \sin(A - B) = 0 \quad [\text{কু. } '00]$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $a \sin(B - C) + b \sin(C - A) + c \sin(A - B)$

$$= 2R \sin A (\sin B \cos C - \cos B \sin C) + \\ 2R \sin B (\sin C \cos A - \sin A \cos C) + \\ 2R \sin C (\sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A) \quad (\text{S}) + (\text{S}) \\ = 2R (\sin A \sin B \cos C - \sin A \cos B \sin C + \\ \sin A \sin B \sin C - \sin A \sin B \cos C + \\ \sin A \cos B \sin C - \cos A \sin B \sin C) \\ = 2R \times 0 = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$15.(a) \frac{a^2 \sin(B - C)}{\sin A} + \frac{b^2 \sin(C - A)}{\sin B} + \\ \frac{c^2 \sin(A - B)}{\sin C} = 0$$

প্রমাণ : $\frac{a^2 \sin(B - C)}{\sin A}$

$$= \frac{(2R \sin A)^2 \sin(B - C)}{\sin A} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$= 4R^2 \sin A \sin(B - C)$$

$$= 4R^2 \sin \{\pi - (B + C)\} \sin(B - C)$$

$$= 4R^2 \sin(B + C) \sin(B - C) \quad (\text{S})$$

$$= 4R^2 (\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C)$$

অনুরূপভাবে আমরা পাই,

$$\frac{b^2 \sin(C - A)}{\sin B} = 4R^2 (\sin^2 C - \sin^2 A) \text{ এবং}$$

$$\frac{c^2 \sin(A - B)}{\sin C} = 4R^2 (\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B) \quad (\text{S})$$

এখন, L.H.S. = $\frac{a^2 \sin(B - C)}{\sin A} + \frac{b^2 \sin(C - A)}{\sin B} + \frac{c^2 \sin(A - B)}{\sin C}$

$$= 4R^2 (\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C + \sin^2 C - \sin^2 A + \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B) \\ = 4R^2 \times 0 = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$15.(b) a \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B - C}{2} + b \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C - A}{2} \\ + c \sin \frac{C}{2} \sin \frac{A - B}{2} = 0 \quad [\text{রাঃ } '03]$$

প্রমাণ : $a \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B - C}{2}$

$$= 2R \sin A \sin \frac{1}{2} A \sin \frac{B - C}{2} \quad (\text{S})$$

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

$$= 2R \sin A \cos \frac{B + C}{2} \sin \frac{B - C}{2} \quad (\text{S})$$

$$= R \sin A (\sin B - \sin C) \quad (\text{S})$$

অনুরূপভাবে আমরা পাই,

$$b \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C - A}{2} = R \sin B (\sin C - \sin A) \text{ এবং}$$

$$c \sin \frac{C}{2} \sin \frac{A - B}{2} = R \sin C (\sin A - \sin B) \quad (\text{S})$$

এখন, L.H.S. = $a \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B - C}{2} + b \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C - A}{2} + c \sin \frac{C}{2} \sin \frac{A - B}{2}$

$$= R(\sin A \sin B - \sin C \sin A + \sin B \sin C - \sin A \sin B + \sin C \sin A - \sin B \sin C) \\ = R \times 0 = 0 \quad (\text{S})$$

$$16(a) \frac{2 \cot A + \cot B + \cot C}{\cot A - \cot B + 2 \cot C} = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2b^2 - c^2}$$

প্রমাণ : $2 \cot A + \cot B + \cot C$

$$= 2 \frac{R}{abc} (b^2 + c^2 - a^2) + \frac{R}{abc} (c^2 + a^2 - b^2) + \frac{R}{abc} (a^2 + b^2 - c^2) \quad (S)$$

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

$$= \frac{R}{abc} (2b^2 + 2c^2) = \frac{2R}{abc} (b^2 + c^2)$$

$$\text{এবং } \cot A - \cot B + 2 \cot C = \frac{R}{abc} \{b^2 + c^2 - a^2 - (c^2 + a^2 - b^2) + 2(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)\}$$

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

$$= \frac{R}{abc} (4b^2 - 2c^2) = \frac{2R}{abc} (2b^2 - c^2)$$

$$\text{এখন, L.H.S.} = \frac{2 \cot A + \cot B + \cot C}{\cot A - \cot B + 2 \cot C}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2R}{abc} (b^2 + c^2)}{\frac{2R}{abc} (2b^2 - c^2)} = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2b^2 - c^2} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (S)$$

$$16(b) 4\Delta(\cot A + \cot B + \cot C) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

প্রমাণ : L.H.S. = $4\Delta(\cot A + \cot B + \cot C)$

$$= 4\Delta \frac{R}{abc} (b^2 + c^2 - a^2 + c^2 + a^2 - b^2 + a^2 + b^2 - c^2) \quad (S)$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{abc}{4R} \frac{R}{abc} (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved}) \quad (S)$$

$$17(a) (a+b+c) \left(\tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \right) = 2c \cot \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} = (a+b+c) \left(\tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \right)$$

$$= (a+b+c) \left(\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{\Delta} + \frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{\Delta} \right) \quad (S)$$

$$= (s-c)(a+b+c) \frac{2s-b-a}{\Delta}$$

$$= (s-c) \cdot 2s \frac{a+b+c-b-a}{\Delta} = 2c \cdot \frac{s(s-c)}{\Delta}$$

$$= 2c \cot \frac{C}{2} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved}) \quad (S)$$

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

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

$$\text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} = (b+c-a) \tan \frac{A}{2}$$

$$= (a+b+c-2a) \frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{\Delta} \quad (S)$$

$$= (2s-2a) \frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{\Delta}$$

$$= \frac{2(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{\Delta}$$

$$\text{M.H.S.} = (c+a-b) \tan \frac{B}{2}$$

$$= (2s-2b) \frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{\Delta}$$

$$= \frac{2(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{\Delta}$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = (a+b-c) \tan \frac{C}{2}$$

$$= (2s-2c) \frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{\Delta}$$

$$= \frac{2(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{\Delta}$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{M.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{Proved}) \quad (S)$$

$$18(a) \frac{1}{a} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \frac{1}{b} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + \frac{1}{c} \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}$$

$$= \frac{s^2}{abc}$$

[প.ভ.গ. '00]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{1}{a} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \frac{1}{b} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + \frac{1}{c} \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \frac{s(s-a)}{bc} + \frac{1}{b} \frac{s(s-b)}{ca} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{s(s-c)}{ab} \quad (\text{S}) \\ &= \frac{s(s-a) + s(s-b) + s(s-c)}{abc} \\ &= \frac{3s^2 - s(a+b+c)}{abc} = \frac{3s^2 - s \cdot 2s}{abc} \\ &= \frac{s^2}{abc} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{S}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18(\text{b}) \quad &\frac{a^2 - b^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\sin(A-B)} = \Delta \\ \text{প্রমাণ : } &\frac{a^2 - b^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\sin(A-B)} \\ &= \frac{4R^2(\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B)}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\sin(A-B)} \quad (\text{S}) \\ &= \frac{2R^2 \sin(A+B) \sin(A-B) \sin A \sin B}{\sin(A-B)} \\ &= 2R^2 \sin(\pi - C) \sin A \sin B \\ &= 2R^2 \sin A \sin B \sin C \quad (\text{S}) \\ &= 2R^2 \cdot \frac{a}{2R} \cdot \frac{b}{2R} \cdot \frac{c}{2R} \quad (\text{S}) \\ &= \frac{abc}{4R} = \Delta = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (\text{S}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 19. (\text{a}) \quad &\frac{b^2 - c^2}{\cos B + \cos C} + \frac{c^2 - a^2}{\cos C + \cos A} \\ &+ \frac{a^2 - b^2}{\cos A + \cos B} = 0 \\ \text{প্রমাণ : } &\frac{b^2 - c^2}{\cos B + \cos C} = \frac{4R^2(\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C)}{\cos B + \cos C} \quad (\text{S}) \\ &= \frac{4R^2(\cos^2 C - \cos^2 B)}{\cos B + \cos C} \quad (\text{S}) \\ &= \frac{4R^2(\cos C + \cos B)(\cos C - \cos B)}{\cos B + \cos C} \\ &= 4R^2(\cos C - \cos B) \\ \text{অনুরূপভাবে আমরা পাই,} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{c^2 - a^2}{\cos C + \cos A} &= 4R^2(\cos A - \cos C) \text{ এবং} \\ \frac{a^2 - b^2}{\cos A + \cos B} &= 4R^2(\cos B - \cos A) \quad (\text{S}) \\ \text{এখন, L.H.S.} &= \frac{b^2 - c^2}{\cos B + \cos C} \\ &+ \frac{c^2 - a^2}{\cos C + \cos A} + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{\cos A + \cos B} \\ &= 4R^2\{\cos C - \cos B + \cos A - \cos C + \\ &\cos B - \cos A\} \\ &= 4R^2 \times 0 = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (\text{S}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 19(\text{b}) \quad &\frac{b-c}{a} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \frac{c-a}{b} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + \\ &\frac{a-b}{c} \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = 0 \\ \text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} &= \frac{b-c}{a} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \frac{c-a}{b} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} \\ &+ \frac{a-b}{c} \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} \\ &= \frac{b-c}{a} \times \frac{s(s-a)}{bc} + \frac{c-a}{b} \times \frac{s(s-b)}{ca} \\ &+ \frac{a-b}{c} \times \frac{s(s-c)}{ab} \quad (\text{S}) \\ &= \frac{s}{abc} \{(b-c)(s-a) + (c-a)(s-b) \\ &+ (a-b)(s-c)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{s}{abc} \{s(b-c + c-a + a-b) + \\ &(-ab + ca - bc + ab - ca + bc)\} \\ &= \frac{s}{abc} \{s \times 0 + 0\} = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \quad (\text{S}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 20(\text{a}) \quad &\Delta ABC \text{ -তে } \frac{b+c}{11} = \frac{c+a}{12} = \frac{a+b}{13} \text{ হলে} \\ \text{প্রমাণ কর যে, } &\frac{\cos A}{7} = \frac{\cos B}{19} = \frac{\cos C}{25} \\ \text{প্রমাণ : } &\text{দেওয়া আছে,} \\ &\frac{b+c}{11} = \frac{c+a}{12} = \frac{a+b}{13} = \frac{b+c+c+a+a+b}{11+12+13} \quad (\text{S}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{b+c}{11} &= \frac{c+a}{12} = \frac{a+b}{13} = \frac{2(a+b+c)}{36} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{b+c}{11} &= \frac{c+a}{12} = \frac{a+b}{13} = \frac{a+b+c}{18} \\ \therefore \frac{a+b+c}{18} &= \frac{b+c}{11} = \frac{a+b+c-b-c}{18-11} = \frac{a}{7}, \\ \frac{a+b+c}{18} &= \frac{c+a}{12} = \frac{a+b+c-c-a}{18-12} = \frac{b}{6} \text{ এবং} \\ \frac{a+b+c}{18} &= \frac{a+b}{13} = \frac{a+b+c-a-b}{18-13} = \frac{c}{5} \quad (S) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{7} = \frac{b}{6} = \frac{c}{5} = k \text{ (say)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 7k, b = 6k, c = 5k$$

এখন,

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

$$= \frac{36k^2 + 25k^2 - 49k^2}{2.6k.5k} = \frac{61 - 49}{60} = \frac{12}{60} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} = \frac{25k^2 + 49k^2 - 36k^2}{2.5k.7k} \\ = \frac{74 - 36}{70} = \frac{38}{70} = \frac{19}{35}$$

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{49k^2 + 36k^2 - 25k^2}{2.7k.6k} \\ = \frac{85 - 25}{84} = \frac{60}{84} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\therefore \cos A : \cos B : \cos C = \frac{1}{5} : \frac{19}{35} : \frac{5}{7} = 7 : 19 : 25$$

$$\therefore \frac{\cos A}{7} = \frac{\cos B}{19} = \frac{\cos C}{25} \text{ (Showed)} \quad (S)$$

20. (b) ΔABC - এ, $a = 6$, $b = 3\sqrt{3}$ এবং $A = 90^\circ$ হলে B কোণের মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : দেওয়া আছে,

$$\Delta ABC \text{-এ } a = 6, b = 3\sqrt{3} \text{ ও } A = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{ত্রিভুজের সাইন সূত্র হতে পাই, } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \quad (S)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6}{\sin 90^\circ} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{6}{1} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sin B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin 60^\circ \therefore B = 60^\circ \quad (S)$$

$$21. \frac{\cos x + \cos y + \cos z}{\cos(x+y+z)} =$$

$$\frac{\sin x + \sin y + \sin z}{\sin(x+y+z)} = p \text{ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,}$$

$$\cos(x+y) + \cos(y+z) + \cos(z+x) = p$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ: } \cos(x+y) = \cos(x+y+z-z) \\ = \cos(x+y+z)\sin z - \sin(x+y+z)\cos z$$

অনুরূপভাবে,

$$\cos(y+z) = \cos(x+y+z)\sin x - \sin(x+y+z)\cos z$$

$$\cos(z+x) = \cos(x+y+z)\sin y - \sin(x+y+z)\cos y$$

$$\therefore \cos(x+y) + \cos(y+z) + \cos(z+x) = \\ (\sin x + \sin y + \sin z)\cos(x+y+z) - \\ (\cos x + \cos y + \cos z)\sin(x+y+z) \\ = p \cos^2(x+y+z) + p \sin^2(x+y+z)$$

$$\therefore \cos(x+y) + \cos(y+z) + \cos(z+x) = p$$

$$22. \Delta ABC \text{- এ, প্রমাণ কর যে } P = \sin A + \sin B + \sin C \text{ সর্বোচ্চ হবে যদি } A = B = C.$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ: } P = \sin A + \sin B + \sin C \\ = \sin A + \sin B + \sin(\pi - A - B)$$

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

$$2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2}$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \left\{ \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \right\}$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{A}{4} \cos \frac{B}{4}$$

$$= 4 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A}{4} \cos \frac{B}{4}$$

P সর্বোচ্চ হবে যদি, $A = B$ হয়।

$$\therefore P = 2 \sin A(1 + \cos A)$$

$$= 2 \sin A(1 + \cos A)$$

$$\text{ধরি, } f(x) = 2 \sin x(1 + \cos x)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 2 \cos x(1 + \cos x) + 2 \sin x(-\sin x) \\ = 2(\cos x + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \\ = 2(\cos x + 2 \cos^2 x - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\{2\cos^2 x + 2\cos x - \cos x - 1\} \\
 &= 2\{2\cos x(\cos x + 1) - 1(\cos x + 1)\} \\
 &= 2(2\cos x - 1)(\cos x + 1) \\
 f'(x) = 0 \text{ হলে, } \cos x &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ অথবা } \cos x = -1 \\
 \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ হলে, } x &= \frac{\pi}{3} \\
 \therefore A = B = \frac{\pi}{3} &= C, [A + B + C = \pi]
 \end{aligned}$$

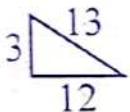
ভর্তি পরীক্ষার MCQ প্রশ্ন উত্তরসহ :

1.(a) $\tan \theta = \frac{5}{12}$ এবং θ সূক্ষ্মকোণ হলে $\sin \theta + \sec(-\theta)$ এর মান- [DU 08-09]

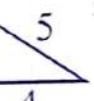
(b) যদি $\cos A = \frac{4}{5}$ হয়, তবে $\frac{1 + \tan^2 A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$ এর মান- [BUET 06-07]

Sol": (a) θ সূক্ষ্মকোণ বলে

$$\sin \theta + \sec(-\theta) = \frac{5}{13} + \frac{13}{12} = \frac{229}{156}$$



(b) $\tan A = \frac{3}{4} \therefore \frac{1 + \tan^2 A}{1 - \tan^2 A} = \frac{25}{7}$ [ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে]



2. $\cot A - \tan A$ সমান- [DU 08-09]

Sol": $\cot A - \tan A = \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$

$$= \frac{2 \cos 2\theta}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = 2 \cot 2\theta$$

3.(a) $\cos^2 0^\circ + \cos^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 20^\circ + \dots + \cos^2 90^\circ$ এর মান- [DU 08-09]

(b) $\cos^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 60^\circ + \cos^2 90^\circ + \dots + \cos^2 180^\circ$ এর মান- [BUET 06-07]

Sol": (a) এখানে পদ সংখ্যা $= \frac{90 - 0}{10} + 1 = 10$ অর্থাৎ 5 জোড়া পদ। Ans. 5

(b) এখানে পদ সংখ্যা $= \frac{180 - 30}{30} + 1 = 6$ অর্থাৎ 3 জোড়া পদ। Ans. 3

4. $\cos 75^\circ$ এর সঠিক মান - [BUET, DU 07-08]

A. $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ B. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$ C. $\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

Sol": : ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে, $\cos 75^\circ = 0.2588$
Option D = 0.2588 Ans. D

5. $\sin(780^\circ) \cos(390^\circ) - \sin(330^\circ) \cos(-300^\circ)$ এর মান-[DU 02-03, 05-06; Jt U 05-06, 08-09]

Sol": : ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে রাশি মান = 1.

