ગુણિત અને ઉપગુણિત સંખ્યાઓ માટે ત્રિકોણમિતીય વિધેયનાં મૂલ્યો માટેનાં સૂત્રો

Geometry is not true, it is advantageous.

- Henri Poincare

Since the mathematicians have invaded the theory of relativity, I do not understand it myself anymore.

- Albert Einstein

5.1 પ્રાસ્તાવિક

આ પ્રકરણમાં આપણે સરવાળા-સૂત્રોનો ઉપયોગ કરી 2lpha, 3lpha વગેરે વાસ્તવિક સંખ્યા lpha ના ગુણિતો (Multiples) અને $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ જેવા α ના ઉપગુષ્ટિત (Submultiples) માટે ત્રિકોણિમતીય વિધેયોનાં મૂલ્યો માટેનાં સૂત્રો મેળવીશું. ત્યારબાદ આ સૂત્રોના ઉપયોગથી કેટલીક વિશિષ્ટ સંખ્યાઓ માટે ત્રિકોણમિતીય વિધેયોની કિંમતો મેળવીશું, તથા છેલ્લે શરતી નિત્યસમોની સાબિતીમાં તેમનો ઉપયોગ જોઈશું.

5.2 2α માટે ત્રિકોણમિતીય વિધેયોનાં મૂલ્યો

(1)
$$sin2\alpha$$
 નું સૂત્ર : α , $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ માટે,

$$sin(\alpha + \beta) = sin\alpha \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \sin\beta$$

આ સૂત્રમાં
$$\beta=\alpha$$
 મૂકતાં,

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

$$\therefore \sin 2\alpha = 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \tag{i}$$

(2) $\cos 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1$

$$cos(\alpha + \beta) = cos\alpha \cos\beta - sin\alpha \sin\beta$$

આ સૂત્રમાં
$$\beta=\alpha$$
 મૂકતાં,

$$cos(\alpha + \alpha) = cos\alpha \cos\alpha - sin\alpha \sin\alpha$$

$$\therefore \cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \tag{ii}$$

$$\therefore \cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - (1 - \cos^2 \alpha)$$

$$\therefore \cos 200 = 2\cos^2 00 - 1$$
 (iii)

ફરીથી,
$$cos2\alpha = cos^2\alpha - sin^2\alpha$$

$$= 1 - sin^2\alpha - sin^2\alpha$$

$$\therefore cos2\alpha = 1 - 2sin^2\alpha$$
આમ, $cos2\alpha = cos^2\alpha - sin^2\alpha = 1 - 2sin^2\alpha = 2cos^2\alpha - 1$ (iv)

ઉપરના સૂત્રોની મદદથી આપણે કોઈક વાસ્તવિક સંખ્યા α માટે $sin\alpha$ અને $cos\alpha$ નાં મૂલ્યો જાણતા હોઈએ તો વાસ્તવિક સંખ્યા 2α માટે $sin2\alpha$ અને $cos2\alpha$ નાં મૂલ્યો મેળવી શકીએ.

ઉપરનાં સૂત્રો (iii) અને (iv) પરથી આપણને,

$$1 + \cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha$$
, $1 - \cos 2\alpha = 2\sin^2 \alpha$, θ .

આ સ્વરૂપ ખૂબ જ ઉપયોગી છે.

હવે આપણે 2lpha ના સ્થાને lpha (એટલે lpha ના સ્થાને $rac{lpha}{2}$), મૂકીએ તો

$$sin\alpha = 2sin\frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot cos\frac{\alpha}{2}$$
.

$$cos\alpha = cos^2\frac{\alpha}{2} - sin^2\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

વળી,
$$1 + cos\alpha = 2cos^2\frac{\alpha}{2}$$
 અને $1 - cos\alpha = 2sin^2\frac{\alpha}{2}$

(3) tanα ના ઉપયોગથી sin2α, cos2α અને tan2α નાં સૂત્રો :

$$sin2\alpha = 2sin\alpha \cdot cos\alpha$$

$$= \frac{2sin\alpha \cdot cos\alpha}{cos^2\alpha + sin^2\alpha}$$

$$(cos^2\alpha + sin^2\alpha = 1)$$

જો $\alpha\in \mathbb{R}-\left\{(2k-1)\frac{\pi}{2}\mid k\in\mathbb{Z}\right\}$, તો $\cos\alpha\neq0$. તેથી $\cos^2\alpha$ વડે અંશ અને છેદને ભાગતાં,

$$sin2\alpha = \frac{2tan\alpha}{1 + tan^{2}\alpha}$$

$$cos2\alpha = cos^{2}\alpha - sin^{2}\alpha$$

$$= \frac{cos^{2}\alpha - sin^{2}\alpha}{cos^{2}\alpha + sin^{2}\alpha}$$
(v)

ફરી, $\alpha\in \mathbb{R}-\left\{(2k-1)\frac{\pi}{2}\mid k\in\mathbb{Z}\right\}$, લેતાં, $\coslpha\neq0$. તેથી \cos^2lpha વડે અંશ અને છેદને ભાગતાં,

$$cos2\alpha = \frac{1 - tan^2\alpha}{1 + tan^2\alpha}$$
 (vi)

હવે, α અને 2α બંને tan વિધેયના પ્રદેશમાં હોય તો,

$$tan2\alpha = tan(\alpha + \alpha)$$

$$=\frac{\tan\alpha+\tan\alpha}{1-\tan\alpha\tan\alpha} \ (\mathbf{C} \in \mathbf{R} - \left[\left\{(2k-1)\frac{\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\} \cup \left\{(2k-1)\frac{\pi}{4} \mid k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}\right]$$

$$\therefore tan2\alpha = \frac{2tan\alpha}{1 - tan^2\alpha}$$
 (vii)

હવે, ધારો કે α અને 2α બંને cot વિધેયના પ્રદેશમાં છે. તો ઉપર પ્રમાણે સાબિત કરી શકાય કે,

$$\cot 2\alpha = \frac{\cot^2 \alpha - 1}{2\cot \alpha} \qquad \qquad \left(\alpha \in \mathbf{R} - \left\{\frac{k\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}\right) \text{ (viii)}$$

