

1. প্রমাণ কর যে,

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{প্রমাণ : L.H.S.} &= (\tan \theta + \sec \theta)^2 \\ &= \left\{ \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \right\}^2 = \left\{ \frac{\sin \theta + 1}{\cos \theta} \right\}^2 \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sin \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{(1 + \sin \theta)^2}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sin \theta)^2}{(1 - \sin \theta)(1 + \sin \theta)} = \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

$$1(b) \frac{\sec \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta - 2}{\sec \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 2} = \left(\frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta} \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\sec \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta - 2}{\sec \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{\cos \theta} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} - 2}{\frac{1}{\cos \theta} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + 2} = \frac{1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2}{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} - 1 \right)^2}{\cos^2 \theta \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + 1 \right)^2} \\ &= \frac{(\tan \theta - 1)^2}{(\tan \theta + 1)^2} = \frac{(1 - \tan \theta)^2}{(1 + \tan \theta)^2} = \left(\frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta} \right)^2 \\ &= \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \end{aligned}$$

$$1(c) 1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = \sin^4 \theta (1 - \cot^2 \theta)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= 1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ &= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ &= \sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta - 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ &= (\sin^2 \theta)^2 + (\cos^2 \theta)^2 - 2(\sin^2 \theta)(\cos^2 \theta) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \sin^4 \theta (1 - \cot^2 \theta)^2 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)}$$

$$1(d) (\sin \theta + \sec \theta)^2 + (\cos \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)^2 = (1 + \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= (\sin \theta + \sec \theta)^2 + (\cos \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)^2 \\ &= \sin^2 \theta \left(1 + \frac{\sec \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 + \cos^2 \theta \left(1 + \frac{\operatorname{cosec} \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2 \\ &= (1 + \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta)^2 (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \\ &= (1 + \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta)^2 \cdot 1 \\ &= (1 + \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta)^2 = \text{R.H.S. (Proved)} \end{aligned}$$

$$1(e) \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos \theta}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos \theta}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos \theta} \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos \theta} \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta}} \\ &= \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta}} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta \\ &= \text{R.H.S. (proved)} \end{aligned}$$

$$1(f) \sin^2 \theta (1 + \cot^2 \theta) + \cos^2 \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin^2 \theta (1 + \cot^2 \theta) + \cos^2 \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta) \\ &= \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cot^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \tan^2 \theta \\ &= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + \sin^2 \theta \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \cos^2 \theta \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= 1 + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 + 1 = 2 = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

$$1(g) \frac{1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\cot \theta + \tan \theta)}$$

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

$$1.(h) \quad 3(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) - 2(\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta) = (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= 3(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) - 2(\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta) \\
 &= 3(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) - 2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta) \\
 &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \{3 - 2(1 - \sin \theta \cos \theta)\} \\
 &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \\
 &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \\
 &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 \\
 &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^3 = \text{L.H.S.} \quad \text{(Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1.(i) \quad 1 + \tan \theta + \sec \theta = \frac{2}{1 + \cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta (\sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sin \theta (\sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{1 + \cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad \text{(Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. (a) \quad a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta = c \quad \text{হলে দেখাও যে,} \\ a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{প্রমাণ :} & \text{ দেওয়া আছে, } a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta = c \\
 \Rightarrow & a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2ab \sin \theta \cos \theta = c^2 \\
 \Rightarrow & a^2(1 - \sin^2 \theta) + b^2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) - 2ab \sin \theta \cos \theta = c^2 \\
 \Rightarrow & a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 - b^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2ab \sin \theta \cos \theta = c^2 \\
 \Rightarrow & -(a \sin \theta)^2 - (b \cos \theta)^2 - 2ab \sin \theta \cos \theta = c^2 - a^2 - b^2 \\
 \Rightarrow & -(a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta)^2 = c^2 - a^2 - b^2 \\
 \Rightarrow & (a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - c^2 \\
 \Rightarrow & a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - c^2} \\
 & \quad \text{(Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2.(b) \quad \sin \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 2 \quad \text{হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,} \\ \sin^n \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^n \theta = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{প্রমাণ :} & \text{ দেওয়া আছে, } \sin \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 2 \\
 \Rightarrow & \sin \theta + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = 2 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta + 1 = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & (\sin \theta - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \theta - 1 = 0 \therefore \sin \theta = 1 \\
 \text{এখন,} & \text{ L.H.S.} = \sin^n \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^n \theta \\
 &= \sin^n \theta + \frac{1}{\sin^n \theta} = 1^n + \frac{1}{1^n} = 1 + 1 = 2 = \\
 & \text{R.H.S.} \quad \text{(Proved)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2.(c) \quad x \sin^3 \theta + y \cos^3 \theta = \sin \theta \cos \theta \quad \text{এবং} \\ x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta = 0 \quad \text{হলে দেখাও যে, } x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{প্রমাণ :} & \text{ দেওয়া আছে, } \\
 & x \sin^3 \theta + y \cos^3 \theta = \sin \theta \cos \theta \dots \dots (1) \quad \text{এবং} \\
 & x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow x \sin \theta = y \cos \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x = y \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$(1) \text{ এ } x = y \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \text{ বসিয়ে পাই}$$