6. $\tan 54^\circ - \tan 36^\circ$ এর মান- [DU 03-04; BUET 03-04]

Sol": প্রদত্ত মান $= 2 \tan(54^\circ - 36^\circ)$
 $= 2 \tan 18^\circ$ [নিয়ম : $A + B = 90^\circ$ হলে $\tan A - \tan B = 2 \tan(A - B)$]
অথবা, ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে করতে হবে।

7. $\sin 65^\circ + \cos 65^\circ$ সমান-

[DU 02-03; KU 06-07]

প্রদত্ত মান $= \sqrt{2} \sin(65^\circ + 45^\circ) = \sqrt{2} \sin 115^\circ$
 $= \sqrt{2} \cos(65^\circ - 45^\circ) = \sqrt{2} \cos 20^\circ$

নিয়ম : $a \cos A + b \sin A$

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

8. $\tan 15^\circ$ এর মান- [DU 00-01; CU 07-08]

- A. $2 + \sqrt{2}$ B. $2 - \sqrt{3}$
C. $2 + \sqrt{3}$ D. $3 + \sqrt{2}$

Sol": : ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে, $\tan 15^\circ = 0.268$
Option B = 0.268 . Ans.B

9. $\frac{\sin 75^\circ - \sin 15^\circ}{\sin 75^\circ + \sin 15^\circ}$ এর মান-

[DU 99-00, 04-05]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol}'': \text{প্রদত্ত রাশি} &= \frac{\cos 15^0 - \sin 15^0}{\cos 15^0 + \sin 15^0} \\ &= \tan(45^0 - 15^0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

- নিয়ম : 1. $\frac{\cos A - \sin A}{\cos A + \sin A} = \tan(45^0 - A)$
 2. $\frac{\cos A + \sin A}{\cos A - \sin A} = \tan(45^0 + A)$

অথবা, ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে প্রদত্ত রাশি = 0.57735

$$10. \cot \frac{\pi}{20} \cot \frac{3\pi}{20} \cot \frac{5\pi}{20} \cot \frac{7\pi}{20} \cot \frac{9\pi}{20}$$

[RU 07-08]

Sol'': ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে প্রদত্ত মান = 1

$$\frac{\pi}{20} = \frac{180}{20} = 9$$

1 ÷ Ans tan 3 Ans tan 5 Ans
 tan 7 Ans tan 9 Ans =

$$11. \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta} = ?$$

[CU 02-03, RU 07-08]

- A. $\sec \theta$ B. $\sin \theta$ C. $\tan \theta$ D. $\cot \theta$

Sol'': $\theta = 30^0$ বসিয়ে প্রদত্ত রাশি = 0.5773

$$\tan 30^0 = 0.5773$$

Ans. D

12. n একটি পূর্ণ সংখ্যা হলে $\cos\{(2n+1)\pi + \pi/3\}$

[SU 06-070]

- A. $-\frac{1}{2}$ B. 0 C. 1 D. কোনটিই নয়।

Sol'': n=0 হলে প্রদত্ত রাশি = $\cos(\pi + \pi/3) = -\frac{1}{2}$

n = 1 হলে প্রদত্ত রাশি = $\cos(3\pi + \pi/3) = -\frac{1}{2}$

13.(a) $\tan 27^0 + \tan 18^0 + \tan 27^0 \tan 18^0$ এর
মান- [IU 05-06]

(b) $\tan 75^0 - \tan 30^0 - \tan 75^0 \tan 30^0$ এর
মান- [DU 03-04]

Sol'': (a) প্রদত্ত রাশি = $\tan(27^0 + 18^0) = 1$

b) প্রদত্ত রাশি = 1

অথবা, ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে প্রদত্ত রাশি = 1
 নিয়ম : (a) $A + B = n\pi + \pi/4$ হলে,
 $\tan A + \tan B + \tan A \tan B = 1$
 (b) $A - B = \pi/4$ হলে,
 $\tan A - \tan B - \tan A \tan B = 1$
 অথবা, ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে প্রদত্ত রাশি = 1

$$14. \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \text{ এবং } \tan B = \sqrt{3} \text{ হলে } \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B \text{ এর মান-} [KU 03-04]$$

$$\text{Sol'': } A = 30^0, B = 60^0$$

$$\therefore \text{প্রদত্ত রাশি} = \sin(A + B) = \sin 90^0 = 1$$

$$16. A + B + C = \pi \text{ হলে } \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C \text{ এর মান-} [KU ; RU 07-08]$$

- a. $4\sin A \sin B \sin C$ b. $4 \sin^2 A \sin^2 B \sin^2 C$
 c. $1 - 4\sin A \sin B \sin C$ d. $4\sin A \sin B \sin C$.1

Sol'': A=B=C=60° ধরে প্রদত্ত রাশি = 2.598

Option গুলোতে A=B=C=60° বসালে a = 2.598

$$17. \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C \text{ হলে } A + B + C \text{ এর মান কত?} [EA 05-06]$$

- A. $\pi/2$ B. 0 C. π D. 2π

Sol'': Ans. π

$$18. \sin^2(60^0 + A) + \sin^2 A + \sin^2(60^0 - A) \text{ এর মান -}$$

Sol'': A = 30° ধরে,

$$(\underset{x}{\underset{\text{(arg)}}{\sin 90}}) x^2 + (\underset{x}{\underset{\text{(arg)}}{\sin 30}}) x^2 + (\underset{x}{\underset{\text{(arg)}}{\sin 30}}) x^2 =$$

$$19. \text{ABC ত্রিভুজে } \cos A + \cos C = \sin B \text{ হলে, } \angle C \text{ সমান -} [DU 04-05]$$

- A. 30^0 B. 60^0 C. 90^0 D. 45^0

কোশল : কোন ত্রিভুজের দুইটি কোণের cosine
 অনুপাতের যোগফল অপর কোণের sine এর সমান হলে
 ত্রিভুজটি সমকোণী এবং cosine এর সাথের কোণগুলো
 যেকোন একটি কোণ সমকোণ।

Sol'': Ans. C

20. ABC ত্রিভুজে $a = 8$, $b = 4$, $c = 6$ হলে
 $\angle A = ?$ [SU 08-09] $A. \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{8}$

$B. 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{8}$ $C. \sin^{-1} \frac{4}{5}$ $D. 2 \sin^{-1} \frac{4}{5}$

$$Sol^n.: \cos A = \frac{4^2 + 6^2 - 8^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore A = 104.48^\circ$$

$$\text{Option গুলোতে } D = 106.26^\circ \approx 104.48^\circ$$

21. ABC সমদিবাহু ত্রিভুজ যার $a = 10$ cm এবং $b = c$ ত্রিভুজটির পরিলিখিত বৃত্তের ব্যাসার্ধ 10 cm হলে $\angle B = ?$ [SU 08-09]

$$Sol^n.: \frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{10}{2 \cdot 10}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 30^\circ \therefore B + C = 180^\circ - 30^\circ = 150^\circ$$

$$\therefore B = 150^\circ / 2 = 75^\circ$$

22. একটি ত্রিভুজের বাহুগুলোর পরিমাপ যথাক্রমে 3, 5 ও 7 হলে স্থূলকোণটির মান – [IU 06-07; RU 07-08]

$$Sol^n.: \text{স্থূলকোণটি} = \cos^{-1} \frac{3^2 + 5^2 - 7^2}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = 120^\circ$$

23. কোন ত্রিভুজের বাহুগুলো 13, 14, 15 হলে ত্রিভুজটির ক্ষেত্রফল – [RU 07-08; BUET 06-07]

$$Sol^n.: S = \frac{13+14+15}{2} = 21$$

$$\text{ক্ষেত্রফল} = \sqrt{21(21-13)(21-14)(21-15)} = 84$$

24. ABC ত্রিভুজে $\angle A = 60^\circ$, $\angle B = 75^\circ$ এবং $c = \sqrt{6}$ cm হলে $a = ?$ [SU 06-07]

$$Sol^n.: \angle C = 180^\circ - (60^\circ + 75^\circ) = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{6} \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ} = 3$$

25. $(a-b)^2 \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + (a+b)^2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = ?$ [SU 06-07]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{প্রদত্ত রাশি} &= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab(\cos^2 \frac{C}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}) \\ &= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C = c^2 \end{aligned}$$

26. ABC একটি ত্রিভুজ হলে $2(bc \cos A + ca \cos B + ab \cos C) = ?$ [RU 06-07]

$$Sol^n.: \text{প্রদত্ত রাশি} = 2bc \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} + 2ca \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} + 2ab \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

27. যেকোন ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রে $bc \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} +$

$$ca \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + ab \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = ?$$
 [IU 05-06]

$$Sol^n.: \text{প্রদত্ত রাশি} = bc \frac{s(s-a)}{bc} + ca \frac{s(s-b)}{ca}$$

$$+ ab \frac{s(s-c)}{ab} = s\{3s - 2(a+b+c)\}$$

$$= s(3s - 2s) = s^2$$

3(c) L.H.S. = $\sin(n+1)x \cos(n-1)x$

$$- \cos(n+1)x \sin(n-1)x$$

$$= \sin\{(n+1)x - (n-1)x\}$$

$$= \sin(nx + x - nx + x)$$

$$= \sin 2x = R.H.S. \text{ (Proved)}$$

বহনির্বাচনি প্রশ্ন:

1. Solⁿ: $\sec(-135^\circ) = \sec 135^\circ$
 $= \sec(180^\circ - 45^\circ) = -\sec 45^\circ = -\sqrt{2}$

∴ Ans.(b)

2. Solⁿ: $\cos \theta = \frac{5}{13} \Rightarrow \sec \theta = \frac{13}{5}$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1} = \frac{12}{5}, [\because \theta < 90^\circ]$$

$$\therefore \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \times \frac{12}{5}}{1 - \frac{144}{25}} = \frac{24}{5} \times \left(-\frac{25}{119}\right) = -\frac{120}{119}$$

$$\therefore \text{Ans. (c)}$$

3. Solⁿ: $\cot 45^\circ + \cot(\pi + 45^\circ) + \cot(2\pi + 45^\circ) + \dots + \cot(9\pi + 45^\circ)$

$$= (9+1) \cot 45^\circ = 10 \cdot 1 = 10 \therefore \text{Ans. (a)}$$

4. সব তথ্য সত্য। \therefore Ans. (d)

5. Solⁿ: ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে, $\sin 15^\circ$ এবং $\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$ এর আসন্ন মান = 0.258 \therefore Ans. (c)

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \text{ Sol}^n: & \cos 68^\circ 20' \cos 8^\circ 20' + \cos 81^\circ 40' \cos 21^\circ 40' = \cos (68^\circ 20' - 8^\circ 20') \\ & = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \therefore \text{Ans. (c)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \text{ Sol}^n: & \frac{\cos 8^\circ + \sin 8^\circ}{\cos 8^\circ - \sin 8^\circ} = \frac{1 + \tan 8^\circ}{1 - \tan 8^\circ} \\ & = \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 8^\circ}{\tan 45^\circ - \tan 8^\circ} = \tan (45^\circ + 8^\circ) = \tan 53^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \text{ Sol}^n: \Delta = sr = \frac{4+5+7}{2} r = 8r \therefore \text{Ans. (a)}$$

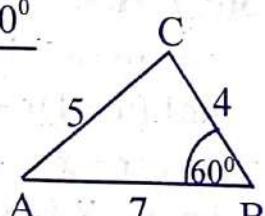
$$\begin{aligned} 9. \text{ Sol}^n: & \frac{\sin A}{4} = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{5} \\ & \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ & \therefore A = 43.85^\circ \quad [\text{ক্যালকুলেটরের সাহায্যে}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ত্রিভুজটির পরিব্যাসার্ধ } R = \frac{5}{2 \sin 60^\circ} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sec B = \sec 60^\circ = 2 \therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$$

$$10. \text{ Sol}^n: \frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{5}{7}$$

\therefore Ans (a).



$$11. \text{ Sol}^n: \cos A = \frac{7^2 + 5^2 - 4^2}{2 \times 7 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{49 + 25 - 16}{70} = \frac{58}{70} = \frac{29}{35} \therefore \sec A = \frac{35}{29}$$

\therefore Ans. (d).

$$12. \text{ Sol}^n: \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta = -\cos 2\theta$$

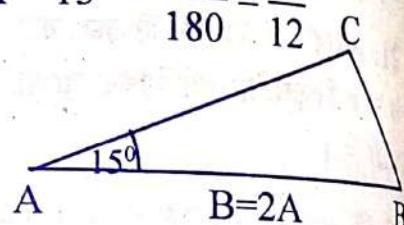
$$= -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \therefore \text{Ans. (b).}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13. \text{ Sol}^n: & \sec (\theta - 990^\circ) = \sec (990^\circ - \theta) \\ & = \sec (11 \times 90^\circ - \theta) = -\operatorname{cosec} \theta \\ & \therefore \text{Ans. (d).} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 14. \text{ Sol}^n: & \sin (-\theta) \sec (-\theta) \cot (630^\circ + \theta) \\ & = (-\sin \theta)(\sec \theta) \cot (7 \times 90^\circ + \theta) \\ & = -\sin \theta \times \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \times (-\tan \theta) = \tan^2 \theta \\ & \therefore \text{Ans. (c)} \end{aligned}$$

$$15. \text{ Sol}^n: \angle A = 15^\circ = \frac{15\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

\therefore Ans. (b)



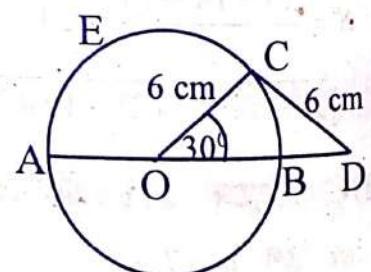
$$\begin{aligned} 16. \text{ Sol}^n: & b : c = \sin B : \sin C \\ & = \sin 30^\circ : \sin (180^\circ - 45^\circ) \\ & = \frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 : \sqrt{2} \therefore \text{Ans. (a)} \end{aligned}$$

$$17. \text{ Sol}^n: \sec \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \Rightarrow \tan \theta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$$

$$18. \text{ Sol}^n:$$



$$\angle AOC = 180^\circ - 30^\circ$$

$$= 150^\circ = \frac{150\pi}{180} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore \text{চাপ } AEC = 6 \times \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$= 5\pi \therefore \text{Ans. (d)}$$

$$19. \text{ Sol}^n:$$

OCD ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \frac{1}{2} (OC \times CD) \sin(180^\circ - 60^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (6 \times 6) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 9\sqrt{3} \therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$$

20. Solⁿ : $\frac{OD}{\sin C} = \frac{6}{\sin 30^\circ}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{OD}{\sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{6}{1/2} \Rightarrow OD = 6\sqrt{3} \therefore \text{Ans. (c)}$$

21. Solⁿ : $\tan \theta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{13^2 - 12^2}}{12} = \pm \frac{5}{12}$

\therefore Ans. (a)

22. Solⁿ : $\angle C = 180^\circ - (60^\circ + 75^\circ) = 45^\circ$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1/\sqrt{2}} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$$

23. Solⁿ : $\theta = 20^\circ$ থের স্পদত রাশি $= 0.766$ এবং $\cos 2\theta = 0.766$. \therefore Ans. (c)

24. Solⁿ : $\tan \theta = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta}}$

$$= \pm \sqrt{\frac{25 - 24}{25 + 24}} = \pm \frac{1}{7} \therefore \text{Ans. (d)}$$

25. Solⁿ : $9^2 + 40^2 = 41^2$ \therefore ত্রিভুজটি সমকোণী ত্রিভুজ, যার পরিমূলের ব্যাসার্ধ $= \frac{41}{2} = 20.5 \therefore$ Ans. (a)

26. Solⁿ : $\sin A + \cos A = \sin B + \cos B$

$$\Rightarrow \sin A - \sin B = \cos B - \cos A$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B) =$$

$$2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B) = 1 = \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(A+B) = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow A+B = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

∴ Ans. (b)

$\sin A + \cos A = \sin B + \cos B$ হল
 $A + B = ?$ [DU 13-14; BUTex 14-15]

- (a) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

27. Solⁿ : $\frac{\sin 75^\circ + \sin 15^\circ}{\sin 75^\circ - \sin 15^\circ} = \tan(45^\circ + 15^\circ)$

$$= \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} \therefore \text{Ans. (a)}$$

28. Solⁿ : $\cos A \sin(A - \frac{\pi}{6})$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}) - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(2A - \frac{\pi}{6}) - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \}$$

বৃহত্তম মানের জন্য, $2A - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow 2A = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{4\pi}{6} \Rightarrow A = \frac{\pi}{3} \therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$$

29. Solⁿ : $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = a$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta = a^2 \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = b$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = b^2 \dots \text{(ii)}$$

$$(i)^2 + (ii)^2 \Rightarrow 2 + 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta) = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2}{2} \therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$$

30. Solⁿ : $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}, \pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ হলে,

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

$$= \frac{1 + 2 \tan \theta - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1 + 2 \times \frac{3}{4} - \frac{9}{16}}{1 + \frac{9}{16}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{16 + 24 - 9}{16}}{\frac{25}{16}} = \frac{31}{25} \therefore \text{Ans. (d)}$$

31. **Solⁿ** : $\tan 75^{\circ}$ এর মান ধনাত্মক এবং 1 এর চেয়ে বড়। \therefore Ans. (b)

$$32. \text{ Sol}^n : \frac{\cos 27^{\circ} - \sin 63^{\circ}}{\cos 27^{\circ} + \sin 63^{\circ}} = \tan(45^{\circ} - 27^{\circ}) \\ = \tan 18^{\circ}. \therefore \text{Ans. (d)}$$

$$33. \text{ Sol}^n : \cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta \therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$$

$$34. \text{ Sol}^n : \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin 90^{\circ}} = \frac{b}{\sin 60^{\circ}} = \frac{3\text{cm}}{\sin 30^{\circ}}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \cos(-\theta) = 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 2 = 3\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

\therefore Ans. (c)

$$35. \text{ Sol}^n : \cos\left(7\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\circ} = \sqrt{\cos^2\left(7\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\circ}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 15^{\circ})}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left\{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 30^{\circ})}\right\}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left\{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}\right\}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left\{1 + \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}}\right\}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left\{1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}\right\}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}$$

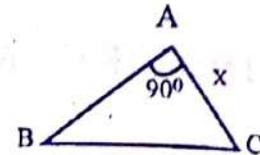
\therefore Ans. (b)

$$36. \text{ Sol}^n : \sin 10^{\circ} = 2 \sin 5^{\circ} \cos 5^{\circ}$$

$$= 2 \sin 5^{\circ} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 5^{\circ}}$$

$$= 2p\sqrt{1 - p^2} \therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$$