નોંધ : જો $\alpha \neq \frac{k\pi}{2}$, $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$, તો સ્પષ્ટ છે કે $\alpha \neq k\pi$ પ્રત્યેક $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ કારણ કે $k\pi = \frac{2k\pi}{2}$, $2k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

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સૂત્રો (v), (vi) અને (vii) માં 2α ને બદલે α (અને α ને બદલે $\frac{\alpha}{2}$) લેતાં,

$$sin\alpha = \frac{2tan\frac{\alpha}{2}}{1+tan^2\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \quad cos\alpha = \frac{1-tan^2\frac{\alpha}{2}}{1+tan^2\frac{\alpha}{2}} \text{ where } tan\alpha = \frac{2tan\frac{\alpha}{2}}{1-tan^2\frac{\alpha}{2}}.$$

હવે, ઉપર મેળવેલ સૂત્રોમાં $tan\frac{\alpha}{2} = t$ લેતાં,

$$\sin\alpha = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos\alpha = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \text{ with } \tan\alpha = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}.$$

5.3 3α માટે ત્રિકોણમિતીય વિધેયનાં સૂત્રો

(1)
$$sin3\alpha = sin(2\alpha + \alpha)$$

 $= sin2\alpha \cdot cos\alpha + cos2\alpha \cdot sin\alpha$
 $= (2sin\alpha \cdot cos\alpha) \cdot cos\alpha + (1 - 2sin^2\alpha) \cdot sin\alpha$
 $= 2sin\alpha \cdot cos^2\alpha + sin\alpha - 2sin^3\alpha$
 $= 2sin\alpha (1 - sin^2\alpha) + sin\alpha - 2sin^3\alpha$
 $= 2sin\alpha - 2sin^3\alpha + sin\alpha - 2sin^3\alpha$
 $= 3sin\alpha - 4sin^3\alpha$

$$\therefore \sin 3\alpha = 3\sin \alpha - 4\sin^3\alpha \tag{ix}$$

(2)
$$\cos 3\alpha = \cos(\alpha + 2\alpha)$$

 $= \cos \alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin 2\alpha$
 $= \cos \alpha \cdot (2\cos^2\alpha - 1) - \sin \alpha (2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha)$
 $= 2\cos^3\alpha - \cos \alpha - 2\cos \alpha \cdot \sin^2\alpha$
 $= 2\cos^3\alpha - \cos \alpha - 2\cos \alpha (1 - \cos^2\alpha)$
 $= 2\cos^3\alpha - \cos \alpha - 2\cos \alpha + 2\cos^3\alpha$
 $= 4\cos^3\alpha - 3\cos\alpha$

$$\therefore \cos 3\alpha = 4\cos^3\alpha - 3\cos\alpha \tag{x}$$

(3) α, 2α, 3α એ tan વિધેયનાં પ્રદેશમાં લેતાં,

$$\alpha \neq (2k-1)\frac{\pi}{2}, \ \alpha \neq (2k-1)\frac{\pi}{4}$$
 અને $\alpha \neq (2k-1)\frac{\pi}{6}, \ k \in \mathbb{Z}$

આપણે જાણીએ છીએ કે પ્રત્યેક $\frac{\pi}{2}$ નો અયુગ્મ ગુણક એ $\frac{\pi}{6}$ નો અયુગ્મ ગુણક પણ છે. દાખલા તરીકે $\frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{9\pi}{6}$.

એટલે કે,
$$\left\{(2k-1)\frac{\pi}{2}\mid k\in Z\right\}\subset \left\{(2k-1)\frac{\pi}{6}\mid k\in Z\right\}$$

$$tan3\Omega = tan(2\Omega + \Omega)$$

$$= \frac{tan2\Omega + tan\Omega}{1 - tan2\Omega tan\Omega}$$

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

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

$$=\frac{3\tan\alpha-\tan^3\alpha}{1-3\tan^2\alpha}, \ \alpha\in \ \mathrm{R}-\left\{(2k-1)\frac{\pi}{6}, \ k\in \ \mathrm{Z}\right\}$$

$$\therefore \quad \tan 3\alpha = \frac{3\tan \alpha - \tan^3 \alpha}{1 - 3\tan^2 \alpha}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ (2k - 1)\frac{\pi}{6}, \ k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$
 (xi)

આ સૂત્ર જો 200 એ tan વિધેયનાં પ્રદેશમાં હોય તો પણ સત્ય રહે છે.

જો α , 2α અને $3\alpha \in D_{cot}$, લેતાં,

$$\alpha \neq k\pi$$
, $\alpha \neq \frac{k\pi}{2}$, $\alpha \neq \frac{k\pi}{3}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\{k\pi \mid k \in Z\} \subset \left\{\frac{k\pi}{3} \mid k \in Z\right\}$$

$$\cot 3\alpha = \frac{\cot^3\alpha - 3\cot\alpha}{3\cot^2\alpha - 1}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{\frac{k\pi}{3} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$$
 પણ આ રીતે સહેલાઈથી મળે. (xii)

પ્રત્યેક, $\alpha = \frac{k\pi}{2}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ માટે પણ સૂત્ર સત્ય છે.

આમ, કોઈક વાસ્તવિક સંખ્યા α માટે, $sin\alpha$, $cos\alpha$ અને $tan\alpha$ નાં મૂલ્યો પરથી અનુક્રમે $sin3\alpha$, $cos3\alpha$ અને $tan3\alpha$ નાં મૂલ્યો મેળવી શકાય છે. અને તે જ રીતે ત્રિકોણમિતીય વિધેયોનાં 4α , 5α ,... વગેરે જેવાં મૂલ્યો માટે પણ α નાં ત્રિકોણમિતીય વિધેયનાં સ્વરૂપમાં દર્શાવી શકાય છે.