$$y \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \cdot \sin^3 \theta + y \cos^3 \theta = \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow y \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + y \cos^3 \theta = \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow y \cos \theta (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) = \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow y \cos \theta \cdot 1 = \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$y = \sin \theta$$

$$(2) \text{ হতে পাই, } x = \sin \theta \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \cos \theta$$

$$\text{এখন, } x^2 + y^2 = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ (Showed)}$$

$$2. (d) \text{ k tan } \theta = \tan k \theta \text{ হলে দেখাও যে,}$$

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

$$\text{প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, } k \tan \theta = \tan k \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow k \frac{1}{\cot \theta} = \frac{1}{\cot k \theta} \Rightarrow k \cot k \theta = \cot \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 (\cot^2 k \theta) = \cot^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 (\operatorname{cosec}^2 k \theta - 1) = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 k \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + k^2 - 1$$

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

$$\frac{1 + (k^2 - 1) \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

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

$$\frac{\sin^2 k \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{k^2}{1 + (k^2 - 1) \sin^2 \theta} \text{ (Proved)}$$

$$2(e) \text{ } 3 \sec^4 \theta + 8 = 10 \sec^2 \theta \text{ হলে, } \tan \theta \text{ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।}$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, } 3 \sec^4 \theta + 8 = 10 \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \sec^4 \theta - 10 \sec^2 \theta + 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \sec^4 \theta - 6 \sec^2 \theta - 4 \sec^2 \theta + 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \sec^2 \theta (\sec^2 \theta - 2) - 4 (\sec^2 \theta - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sec^2 \theta - 2) (3 \sec^2 \theta - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow \sec^2 \theta = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 \theta = 2 \Rightarrow \tan^2 \theta = 1 \therefore \tan \theta = \pm 1$$

$$\text{অথবা, } \sec^2 \theta = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 \theta = \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3} \therefore \tan \theta = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$2(f) (a^2 - b^2) \sin \theta + 2ab \cos \theta = a^2 + b^2$$

এবং θ সূক্ষ্ম ও ধনাত্মক কোণ হলে, $\tan \theta$ এবং $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।

$$\text{প্রমাণ : } (a^2 - b^2) \sin \theta + 2ab \cos \theta = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - b^2) \tan \theta + 2ab = (a^2 + b^2) \sec \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - b^2)^2 \tan^2 \theta + 2(a^2 - b^2) \tan \theta \cdot 2ab +$$

$$4a^2 b^2 = (a^2 + b^2)^2 \sec^2 \theta \text{ [উভয় পক্ষকে বর্গ করে]}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - b^2)^2 \tan^2 \theta + 2(a^2 - b^2) \tan \theta \cdot 2ab +$$

$$4a^2 b^2 = (a^2 + b^2)^2 (1 + \tan^2 \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - b^2)^2 \tan^2 \theta + 4ab(a^2 - b^2) \tan \theta + 4a^2 b^2$$

$$= (a^2 + 2ab + b^2) + (a^2 + b^2)^2 \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \{(a^2 - b^2)^2 - (a^2 + b^2)^2\} \tan^2 \theta +$$

$$4ab(a^2 - b^2) \tan \theta + 4a^2 b^2 - a^4 - 2a^2 b^2 - b^4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4a^2 b^2 \tan^2 \theta + 4ab(a^2 - b^2) \tan \theta$$

$$- (a^4 - 2a^2 b^2 + b^4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a^2 b^2 \tan^2 \theta - 4ab(a^2 - b^2) \tan \theta +$$

$$(a^2 - b^2)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \{2ab \tan \theta - (a^2 - b^2)\}^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2ab \tan \theta - (a^2 - b^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2ab \tan \theta = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{2ab} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$\text{এখন, } \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}$$

$$[\because \theta \text{ ধনাত্মক সূক্ষ্ম কোণ}]$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2 + 4a^2 b^2}{(a^2 - b^2)^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(a^2 + b^2)^2}{(a^2 - b^2)^2}} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

