

$$\boxed{1-11} \rightarrow \epsilon_x - \hat{I} \cdot (TE)$$

P.T.

1.

$$a \sin(B-C) + b \sin(C-A) + c \sin(A-B) = 0$$

$$= \sum 2R \sin A \sin(B-C) = 2R \sum \sin(B+C) \sin(B-C) = 2R \sum (\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C)$$

2.

$$\sin(B-C) = \frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2} \sin A = 0$$

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

3.

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

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

$$4. \quad (b^2 - c^2) \cot A + (c^2 - a^2) \cot B + (a^2 - b^2) \cot C = 0 \rightarrow R - (B+C)$$

$$4R^2 \sum (\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C) \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = 4R^2 \sum \sin(B-C) \sin(B+C) \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = -2R^2 \sum 2 \sin(B-C) \cos(B+C)$$

$$5. \quad 1] \quad a^2, b^2, c^2 \text{ are in A.P.}, \text{ then P.T.}$$

$$\cot A, \cot B, \cot C \text{ are in A.P.} \quad = -2R^2 \sum (\sin 2B - \sin 2C)$$

$$= 0.$$

$$\sum \frac{(b^2 - c^2)(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2bc \sin A} = \frac{1}{4\Delta} \sum \left( (b^4 - c^4) - a^2(b^2 - c^2) \right)$$

$$= 0.$$



$$\sin^2 B - \sin^2 A = \sin^2 C - \sin^2 B$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \cot A - \cot B = \cot B - \cot C$$

6. If  $\triangle ABC$ , if  $a \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + c \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{3b}{2}$ ,

then P.T.  $a, b, c$  are in A.P.

$$a+c=2b$$

$$\frac{a+c+b}{2} = \frac{3b}{2}$$

$$\frac{a}{2}(1+\cos C) + \frac{c}{2}(1+\cos A) = \frac{3b}{2} \sqrt{3} = \cos A = \frac{3+1-a^2}{2\sqrt{3}(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(a\cos C + c\cos A) = \frac{3b}{2} \quad 4-a^2=3$$

$$a=1$$

7. If  $b=\sqrt{3}$ ,  $c=1$ ,  $A=30^\circ$ . Solve the triangle

$$\tan \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{A}{2} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} \right) (2+\sqrt{3}) \triangle ABC \quad C=30^\circ$$

$$a=1$$

$$C=30^\circ, B=120^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} B-C &= 90^\circ \\ B+C &= 150^\circ \end{aligned}$$