উদ্দীপকের আলোকে 37 ও 38 নং প্রশ্নের উত্তর
দাওঃ-



$$37. \text{ Sol}^n : \frac{BC}{\sin A} = \frac{CA}{\sin B} = \frac{AB}{\sin C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{BC}{90^{\circ}} = \frac{CA}{\sin 30^{\circ}} = \frac{AB}{\sin 60^{\circ}}$$

$$\Rightarrow BC : CA : AB = 1 : \frac{1}{2} : \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ = 2 : 1 : \sqrt{3} \therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$$

$$38. \text{ Sol}^n : \frac{AC}{\sin B} = \frac{AB}{\sin C} \text{ হলে } \sin C \text{ এর মান কত?}$$

(a) x

(b) $\frac{1}{x}$

(c) $\sqrt{x^2 - 1}$

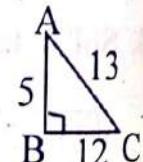
(d) $\sqrt{1 - x^2}$

$$39. \text{ Sol}^n : \sec(270^{\circ} + \theta) = \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

\therefore Ans. (c)

$$40. \text{ Sol}^n : \sin \theta = \frac{5}{13}$$

\therefore Ans. (b)



$$(a) \frac{-5}{13} \quad (b) \frac{5}{13} \quad (c) \frac{-12}{13} \quad (d) \frac{12}{13}$$

$$41. \text{ Sol}^n : a = b \cos B + c \cos C \text{ সঠিক নয়?}$$

\therefore Ans. (a)

$$42. \text{ Sol}^n : \operatorname{cosec}(-2580^{\circ}) = -\operatorname{cosec} 2580^{\circ} \\ = -\operatorname{cosec}(28 \times 90^{\circ} + 60^{\circ})$$

$$= -\operatorname{cosec} 60^{\circ} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$$

$$43. \text{ Sol}^n : \sec(B + C) = \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right)$$

$$= \operatorname{cosec} A \therefore \text{Ans. (d)}$$

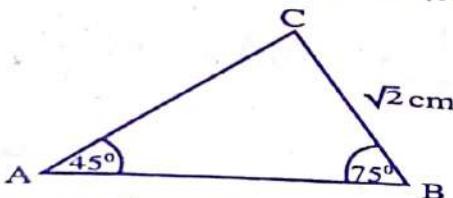
$$44. \text{ Sol}^n : \frac{1 - \tan^2(45^{\circ} + x)}{1 + \tan^2(45^{\circ} + x)}$$

$$= \cos 2(45^{\circ} + x) = \cos(90^{\circ} + 2x)$$

$$= \sin 2x \therefore \text{Ans. (d)}$$

45. $\text{Sol}^n : A = 60^\circ, B = 45^\circ$ হলে,
 $\cos(B - A) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$
 $= \cos 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \sin 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} \therefore \text{Ans. (c)}$

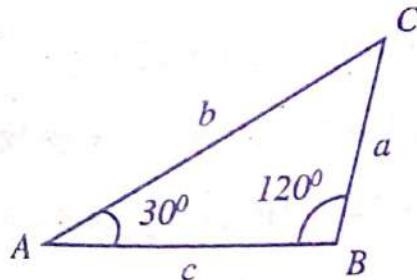
নিচের উদ্দীপকের আরেওকে 46 ও 47 নং প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও:-



46. $\text{Sol}^n : \angle C = 180^\circ - (45^\circ + 75^\circ)$
 $= 60^\circ$
 $\therefore \sin(B + C) = \sin(75^\circ + 60^\circ) = \sin 135^\circ$
 $= \sin(180^\circ - 45^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $\therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$

47. $\text{Sol}^n : \frac{AB}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sin 45^\circ}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{\sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1/\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{2AB}{\sqrt{3}} = 2 \Rightarrow AB = \sqrt{3}$
 $\therefore \text{Ans. (d)}$

উদ্দীপকের আলোকে 48 ও 49 নং প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও-



48. $\text{Sol}^n : \frac{c+a}{b} = \frac{2R \sin C + 2R \sin A}{2R \sin B}$
 $= \frac{\sin C + \sin A}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin 30^\circ + \sin 30^\circ}{\sin 120^\circ}$
 $= \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \therefore \text{Ans. (c)}$

49. $\text{Sol}^n : \frac{a}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{b}{\sin 120^\circ}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{a}{1/2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}/2} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{3}$
 $\therefore \Delta AOB$ এর ক্ষেত্রফল $= \frac{1}{2}ab \sin 30^\circ$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(3\sqrt{3})\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \therefore \text{Ans. (a)}$

50. $\text{Sol}^n : \operatorname{cosec}(-660^\circ) = -\operatorname{cosec} 660^\circ$
 $= -\operatorname{cosec}(7 \times 90^\circ + 30^\circ) = +\operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ$
 $= 2 \therefore \text{সঠিক উত্তর অনুপস্থিত।}$

51. $\text{Sol}^n : 2 \sin^2 15^\circ = 1 - \cos 30^\circ$
 $= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \therefore \text{Ans. (a)}$

52. $\text{Sol}^n : \Delta ABC$ এর পরিসীমা 12 একক।
 $\therefore \text{Ans. (b)}$

সৃজনশীল প্রশ্ন:

1. ABC ত্রিভুজে A, B ও C কোণের বিপরীত বাহ্য যথাক্রমে a, b ও c. ত্রিভুজটির ক্ষেত্রে প্রমাণ কর যে,

(a) $\tan A = \tan B + \tan C$, যখন $\cos A = \cos B \cos C$. [য.'০৩, '০৯; ব., কু., দি.'১৩; রা.'১৪]

সমাধান: প্রশ্নমালা VII B এর উদাহরণ 7 দ্রষ্টব্য।

(b) $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + 4$

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \quad [\text{জ.'১২}; \text{কু.'০৬}; \text{ব.'১২}]$$

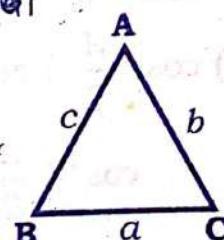
সমাধান: প্রশ্নমালা VII F এর উদাহরণ 2 দ্রষ্টব্য।

$$(c) \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \quad [\text{ব.'১১}; \text{য.'১১, '১৪}; \text{চ.'১০}; \text{দি.'১১}; \text{রা.'১৩}; \text{মা.'১০, '১২, '১৪}]$$

প্রশ্নমালা VII G এর কোসাইন সূত্র ও সাইন সূত্র দ্রষ্টব্য।

2. পাশের চিত্রে, ABC একটি ত্রিভুজ।

(a) ত্রিভুজটির বাহ্য তিনটি $a = 3$ একক, $b = 5$ একক ও $c = 7$ একক হলে, এর পরিব্যাসার্ধ নির্ণয় কর।



সমাধান : ত্রিভুজটির অর্ধপরিসীমা,

$$s = \frac{3+5+7}{2} = 7.5 \text{ একক।}$$

∴ ত্রিভুজটির ক্ষেত্রফল,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \\ &= \sqrt{7.5(7.5-3)(7.5-5)(7.5-7)} \\ &= \sqrt{7.5 \times 4.5 \times 2.5 \times 0.5} \\ &= 6.495 \text{ বর্গ একক।}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{ত্রিভুজটির পরিব্যাসার্ধ}, R &= \frac{abc}{4\Delta} = \frac{3 \times 5 \times 7}{4 \times 6.495} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 5 \times 7}{4 \times 6.495} = 4.041 \text{ একক (প্রায়)}.\end{aligned}$$

(b) $A = \frac{\pi}{16}$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$2 \sin A = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$$

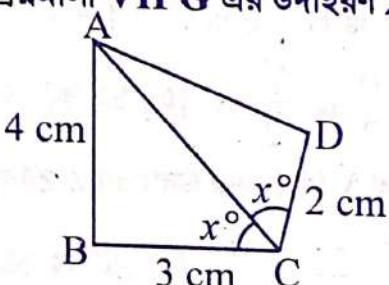
[য. '১৮; কু. '০৩; ব. '১০, '১৮; রা. '১২, '১৮; চ. '১৮]

সমাধান : প্রশ্নমালা VII D এর উদাহরণ ১ দ্রষ্টব্য।

(c) $\cos A = \sin B - \cos C$ হলে দেখাও যে,
ত্রিভুজটি সমকোণী। [কু. '১৩ ; রা. '১২; চ. '০৮ ;
য. '০৯, '১২, '১৮ ; সি. '১১; ঢা. '০৭, '১৩; ব. '১০, '১২;
মা. '০৯, '১৮ প্র.ভ.প. '০৮, '০৫]

সমাধান : প্রশ্নমালা VII G এর উদাহরণ ২ দ্রষ্টব্য।

3.



চিত্রে ABCD চতুর্ভুজে $AB = 4$ সে.মি., $BC = 3$ সে.মি., $CD = 2$ সে.মি. এবং $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ । কর্ণ AC , $\angle BCD$ এর সমদ্বিখন্ডক এবং $\angle ACB = \angle ACD = x^\circ$ ।

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{a}) \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{A}{2} \right) + \\ \cos^2 \left(\frac{A}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \quad [\text{ব.}'১১]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{প্রমাণ: L.H.S.} &= \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{A}{2} \right) + \\ &\quad \cos^2 \left(\frac{A}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 + \cos 2 \cdot \frac{A}{2} + 1 + \cos 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{A}{2} \right) + 1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \cos 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{A}{2} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 + \cos A + \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + A \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - A \right) \right\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 + \cos A + 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \cos A \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 + \cos A + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \cos A \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 3 + \cos A - \cos A \right\} = \frac{3}{2} = \text{R.H.S.}\end{aligned}$$

(b) বর্গ সে.মি. এ AD^2 এর প্রকৃত মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$

$$\therefore \cos x^\circ = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{3}{5}, \sin x^\circ = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{4}{5}$$

এখন, $\triangle ADC$ এ কোসাইন সূত্র প্রয়োগ করে পাই,

$$AD^2 = AC^2 + CD^2 - 2AC \cdot CD \cos x^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 5^2 + 2^2 - 2 \times 5 \times 2 \times \frac{3}{5} \\ &= 25 + 4 - 12 = 17 \text{ বর্গ সে.মি.}\end{aligned}$$

(c) বর্গ সে.মি. এ $ABCD$ চতুর্ভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

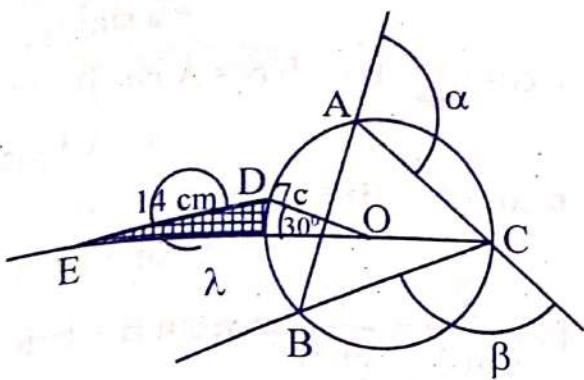
সমাধান: $ABCD$ চতুর্ভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল = ABC ত্রিভুজের
ক্ষেত্রফল + ACD ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \frac{1}{2}(AB \times BC) + \frac{1}{2}(AC \times CD \sin x^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(4 \times 3) + \frac{1}{2}(5 \times 2 \times \frac{4}{5})$$

$$= 6 + 4 = 10 \text{ বর্গ সে.মি.}$$

4.



(a) প্রমাণ কর যে, $\sin x \sin(x + 30^\circ) + \cos x \sin(x + 120^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

প্রমাণ: প্রশ্নমালা VII B এর উদাহরণ 3 দ্রষ্টব্য।

(b) চিত্রের ছায়াঘেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: DOE ত্রিভুজ হতে পাই,

$$\frac{DO}{\sin E} = \frac{DE}{\sin O} \Rightarrow \frac{7}{\sin E} = \frac{14}{\sin 30^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{\sin E} = \frac{14}{1/2} \Rightarrow \sin E = \frac{7}{28} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \angle E = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 14.48^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle D = \{180^\circ - (30^\circ + 14.48^\circ)\} \\ = 135.52^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{DOE ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2}(OD \times DE) \sin D$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(7 \times 14) \times \sin 135.52^\circ$$

$$= 34.33 \text{ বর্গ সে.মি.}$$

আবার, 30° কোণ দ্বারা সৃষ্টি বৃক্ষকলার ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \frac{1}{2}(7)^2 \times 30 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = 12.83 \text{ বর্গ সে.মি.}$$

$$\therefore \text{ছায়াঘেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল} = 34.33 - 12.83 \\ = 21.5 \text{ বর্গ সে.মি. (পায়)}$$

(c) চিত্রের সাহায্যে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \lambda - 2\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \lambda = 1$$

প্রমাণ: চিত্র হতে পাই,

$$\alpha + \beta + \lambda = \pi - A + \pi - B + \pi - C$$

$$= 3\pi - (A + B + C)$$

$$= 3\pi - \pi = 2\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 2\pi - \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(2\pi - \lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \lambda = \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \lambda)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - 2\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \lambda$$

$$+ \cos^2 \lambda = (1 - \cos^2 \alpha)(1 - \cos^2 \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - 2\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \lambda$$

$$+ \cos^2 \lambda = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta$$

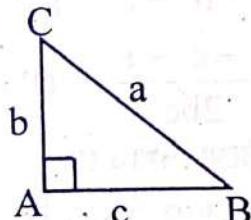
$$+ \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \lambda - 2\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \lambda = 1 \quad (\text{Proved})$$

5. $\triangle ABC$ এ, $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$

(a) $\angle A = 90^\circ$ হলে $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$
এর সাহায্যে প্রমাণ কর যে, $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$

প্রমাণ :



ABC সমকোণী ত্রিভুজ হতে পাই,

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

এখন, $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$

$$\Rightarrow a = b \times \frac{b}{a} + c \times \frac{c}{a}$$

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

(b) উদ্দীপকের সাহায্যে দেখাও যে,

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

প্রমাণ : $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow a^2 &= (b \cos C + c \cos B)^2 \\
 \Rightarrow a^2 &= b^2 \cos^2 C + c^2 \cos^2 B \\
 &\quad + 2bc \cos B \cos C \\
 \Rightarrow a^2 &= b^2 (1 - \sin^2 C) + c^2 (1 - \sin^2 B) \\
 &\quad + 2bc \cos B \cos C \\
 \Rightarrow a^2 &= b^2 - b^2 \sin^2 C + c^2 - c^2 \sin^2 B \\
 &\quad + 2bc \cos B \cos C \\
 \Rightarrow b^2 \sin^2 C + c^2 \sin^2 B - 2bc \cos B \cos C &= b^2 + c^2 - a^2 \\
 \Rightarrow (2R \sin B)^2 \sin^2 C + (2R \sin C)^2 \sin^2 B &= b^2 + c^2 - a^2 \\
 &- 2bc \cos B \cos C = b^2 + c^2 - a^2 \\
 [\because \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R] & \\
 \Rightarrow 4R^2 \sin^2 B \sin^2 C + 4R^2 \sin^2 C \sin^2 B & \\
 - 2bc \cos B \cos C = b^2 + c^2 - a^2 & \\
 \Rightarrow 8R^2 \sin^2 B \sin^2 C - 2bc \cos B \cos C &= b^2 + c^2 - a^2 \\
 \Rightarrow 2(2R \sin B)(2R \sin C) \sin B \sin C - & \\
 2bc \cos B \cos C = b^2 + c^2 - a^2 & \\
 \Rightarrow 2bc \sin B \sin C - 2bc \cos B \cos C &= b^2 + c^2 - a^2 \\
 \Rightarrow - 2bc \cos(B+C) = b^2 + c^2 - a^2 & \\
 \Rightarrow - 2bc \cos(\pi - A) = b^2 + c^2 - a^2 & \\
 \Rightarrow 2bc \cos A = b^2 + c^2 - a^2 & \\
 \therefore \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \quad (\text{Proved}) &
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) উদ্দীপকের সাহায্যে দেখাও যে,

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

প্রমাণ : $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$

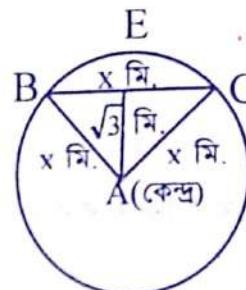
$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow -b \cos C &= c \cos B - a \\
 \Rightarrow -b \cos \{\pi - (A+B)\} &= (a \cos B + b \cos A) \cos B - a \\
 [\because c = a \cos B + b \cos A] &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow b \cos(A+B) &= a \cos^2 B + \\
 &b \cos A \cos B - a
 \end{aligned}$$

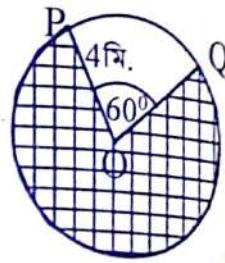
$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow b \cos(A+B) &= b \cos A \cos B \\
 &- a(1 - \cos^2 B)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &- a \sin^2 B \\
 \Rightarrow b \cos(A+B) &= b \cos A \cos B \\
 &- a \sin B \cdot \sin B \\
 \Rightarrow b \cos(A+B) &= b \cos A \cos B \\
 &- b \sin A \sin B \\
 [\because \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow a \sin B = b \sin A] & \\
 \therefore \cos(A+B) &= \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B
 \end{aligned}$$

6.