2(g) $\cot A + \cot B + \cot C = 0$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে, $(\sum \tan A)^2 = \sum \tan^2 A$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\cot A + \cot B + \cot C = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{1}{\tan B} + \frac{1}{\tan C} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan B \tan C + \tan C \tan A + \tan A \tan B}{\tan A \tan B \tan C} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan A \tan B + \tan B \tan C + \tan C \tan A = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(\tan A \tan B + \tan B \tan C + \tan C \tan A) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 A + \tan^2 B + \tan^2 C + 2(\tan A \tan B + \tan B \tan C + \tan C \tan A) = \tan^2 A + \tan^2 B + \tan^2 C$$

$$\Rightarrow (\tan A + \tan B + \tan C)^2 = \tan^2 A + \tan^2 B + \tan^2 C$$

$$(\sum \tan A)^2 = \sum \tan^2 A \quad (\text{Showed})$$

2(h) $\cos \theta + \sec \theta = \frac{5}{2}$ হলে প্রমাণ কর যে,

$$\cos^n \theta + \sec^n \theta = 2^n + 2^{-n}$$

প্রমাণ : দেওয়া আছে, $\cos \theta + \sec \theta = \frac{5}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{5}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos^2 \theta + 2 = 5\cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos^2 \theta - 5\cos \theta + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos^2 \theta - 4\cos \theta - \cos \theta + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos \theta (\cos \theta - 2) - 1(\cos \theta - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\cos \theta - 2)(2\cos \theta - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos \theta - 2 = 0 \text{ অথবা, } 2\cos \theta - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{কিন্তু } \cos \theta - 2 \neq 0 \quad [\because -1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1]$$

$$2\cos \theta - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \therefore \sec \theta = 2$$

$$\text{এখন, L.H.S.} = \cos^n \theta + \sec^n \theta$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + (2)^n$$

$$= 2^n + 2^{-n} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

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

2(i) $a_1 \sin \theta + b_1 \cos \theta + c_1 = 0$ এবং

$a_2 \sin \theta + b_2 \cos \theta + c_2 = 0$ সমীকরণদ্বয় হতে θ অপসারণ কর।

সমাধান : দেওয়া আছে, $a_1 \sin \theta + b_1 \cos \theta + c_1 = 0$

$$a_2 \sin \theta + b_2 \cos \theta + c_2 = 0$$

বহুগুণন প্রণালীর সাহায্যে পাই,

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1} = \frac{\cos \theta}{a_2 c_1 - a_1 c_2} = \frac{1}{a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1}{a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{a_2 c_1 - a_1 c_2}{a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1}$$

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

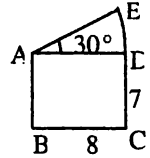
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1}{a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a_2 c_1 - a_1 c_2}{a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1)^2 + (a_2 c_1 - a_1 c_2)^2 = a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$$

3. সমাধান :

$$DE = s = r \theta = 8 \times \frac{30\pi}{180}$$

$$= 4.189 \text{ মিটার (প্রায়)}।$$



ABCDE সম্পূর্ণ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \text{ABCD আয়তক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল} +$$

$$\text{ADE বৃত্তকালার ক্ষেত্রফল} = 8 \times 7 + \frac{r^2 \theta}{2}$$

$$= 56 + \frac{8^2}{2} \times \frac{30\pi}{180}$$

$$= 56 + 16.755 = 80.755 \text{ বর্গ মিটার (প্রায়)}।$$

4. সমাধান : এখানে $AD = BC = 3$ মিটার।

$$DC = AB = 4 \text{ মিটার}।$$

$$\tan CAD = \frac{DC}{AD} = \frac{4}{3}$$

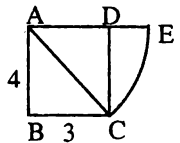
$$= \tan (0.927)$$

$$\text{ধরি, } \theta = \angle CAD = 0.927 \text{ রেডিয়ান}।$$

$$r = AC = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5 \text{ মিটার}।$$