ઉદાહરણ 1 : સાબિત કરો : (1)
$$\frac{\sin 2\theta}{1+\cos 2\theta}=\tan \theta$$
 (2) $\frac{\sin \theta+\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{1+\sin \frac{\theta}{2}-\cos \theta}=\cot \frac{\theta}{2}$

(3)
$$\frac{\cos 2\theta}{1+\sin 2\theta} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\theta\right)$$
 (4) $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$

ઉકેલ: (1) ડા.બા. =
$$\frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta} = \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{2\cos^2 \theta} = \tan \theta = \%$$
.બા.

(2)
$$\begin{aligned}
si. &\theta = \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos \theta} \\
&= \frac{2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + (1 - \cos \theta)} \\
&= \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left(2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + 1\right)}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \\
&= \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left(2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + 1\right)}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \left(1 + 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2}\right)} = \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \cot \frac{\theta}{2} = \text{w.el.}
\end{aligned}$$

(3) SL. GL.
$$= \frac{\cos 2\theta}{1 + \sin 2\theta} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta\right)}{1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta\right)} \quad \left(\cos A = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right), \sin A = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) = \text{W.GL.}$$

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(4) SI. બા.
$$= \sec\theta + \tan\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$$

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

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

$$= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \%.641.$$

ઉદાહરણ $2:\cos 4\theta$ નું $\cos \theta$ માં બહુપદી તરીકે પદોમાં અને $\sin 5\theta$ નું $\sin \theta$ માં બહુપદી તરીકે પદોમાં વિસ્તરણ કરો.

63€4:
$$cos4\theta = cos2(2\theta)$$

= $2cos^2 2\theta - 1$
= $2(2cos^2\theta - 1)^2 - 1$
= $2(4cos^4\theta - 4cos^2\theta + 1) - 1$
= $8cos^4\theta - 8cos^2\theta + 1$
 $sin5\theta = (sin5\theta + sin\theta) - sin\theta$
= $2sin3\theta cos2\theta - sin\theta$
= $2(3sin\theta - 4sin^3\theta)(1 - 2sin^2\theta) - sin\theta$
= $6sin\theta - 12sin^3\theta - 8sin^3\theta + 16sin^5\theta - sin\theta$
∴ $sin5\theta = 16sin^5\theta - 20sin^3\theta + 5sin\theta$

ઉદાહરણ 3 : સાબિત કરો : $cosA \cdot cos(60^{\circ} - A) cos(60^{\circ} + A) = \frac{1}{4}cos3A$ અને આ પરથી $cos20^{\circ} \cdot cos40^{\circ} \cdot cos60^{\circ} \cdot cos80^{\circ}$ નું મૂલ્ય મેળવો.

634:
$$31.41. = cosA \cdot cos(60^{\circ} - A) cos(60^{\circ} + A)$$

$$= cosA(cos^{2}60^{\circ} - sin^{2}A)$$

$$= cosA(\frac{1}{4} - sin^{2}A)$$

$$= cosA(\frac{1}{4} - (1 - cos^{2}A))$$

$$= cosA(-\frac{3}{4} + cos^{2}A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(4cos^{3}A - 3cosA) = \frac{1}{4}cos3A = \%.41.$$

eq.
$$\cos 20^{\circ} \cdot \cos 40^{\circ} \cdot \cos 60^{\circ} \cdot \cos 80^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 20^{\circ} \cdot \cos (60^{\circ} + 20^{\circ}) \cos (60^{\circ} - 20^{\circ})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} \cos 3(20^{\circ}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cos 60^{\circ} = \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$$
(A = 20°)

ઉદાહરણ 4 : સાબિત કરો $: cos^3\theta + cos^3\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta\right) + cos^3\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \theta\right) = \frac{3}{4}cos^3\theta$

ઉકેલ :
$$\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta$$
. આથી $\cos^3\theta = \frac{1}{4}(\cos 3\theta + 3\cos\theta)$

Si. Gil. =
$$\cos^3\theta + \cos^3(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta) + \cos^3(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \theta)$$

= $\frac{1}{4}[\cos 3\theta + 3\cos \theta] + \frac{1}{4}[\cos(2\pi + 3\theta) + 3\cos(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta)]$
+ $\frac{1}{4}[\cos(4\pi + 3\theta) + 3\cos(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \theta)]$
= $\frac{1}{4}[\cos 3\theta + 3\cos \theta] + \frac{1}{4}[\cos 3\theta + 3\cos(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta)]$
+ $\frac{1}{4}[\cos 3\theta + 3\cos(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \theta)]$
= $\frac{3}{4}\cos 3\theta + \frac{3}{4}[\cos \theta + \cos(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta) + \cos(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \theta)]$
= $\frac{3}{4}\cos 3\theta + \frac{3}{4}[\cos \theta + 2\cos(\pi + \theta)\cos\frac{\pi}{3}]$
= $\frac{3}{4}\cos 3\theta + \frac{3}{4}[\cos \theta - 2\cos \theta \times \frac{1}{2}]$
= $\frac{3}{4}\cos 3\theta + \frac{3}{4}(\cos \theta - \cos \theta) = \frac{3}{4}\cos 3\theta = \%$. Gil.

ઉદાહરણ $5: cos A \cdot cos 2A \cdot cos 2^2 A \cdot cos 2^3 A \cdot ... \cdot cos 2^n - {}^1 A = \frac{sin 2^n A}{2^n \cdot sin A}$ સાબિત કરો અને તે પરથી $cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cdot cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cdot cos \frac{8\pi}{15} \cdot cos \frac{14\pi}{15}$ નું મૂલ્ય મેળવો.