দৃশ্যকল্প - ১



দৃশ্যকল্প - ২

(a) $\sin 2\alpha = k \sin 2\theta$ হলে দেখাও যে,

$$\tan(\alpha - \theta) = \frac{k-1}{k+1} \tan(\alpha + \theta)$$

প্রমাণ: প্রশ্নমালা VII C এর উদাহরণ 2 দ্রষ্টব্য।

(b) দৃশ্যকল্প - ১ হতে ABEC ক্ষেত্রের পরিসীমা নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: ABC সমবাহু ত্রিভুজের উচ্চতা, $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x = \sqrt{3}$

$$\therefore x = 2 \text{ সে.মি.} = r \text{ (বৃত্তের ব্যাসার্ধ)}$$

$$\angle BAC = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} = \theta$$

$$\therefore \text{বৃত্তাংশ } BEC = r\theta = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ সে.মি.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{ABEC ক্ষেত্রের পরিসীমা} &= 2x + \text{বৃত্তাংশ } BEC \\
 &= 2 \times 2 + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{12 + 2\pi}{3} = \frac{2(6 + \pi)}{3} \text{ সে.মি.}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) দৃশ্যকল্প - ২ হতে প্রতি বর্গ মিটার 500 টাকা হয়ে ছায়াঘেরা অংশে টাইলস করতে কত টাকা খরচ হবে নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: বৃত্তের ছায়াঘেরা অংশে কেন্দ্রে উৎপন্ন কোণ θ হলে, $\theta = 360^\circ - 60^\circ = 300^\circ = \frac{300\pi}{180} = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

বৃত্তের ব্যাসার্ধ $r = 4$ মি.

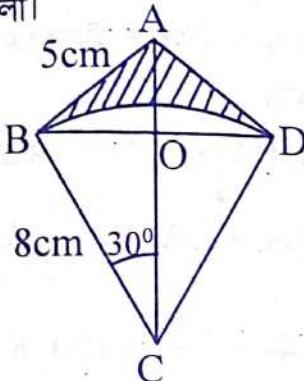
$$\text{চায়াঘেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4^2 \times \frac{5\pi}{3} = \frac{40 \times 3.1416}{3}$$

= 41.89 বর্গ মি.

প্রতি বর্গ মিটার 500 টাকা দরে চায়াঘেরা অংশে টাইলস করতে খরচ হবে (41.89×500) টাকা।
= 20945 টাকা।

1. উদ্দিগক: চিত্রে, ABCD একটি ঘূড়ি। CBD একটি বৃত্তকলা।



$$(a) \text{ প্রমাণ করা যে, } \frac{\tan^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) - 1}{\tan^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1} = \sin 2\theta$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ: L.H.S.} = \frac{\tan^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) - 1}{\tan^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1}$$

$$= -\frac{1 - \tan^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})}{1 + \tan^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})} = -\cos 2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= -\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\theta) = + \sin 2\theta = \text{R.H.S.}$$

(b) দেখাও যে, $BO = 4$ এবং এর সাহায্যে দেখাও

যে, $\triangle BOC$ এর ক্ষেত্রফল $8\sqrt{3}$ বর্গ একক।

সমাধান: যেহেতু ABCD একটি ঘূড়ি, $AB = AD$, $BC = CD$ এবং AC ও BD কর্মসূচি পরস্পরকে O বিন্দুতে সমকোণে ছেদ করে।

$\triangle BOC$ এ সাইন সূত্র প্রয়োগ করে পাই,

$$\frac{BC}{\sin 90^\circ} = \frac{BO}{\sin 30^\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{1} = \frac{BO}{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow BO = 4$$

এখন, $\triangle BOC$ সমকোণী ত্রিভুজে,

$$CO = \sqrt{BC^2 - BO^2} = \sqrt{8^2 - 4^2} \\ = \sqrt{48} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \triangle BOC \text{ এর ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2}(OB \times OC)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(4 \times 4\sqrt{3}) = 8\sqrt{3} \text{ বর্গ একক। (প্রমাণিত)}$$

(c) রেখাংশ দ্বারা চিহ্নিত সীমাবদ্ধ এলাকার ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: এখানে, $\angle BCD = 2\angle BCO$

$$= 2 \times 30^\circ = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$AO = \sqrt{AB^2 - OB^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3$$

$$\therefore \triangle BCD \text{ এর ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2}(BC \times CD) \sin 60^\circ \\ = \frac{1}{2}(8 \times 8) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 16\sqrt{3} = 27.71 \text{ বর্গ একক}$$

$$\text{BCD বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2}(BC^2 \times \angle BCD) \\ = \frac{1}{2}(8^2 \times \frac{\pi}{3}) = 33.51$$

$$\triangle ABD \text{ এর ক্ষেত্রফল} = 2 \times \triangle ABO$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2}(OA \times OB)$$

$$= 3 \times 4 = 12 \text{ বর্গ একক}$$

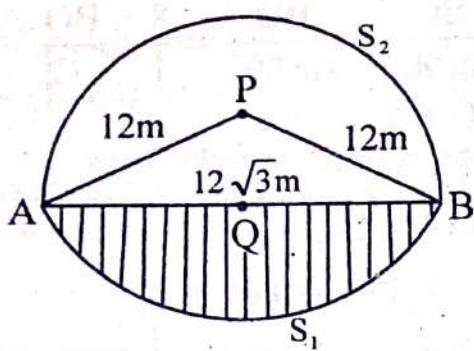
∴ রেখাংশ দ্বারা চিহ্নিত সীমাবদ্ধ এলাকার ক্ষেত্রফল

= $\triangle ABD$ এর ক্ষেত্রফল – { BCD বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল – $\triangle BCD$ এর ক্ষেত্রফল }

$$= 12 - (33.51 - 27.71) = 12 - 5.8$$

$$= 6.2 \text{ বর্গ একক (প্রায়)}$$

8. চিত্রে, P কেন্দ্র বিশিষ্ট বৃত্তের বৃত্তচাপ S_1 এবং Q কেন্দ্র বিশিষ্ট বৃত্তের বৃত্তচাপ S_2 ।



(a) দেখাও যে, $\angle APB = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$$\text{সমাধান: } \cos APB = \frac{AP^2 + PB^2 - AB^2}{2 \times AP \times PB}$$

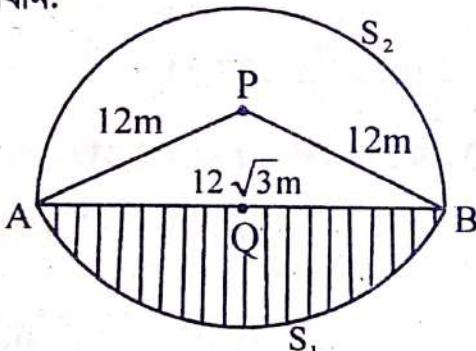
$$= \frac{12^2 + 12^2 - (12\sqrt{3})^2}{2 \times 12 \times 12} = \frac{144 + 144 - 432}{288}$$

$$= \frac{-144}{288} = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos 120^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle APB = 120^\circ = \frac{120}{180}\pi = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ (Showed)}$$

(b) একজন খেলোয়াড় S_1 ও S_2 পথ 6 সেকেন্ডে অতিক্রম করলে তার গতিবেগ ঘন্টায় কত কিলোমিটার তা নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান:



P কেন্দ্র বিশিষ্ট বৃত্তের ব্যাসার্ধ $r_1 = 12\text{m}$ এবং Q

$$\text{কেন্দ্র বিশিষ্ট বৃত্তের ব্যাসার্ধ } r_2 = \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6\sqrt{3}\text{m}$$

$$S_1 = \text{PAB বৃত্তাংশের দৈর্ঘ্য} = AP \times \angle APB$$

$$= 12 \times \frac{2\pi}{3} = 25 \cdot 13 \text{ m}$$

$$S_2 = Q \text{ কেন্দ্র বিশিষ্ট বৃত্তের অর্ধ-পরিসীমা}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2\pi r_2) = \pi r_2 = 6\sqrt{3}\pi$$

$$= 32 \cdot 65 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore S_1 + S_2 = (25 \cdot 13 + 32 \cdot 65) \text{ m}$$

$$= 57 \cdot 78 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{খেলোয়াড়টির গতিবেগ} = \frac{57 \cdot 78}{6} \text{ মি. / সে.}$$

$$= \frac{57 \cdot 78 \times 1000}{6 \times 60 \times 60} \text{ কি.মি./ ঘন্টা}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 68 \text{ কি.মি./ ঘন্টা (প্রায়)}$$

(c) রেখাংশ দ্বারা চিহ্নিত সীমাবদ্ধ এলাকার ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: PAB বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \frac{1}{2}(PA^2 \times \angle APB) = \frac{1}{2}(12^2 \times \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(144 \times \frac{2\pi}{3}) = 150 \cdot 8 \text{ বর্গ মিটার}$$

ΔPAB এর ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \frac{1}{2}(AP \times BP) \sin APB$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(12 \times 12) \sin 120^\circ = 62 \cdot 35 \text{ বর্গ মিটার}$$

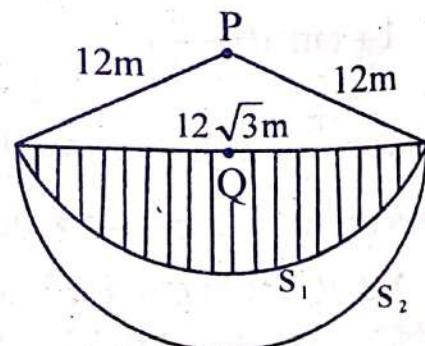
\therefore রেখাংশ দ্বারা চিহ্নিত সীমাবদ্ধ এলাকার ক্ষেত্রফল

= PAB বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল - ΔPAB এর

$$\text{ক্ষেত্রফল} = 150 \cdot 8 - 62 \cdot 35$$

$$= 88 \cdot 45 \text{ বর্গ মিটার।}$$

9.



চিত্রে, P কেন্দ্রবিশিষ্ট বৃত্তের বৃত্তচাপ S_1 মি. এবং Q কেন্দ্রবিশিষ্ট বৃত্তের অর্ধবৃত্তচাপ S_2 মি।

(a) $a \sin \theta + b \sin \varphi = c = a \cos \theta + b \cos \varphi$
হলে দেখাও যে,

$$\cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2c^2 - (a-b)^2}{4ab}}$$

প্রমাণ: দেওয়া আছে, $a \sin \theta + b \sin \varphi = c$
 $\Rightarrow a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi + 2ab \sin \theta \sin \varphi = c^2 \dots \dots \dots (1)$

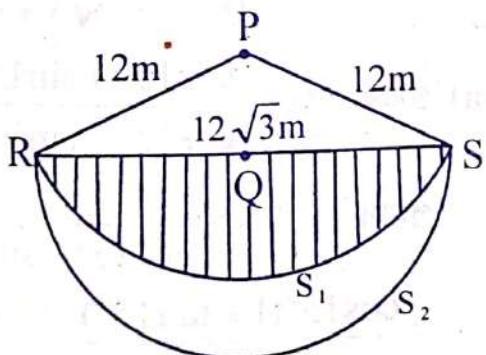
এবং $a \cos \theta + b \cos \varphi = c$
 $\Rightarrow a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 2abc \cos \theta \cos \varphi = c^2 \dots \dots \dots (2)$

(1) ও (2) যোগ করে পাই,
 $a^2(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + b^2(\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi) + 2ab(\sin \theta \sin \varphi + \cos \theta \cos \varphi) = 2c^2$
 $\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos(\theta - \varphi) = 2c^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 2ab\left\{2\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) - 1\right\} &= 2c^2 - a^2 - b^2 \\ \Rightarrow 4abc \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) &= 2c^2 - a^2 - b^2 + 2ab \\ &= 2c^2 - (a-b)^2 \\ \Rightarrow \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) &= \frac{2c^2 - (a-b)^2}{4ab} \\ \therefore \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \varphi) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{2c^2 - (a-b)^2}{4ab}} \end{aligned}$$

ii) একজন খেলোয়াড় S₂ বৃত্তচাপ 3 সেকেন্ডে অতিক্রম করলে তার গতিবেগ ঘন্টায় কত কিলোমিটার তা নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান:



$$r = RQ = QS = \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6\sqrt{3} \text{ মিটার ব্যাসার্ধ}$$

বিশিষ্ট অর্ধ-বৃত্তের পরিসীমা $S_2 = \frac{1}{2}(2\pi r) = \pi r$

$$= 6\sqrt{3} \times 3.1416 = 32.65 \text{ মিটার}$$

$$\therefore \text{খেলোয়াড়টির গতিবেগ} = \frac{32.65}{3} \text{ মি. / সে.}$$

$$= \frac{32.65 \times 60 \times 60}{3 \times 1000} \text{ কি.মি. / ঘন্টা}$$

$$= 39.18 \text{ কি.মি. / ঘন্টা (প্রায়)}$$

(c) উদ্দীপকের ছায়াঘেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: $\cos RPS = \frac{12^2 + 12^2 - (12\sqrt{3})^2}{2 \times 12 \times 12}$

$$= \frac{144 + 144 - 432}{288} = \frac{-144}{288} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \angle RPS = 120^0 = \frac{120}{180} \pi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{PRS বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2} (\angle RPS \times 12^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} \times 144 \right) = 150.8 \text{ বর্গ একক}$$

$$\text{PRS ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2} (PR \times PS) \sin RPS$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (12 \times 12) \sin 120^0 = \frac{1}{2} (12 \times 12) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ = 62.35 \text{ বর্গ মিটার}$$

$$\therefore \text{ছায়াঘেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল} = (150.8 - 62.35) = 88.45 \text{ বর্গ মিটার।}$$

10. ABC ত্রিভুজে, $A = \frac{\pi}{16}$, $B = \frac{9\pi}{16}$

(a) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A + \tan^2 B$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A + \tan^2 B$

$$= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{\pi}{16} + \tan^2 \frac{9\pi}{16}$$

$$= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{\pi}{16} + \tan^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{16} \right)$$

$$= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{\pi}{16} - \cot^2 \frac{\pi}{16} = 1 \text{ (Ans.)}$$

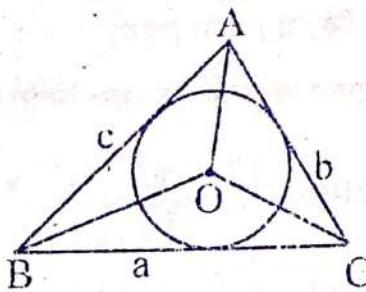
(b) প্রমাণ কর যে, $2\sin A = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$

প্রমাণ: পশ্চিমালা VIIIE এর উদাহরণ - 1 দ্রষ্টব্য।

(c) প্রমাণ কর যে, $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = 1 - 2 \sin A \sin B \sin C$

প্রমাণ: পশ্চিমালা VIIIF এর 4(c) দ্রষ্টব্য।

11. চিত্রে, ABC ত্রিভুজের অন্তর্বেস্ত্র O: $\angle OAB = \alpha$, $\angle OBC = \beta$ এবং $\angle OCA = \gamma$



$$(a) \text{ প্রমাণ কর যে, } \tan 75^\circ = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

প্রমাণ: L.H.S. = $\tan 75^\circ$

$$= \tan(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 30^\circ}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \tan 30^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 30^\circ}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \tan 30^\circ} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} + 1)^2}{(\sqrt{3} - 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3} + 1}{3 - 1} = \frac{2(2 + \sqrt{3})}{2} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

= R.H.S. (Proved)

$$(b) \cot 2\alpha + \cot 2\beta + \cot 2\gamma = \sqrt{3} \text{ হলে } \text{দেখাও যে, } A = B = C.$$

প্রমাণ: পৰমালা VII F এর 7(a) দ্রষ্টব্য।

$$(c) \text{ দেখাও যে, } \sin(\beta - \gamma) = \frac{AC - AB}{BC} \cos \alpha$$

প্রমাণ: ABC ত্রিভুজের অন্তর্বেস্ত্র O বলে, চিৱানুযায়ী, α .

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{A}{2}, \beta = \frac{B}{2}, \gamma = \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = \frac{AC - AB}{BC} \cos \alpha$$

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

$$= \frac{2R \sin B - 2R \sin C}{2R \sin A} \cos \frac{A}{2};$$

$$[\because \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = R]$$

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

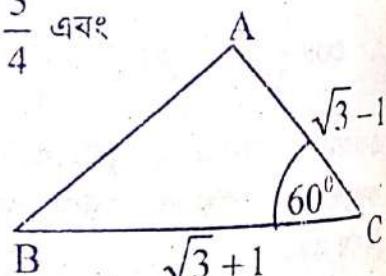
$$= \frac{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(B-C) \cos \frac{1}{2}(B+C)}{2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(B-C) \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{A}{2})}{\sin \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(B-C) \sin \frac{A}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} = \sin \frac{1}{2}(B-C)$$

$$= \sin(\frac{1}{2}B - \frac{1}{2}C) = \sin(\beta - \gamma) = \text{L.H.S.}$$

$$12. \alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} \text{ এবং}$$



$$(a) \text{ প্রমাণ কর যে, } \frac{\cos 15^\circ + \sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ - \sin 15^\circ} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ: L.H.S.} = \frac{\cos 15^\circ + \sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ - \sin 15^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 15^\circ (1 + \tan 15^\circ)}{\cos 15^\circ (1 - \tan 15^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 15^\circ}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \tan 15^\circ}$$

$$= \tan(45^\circ + 15^\circ) = \tan 60^\circ$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \text{ R.H.S.}$$

$$(b) \cos \alpha \text{ খণ্ডাক হলে, } \frac{\tan \alpha + \sin(-\alpha)}{\cot \alpha + \cos(-\alpha)}$$

নির্ণয় কর।

ସମ୍ବାଧନ: $\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ ଏବଂ

$\cos \alpha$ କ୍ରମାଙ୍କ।

$$\sec \alpha = -\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = -\sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{16}}$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{16+9}{16}} = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5},$$

$$\sin \alpha = \tan \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \times \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha + \sin(-\alpha)}{\cot \alpha + \cos(-\alpha)} = \frac{\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\cot \alpha + \cos \alpha}$$

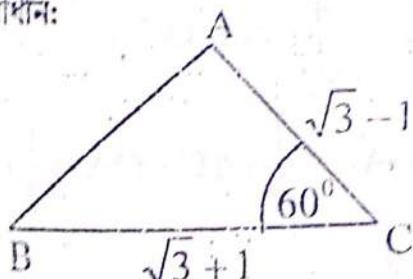
$$= \frac{\frac{3}{4} - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)}{\frac{4}{4} - \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{\frac{15+12}{20}}{\frac{20-12}{20}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{3} + \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{15}{15}$$

$$= \frac{27}{20} \times \frac{15}{8} = \frac{27}{4} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{51}{32}.$$

(c) AB ଏର ମାନ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ ABC ଏର କେତ୍ରକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କରା।

ସମ୍ବାଧନ:



ଏଥାନେ, $a = \sqrt{3} + 1$, $b = \sqrt{3} - 1$, $C = 60^\circ$

$$\therefore A + B = 180^\circ - C = 180^\circ - 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B = 120^\circ \dots\dots (i)$$

ଶୀଘ୍ରତେ ସ୍ଵତ୍ତ୍ଵ ହତେ ଆଗ୍ରହୀ ପାଇ,

$$\tan \frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \frac{C}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}+1-\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1+\sqrt{3}-1} \times \cot 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} \times \sqrt{3} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A-B}{2} = 45^\circ \Rightarrow A-B = 90^\circ \dots (ii)$$

$$(i) + (ii) \Rightarrow 2A = 210^\circ \therefore A = 105^\circ$$

$$(i) - (ii) \Rightarrow 2B = 30^\circ \therefore B = 15^\circ$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos 60^\circ$$

$$= (\sqrt{3} + 1)^2 + (\sqrt{3} - 1)^2 -$$

$$2(\sqrt{3} + 1)(\sqrt{3} - 1) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 2(3+1) - 2(3-1) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 8 - 2 = 6 \therefore c = \sqrt{6}.$$

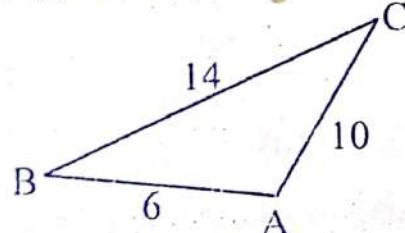
$$\therefore \text{ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ } ABC \text{ ଏର କେତ୍ରକ୍ଷେତ୍ର } = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3} - 1) \times \sqrt{6} \sin 105^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.73 \times 2 \cdot 45 \times 0.97$$

$$= 0.87 \text{ ବର୍ଗ ଏକକ।}$$

13.



