



Transformation Formulae Ex 8.1 Q6(i)

We have,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \sin A \sin(B - C) + \sin B \sin(C - A) + \sin C \sin(A - B) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [2 \sin A \sin(B - C) + 2 \sin B \sin(C - A) + 2 \sin C \sin(A - B)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A - B + C) - \cos(A + B - C) + \cos(B - C + A) - \cos(B + C - A) \\
 &\quad + \cos(C - A + B) - \cos(C + A - B)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A - B + C) - \cos(A - B + C) - \cos(A + B - C) + \cos(A + B - C) \\
 &\quad - \cos(B + C - A) + \cos(B + C - A)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0 \\
 &= 0 \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \sin A \sin(B - C) + \sin B \sin(C - A) + \sin C \sin(A - B) = 0$ Hence proved.

Transformation Formulae Ex 8.1 Q6(ii)

We have,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \sin(B - C) \cos(A - D) + \sin(C - A) \cos(B - D) + \sin(A - B) \cos(C - D) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [2 \sin(B - C) \cos(A - D) + 2 \sin(C - A) \cos(B - D) + 2 \sin(A - B) \cos(C - D)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(B - C + A - D) + \sin(B - C - A + D) + \sin(C - A + B - D) + \sin(C - A - B + D) \\
 &\quad + \sin(A - B + C - D) + \sin(A - B - C + D)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(A + B - C - D) + \sin(B + D - C - A) + \sin(B + C - A - D) + \sin(C + D - A - B) \\
 &\quad + \sin(A + C - B - D) + \sin(A + D - B - C)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(A + B - C - D) + \sin(B + D - C - A) + \sin\{-(A + D - B - C)\} + \sin\{-(A + B - C - D)\} \\
 &\quad + \sin\{-(B + D - A - C)\} + \sin(A + D - B - C)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(A + B - C - D) + \sin(B + D - C - A) - \sin(A + D - B - C) - \sin(A + B - C - D) \\
 &\quad - \sin(B + D - A - C) + \sin(A + D - B - C)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0 \quad [\because \sin(-\theta) = -\sin\theta] \\
 &= 0 \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \sin(B - C) \cos(A - D) + \sin(C - A) \cos(B - D) + \sin(A - B) \cos(C - D) = 0$ Hence proved.

Transformation Formulae Ex 8.1 Q7

We have,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \tan \theta \tan(60^\circ - \theta) \tan(60^\circ + \theta) \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta \sin(60^\circ - \theta) \sin(60^\circ + \theta)}{\cos \theta \cos(60^\circ - \theta) \cos(60^\circ + \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin \theta \sin(60^\circ - \theta) \sin(60^\circ + \theta)}{2 \cos \theta \cos(60^\circ - \theta) \cos(60^\circ + \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta [2 \sin(60^\circ - \theta) \sin(60^\circ + \theta)]}{\cos \theta [2 \cos(60^\circ - \theta) \cos(60^\circ + \theta)]} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta [\cos\{(60^\circ - \theta) - (60^\circ + \theta)\} - \cos\{(60^\circ - \theta) + (60^\circ + \theta)\}]}{\cos \theta [\cos\{(60^\circ - \theta) + (60^\circ + \theta)\} + \cos\{(60^\circ - \theta) - (60^\circ + \theta)\}]} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta [\cos(-2\theta) - \cos 120^\circ]}{\cos \theta [\cos 120^\circ + \cos(-2\theta)]} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta [\cos 2\theta - \cos 120^\circ]}{\cos \theta [\cos 120^\circ + \cos 2\theta]} \quad [\because \cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta] \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta [\cos 2\theta - \cos(90^\circ + 30^\circ)]}{\cos \theta [\cos(90^\circ + 30^\circ) + \cos 2\theta]} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta [\cos 2\theta + \sin 30^\circ]}{\cos \theta [-\sin 30^\circ + \cos 2\theta]} \quad [\because \cos \text{ is negative in IIInd quadrant}] \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta \left[\cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \right]}{\cos \theta \left[-\frac{1}{2} + \cos 2\theta \right]} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta}{-\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta + \cos \theta \cos 2\theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

Transformation Formulae Ex 8.1 Q8

Let $y = \cos \alpha \cos \beta$ then,

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \frac{1}{2} (2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta) \\&= \frac{1}{2} [\cos (\alpha + \beta) + \cos (\alpha - \beta)] \\&= \frac{1}{2} [\cos 90^\circ + \cos (\alpha - \beta)] & [\because \alpha + \beta = 90^\circ] \\&= \frac{1}{2} [0 + \cos (\alpha - \beta)] \\&= \frac{1}{2} \cos (\alpha - \beta)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \cos (\alpha - \beta)$$

Now,

$$-1 \leq \cos (\alpha - \beta) \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \cos (\alpha - \beta) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} \leq \cos \alpha \cos \beta \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence, the maximum values of $\cos \alpha \cos \beta$ is $\frac{1}{2}$.

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