 $634 : sin2\theta = 2sin\theta \cos\theta$

$$\therefore cos\theta = \frac{sin2\theta}{2sin\theta}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{SI.GI.} = \cos A \cdot \cos 2A \cdot \cos 2^2 A \cdot \cos 2^3 A \cdot \dots \cdot \cos 2^{n-1} A \\ \\ = \frac{\sin 2A}{2\sin A} \cdot \frac{\sin 2(2A)}{2\sin 2A} \cdot \frac{\sin 2(2^2A)}{2\sin 2^2 A} \cdot \frac{\sin 2(2^3A)}{2\sin 2^3 A} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\sin 2(2^{n-1}A)}{2\sin 2^{n-1}A} \\ \\ = \frac{\sin 2(2^{n-1}A)}{2^n \cdot \sin A} = \frac{\sin 2^n A}{2^n \cdot \sin A} = \text{S.GI.} \end{array}$$

$$cos\frac{2\pi}{15} \cdot cos\frac{4\pi}{15} \cdot cos\frac{8\pi}{15} \cdot cos\frac{14\pi}{15} = -cos\frac{2\pi}{15} \cdot cos\frac{4\pi}{15} \cdot cos\frac{8\pi}{15} \cdot cos\frac{\pi}{15}$$

$$\left(\cos\frac{14\pi}{15} = \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{15}\right) = -\cos\frac{\pi}{15}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\sin\frac{16\pi}{15}}{16\sin\frac{\pi}{15}}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{15})}{16\sin\frac{\pi}{15}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{15}}{16\sin\frac{\pi}{15}} = \frac{1}{16}$$

સ્વાધ્યાય 5.1

સાબિત કરો : (1 થી 19)

1.
$$\frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 - \cos 2\theta} = \cot \theta$$

$$\frac{\cos 2\theta}{1+\sin 2\theta}=\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\theta\right)$$

3.
$$tan\frac{\theta}{2} + cot\frac{\theta}{2} = 2cosec\theta$$

4.
$$\frac{\cos\theta}{1+\sin\theta} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

5.
$$\frac{1+\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta}{1+\sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta} = \cot \theta$$

6.
$$tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 2sec\theta$$

7.
$$\frac{\cot\theta - \tan\theta}{1 - 2\sin^2\theta} = \sec\theta \cdot \csc\theta = 2\csc2\theta$$

8.
$$sec 2\theta - tan 2\theta = tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta)$$

9.
$$\frac{\sin 5\theta - 2\sin 3\theta + \sin \theta}{\cos 5\theta - \cos \theta} = \tan \theta$$

10.
$$\frac{\sin\theta - \sin 3\theta}{\sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta} = 2\sin\theta$$

11.
$$\sqrt{3}\cos c 20^{\circ} - \sec 20^{\circ} = 4$$

12.
$$2(\cos^8\theta - \sin^8\theta) = \cos^2\theta + \cos^3\theta$$

13. જો
$$tan\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$
 અને $tan\frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$, તો $tan(\alpha + \beta) = 3$.

14.
$$\Re \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$
, $\operatorname{cl} \cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$ $\operatorname{def} \cos 3\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)$

15.
$$\frac{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B}{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B} = \frac{1}{2} \tan(A + B)$$

16.
$$\frac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos \theta} = 2$$

17.
$$\frac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin \theta} = 4\cos 2\theta$$

18.
$$\cos^3\theta \sin 3\theta + \sin^3\theta \cos 3\theta = \frac{3}{4}\sin 4\theta$$

19.
$$\cos^3\theta \cos 3\theta + \sin^3\theta \sin 3\theta = \cos^3 2\theta$$

20. જો
$$sinA = \frac{3}{5}$$
, $0 < A < \frac{\pi}{2}$ તો $sin2A$, $cos2A$, $tan2A$ અને $sin4A$ નાં મૂલ્યો મેળવો.

21. જો
$$15\theta = \pi$$
 તો $\cos\theta \cdot \cos 2\theta \cdot \cos 3\theta \cdot \cos 4\theta \cdot \cos 5\theta \cdot \cos 6\theta \cdot \cos 7\theta = \frac{1}{128}$ સાબિત કરો.

22. સાબિત કરો કે
$$\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+2cos8\theta}}} = 2cos\theta$$
, જયાં $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{8}$

23. સાબિત કરો કે
$$tan\theta + tan(\frac{\pi}{3} + \theta) + tan(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \theta) = 3tan3\theta$$
 અને આ પરથી તારવો કે $tan20^{\circ} + tan80^{\circ} + tan140^{\circ} = 3\sqrt{3}$.

24. સાબિત કરો કે
$$tan\theta \cdot tan(\frac{\pi}{3} + \theta) \cdot tan(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta) = tan3\theta$$
 અને આ પરથી તારવો કે $tan6^{\circ} \cdot tan42^{\circ} \cdot tan66^{\circ} \cdot tan78^{\circ} = 1$.

25. સાબિત કરો :
$$\cos 6\theta = 32\cos^6 \theta - 48\cos^4 \theta + 18\cos^2 \theta - 1$$
.

*

5.4 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ માટેનાં ત્રિકોણમિતીય વિધેયોનાં મૂલ્યોની $\cos \alpha$ નાં મૂલ્યોમાં અભિવ્યક્તિ

(1) $cos2\alpha = 1 - 2sin^2\alpha$ માં 2α ને બદલે α મૂકતાં, (અને α ને બદલે $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ મૂકતાં), $cos\alpha = 1 - 2sin^2\frac{\alpha}{2}$ મળે.

$$\therefore \quad 2\sin^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - \cos\alpha$$

$$: \sin^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{2}$$
 (xiii)

(2) તે જ પ્રમાણે $cos2\alpha = 2cos^2\alpha - 1$ માં 2α ને બદલે α (અને α ને બદલે $\frac{\alpha}{2}$) મૂકતાં,

$$\therefore 2\cos^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 + \cos\alpha$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}$$
 (xiv)

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

$$\alpha \neq (2k-1)\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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

5.5 વિશિષ્ટ સંખ્યાઓ માટેનાં ત્રિકોશમિતીય વિધેયોનાં મૂલ્યો

(1) $sin 18^{\circ}$:

ધારો કે
$$\theta = 18^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore$$
 5 $\theta = 90^{\circ}$

$$\therefore 3\theta + 2\theta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore 2\theta = 90^{\circ} - 3\theta$$

$$\therefore \sin 2\theta = \sin(90^{\circ} - 3\theta)$$

$$\therefore$$
 $sin2\theta = cos3\theta$

$$\therefore 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta$$

$$\therefore 2\sin\theta = 4\cos^2\theta - 3 \qquad (\cos 18^\circ \neq 0)$$

$$\therefore 2\sin\theta = 4(1-\sin^2\theta) - 3$$

$$\therefore 2\sin\theta = 4 - 4\sin^2\theta - 3$$

$$\therefore 4\sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta - 1 = 0$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(4)(-1)}}{2(4)} \\
= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{8} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

અહીં, $\theta = 18^{\circ}$ હોવાથી $P(\theta)$ પ્રથમ ચરણમાં છે.

$$\therefore \sin\theta > 0$$

:
$$sin 18^0 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$$

(2) cos18°:

$$cos^2\theta = 1 - sin^2\theta$$
 માં $\theta = 18^\circ$ મૂકતાં,
$$cos^218^\circ = 1 - sin^218^\circ$$
$$= 1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{16 - 5 + 2\sqrt{5} - 1}{16}$$

$$cos^2 18^\circ = \frac{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}{16}$$

$$cos18^{\circ} = \sqrt{\frac{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}{16}}$$

(0 < 18 < 90 હોવાથી cos18° > 0)

(3) cos36°:

$$cos2\theta = 1 - 2sin^2\theta$$
 માં $\theta = 18^\circ$ મૂકતાં,
$$cos36^\circ = 1 - 2sin^218^\circ$$

$$= 1 - 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 - 2\left(\frac{5 - 2\sqrt{5} + 1}{16}\right)$$

$$= \frac{8 - 5 + 2\sqrt{5} - 1}{8} = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{5}}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4}$$

$$cos36^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$$

(4) $sin 36^{\circ}$:

$$sin^2\theta = 1 - cos^2\theta$$
 માં $\theta = 36^\circ$ મૂકતાં,
$$sin^236^\circ = 1 - cos^236^\circ$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}+1}{16}\right) = \frac{16-6-2\sqrt{5}}{16} = \frac{10-2\sqrt{5}}{16}$$

$$\therefore sin36^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{10-2\sqrt{5}}{16}} \qquad (0 < 36 < 90 હોવાથી $sin36^\circ > 0$)$$

આ જ પ્રમાણે 18 ની ગુણિત સંખ્યાઓ 54, 72, 144 વગેરે માટે પણ sine અને cosine નાં મૂલ્યો મેળવી શકાય.

$$sin72^{\circ} = sin(90^{\circ} - 18^{\circ}) = cos18^{\circ} = \sqrt{\frac{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}{16}}$$

અને $sin54^{\circ} = sin(90^{\circ} - 36^{\circ}) = cos36^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4}$

તે જ રીતે $\cos 72^{\circ} = \sin 18^{\circ}$ અને $\cos 54^{\circ} = \sin 36^{\circ}$.

(5) $sin22\frac{1}{2}^0$ અથવા $sin\frac{\pi}{8}$:

$$sin^{2}\theta = \frac{1 - cos 2\theta}{2} \text{ માં } \theta = \frac{45^{\circ}}{2} \text{ મૂકતાં,}$$

$$sin^{2}\frac{45^{\circ}}{2} = \frac{1 - cos 45^{\circ}}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\therefore sin\frac{45^{\circ}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad (0 < 22\frac{1}{2} < 90 \text{ હોવાથી } sin22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} > 0)$$

(6) તે જ રીતે, $cos22\frac{1}{2}^{o} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$ મેળવી શકાય.

(7) $tan22\frac{1}{2}^{0}$:

$$tan^{2}22\frac{1}{2}^{0} = tan^{2}\frac{45}{2}^{0} = \frac{1-\cos 45^{0}}{1+\cos 45^{0}} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}-1} = \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^{2}}{2-1}$$

હવે, $0 < 22\frac{1}{2} < 90$ હોવાથી $tan 22\frac{1}{2}^{0} > 0$ છે.

$$\therefore \tan 22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

તે જ રીતે $\cot 22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}=\sqrt{2}+1$ મળે. આ જ રીતે $67\frac{1}{2}$ માટે sine અને cosine નાં મૂલ્યો મેળવી શકાય.

$$\cos 67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} = \sin 22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$$
, $\sin 67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} = \cos 22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ અને $\tan 67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} = \cot 22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

ઉદાહરણ 6 : જો $\cot\theta=\frac{-5}{12},\,\frac{\pi}{2}<\theta<\pi$ તો $\sin\frac{\theta}{2}+\cos\frac{\theta}{2}$ નું મૂલ્ય શોધો.

ઉકેલ : અહીં
$$cot\theta = \frac{-5}{12}$$
. આથી, $tan\theta = \frac{-12}{5}$.

:.
$$sec^2\theta = 1 + tan^2\theta = 1 + \frac{144}{25} = \frac{169}{25}$$

$$\therefore$$
 $\sec\theta=\pm\frac{13}{5}.$ $\frac{\pi}{2}<\theta<\pi$ હોવાથી $\sec\theta<0$

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

$$e^{\frac{1}{2}}, \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1-\cos\theta}{2} = \frac{1+\frac{5}{13}}{2} = \frac{18}{26}$$

$$\therefore \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{9}{13}$$

$$\sin\frac{\theta}{2} > 0$$
 sizes if $\frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1 + cos \theta}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{5}{13}}{2} = \frac{8}{26} = \frac{4}{13}$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{13}}$$

ઉદાહરણ 7 : સાબિત કરો : $sin^4\frac{\pi}{8} + sin^4\frac{3\pi}{8} + sin^4\frac{5\pi}{8} + sin^4\frac{7\pi}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$.