(a) $\tan(1590^\circ)$ ଏର ମାନ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କରା।

ସମ୍ବାଧନ : $\tan(1590^\circ)$

$$= \tan(17 \times 360^\circ + 60^\circ)$$

$$= -\cot 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

(b) ତ୍ରିଭୁଜଟିର ପରିବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଧ ଓ ଅତ୍ୟକ୍ରମୀ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ R ଓ r ହଲେ, R : r ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କରା।

ସମ୍ବାଧନ : ଏଥାନେ, ତ୍ରିଭୁଜଟିର ବାହ୍ୟ ତିନଟି a = 14, b = 10, c = 6.

$$\therefore \text{ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର ଅର୍ଧପରିସୀମା } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$= \frac{14+10+6}{2} = 15$$

$$\text{আমরা জানি, } \frac{abc}{4R} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}.$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{abc}{4\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}}$$

$$= \frac{14 \times 10 \times 6}{4\sqrt{15(15-14)(15-10)(15-6)}}$$

$$= \frac{210}{\sqrt{15 \times 1 \times 5 \times 9}} = \frac{210}{15\sqrt{3}} = \frac{14\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

এবং $rs = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

$$\Rightarrow 15r = 15\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore R : r = \frac{14\sqrt{3}}{3} : \sqrt{3} = \frac{14}{3} = 14 : 3$$

(c) বৃহত্তম বোগের মাধ্যমে ত্রিভুজটির ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : এখানে, ত্রিভুজটির বৃহত্তম কোণ A.

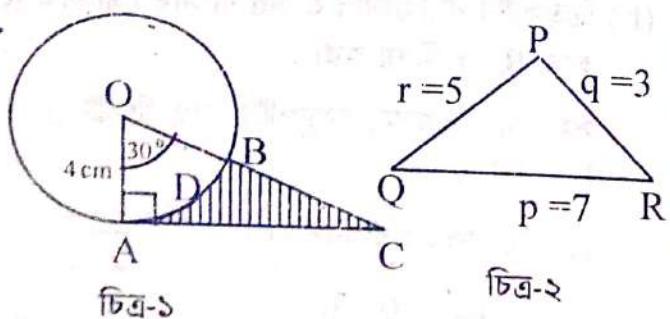
$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{10^2 + 6^2 - 14^2}{2 \times 10 \times 6}$$

$$= \frac{-60}{2 \times 10 \times 6} = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos 120^\circ$$

$$\therefore A = 120^\circ.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ত্রিভুজটির ক্ষেত্রফল} &= \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 6 \sin 120^\circ \\ &= 30 \times \sin (180^\circ - 60^\circ) = 30 \times \sin 60^\circ \\ &= 30 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 15\sqrt{3} \text{ বর্গ একক।} \end{aligned}$$

14.



(a) যেকোনো ত্রিভুজে দেখাও যে, $\sin 3B = 4 \sin B$, যখন $a = 4b$ এবং $A = 3B$.

প্রমাণ: ত্রিভুজের সাইন সূত্র হতে পাই,

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4b}{\sin 3B} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$$

$$\therefore \sin 3B = 4 \sin B$$

(b) চিত্র-১ অনুযায়ী, ΔOBC ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান : ΔOAC এ, $\angle OAC = 90^\circ$, $\angle AOC = 30^\circ$.

$$\therefore \angle ACO = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$$

ΔOAC ত্রিভুজে সাইন সূত্র প্রয়োগ করে পাই,

$$\frac{OA}{\sin ACO} = \frac{AC}{\sin AOC} = \frac{OC}{\sin OAC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4 \text{ cm}}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{AC}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{OC}{\sin 90^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4 \text{ cm}}{\sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{AC}{1/2} = \frac{OC}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow AC = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ cm}, OC = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \Delta OAC = \frac{1}{2} (AC \times OA) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \times 4 \right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} = 4 \cdot 6188 \text{ বর্গ সে.মি. (প্রায়)}$$

এখানে, বৃত্তের ব্যাসার্ধ $r = 4 \text{ cm}$, কেন্দ্রে উৎপন্ন

$$\text{কোণ } \theta = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$\therefore \Delta OAD$ বৃত্তকলার

$$= \frac{1}{2} \theta r^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{6} \times 4^2 = 4 \cdot 1888 \text{ বর্গ সে.মি.}$$

$\therefore \Delta ABC$ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল = ΔOAC এর

ক্ষেত্রফল - ΔOAD বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= 4 \cdot 6188 - 4 \cdot 1888 = 0.43 \text{ বর্গ সে.মি.}$$

(c) চিত্র-২ এর বৃহত্তম কোণ নির্ণয় করে তার সাহায্যে
ট্রিভুজটির ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: $\triangle PQR$ এর বৃহত্তম বাহু $PR = 7$

\therefore বৃহত্তম কোণ $\angle QPR$.

ট্রিভুজের কোসাইন সূত্র হতে পাই,

$$\cos QPR = \frac{PQ^2 + PR^2 - QR^2}{2 \times PQ \times PR}$$

$$= \frac{5^2 + 3^2 - 7^2}{2 \times 5 \times 3} = \frac{25 + 9 - 49}{30} = \frac{-15}{30} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \cos 120^\circ$$

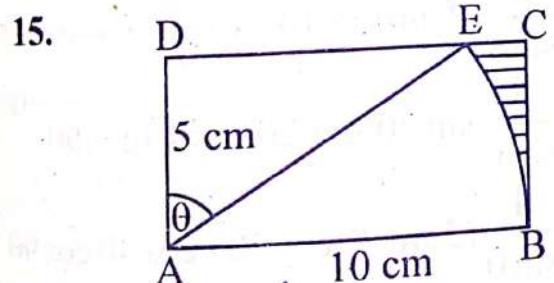
$$\therefore \angle QPR = 120^\circ.$$

ট্রিভুজটির ক্ষেত্রফল = $\frac{1}{2} (PQ \times PR \sin QPR)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 3 \times \sin 120^\circ$$

$$= \frac{15}{2} \times \sin (180^\circ - 60^\circ) = \frac{15}{2} \times \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= \frac{15}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$



চিত্রে, $ABCD$ একটি আয়তক্ষেত্র এবং A কেন্দ্র
বিশিষ্ট বৃত্তের বৃত্তচাপ BE ।

(a) $\triangle PQR$ -এ, $p = 6$, $q = 3\sqrt{3}$ এবং
 $P = 90^\circ$ হলে Q কোণের মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: দেওয়া আছে, $\triangle PQR$ -এ $p = 6$,

$$q = 3\sqrt{3} \text{ এবং } P = 90^\circ$$

ট্রিভুজের সাইন সূত্র হতে পাই; $\frac{p}{\sin P} = \frac{q}{\sin Q}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6}{\sin 90^\circ} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sin Q} \Rightarrow \frac{6}{1} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sin Q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin Q = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin 60^\circ \therefore Q = 60^\circ$$

(b) উদ্দীপকের $\frac{DE}{AE}$ অনুপাতটি θ কোণের যে
গ্রিকোণমিতিক অনুপাত নির্দেশ করে তার লেখচিত্র
 $-2\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ব্যবধিতে অঙ্গন কর।

সমাধান: $\triangle ADE$, $\frac{DE}{AE} = \sin \theta$.

$-2\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ব্যবধিতে $\sin \theta$ এর লেখচিত্র
পাঠ্যপুস্তক দ্রষ্টব্য।

(c) উদ্দীপকের ছায়াঘেরা অংশ BEC এর ক্ষেত্রফল
নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: A কেন্দ্র বিশিষ্ট বৃত্তের বৃত্তচাপ BE ।

$$\therefore AE = AB = 10 \text{ cm} \text{ এবং}$$

$$DE = \sqrt{AE^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 5^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{75} = 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Delta ADE \text{ এ, } \sin \theta = \frac{DE}{AE} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \sin 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle DAE = \theta = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle BAE = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

ছায়াঘেরা অংশ BEC এর ক্ষেত্রফল = $ABCD$
আয়তক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল - { ΔADE এর ক্ষেত্রফল
+ ABE বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল}

$$= 10 \times 5 - \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(AD \times DE) + \frac{1}{2}(\angle BAE \times AB^2) \right\}$$

$$= 50 - \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(5 \times 5\sqrt{3}) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{6} \times 10^2\right) \right\}$$

$$= 50 - (21 \cdot 65 + 26 \cdot 18)$$

$$= 50 - 47 \cdot 83 = 2 \cdot 17 \text{ বর্গ সে.মি. (প্রায়)}$$

16. $S = \tan P \cot Q \cot R$,

$$X = \sec \frac{\pi}{17} \sec \frac{2\pi}{17} \text{ এবং } Y = \cos \frac{4\pi}{17} \cos \frac{9\pi}{17}$$

$$(a) \tan A = \frac{5}{12} \text{ হলে দেখাও যে, } \sin 2A = \frac{120}{169}$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ: } \sin 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A} = \frac{2 \times \frac{5}{12}}{1 + \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{1 + \frac{25}{144}} = \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{144 + 25}{144}} = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{144}{169} = \frac{120}{169}$$

$$\therefore \sin 2A = \frac{120}{169} \text{ (Showed)}$$

$$(b) P = 20^\circ, Q = 50^\circ, R = 10^\circ \text{ হলে দেখাও যে, } S = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{প্রমাণ: } S &= \tan P \cot Q \cot R \\ &= \tan 20^\circ \cot 50^\circ \cot 10^\circ \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 20^\circ \cos 50^\circ \cos 10^\circ}{2 \cos 20^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\sin 20^\circ \{ \cos(50^\circ + 10^\circ) + \cos(50^\circ - 10^\circ) \}}{\cos 20^\circ \{ \cos(50^\circ - 10^\circ) - \cos(50^\circ + 10^\circ) \}} \\ &= \frac{\sin 20^\circ (\cos 60^\circ + \cos 40^\circ)}{\cos 20^\circ (\cos 40^\circ - \cos 60^\circ)} \\ &= \frac{\sin 20^\circ \left(\frac{1}{2} + \cos 40^\circ \right)}{\cos 20^\circ \left(\cos 40^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(40^\circ + 20^\circ) - \sin(40^\circ - 20^\circ) \}}{\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(40^\circ + 20^\circ) + \cos(40^\circ - 20^\circ) \} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin 60^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \cos 60^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 60^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \cos 60^\circ} = \tan 60^\circ \\ \therefore S &= \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \text{ প্রমাণ কর যে, } \frac{16Y}{X} = -1$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ: L.H.S.} = \frac{16Y}{X}$$

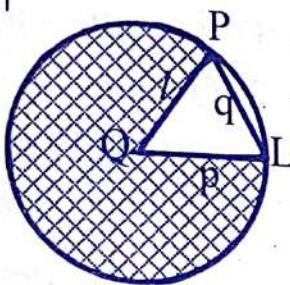
$$\begin{aligned} &= 16 \frac{\cos \frac{4\pi}{17} \cos \frac{9\pi}{17}}{\sec \frac{\pi}{17} \sec \frac{2\pi}{17}} \\ &= 16 \cos \frac{\pi}{17} \cos \frac{2\pi}{17} \cos \frac{4\pi}{17} \cos \frac{9\pi}{17} \\ &= 16 \cos \theta \cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 9\theta, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{যেখানে } \theta = \frac{\pi}{17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{8}{\sin \theta} (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \cdot \cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 9\theta \\ &= \frac{8}{\sin \theta} \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 9\theta \\ &= \frac{4}{\sin \theta} (2 \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta) \cos 4\theta \cos 9\theta \\ &= \frac{4}{\sin \theta} \sin 4\theta \cos 4\theta \cos 9\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{\sin \theta} (2 \sin 4\theta \cos 4\theta) \cos 9\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} (2 \sin 8\theta \cos 9\theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \{ \sin(8\theta + 9\theta) - \sin(9\theta - 8\theta) \} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \{ \sin 17\theta - \sin \theta \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \left\{ \sin(17 \times \frac{\pi}{17}) - \sin \theta \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \{ \sin \pi - \sin \theta \} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} (0 - \sin \theta) \\
 &= 0 - 1 = -1 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

17. চিত্রে, Q বৃত্তির কেন্দ্র।



(a) প্রমাণ কর যে, $\frac{\cos 33^{\circ} - \sin 33^{\circ}}{\cos 33^{\circ} + \sin 33^{\circ}} = \tan 12^{\circ}$

প্রমাণ: L.H.S. = $\frac{\cos 33^{\circ} - \sin 33^{\circ}}{\cos 33^{\circ} + \sin 33^{\circ}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cos 33^{\circ} \left(1 - \frac{\sin 33^{\circ}}{\cos 33^{\circ}}\right)}{\cos 33^{\circ} \left(1 + \frac{\sin 33^{\circ}}{\cos 33^{\circ}}\right)} = \frac{1 - \tan 33^{\circ}}{1 + \tan 33^{\circ}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\tan 45^{\circ} - \tan 33^{\circ}}{1 + \tan 45^{\circ} \tan 33^{\circ}} = \tan(45^{\circ} - 33^{\circ})$$

$$= \tan 12^{\circ} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

(b) উদ্দীপকের আলোকে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\sin \frac{Q-P}{2} = \frac{q-p}{4R} \cosec \frac{L}{2}$$

প্রমাণ: R.H.S. = $\frac{q-p}{4R} \cosec \frac{L}{2}$

$$= \frac{2R \sin Q - 2R \sin P}{4R} \cosec \frac{L}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2R(\sin Q - \sin P)}{4R} \frac{1}{\sin \frac{L}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin Q - \sin P}{2 \sin \frac{L}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(Q-P) \cos \frac{1}{2}(Q+P)}{2 \sin \frac{L}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(Q-P) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{L}{2}\right)}{\sin \frac{L}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(Q-P) \sin \frac{L}{2}}{\sin \frac{L}{2}}$$

$$= \sin \frac{Q-P}{2} = \text{L.H.S. (Proved)}$$

(c) $\angle PQL = 60^{\circ}$ এবং $p = 5$ সে.মি. হলে ছায়াঘেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: দেওয়া আছে, $\angle PQL = 60^{\circ} = \frac{\pi}{3}$ এবং

বৃত্তের ব্যাসার্ধ, $p = 5$ সে.মি.।

$$\therefore \text{বৃত্তটির ক্ষেত্রফল} = \pi p^2 = \pi \times 5^2 = 25\pi$$

$$\text{PQL বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2} \angle PQL \times p^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{3} \times 5^2 = \frac{25}{6}\pi$$

$$\therefore \text{ছায়াঘেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল} = 25\pi - \frac{25}{6}\pi$$

$$= \frac{150 - 25}{6}\pi = \frac{125}{6}\pi \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

