

I - 11

 $\rightarrow \text{Ex-1} \cdot (\text{TE})$

P.T.

$$\begin{aligned} 1: & a \sin(B-C) + b \sin(C-A) + c \sin(A-B) = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow 2R \sin A \sin(B-C) = 2R \sum \sin(B+C) \sin(B-C) = 2R \left(\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2: & \sin(B-C) = \frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2} \sin A \\ & \frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2} = \frac{\sin^2 B - \sin^2 C}{\sin^2 A} = \frac{\sin(B-C) \sin(B+C)}{\sin^2 A} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$3: a \cos \frac{B-C}{2} = (b+c) \sin \frac{A}{2}$$

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

$$4. \quad (\cot A + \cot B + \cot C) = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{since } \cot(\pi - (B+C)) = -\cot(B+C)}$$

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

5. If a^2, b^2, c^2 are in A.P., then P.T.
 $\cot A, \cot B, \cot C$ are in A.P.

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

$$\sum \frac{(b^2 - c^2)(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2bc \sin A} = \frac{1}{4\Delta} \sum ((b^4 - c^4) - a^2(b^2 - c^2)) = 0.$$

$$= 0.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$a+c=2b$$

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

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

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

$\therefore \text{if}$

$$b = \sqrt{3}, c = 1, \quad A = 30^\circ$$

Solve the triangle

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

$$a=1$$

$$C = 30^\circ, B = 120^\circ \Leftrightarrow B-C = 90^\circ, B+C = 150^\circ$$