GEQ: SLAU.
$$= \sin^4\frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^4\frac{3\pi}{8} + \sin^4\frac{5\pi}{8} + \sin^4\frac{7\pi}{8}$$

$$= \sin^4\frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^4\frac{3\pi}{8} + \sin^4\left(\pi - \frac{3\pi}{8}\right) + \sin^4\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$

$$= 2\left(\sin^4\frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^4\frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$$

$$= 2\left[\left(\sin^2\frac{\pi}{8}\right)^2 + \left(\sin^2\frac{3\pi}{8}\right)^2\right]$$

$$= 2\left[\left(\frac{1 - \cos\frac{\pi}{4}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 - \cos\frac{3\pi}{4}}{2}\right)^2\right]$$

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

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{2}{4}\bigg[\bigg(1-\cos\frac{\pi}{4}\bigg)^2+\bigg(1-\cos\frac{3\pi}{4}\bigg)^2\bigg]\\ &=\frac{1}{2}\bigg[\bigg(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\bigg)^2+\bigg(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\bigg)^2\bigg]\\ &=\frac{1}{2}\bigg[1+\frac{1}{2}-\sqrt{2}+1+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{2}\,\bigg]=\frac{3}{2}=\text{S.GI.} \end{split}$$

ઉદાહરણ 8: જો $sin \alpha + sin \beta = a$ અને $cos \alpha + cos \beta = b$, તો સાબિત કરો કે

(1)
$$cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2}{2}$$
 (2) $tan\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4 - a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}}$

ઉકેલ : (1) અહીં, $sin\alpha + sin\beta = a$ અને $cos\alpha + cos\beta = b$ વર્ગ કરીને ઉમેરતાં,

$$(\sin\alpha + \sin\beta)^2 + (\cos\alpha + \cos\beta)^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\therefore \sin^2\alpha + 2\sin\alpha \sin\beta + \sin^2\beta + \cos^2\alpha + 2\cos\alpha \cos\beta + \cos^2\beta = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\therefore 2 + 2(\cos\alpha \cos\beta + \sin\alpha \sin\beta) = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\therefore 2 + 2\cos(\alpha - \beta) = a^2 + b^2$$

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

(ii) eq,
$$tan^2\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) = \frac{1-cos(\alpha-\beta)}{1+cos(\alpha-\beta)}$$

$$\therefore \tan^2\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) = \frac{1-\frac{a^2+b^2-2}{2}}{1+\frac{a^2+b^2-2}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \tan^2\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) = \frac{4-a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$\therefore \tan\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) = \pm\sqrt{\frac{4-a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}}$$

ઉદાહરણ 9 : સાબિત કરો : $sin^4\theta \cdot cos^4\theta = \frac{1}{128} (3 - 4cos4\theta + cos8\theta)$

634:
$$\sin^4\theta \cdot \cos^4\theta = (\sin\theta \cos\theta)^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}(2\sin\theta \cos\theta)^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}(\sin^22\theta)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}\left(\frac{1-\cos 4\theta}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{64}\left(1-2\cos 4\theta + \cos^2 4\theta\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{64}\left(1-2\cos 4\theta + \frac{1+\cos 8\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{128}\left(2-4\cos 4\theta + 1+\cos 8\theta\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{128}\left(3-4\cos 4\theta + \cos 8\theta\right)$$

स्वाध्याय 5.2

1. જો $tanx = \frac{3}{4}$, $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, હોય તો $sin\frac{x}{2}$, $cos\frac{x}{2}$ અને $tan\frac{x}{2}$ નાં મૂલ્યો મેળવો.

2. જો
$$cos\alpha=\frac{3}{5},\ cos\beta=\frac{5}{13},\ 0<\alpha,\ \beta<\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 તો $sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)$ અને $cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)$ નાં મૂલ્યો મેળવો. સાબિત કરો : (3 થી 12)

3.
$$\cos^6\theta - \sin^6\theta = \frac{1}{4}(\cos^3 2\theta + 3\cos 2\theta)$$

4.
$$cos^2A + cos^2(A + \frac{2\pi}{3}) + cos^2(A - \frac{2\pi}{3}) = \frac{3}{2}$$

5.
$$sin^2A + sin^2(A + \frac{2\pi}{3}) + sin^2(A + \frac{4\pi}{3}) = \frac{3}{2}$$
. પ્રશ્ન 4 પરથી તારવો.

6.
$$\left(1 + \cos\frac{\pi}{8}\right)\left(1 + \cos\frac{3\pi}{8}\right)\left(1 + \cos\frac{5\pi}{8}\right)\left(1 + \cos\frac{7\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{8}$$

7.
$$\sin^4\theta \cdot \cos^2\theta = \frac{1}{32} [2 - \cos 2\theta - 2\cos 4\theta + \cos 6\theta]$$

8.
$$sin^6\theta = \frac{1}{32} [10 - 15cos2\theta + 6cos4\theta - cos6\theta]$$

9.
$$sin6^{\circ} \cdot sin42^{\circ} \cdot sin66^{\circ} \cdot sin78^{\circ} = \frac{1}{16}$$

10.
$$\cos 6^{\circ} \cdot \cos 42^{\circ} \cdot \cos 66^{\circ} \cdot \cos 78^{\circ} = \frac{1}{16}$$

11.
$$16\cos\frac{2\pi}{15} \cdot \cos\frac{4\pi}{15} \cdot \cos\frac{8\pi}{15} \cdot \cos\frac{14\pi}{15} = 1$$

12.
$$(1 + cos \frac{\pi}{10})(1 + cos \frac{3\pi}{10})(1 + cos \frac{7\pi}{10})(1 + cos \frac{9\pi}{10}) = \frac{1}{16}$$

*

5.6 શરતી નિત્યસમો

અહીં આપણે કેટલીક શરતોને આધીન મળતાં નિત્યસમો વિશે વિચારીશું.

ઉદાહરણ તરીકે, sin2A + sin2B + sin2C = 4sinA sinB sinC એ $A + B + C = \pi$ હોય એવી A, B અને C ની કોઈ પણ કિંમતો માટે સત્ય છે એવું સાબિત કરી શકાય. પરંતુ તે માટે $A + B + C = \pi$ થાય તેવી જ A, B અને C ની કિંમતો લેવી તે શરત છે. આવા નિત્યસમને શરતી નિત્યસમ કહેવાય છે. જયારે $sin^2A + cos^2A = 1$ એ Aની પ્રત્યેક વાસ્તવિક કિંમત માટે સત્ય છે. આથી આવાં વિધાનોને નિત્યસમો કહે છે.