18. PQR একটি ত্রিভুজ।

(a) প্রমাণ কর যে, $\tan P = \tan Q + \tan R$, যখন $\cos P = \cos Q \cdot \cos R$

প্রমাণ: R.H.S. = $\tan Q + \tan R$

$$= \frac{\sin Q}{\cos Q} + \frac{\sin R}{\cos R}$$

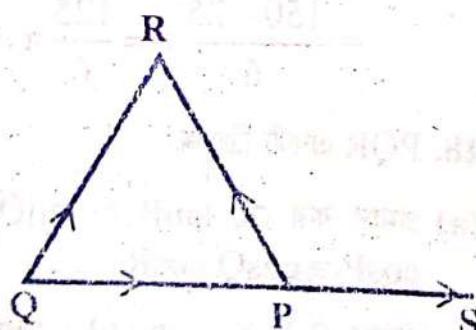
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin Q \cos R + \sin R \cos Q}{\cos Q \cos R} \\
 &= \frac{\sin(Q+R)}{\cos P} \\
 &= \frac{\sin(\pi - P)}{\cos P}, [\because \text{PQR একটি ত্রিভুজ}] \\
 &= \frac{\sin P}{\cos P} = \tan P = \text{L.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) প্রমাণ কর যে, $\sin^2 P - \sin^2 Q + \sin^2 R = 2 \sin P \cos Q \sin R$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{প্রমাণ: L.H.S.} &= \sin^2 P - \sin^2 Q + \sin^2 R \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2P + 1 - \cos 2R) - \sin^2 Q \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(2 - \cos 2P - \cos 2R) - \sin^2 Q \\
 &= 1 - (\cos 2P + \cos 2R) - \sin^2 Q \\
 &= 1 - \sin^2 Q - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos(P+R) \cos(P-R) \\
 &= \cos^2 Q - \cos(\pi - Q) \cos(P-R) \\
 &= \cos^2 Q + \cos Q \cos(P-R) \\
 &= \cos Q \{\cos Q + \cos(P-R)\} \\
 &= \cos Q [\cos\{\pi - (P+R)\} + \cos(P-R)] \\
 &= \cos Q [-\cos(P+R) + \cos(P-R)] \\
 &= \cos Q \cdot 2 \sin P \sin R \\
 &= 2 \sin P \cos Q \sin R = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) প্রমাণ কর যে, $\cos P = \frac{PQ^2 + PR^2 - QR^2}{2 \cdot PQ \cdot PR}$

প্রমাণ:

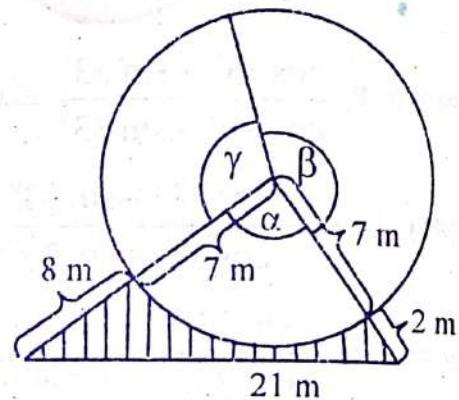


QP কে S পর্যন্ত বর্ধিত করি। ত্রিভুজের ডেষ্টের বিদ্যুৎ

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{QR} \cdot \overrightarrow{QR} = (\overrightarrow{QP} + \overrightarrow{PR}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{QP} + \overrightarrow{PR})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{QR}^2 &= \overrightarrow{QP} \cdot \overrightarrow{QP} + \overrightarrow{QP} \cdot \overrightarrow{PR} + \overrightarrow{PR} \cdot \overrightarrow{QP} + \overrightarrow{PR} \cdot \overrightarrow{PR} \\
 &= \overrightarrow{QP}^2 + 2 \overrightarrow{QP} \cdot \overrightarrow{PR} + \overrightarrow{PR}^2 \\
 &= \overrightarrow{QP}^2 + 2 |\overrightarrow{QP}||\overrightarrow{PR}| \cos RPS + \overrightarrow{PR}^2 \\
 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{QR}^2 &= \overrightarrow{QP}^2 + \overrightarrow{PR}^2 + 2 \overrightarrow{QP} \cdot \overrightarrow{PR} \cos(\pi - P) \\
 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{QR}^2 &= \overrightarrow{QP}^2 + \overrightarrow{PR}^2 - 2 \overrightarrow{QP} \cdot \overrightarrow{PR} \cos P \\
 \Rightarrow 2 \overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \overrightarrow{PR} \cos P &= \overrightarrow{QP}^2 + \overrightarrow{PR}^2 - \overrightarrow{QR}^2 \\
 \therefore \cos P &= \frac{\overrightarrow{PQ}^2 + \overrightarrow{PR}^2 - \overrightarrow{QR}^2}{2 \cdot \overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \overrightarrow{PR}}
 \end{aligned}$$

19.



(a) প্রমাণ কর যে, $\tan 75^\circ = 2 + \sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{প্রমাণ: } \tan 75^\circ &= \tan(30^\circ + 45^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{\tan 30^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 30^\circ \tan 45^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 1}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 1} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} + 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{(\sqrt{3} - 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3} + 1}{3 - 1} = \frac{2(\sqrt{3} + 2)}{2} = 2 + \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) উদ্দীপকের সাহায্যে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma \\
 &= 1 + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma
 \end{aligned}$$

প্রমাণ: উদ্দীপক অনুসারে আমরা পাই,

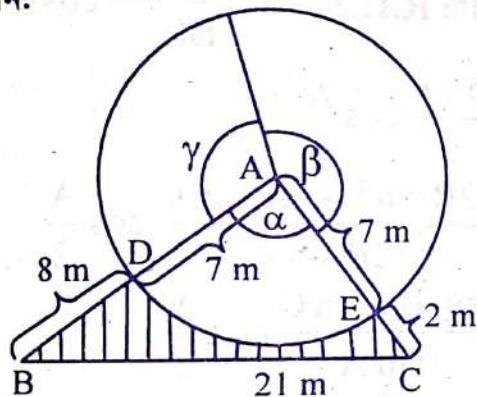
$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2\pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\alpha + 1 + \cos 2\beta + 1 + \cos 2\gamma) \quad \text{হতে পাই, } \overrightarrow{QR} = \overrightarrow{QP} + \overrightarrow{PR} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (3 + \cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\gamma)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos^2 \gamma \\
 &= 1 + \cos(2\pi - \gamma) \cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos^2 \gamma \\
 &= 1 + \cos \gamma \cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos^2 \gamma \\
 &= 1 + \cos \gamma [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos \gamma] \\
 &= 1 + \cos \gamma [\cos(\alpha - \beta) \\
 &\quad + \cos\{2\pi - (\alpha + \beta)\}] \\
 &= 1 + \cos \gamma [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)] \\
 &= 1 + \cos \gamma \cdot 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \\
 &= 1 + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) উদ্দিপকের ছায়াঘেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান:



চিত্রানুযায়ী, ABC ত্রিভুজের বাহ্যরের দৈর্ঘ্য,
 $BC = a = 21 \text{ m}$, $AC = b = 7 + 2 = 9 \text{ m}$,
 $AB = c = 7 + 8 = 15 \text{ m}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos \alpha &= \frac{9^2 + 15^2 - 21^2}{2 \times 9 \times 15} = \frac{81 + 225 - 441}{270} \\
 &= \frac{-135}{270} = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos 120^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 120^\circ = \frac{120}{180} \pi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{ABC ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times AC \sin \alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 9 \times \sin 120^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 9 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 58.46 \text{ বর্গ মিটার (প্রায়)}$$

$$\text{ADE বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha (AD)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2\pi}{3} \times 7^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2\pi}{3} \times 7^2$$

$$= 51.31 \text{ বর্গ মিটার (প্রায়)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{ছায়াঘেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল} &= 58.46 - 51.31 \\
 &= 7.15 \text{ বর্গ মিটার (প্রায়)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$20. \text{ABC ত্রিভুজ}, A = \frac{\pi}{16}, B = \frac{9\pi}{16}$$

(a) $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{16} + \sin^2 \frac{9\pi}{16}$$

$$= \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{16} + \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{16} \right)$$

$$= \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{16} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{16} = 1$$

$$(b) \text{প্রমাণ কর যে, } 2\sin A = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ: R.H.S.} = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})}} = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2(1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{4})}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8}}} = \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{8}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2(1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{8})} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{16}}$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{16} = 2 \sin A = \text{L.H.S.}$$

$$(c) \text{প্রমাণ কর যে, } \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C = 1 - 2 \sin A \sin B \cos C$$

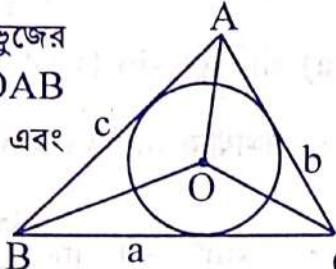
$$\text{প্রমাণ: ABC একটি ত্রিভুজ বলে, } A + B + C = \pi$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2A + \cos 2B) - \cos^2 C \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) - \cos^2 C \\
 &= 1 + \cos(\pi - C) \cos(A-B) - \cos^2 C \\
 &= 1 - \cos C \cos(A-B) - \cos^2 C \\
 &= 1 - \cos C \{\cos(A-B) + \cos C\} \\
 &= 1 - \cos C [\cos(A-B) + \cos\{\pi - (A+B)\}] \\
 &= 1 - \cos C [\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)] \\
 &= 1 - 2 \cos C \sin A \sin B = \text{R.H.S}
 \end{aligned}$$

21. চিত্রে, ABC ত্রিভুজের অন্তঃকেন্দ্র O। $\angle OAB = \alpha$, $\angle OBC = \beta$ এবং $\angle OCA = \gamma$



(a) BC = 5 cm, AC = 3 cm এবং AB = 7 cm
হলে $\angle C$ নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: দেওয়া আছে, BC = a = 5 cm,
AC = b = 3 cm এবং AB = c = 7 cm.
ত্রিভুজের কোসাইন সূত্র হতে পাই,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos C &= \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{5^2 + 3^2 - 7^2}{2 \times 5 \times 3} \\
 &= \frac{25 + 9 - 49}{30} = \frac{-15}{30} = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos 120^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \angle C = 120^\circ.$$

(b) প্রমাণ কর যে, $\sin 4\alpha - \sin 4\beta + \sin 4\gamma = 4 \cos A \sin B \cos C$

প্রমাণ: যেহেতু ABC ত্রিভুজের অন্তঃকেন্দ্র O,

$$\angle OAB = \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\angle A, \angle OBC = \beta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\angle B \text{ এবং } \angle OCA = \gamma = \frac{1}{2}\angle C.$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{1}{2}(\angle A + \angle B + \angle C) = \frac{1}{2} \times \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sin 4\alpha - \sin 4\beta + \sin 4\gamma$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(4\alpha + 4\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(4\alpha - 4\beta) + 2 \sin 2\gamma \cos 2\gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \cos 2(\alpha + \beta) \sin 2(\alpha - \beta) + 2 \sin 2\gamma \cos 2\gamma \\
 &= 2 \cos 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma\right) \sin(2\alpha - 2\beta) + 2 \sin 2\gamma \cos 2\gamma \\
 &= 2 \cos(\pi - 2\gamma) \sin(2\alpha - 2\beta) + 2 \sin 2\gamma \cos 2\gamma \\
 &= -2 \cos 2\gamma \sin(2\alpha - 2\beta) + 2 \sin 2\gamma \cos 2\gamma \\
 &= 2 \cos 2\gamma [-\sin(2\alpha - 2\beta) + \sin\{\pi - (2\alpha + 2\beta)\}] \\
 &= 2 \cos 2\gamma [-\sin(2\alpha - 2\beta) + \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta)] \\
 &= 2 \cos 2\gamma \cdot 2 \sin 2\beta \cos 2\alpha \\
 &= 4 \cos 2\alpha \sin 2\beta \cos 2\gamma \\
 &= 4 \cos A \sin B \cos C = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \text{ দেখাও যে, } \sin(\beta - \gamma) = \frac{AC - AB}{BC} \cos \alpha$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ: R.H.S.} = \frac{AC - AB}{BC} \cos \alpha$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \sin(\beta - \lambda) = \text{L.H.S.}$$

$$22. A = 10^\circ, B = 50^\circ, C = 60^\circ, D = 70^\circ$$

$$L = \sin(Q + R - P) + \sin(R + P - Q) + \sin(P + Q - R)$$

$$(a) \text{ প্রমাণ কর যে, } \frac{\sin 75^\circ - \sin 15^\circ}{\sin 75^\circ + \sin 15^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ପ୍ରସାଦ : L.H.S.} &= \frac{\sin 75^\circ - \sin 15^\circ}{\sin 75^\circ + \sin 15^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\sin(90^\circ - 25^\circ) - \sin 15^\circ}{\sin(90^\circ - 25^\circ) + \sin 15^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\cos 25^\circ - \sin 15^\circ}{\cos 25^\circ + \sin 15^\circ} = \frac{\cos 25^\circ(1 - \tan 15^\circ)}{\cos 25^\circ(1 + \tan 15^\circ)} \\
 &= \frac{\tan 45^\circ - \tan 15^\circ}{1 + \tan 45 \tan 15^\circ} = \tan(45^\circ - 15^\circ) \\
 &= \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) ଯେଖାଓ ଯେ, $\sin A \sin B \cos C \sin D = \frac{1}{16}$

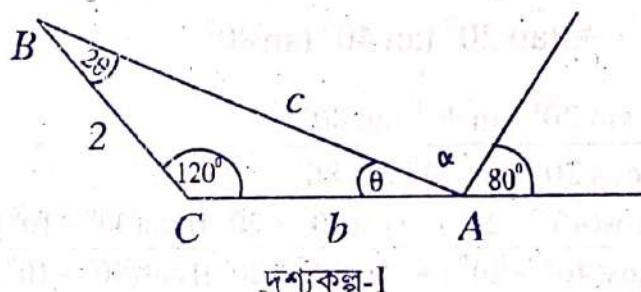
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ପ୍ରସାଦ : } &\sin A \sin B \cos C \sin D \\
 &= \sin 10^\circ \sin 50^\circ \cos 60^\circ \sin 70^\circ \\
 &= \sin 10^\circ \sin 50^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin 70^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2 \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 10^\circ \{ \cos(70^\circ - 50^\circ) - \\
 &\quad \cos(70^\circ + 50^\circ) \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 10^\circ (\cos 20^\circ - \cos 120^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 10^\circ (\cos 20^\circ + \frac{1}{2}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ + \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(20^\circ + 10^\circ) - \\
 &\quad \sin(20^\circ - 10^\circ) \} + \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \sin 30^\circ - \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{8} \sin 10^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16} = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) ପ୍ରସାଦ କରି ଯେ, $L = 4 \sin P \sin Q \sin R$,
ଯେଥାମେ $P + Q + R = \pi$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin(Q + R - P) + \\
 &\quad \sin(R + P - Q) + \sin(P + Q - R) \\
 &= \sin(P + Q + R - 2P) + \sin(P + Q + R \\
 &\quad - 2Q) + \sin(P + Q + R - 2R) \\
 &= \sin(\pi - 2P) + \sin(\pi - 2Q) + \sin(\pi - 2R) \\
 &= \sin 2P + \sin 2Q + \sin 2R \\
 &= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(2P + 2Q) \cos \frac{1}{2}(2P - 2Q) + \\
 &\quad \cos 2R \\
 &= 2 \sin(P + Q) \cos(P - Q) + 2 \sin R \cos R \\
 &= 2 \sin(\pi - R) \cos(P - Q) + 2 \sin R \cos R \\
 &= 2 \sin R \{ \cos(P - Q) + \cos R \} \\
 &= 2 \sin R \{ \cos(P - Q) + \cos(\pi - P + Q) \} \\
 &= 2 \sin R \{ \cos(P - Q) - \cos(P + Q) \} \\
 &= 2 \sin R \cdot 2 \sin P \sin Q \\
 &= 4 \sin P \sin Q \sin R = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

23.

[ଉ.ବୋ. ୨୦୧୭]



ଦୃଶ୍ୟକଳ୍ପ-I

ଦୃଶ୍ୟକଳ୍ପ-II: $p = \tan \theta \tan 2\theta \tan \alpha$.(a) $\sin 25^\circ + \cos 25^\circ$ ଏର ମାନ କତ?

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ସମାଧାନ: } &\sin 25^\circ + \cos 25^\circ \\
 &= \sin 25^\circ + \cos(90^\circ - 65^\circ) \\
 &= \sin 25^\circ + \sin 65^\circ \\
 &= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(65^\circ + 25^\circ) \cos \frac{1}{2}(65^\circ - 25^\circ) \\
 &= 2 \sin 45^\circ \cos 20^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 20^\circ \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \cos 20^\circ \quad (\text{Ans.})
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) ଦୃଶ୍ୟକଳ୍ପ-I ହତେ b ଏବଂ c ଏର ମାନ ନିର୍ଣ୍ୟ କର।ସମାଧାନ: ΔABC ଏ, $\theta + 20 + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow 30 = 60 \Rightarrow \theta = 20^\circ$$

ΔABC এ সাইন সূত্র প্রয়োগ করে পাই,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sin \theta} = \frac{b}{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{c}{\sin 120^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sin 20^\circ} = \frac{b}{\sin 40^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 120^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{2 \sin 40^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} = \frac{4 \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 4 \cos 20^\circ = 3.76 \text{ (প্রায়)} \text{ এবং}$$

$$c = \frac{2 \sin 120^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} = \frac{1.73}{0.34} = 5.1 \text{ (প্রায়)}$$

(c) দৃশ্যকল্প-II হতে দেখাও যে, $p = \sqrt{3}$.

সমাধান: চিত্র হতে পাই,

$$\theta + \alpha + 80^\circ = 180^\circ \Rightarrow 20^\circ + \alpha = 100^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 80^\circ$$

$$p = \tan \theta \tan 2\theta \tan \alpha$$

$$= \tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ \tan 80^\circ$$

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

$$= \frac{\{\cos(40^\circ - 20^\circ) - \cos(40^\circ + 20^\circ)\} \sin(90^\circ - 10^\circ)}{\{\cos(40^\circ + 20^\circ) + \cos(40^\circ - 20^\circ)\} \cos(90^\circ - 10^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{(\cos 20^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) \cos 10^\circ}{(\cos 60^\circ + \cos 20^\circ) \sin 10^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \sin 10^\circ}$$

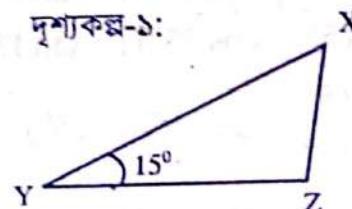
$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \{\cos(20^\circ + 10^\circ) + \cos(20^\circ - 10^\circ)\} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \{\sin(20^\circ + 10^\circ) - \sin(20^\circ - 10^\circ)\}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cos 30^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cos 10^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin 30^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 4 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore p = \sqrt{3}$$

24. দৃশ্যকল্প-১:



$$\text{দৃশ্যকল্প-২: } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \quad [\text{সি.বো.'১৭}]$$

$$(a) \cos 74^\circ 33' \cos 14^\circ 33' + \cos 75^\circ 27'$$

$$\cos 15^\circ 27' \text{ এর মান বের কর।}$$

$$\text{সমাধান: } \cos 74^\circ 33' \cos 14^\circ 33' +$$

$$\cos 75^\circ 27' \cos 15^\circ 27'$$

$$= \cos 74^\circ 33' \cos 14^\circ 33' +$$

$$\cos (90^\circ - 14^\circ 33') \cos (90^\circ - 74^\circ 33')$$

$$= \cos 69^\circ 22' \cos 9^\circ 22' +$$

$$\sin 14^\circ 33' \sin 74^\circ 33'$$

$$= \cos (74^\circ 33' - 14^\circ 33') = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

(b) উদ্দীপক ১-এ যদি $\cos x = \sin y - \cos z$ হয়,
তাহলে প্রমাণ কর $\angle x + \angle y = \angle z$.