$$\text{বৃত্তাংশ CE এর দৈর্ঘ্য} = r \theta = 5 \times 0.927$$

$$= 4.635 \text{ মিটার (প্রায়)}$$



ত্রিভুজ ক্ষেত্র ACD এর ক্ষেত্রফল

$$= \frac{1}{2}(AD \times CD) = \frac{1}{2}(3 \times 4) = 6 \text{ বর্গ মিটার।}$$

$$\text{ACE বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{r^2\theta}{2} = \frac{25 \times 0.927}{2}$$

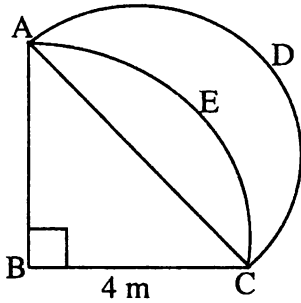
$$= 11.5875 \text{ বর্গ মিটার।}$$

$$\text{CDE ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল} = (11.5875 - 6)$$

$$= 5.5875 \text{ বর্গ মিটার (প্রায়)।}$$

5. সমাধান : AECB একটি বৃত্তকলা বলে

$$AB = BC = 4 \text{ মিটার।}$$



$$AC = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ মিটার}$$

$$\text{ADC অর্ধবৃত্তের ব্যাসার্ধ } r = \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \text{ মিটার}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ADC অর্ধবৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল} &= \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pi \times 8 \\ &= 4\pi \text{ বর্গ মিটার।} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{বৃত্তাংশ AEC এর দৈর্ঘ্য} &= r\theta = 4 \times \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= 2 \times 3.1416 = 6.2832 \text{ মিটার।} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AECB বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল} &= \frac{r^2\theta}{2} = \frac{4^2}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= 4\pi \text{ বর্গ মিটার।} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ABC ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল} &= \frac{1}{2} \times a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4^2 \\ &= 8 \text{ বর্গ মিটার।} \end{aligned}$$

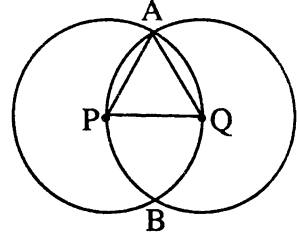
$$\begin{aligned} \text{AECD ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল} &= \text{ADC অর্ধবৃত্তের} \\ &\text{ক্ষেত্রফল} - \text{AEC ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{ADC অর্ধবৃত্তের ক্ষেত্রফল} - (\text{AECB}$$

$$\text{বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল} - \text{ABC ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল})$$

$$= 4\pi - 4\pi + 8 = 8 \text{ বর্গ মিটার}$$

6. সমাধান : A, P ; P, Q ; A, Q যোগ করি। তাহলে APQ একটি সমবাহু ত্রিভুজ।



$$\text{APQ ত্রিভুজের ক্ষেত্রফল} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(1)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

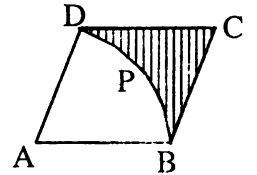
$$\begin{aligned} \text{APQ বৃত্তকলার ক্ষেত্রফল} &= \frac{r^2\theta}{2} = \frac{1^2}{2} \times \frac{60\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{6} \\ &\text{বর্গ একক।} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{APBQ ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল} = 4\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)$$

$$= 4 \times \frac{2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}}{12} = \frac{2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ বর্গ একক।}$$

অতিরিক্ত প্রশ্ন (সমাধানসহ)

1. 2 সে.মি. বাহুবিশিষ্ট ABCD রম্বসের সূড়াকোণ A = 60°। ABPD একটি বৃত্তকলা। বৃত্তাংশ BPD এর দৈর্ঘ্য এবং BPDC ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় কর।



সমাধান: এখানে, ABPD বৃত্তকলার BPD বৃত্তাংশ

দ্বারা কেন্দ্রে উৎপন্ন কোণ $\theta = \angle BAD = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$,

বৃত্তের ব্যাসার্ধ, $r =$ রম্বসের বাহুর দৈর্ঘ্য $= 2$ সে.মি.