મુખ્યત્વે ત્રિકોશના ખૂશાઓને સાંકળતા સંબંધો આ પ્રકારના શરતી નિત્યસમો છે.

$$A + B + C = \pi$$

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

$$\therefore sin(A + B) = sin(\pi - C) \quad \text{in}\left(\frac{A + B}{2}\right) = sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore$$
 $sin(A + B) = sinC$ અને $sin\left(\frac{A + B}{2}\right) = cos\frac{C}{2}$

તે જ રીતે,

$$cos(A + B) = -cosC$$
 અને $cos(\frac{A + B}{2}) = sin\frac{C}{2}$

General 10:
$$\Re A + B + C = \pi \operatorname{elu} \operatorname{cl} \operatorname{ellen} \operatorname{sol} \hat{s},$$
 $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4\sin A \sin B \sin C.$
General is $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 2\sin (A + B) \cos (A - B) + 2\sin C \cdot \cos C$
 $= 2\sin (A + B) \cos (A - B) + 2\sin C \cdot \cos C$
 $= 2\sin (C - C) \cos (A - B) + 2\sin C \cdot \cos C$
 $= 2\sin (C \cos (A - B) + 2\sin C \cdot \cos C)$
 $= 2\sin (C \cos (A - B) + 2\sin C \cdot \cos C)$
 $= 2\sin (C \cos (A - B) + \cos C)$
 $= 2\sin (C \cos (A - B) + \cos C)$
 $= 2\sin (C \cos (A - B) + \cos C)$
 $= 2\sin (C \cos (A - B) + \cos C)$
 $= 2\sin (C \cos (A - B) + \cos C)$
 $= 2\sin (C \cos (A - B) + \cos C)$
 $= 3\cos (C \cos (A - B) + \cos C)$
 $= 3\cos (C \cos (A - B) + \cos C)$
 $= 3\cos (A + B + C - \pi)$
General 11: $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
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 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
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 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$
 $= \pi$ $\Re A + B + C - \pi$

= 2 + sinC [$-2sinA \cdot sin(-B)$] = 2 [1 + sinA sinB sinC] = %.64.

स्वाध्याय 5.3

1. જો A + B + C = π, તો સાબિત કરો :

(1)
$$cos2A + cos2B + cos2C = -1 - 4cosA cosB cosC$$

(2)
$$sinA + sinB + sinC = 4cos \frac{A}{2} cos \frac{B}{2} cos \frac{C}{2}$$

(3)
$$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + 4\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}$$

(4)
$$sin^2A + sin^2B + sin^2C = 2(1 + cosA cosB cosC)$$

(5)
$$cos^2A + cos^2B + cos^2C = 1 - 2cosA cosB cosC$$

(6)
$$sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 1 - 2sin \frac{A}{2} sin \frac{B}{2} sin \frac{C}{2}$$

$$(7) \ \cos^2\!\frac{A}{2} \ + \ \cos^2\!\frac{B}{2} \ + \ \cos^2\!\frac{C}{2} \ = \ 2\Big(1 \ + \ \sin\!\frac{A}{2} \ \sin\!\frac{B}{2} \ \sin\!\frac{C}{2}\Big)$$

(8)
$$sin^2A + sin^2B - sin^2C = 2sinA sinB cosC$$

2. જો $A + B + C = \frac{\pi}{2}$, તો સાબિત કરો :

(1)
$$sin^2A + sin^2B + sin^2C = 1 - 2sinA sinB sinC$$

(2)
$$sin2A + sin2B + sin2C = 4cosA cosB cosC$$

(3)
$$sin^2A - sin^2B + sin^2C = 1 - 2cosA sinB cosC$$

*

પ્રકીર્ણ ઉદાહરણો

ઉદાહરણ 12 : સાબિત કરો :
$$tan 142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} = 2 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6}$$
.

ઉદેલ : $tan 142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} = tan \left(90^{\circ} + 52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\right)$

$$= -cot 52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$$

$$= -cot \left(45^{\circ} + 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{cot 7\frac{1}{7}^{\circ} - 1}{cot 7\frac{1}{7}^{\circ} + 1}$$

$$= -\frac{cos \frac{7^{\circ}}{2} - sin 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}}{cos 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} + sin 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}}$$

$$= -\frac{cos 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} - sin 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}}{cos 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} + sin 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}} \times \frac{cos 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} - sin 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}}{cos 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} - sin 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}}$$

$$= -\frac{\left(cos 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} - sin 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\right)^{2}}{cos^{2} 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} - sin^{2} 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}}$$

$$= -\frac{1 - 2sin 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} \times cos 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}}{cos^{2} 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} - sin^{2} 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}}$$

$$= -\frac{1 - \sin 15^{\circ}}{\cos 15^{\circ}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= -\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} + 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 2 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6} = \%.91.$$

ઉદાહરણ 13 : જો $A + B + C = \pi$, તો સાબિત કરો કે,

$$\begin{split} \sin\frac{A}{2} + \sin\frac{B}{2} + \sin\frac{C}{2} &= 1 + 4\sin\left(\frac{\pi - A}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi - B}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi - C}{4}\right) \\ &= 1 + 4\sin\left(\frac{\pi - A}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi - B}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi - C}{4}\right) \\ &= 1 + 4\sin\left(\frac{B + C}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{A + C}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{A + B}{4}\right) \\ &= 1 + 2\left(2\sin\left(\frac{B + C}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{A + C}{4}\right)\right) \sin\left(\frac{A + B}{4}\right) \\ &= 1 + 2\sin\left(\frac{A + B}{4}\right) \left[\cos\left(\frac{B - A}{4}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{A + B + 2C}{4}\right)\right] \\ &= 1 + 2\sin\left(\frac{A + B}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{B - A}{4}\right) - 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi - C}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi + C}{4}\right) \\ &= 1 + \left(\sin\frac{B}{2} + \sin\frac{A}{2}\right) - \left(\sin\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin\frac{C}{2}\right) \\ &= 1 + \sin\frac{B}{2} + \sin\frac{A}{2} - \sin\frac{\pi}{2} + \sin\frac{C}{2} \\ &= \sin\frac{A}{2} + \sin\frac{B}{2} + \sin\frac{C}{2} = \text{SL.GH.} \end{split}$$

ઉદાહરણ 14 : જો α અને β સમીકરણ $acos\theta+bsin\theta=c$ નાં બીજ હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે, $tan\frac{\alpha}{2}+tan\frac{\beta}{2}=\frac{2b}{a+c}$ અને આ પરથી તારવો કે, $tan\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)=\frac{b}{a}$.