সমাধান: উদ্দীপক ১ হতে পাই,

$$\angle x + \angle y + \angle z = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{এখন, } \cos x = \sin y - \cos z$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x + \cos z = \sin y$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(x+z) \cos \frac{1}{2}(x-z) = \sin y$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - y) \cos \frac{1}{2}(x-z) = \sin y$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos(90^\circ - \frac{y}{2}) \cos \frac{1}{2}(x-z) = \sin y$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \frac{y}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}(x-z) = 2 \sin \frac{y}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \frac{1}{2}(x-z) = \cos \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\angle x - \angle z) = \frac{\angle y}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle x - \angle z = \angle y$$

$$\therefore \angle x + \angle y = \angle z.$$

(c) দৃশ্যকল্প-2 অনুসারে $f(2\pi - 4\theta)$ এর লেখচিত্র
অঙ্কন কর। যেখানে $-2\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$. 8

$$\text{সমাধান: } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(2\pi - 4\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi - 4\theta}{2}$$

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

$$\text{ধৰি, } y = f(2\pi - 4\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

নিচের তালিকায় $\theta \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$ এর জন্য

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \text{ এর প্রতিরূপী মান নির্ণয় করি:}$$

θ	-2π	$-\frac{\pi}{3}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{18}$	$\frac{2\pi}{18}$	$\frac{4\pi}{18}$	$\frac{6\pi}{18}$	2π
y	0	-.43	0	.17	.43	.32	.43	0

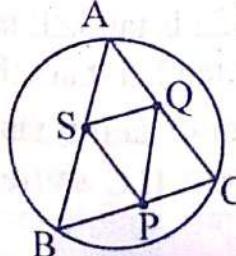
ক্ষেত্র নির্ধারণ : x-অক্ষ বরাবর ছোট বর্গক্ষেত্রের

$$\text{এক বাহু} = \frac{\pi^c}{18} \text{ এবং } y- \text{অক্ষ বরাবর ছোট}$$

$$\text{বর্গক্ষেত্রের 10 বাহু} = 1.$$

(উপর্যুক্ত তথ্যের আলোকে লেখচিত্র নিজে অঙ্কন
কর।)

25.



[সিলেট বোর্ড ২০১৭]

ΔABC এর পরিব্যাসাধ R .

(a) $A + B = 105^\circ$ হলে $\sin C$ নির্ণয় কর। 2

সমাধান: $\triangle ABC$ -এ,

$$A + B + C = 180^\circ \Rightarrow 105^\circ + C = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 75^\circ \Rightarrow \sin C = \sin 75^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin C = \sin (45^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(b) $\triangle ABC$ এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 8R^2(1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C)$$

প্রমাণ: ত্রিভুজের সাইন সূত্র হতে পাই,

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

$$\therefore a = 2R \sin A, b = 2R \sin B, c = 2R \sin C$$

$$\text{L.H. S.} = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

$$= (2R \sin A)^2 + (2R \sin B)^2 + (2R \sin C)^2$$

$$= 4R^2(\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C); \text{ আতপর } \text{প্রশ্নমালা VII F এর উদাহরণ -5 দ্রষ্টব্য।}$$

(c) $\triangle PQS$ এর ক্ষেত্রে-

$$\frac{1}{PQ+PS} = \frac{3}{PS+PQ+QS} - \frac{1}{PS+QS} \text{ হলে}$$

$\angle Q$ নির্ণয় কর। 8

সমাধান: মনে করি, PQR ত্রিভুজে,

$PQ = s, QS = p, PS = q$. তাহলে,

$$\frac{1}{PQ+PS} = \frac{3}{PS+PQ+QS} - \frac{1}{PS+QS}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{s+q} = \frac{3}{q+s+p} - \frac{1}{q+p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{s+q} = \frac{2}{q+s+p} + \frac{1}{q+s+p} - \frac{1}{q+p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{s+q} - \frac{1}{q+s+p} = \frac{2}{q+s+p} - \frac{1}{q+p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{q+s+p-s-q}{(q+s+p)(s+q)} &= \frac{2q+2p-q-s-p}{(q+s+p)(q+p)} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{p}{s+q} &= \frac{q+p-s}{q+p} \\ \Rightarrow pq + p^2 &= q^2 - s^2 + ps + pq \\ \Rightarrow p^2 + s^2 - q^2 &= ps \\ \Rightarrow \frac{p^2 + s^2 - q^2}{2s} &= \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \cos Q = \cos 60^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \angle Q &= 60^\circ \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

26. দৃশ্যকল্প-১ : ΔXYZ এ,
 $\cos X = \sin Y - \cos Z$.

দৃশ্যকল্প-২ : $\sqrt{1+n} \cdot \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{1-n} \cdot \tan \frac{\beta}{2}$

[য.বো.'১৭]

(a) প্রমাণ কর যে, $\tan 75^\circ = 2 + \sqrt{3}$.

প্রমাণ: সূজনশীল প্রশ্ন 11(a) দ্রষ্টব্য।

- (b) দৃশ্যকল্প-১ এর আলোকে দেখাও যে, অভুজটি সমকোণী।

প্রমাণ: প্রশ্নমালা VII G এর অনুরূপ।

- (c) দৃশ্যকল্প-২ এর আলোকে দেখাও যে,

$$\cos \beta = \frac{\cos \alpha - n}{1 - n \cos \alpha}$$

প্রমাণ: দেওয়া আছে,

$$\sqrt{1+n} \cdot \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{1-n} \cdot \tan \frac{\beta}{2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}} = \frac{1-n}{1+n} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{(1-e) \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{(1+e) \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\beta}{2}} = \frac{(1-n) \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - (1+n) \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{(1-n) \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + (1+n) \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\left(\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - n\left(\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{\left(\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - n\left(\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} \\ \therefore \cos \beta &= \frac{\cos \theta - n}{1 - n \cos \theta} \end{aligned}$$

27. $\angle E + \angle F = 65^\circ, \angle F - \angle E = 25^\circ$

[য.বো.'১৭]

- (a) $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$ হলে, $\sin 2\beta$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\therefore \sin 2\beta = \frac{2 \tan \beta}{1 + \tan^2 \beta} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{3}}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{9}{9+1} = 2 \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{3}{5} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

- (b) দেখাও

$$2 \sin\left(\pi + \frac{F}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$$

প্রমাণ: দেওয়া আছে,

$$\angle E + \angle F = 65^\circ, \angle F - \angle E = 25^\circ$$

$$\therefore 2\angle F = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \angle F = 45^\circ \text{ এবং}$$

$$2\angle E = 40^\circ \Rightarrow \angle E = 20^\circ$$

$$2 \sin\left(\pi + \frac{F}{4}\right) = 2 \sin\left(180^\circ + \frac{45^\circ}{4}\right)$$

$$= -2 \sin \frac{45^\circ}{4} = -2 \sin 11^\circ 15'$$

অতপর, প্রশ্নমালা VII E এর উদাহরণ-১ দ্রষ্টব্য।

- (c) দেখাও যে,

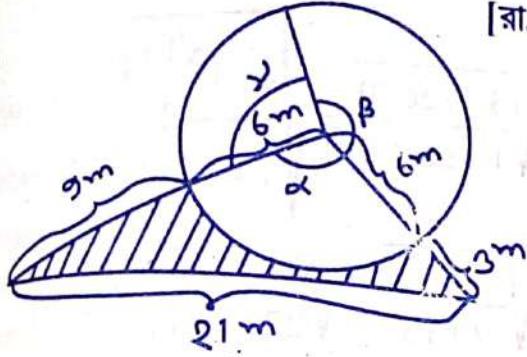
$$\tan \angle E \cdot \tan 2\angle E \cdot \tan 3\angle E \cdot \tan 4\angle E = 3.$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \tan \angle E \cdot \tan 2\angle E \cdot \tan 3\angle E \cdot \tan 4\angle E$$

$$= \tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ \tan 60^\circ \tan 80^\circ$$

অতপর, প্রশ্নমালা VII C এর 1(c) দ্রষ্টব্য।

28.



[রাষ্ট্রীয় '১৭]

- (a) x -এর সাপেক্ষে $x^3 \sin(\ln x)$ এর অন্তরজ নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: x -এর সাপেক্ষে $x^3 \sin(\ln x)$ এর

$$\text{অন্তরজ} = \frac{d}{dx} \{ x^3 \sin(\ln x) \}$$

$$= x^3 \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \sin(\ln x) \cdot 3x^2$$

$$= x^3 \frac{d}{dx} \{ \sin(\ln x) \} + \sin(\ln x) \frac{d}{dx} (x^3)$$

$$= x^3 \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \sin(\ln x) (3x^2)$$

$$= x^2 \cos(\ln x) + 3x^2 \sin(\ln x) \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

- (b) উদ্দীপকের সাহায্যে মান নির্ণয় কর:

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma$$

প্রমাণ: এখানে, $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2\pi$

অতপর প্রশ্নমালা VII F এর 6(a) এর অনুরূপ।

- (c) উদ্দীপকের ছায়াঘেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: সূজনশীল প্রশ্ন 8(c) দ্রষ্টব্য।

29. $A = \frac{2\pi}{15}, \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi$ এবং

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \beta \cos \gamma \quad [\text{রাষ্ট্রীয় '১৭}]$$

(a) প্রমাণ কর যে, $\cos 2p = \frac{1 - \tan^2 p}{1 + \tan^2 p}$

প্রমাণ: L.H.S. = $\cos 2p$

$$= \cos^2 p - \sin^2 p = \cos^2 p (1 - \tan^2 p)$$

$$= \frac{1 - \tan^2 p}{\sec^2 p} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 p}{1 + \tan^2 p} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

- (b) উদ্দীপকের আলোকে, প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$16 \cos A \cos 2A \cos 4A \cos 7A = 1$$

প্রমাণ: প্রশ্নমালা VII D এর উদাহরণ 3 দ্রষ্টব্য।

[রাষ্ট্রীয় '১৭]

- (c) উদ্দীপক থেকে দেখাও যে,

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

প্রমাণ: প্রশ্নমালা VII B এর 10(a) দ্রষ্টব্য।

30. দৃশ্যকল্প-১: $\sin x + \sin y = a$ এবং

$$\cos x + \cos y = b$$

[কু.ৰাষ্ট্রীয় '১৭]

দৃশ্যকল্প-২: ΔABC এর $A + B + C = \pi$

- (a) যদি ΔOQR এর তিনটি বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য যথাক্রমে

$$p, q, r \text{ এবং } p^2 + q^2 - r^2 = \sqrt{2}pq \text{ হয় তবে } R \text{ কোণের মান নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\text{সমাধান: } p^2 + q^2 - r^2 = \sqrt{2}pq$$

$$p^2 + q^2 - r^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 2pq$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p^2 + q^2 - r^2}{2pq} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos R = \cos 45^\circ \therefore R = 45^\circ \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

- (b) দৃশ্যকল্প : ১ এর আলোকে $\cos(x+y)$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

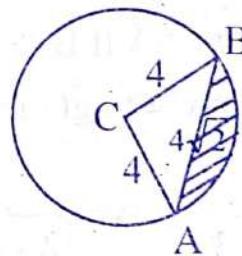
সমাধান: প্রশ্নমালা VII C এর উদাহরণ 7(a) দ্রষ্টব্য।

- (c) দৃশ্যকল্প : ২ হতে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2 \sin A \cos B \sin C.$$

প্রমাণ: প্রশ্নমালা VII F এর 4(a) দ্রষ্টব্য।

31. দৃশ্যকল্প-১:



দৃশ্যকল্প-২: $\sin C + \sin D = p$

$$\cos C + \cos D = q$$

[ব.ৰাষ্ট্রীয় '১৭]

- (a) $\tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}$ হলে $\frac{a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta}{a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta}$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: দেওয়া আছে, $\tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}$

$$\frac{a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta}{a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta (a - b \tan \theta)}{\cos \theta (a + b \tan \theta)}$$

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

(b) দৃশ্যকল্প-১: এর আলোকে ছায়াঘেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।

সমাধান: চিত্রানুযায়ী, $AC^2 + BC^2 = 4^2 + 4^2$

$$\Rightarrow AC^2 + BC^2 = 32 = (4\sqrt{2})^2 = AB^2$$

$$\therefore \angle ACB = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore ACB \text{ বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2}(AC^2 \times \angle ACB)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(4^2 \times \frac{\pi}{2}) = 4\pi \text{ বর্গ একক}$$

$$ACB \text{ ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{1}{2}(AC \times BC)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(4 \times 4) = 8 \text{ বর্গ একক}$$

$$\therefore \text{ছায়াঘেরা অংশের ক্ষেত্রফল} = ACB \text{ বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল} - ACB \text{ ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল} \\ = (4\pi - 8) \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

(c) দৃশ্যকল্প-২: এর আলোকে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\sin \frac{C - D}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4 - p^2 - q^2}$$

প্রমাণ: প্রশ্নমালা VII B এর 13(a) দ্রষ্টব্য।

32. $f(x) = \sin x$ এবং $g(x) = \cos x$.

[দি.বো. ২০১৭]

(a) $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$ হলে, $\sqrt{\frac{2 - \cot^2 \theta}{2 + \cot^2 \theta}}$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{সমাধান: } \cos \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \therefore \sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3 - \sec^2 \theta}{1 + \sec^2 \theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{3 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}\right)^2}} \\ = \sqrt{\frac{27 - 13}{9 + 13}} = \sqrt{\frac{14}{22}} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{11}} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

(b) $f(x) + f(y) = p$ এবং

$$g(x) + g(y) = q \text{ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,$$

$$f\left(\frac{x - y}{2}\right) = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4 - p^2 - q^2}.$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ: } f(x) = \sin x \text{ এবং } g(x) = \cos x.$$

$$\therefore f(x) + f(y) = p \Rightarrow \sin x + \sin y = p$$

$$g(x) + g(y) = q \Rightarrow \cos x + \cos y = q$$

অতপর প্রশ্নমালা VII B এর 13(a) দ্রষ্টব্য।

(c) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi$ ব্যবধিতে $f(2x)$ এর নথিটি

অংকন করে এর একটি বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখ।

$$\text{সমাধান: } f(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f(2x) = \sin 2x$$

অতপর প্রশ্নমালা VI B এর উদাহরণ 3 দ্রষ্টব্য।

ব্যবহারিক অনুশীলনী

1. একটি ত্রিভুজের বাহ্যগুলি যথাক্রমে 40 সে.মি., 50 সে.মি. এবং 60 সে.মি. হলে ঐ ত্রিভুজের বৃহত্তম ও ক্ষুদ্রতম কোণ নির্ণয় কর।

পরীক্ষণের নাম : একটি ত্রিভুজের বাহ্যগুলি যথাক্রমে 40 সে.মি., 50 সে.মি. এবং 60 সে.মি. হলে ঐ ত্রিভুজের বৃহত্তম ও ক্ষুদ্রতম কোণ নির্ণয়।

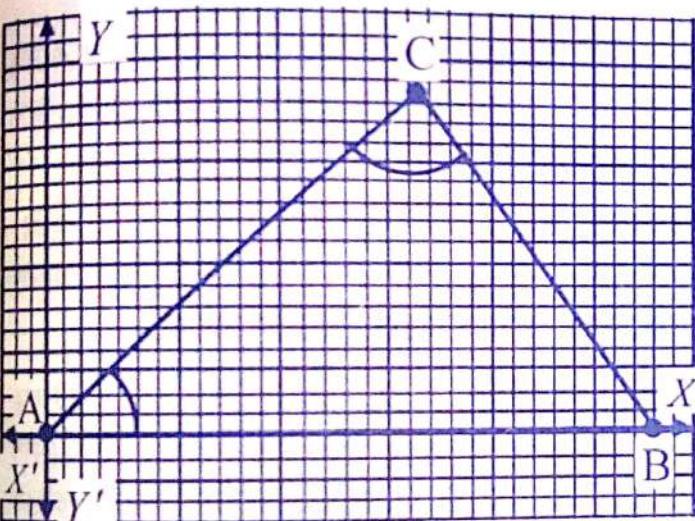
মূলতঃ : মনে করি, ABC একটি ত্রিভুজ যার তিনটি বাহ্য যথাক্রমে $a = 40$ সে.মি., $b = 50$ সে.মি. এবং $c = 60$ সে.মি। $\triangle ABC$ তে বৃহত্তম বাহু $c = 60$ সে.মি. এর বিপরীত কোণ $\angle C$ বৃহত্তম কোণ এবং ক্ষুদ্রতম বাহু $a = 40$ সে.মি. এর বিপরীত কোণ $\angle A$ ক্ষুদ্রতম কোণ। তাহলে প্রদত্ত উপাত্তের সাহায্যে $\triangle ABC$ অঙ্কন করে ঢানার সাহায্যে বৃহত্তম ও ক্ষুদ্রতম কোণ নির্ণয় করি এবং সূত্র $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$

$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$ থেকে প্রাপ্ত মানের সাথে
সত্য যাচাই করি।

প্রয়োজনীয় উপকরণ : (i) পেসিল (ii) স্কেল (iii) গ্রাফ
পেপার (iv) ইরেজার (v) শার্পনার (vi) টাঁদা (vii) পেসিল
কল্পাস (viii) সায়েন্টিফিক ক্যালকুলেটর।

কার্যপদ্ধতি :

- একটি গ্রাফ পেপারে স্থানাঙ্কের অক্ষ রেখা $X'AX$ ও YAY' আঁকি।
- x অক্ষ ও y অক্ষ বরাবর ক্ষুদ্রতম বর্গের । বাহুর
দৈর্ঘ্য = 2 সে.মি. ধরি।



- গ্রাফ পেপারে AX বরাবর ক্ষুদ্রতম ($60 \div 2$) অর্থাৎ 30 বর্গের বাহুর সমান করে বৃহত্তম বাহু $AB = 60$ সে.মি. কেটে নেই।

- A কে কেন্দ্র করে ক্ষুদ্রতম ($50 \div 2$) অর্থাৎ 25 বর্গের বাহুর সমান ব্যাসার্ধ নিয়ে একটি বৃত্তচাপ আঁকি এবং B কে কেন্দ্র করে ($40 \div 2$) অর্থাৎ 20 বর্গের বাহুর সমান ব্যাসার্ধ নিয়ে আরও একটি বৃত্তচাপ আঁকি। বৃত্তচাপদ্বয় পরস্পর C কিন্তুতে ছেদ করে। A, B এবং B, C যোগ করি। তাহলে $\triangle ABC$ তে $AB = c = 60$ সে.মি., $BC = a = 40$ সে.মি. এবং $AC = b = 50$ সে.মি. সূচিত করে।

- টাঁদার সাহায্যে বৃহত্তম কোণ $\angle C$ এবং ক্ষুদ্রতম
কোণ $\angle A$ নির্ণয় করি।

হিসাব : $\cos C = \frac{40^2 + 50^2 - 60^2}{2 \times 40 \times 50}$

$$= \frac{1600 + 2500 - 3600}{4000} = \frac{500}{4000} = 0.125$$

$$\therefore \angle C = 82.82^\circ$$

$$\cos A = \frac{50^2 + 60^2 - 40^2}{2 \times 50 \times 60}$$

$$= \frac{2500 + 3600 - 1600}{6000} = \frac{4500}{6000} = 0.75$$

$$\therefore \angle A = 41.41^\circ$$

ফল সংকলন :

বৃহত্তম কোণ C নির্ণয়		ক্ষুদ্রতম কোণ A নির্ণয়	
গ্রাফ থেকে প্রাপ্ত মান	সূত্র থেকে প্রাপ্ত মান	গ্রাফ থেকে প্রাপ্ত মান	সূত্র থেকে প্রাপ্ত মান
$\angle C$ $= 83^\circ$	$\angle C$ $=$	$\angle A$ $= 41.5^\circ$	$\angle A$ $= 41.41^\circ$

ফলাফল : নির্ণেয় বৃহত্তম কোণ $\angle C = 83^\circ$ এবং
ক্ষুদ্রতম কোণ $\angle A = 41.5^\circ$ ।

মন্তব্য : গ্রাফ থেকে প্রাপ্ত মান এবং গাণিতিকভাবে নির্ণীত
মান প্রায় সমান। অতএব ফলাফল সঠিক।

- একটি ত্রিভুজের কোণগুলি $105^\circ, 60^\circ, 15^\circ$ হলে
ত্রিভুজটির বাহুগুলির অনুপাত নির্ণয় কর।

পরীক্ষণের নাম : একটি ত্রিভুজের কোণগুলি $105^\circ,$
 $60^\circ, 15^\circ$ হলে ত্রিভুজটির বাহুগুলির অনুপাত নির্ণয়।

মূলতত্ত্ব : মনে করি, $\triangle ABC$ এর কোণগুলি $\angle A = 105^\circ, \angle B = 60^\circ$ ও $\angle C = 15^\circ$ এর বিপরীত
বাহুগুলি যথাক্রমে a, b ও c। তাহলে প্রদত্ত উপাত্ত হতে

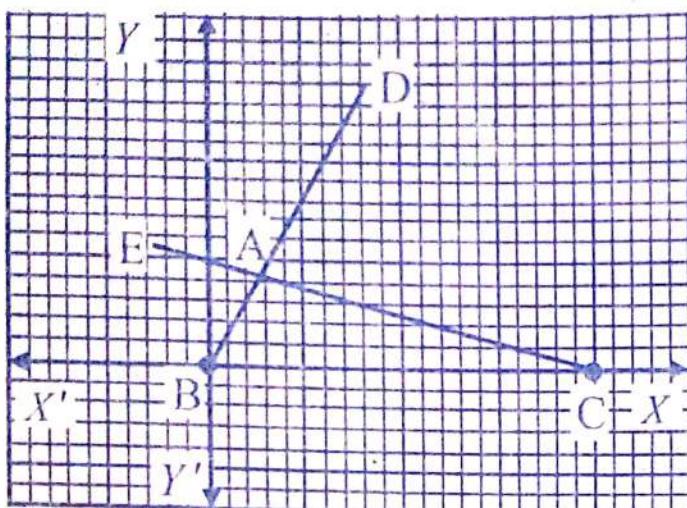
গ্রাফের সাহায্যে এবং $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
সূত্রের সাহায্যে a, b ও c এর অনুপাত নির্ণয় করি।

প্রয়োজনীয় উপকরণ : (i) পেসিল (ii) স্কেল (iii) গ্রাফ
পেপার (iv) ইরেজার (v) শার্পনার (vi) টাঁদা (vii) পেসিল
কল্পাস (viii) সায়েন্টিফিক ক্যালকুলেটর।

কার্যপদ্ধতি :

১. একটি গ্রাফ পেপারে স্থানাঙ্কের অক্ষ রেখা $X'BX$ ও YBY' আঁকি।

২. x অক্ষ ও y অক্ষ বরাবর ক্ষুদ্রতম বর্গের 2 বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য = 1 সে.মি. ধরে $BC = a = 10$ সে.মি. কেটে নেই।



৩. টাঁদার সাহায্যে B কিন্তুতে $\angle CBD = 60^\circ$ ও C কিন্তুতে $\angle BCE = 15^\circ$ অঙ্কন করি। BD ও CE রেখা পরস্পরকে A কিন্তুতে ছেদ করে।

৪. গ্রাফ থেকে টাঁদার সাহায্যে $\angle A$ এবং পেনিল কম্পাসের সাহায্যে AB ও AC বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য মেপে BX বরাবর বসিয়ে যথাক্রমে c ও b বাহুদ্বয়ের দৈর্ঘ্য নির্ণয় করি।

হিসাব : আমরা জানি, $\triangle ABC$ তে

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \angle A + 60^\circ + 15^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle A = 105^\circ$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin 105^\circ} = \frac{b}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 15^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{0.966} = \frac{b}{0.866} = \frac{c}{0.259}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{0.966 \times 10} = \frac{b}{0.866 \times 10} = \frac{c}{0.259 \times 10}$$

$$\frac{a}{0.966} = \frac{b}{0.866} = \frac{c}{0.966}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{10} = \frac{b}{8.96} = \frac{c}{2.68}$$

$$\therefore a : b : c = 10 : 8.96 : 2.68$$

ফল সংকলন :

a : b : c নির্ণয়	
গ্রাফ থেকে প্রাপ্ত অনুপাত :	সূত্র থেকে প্রাপ্ত অনুপাত :
$a : b : c$ $= 10 : 9 : 2.7$	$a : b : c$ $= 10 : 8.96 : 2.68$

ফলাফল : নির্ণেয় অনুপাত,

$$a : b : c = 10 : 8.96 : 2.68$$

মন্তব্য : গ্রাফ থেকে প্রাপ্ত মান এবং গাণিতিকভাবে নির্ণীত মান প্রায় সমান। অতএব ফলাফল সঠিক।

৩. একটি ত্রিভুজের একটি বাহু 20 সে.মি. এবং এ বাহু সংলগ্ন দুইটি কোণ 70° ও 50° দেওয়া আছে, অপর কোণ ও বাহুদ্বয় নির্ণয় কর।

পরীক্ষণের নাম : একটি ত্রিভুজের একটি বাহু 20 সে.মি. এবং এ বাহু সংলগ্ন দুইটি কোণ 70° ও 50° দেওয়া আছে, অপর কোণ ও বাহুদ্বয় নির্ণয় করতে হবে।

মূলতন্ত্র : মনে করি, ABC একটি ত্রিভুজ যার একটি বাহু $a = 20$ সে.মি. এবং এ বাহু সংলগ্ন দুইটি কোণ $\angle B = 70^\circ$ ও $\angle C = 50^\circ$ দেওয়া আছে। তাহলে প্রদত্ত উপাস্ত থেকে a বাহুর বিপরীত কোণ $\angle A$ এবং $\angle B$ ও $\angle C$ কোণের বিপরীত বাহু যথাক্রমে b ও c গ্রাফের সাহায্যে এবং $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$

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

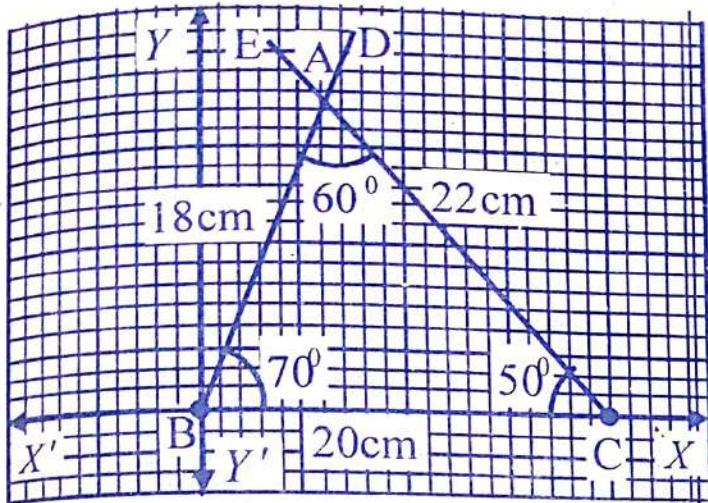
সূত্রের সাহায্যে নির্ণয় করি।

প্রয়োজনীয় উপকরণ : (i) পেনিল (ii) স্কেল (iii) গ্রাফ পেপার (iv) ইরেজার (v) শার্ডনার (vi) টাঁদা (vii) পেনিল কম্পাস (viii) সায়েন্টিফিক ক্যালকুলেটর।

কার্যপদ্ধতি :

১. একটি গ্রাফ পেপারে স্থানাঙ্কের অক্ষ রেখা $X'BX$ ও YBY' আঁকি।

২. x অক্ষ ও y অক্ষ বরাবর ক্ষুদ্রতম বর্গের 1 বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য = 1 সে.মি. ধরে BX বরাবর ক্ষুদ্রতম 20 বর্গের বাহুর সমান করে $BC = 20$ সে.মি. কেটে নেই।



3. চাঁদার সাহায্যে BC রেখার B কিন্তুতে $\angle CBD = 70^\circ$ এবং C কিন্তুতে $\angle BCE = 50^\circ$ অঙ্কন করি। BD ও CE রেখা পরস্পরকে A কিন্তুতে ছেদ করে।

হিসাবঃ আমরা জানি, $\triangle ABC$ তে

$$\begin{aligned} \angle A + \angle B + \angle C &= 180^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \angle A + 70^\circ + 50^\circ &= 180^\circ \\ \therefore \angle A &= 60^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{আবার, } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{20}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{b}{\sin 70^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{\sin 70^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ} \times 20 = \frac{0.939}{0.866} \times 20$$

$$= 21.69 \text{ সে.মি. (প্রায়)}$$

$$\text{ত্রুটি, } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \Rightarrow \frac{20}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 50^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{\sin 50^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ} \times 20 = \frac{0.766}{0.866} \times 20$$

$$= 17.69 \text{ সে.মি. (প্রায়)}$$

ফল সংকলনঃ

	গ্রাফ থেকে প্রাপ্ত মান :	সূত্র থেকে প্রাপ্ত মান :
$\angle A$	60°	60°
b	22 সে.মি.	21.69 সে.মি. (প্রায়)
c	18 সে.মি.	17.69 সে.মি. (প্রায়)

ফলাফলঃ নির্ণেয় $\angle A = 60^\circ$

b বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য $AC = 21.69$ সে.মি. (প্রায়) ও c বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য $AB = 17.69$ সে.মি. (প্রায়)

মন্তব্যঃ গ্রাফ থেকে প্রাপ্ত মান এবং গাণিতিকভাবে নির্ণীত মান প্রায় সমান। অতএব ফলাফল সঠিক।

4. একটি ত্রিভুজের দুইটি বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য 9 সে.মি., 6 সে.মি. এবং এদের অন্তর্ভুক্ত কোণ 60° দেওয়া আছে, অপর বাহু ও কোণদ্বয় নির্ণয় কর।

পরীক্ষণের নামঃ একটি ত্রিভুজের দুইটি বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য 9 সে.মি., 6 সে.মি. এবং এদের অন্তর্ভুক্ত কোণ 60° দেওয়া আছে, অপর বাহু ও কোণদ্বয় নির্ণয়।

মূলতন্ত্রঃ মনে করি, ABC একটি ত্রিভুজ যার দুইটি বাহু $BC = a = 9$ সে.মি., $AB = c = 6$ সে.মি. এবং এদের অন্তর্ভুক্ত কোণ $\angle B = 60^\circ$ দেওয়া আছে। তাহলে প্রদত্ত উপাত্ত থেকে a বাহুর বিপরীত কোণ $\angle A$, c বাহুর বিপরীত কোণ $\angle C$ এবং $AC = b$ গ্রাফের সাহায্যে এবং $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$ ও

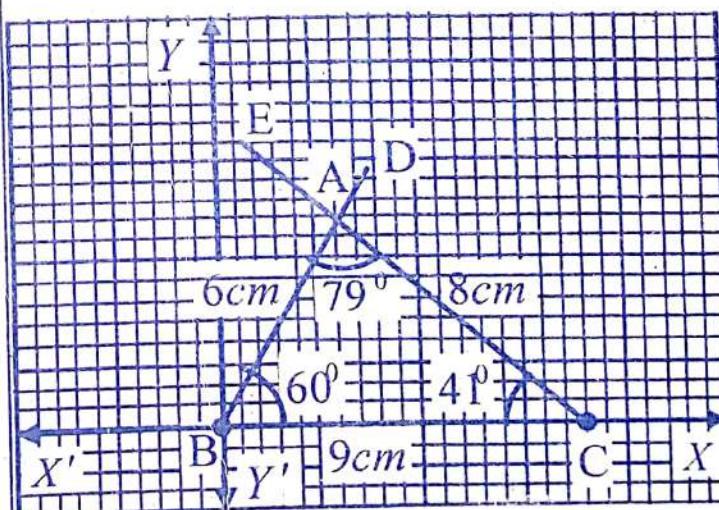
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

সূত্রের সাহায্যে নির্ণয় করি।

প্রয়োজনীয় উপকরণঃ (i) পেসিল (ii) স্কেল (iii) গ্রাফ পেপার (iv) ইরেজার (v) শার্পনার (vi) চাঁদা (vii) পেসিল কম্পাস (viii) সায়েন্টিফিক ক্যালকুলেটর।

কার্যপদ্ধতিঃ

- একটি গ্রাফ পেপারে স্থানাঙ্কের অক্ষ রেখা $X'BX$ ও YBY' আঁকি।



- x অক্ষ ও y অক্ষ বরাবর ক্ষুদ্রতম বর্গের 2 বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য = 1 সে.মি. ধরে BX বরাবর ক্ষুদ্রতম 18 বর্গের বাহুর সমান করে $BC = a = 9$ সে.মি. কেটে নেই।

৩. চাঁদার সাহায্যে BC রেখার B কিন্তুতে $\angle CBD = 60^\circ$ অঙ্কন করি।

৪. BD রেখা হতে ক্ষুদ্রতম 12 বর্গবাহুর সমান করে $BA = c = 6$ সে.মি. কেটে নেই। A, C যোগ করি।

৫. গ্রাফ থেকে চাঁদার সাহায্যে $\angle A, \angle C$ এবং পেন্সিল কম্পাসের সাহায্যে AC বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য মেপে BX বরাবর বসিয়ে b বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য নির্ণয় করি।

$$\text{হিসাব : } \text{আমরা জানি, } b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B \\ = 9^2 + 6^2 - 2 \times 9 \times 6 \cos 60^\circ \\ = 81 + 36 - 108(0.5) \\ \Rightarrow b^2 = 117 - 54 = 63 \\ \therefore b = 7.94 \text{ সে.মি. (প্রায়)}$$

$$\text{আবার, } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{\sin A} = \frac{7.94}{\sin 60^\circ} \\ \Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{9 \times 0.866}{7.94} = \frac{17.32}{18} = 0.982 \\ \therefore A = 78.99^\circ \text{ (প্রায়)}$$

$$\text{তদুপ, } \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \Rightarrow \frac{7.94}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{6}{\sin C} \\ \Rightarrow \sin C = \frac{6 \times 0.866}{7.94} = 0.65$$

$$\therefore C = 40.87^\circ \text{ (প্রায়)}$$

ফল সংকলন :

	গ্রাফ থেকে প্রাপ্ত মান :	সূত্র থেকে প্রাপ্ত মান :
b	8 সে.মি.	7.94 সে.মি. (প্রায়)
$\angle A$	79° (প্রায়)	78.99° (প্রায়)
$\angle C$	41° (প্রায়)	40.87° (প্রায়)

ফলাফল : নির্ণেয় $b = 7.94$ সে.মি. (প্রায়), $\angle A = 79^\circ$ এবং $\angle C = 41^\circ$

মন্তব্য : গ্রাফ থেকে প্রাপ্ত মান এবং গাণিতিকভাবে নির্ণীত মান প্রায় সমান। অতএব ফলাফল সঠিক।