 $634:a\cos\theta+b\sin\theta=c$

$$\therefore a\left(\frac{1-\tan^2\frac{\theta}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{\theta}{2}}\right)+b\left(\frac{2\tan\frac{\theta}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{\theta}{2}}\right)=c$$

$$\therefore \quad a - a tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2b tan \frac{\theta}{2} = c + c tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\therefore (a+c) \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2b \tan \frac{\theta}{2} + (c-a) = 0$$

આ $tan\frac{\theta}{2}$ માં દિઘાત સમીકરણ છે અને $tan\frac{\alpha}{2}$ અને $tan\frac{\beta}{2}$ તેનાં બીજ છે.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore & \tan\frac{\alpha}{2} + \tan\frac{\beta}{2} = -\left(\frac{-2b}{a+c}\right) = \frac{2b}{a+c} \text{ and } \tan\frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \tan\frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{c-a}{c+a} \\ & \text{eq., } \tan\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) = \frac{\tan\frac{\alpha}{2} + \tan\frac{\beta}{2}}{1 - \tan\frac{\alpha}{2} \tan\frac{\beta}{2}} \\ & = \frac{\frac{2b}{a+c}}{1 - \frac{c-a}{c+a}} = \frac{2b}{a+c-c+a} = \frac{2b}{2a} = \frac{b}{a} \end{aligned}$$

ઉદાહરણ 15 : ગણિતીય અનુમાનથી સાબિત કરો કે,

$$\cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta + ... + \cos n\theta = \sin\left(\frac{(n+1)\theta}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{n\theta}{2}\right) \cdot \csc\frac{\theta}{2} - 1.$$

ઉદ્ભ : ધારો કે
$$P(n): \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta + ... + \cos n\theta = \sin\left(\frac{(n+1)\theta}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{n\theta}{2}\right) \cdot \csc\frac{\theta}{2} - 1$$

$$n = 1 \text{ માટે, si. બા.} = \cos\theta, \text{ %.બા.} = \sin\theta \cdot \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \csc\frac{\theta}{2} - 1$$

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

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

$$= 2\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} - 1$$

$$= \cos\theta = \text{%.બા.} \qquad (\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1)$$

∴ P(1) સત્ય છે.

ધારો કે P(k) સત્ય છે.

$$cos\theta + cos2\theta + cos3\theta + ... + cosk\theta = sin(k+1)\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot cos\left(\frac{k\theta}{2}\right) \cdot cosec\frac{\theta}{2} - 1.$$

$$n = k+1 \text{ êcti},$$

SLOW:
$$= \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta + \dots + \cos k\theta + \cos(k+1)\theta$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}} \left[\sin\left(\frac{(2k+1)\theta}{2}\right) + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} + \sin\left(\frac{(2k+3)\theta}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{(2k+1)\theta}{2}\right)\right] - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\sin\frac{(2k+3)\theta}{2} + \sin\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right] - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sin\frac{(k+2)\theta}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{(k+1)\theta}{2}\right] - 1$$

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

- \therefore P(k + 1) સત્ય છે.
- \therefore P(k) સત્ય છે. \Rightarrow P(k+1) સત્ય છે. ગણિતીય અનુમાનના સિદ્ધાંત પ્રમાણે P(n) પ્રત્યેક $n\in\mathbb{N}$ માટે સત્ય છે.

स्वाध्याय 5

સાબિત કરો : (1 થી 15)

1.
$$tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = sec\theta + tan\theta$$

2.
$$\frac{\cot \theta + \csc \theta - 1}{\cot \theta - \csc \theta + 1} = \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$$

3.
$$tan\alpha = \sqrt{5} tan\beta \Rightarrow cos2\alpha = \frac{3cos2\beta - 2}{3 - 2cos2\beta}$$

4.
$$tan\frac{\alpha}{2} = cos\theta \implies sin\alpha = \frac{1 - tan^4 \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + tan^4 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

5. જો
$$sin\theta = a$$
, તો $a(1 + x^2) = 2x$ નાં બીજ $tan\frac{\theta}{2}$ અને $cot\frac{\theta}{2}$ છે.

6. જો
$$\cos\theta = a$$
, તો $4x^2 - 4x + 1 = a^2$ નાં બીજ $\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}$ અને $\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}$ છે.

7. જો
$$\alpha$$
 અને β સમીકરણ $a\cos\theta + b\sin\theta = c$ નાં બીજ હોય, તો

(1)
$$\cos\alpha + \cos\beta = \frac{2ac}{a^2 + b^2}$$
 અને $\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta = \frac{c^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$

(2)
$$tan\alpha + tan\beta = \frac{-2ab}{b^2 - c^2}$$
 અને $tan\alpha \cdot tan\beta = \frac{a^2 - c^2}{b^2 - c^2}$

(3)
$$sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}$$
.

8.
$$cos^5\theta = \frac{1}{16} \left[10cos\theta + 5cos3\theta + cos5\theta \right]$$

9.
$$(2\cos\theta + 1)(2\cos\theta - 1)(2\cos2\theta - 1)(2\cos4\theta - 1) = 2\cos8\theta + 1$$

10.
$$cosec\theta + cosec2\theta + cosec4\theta + cot4\theta = cot\frac{\theta}{2}$$

11.
$$(\cos^2 48^\circ - \sin^2 12^\circ) - (\cos^2 66^\circ - \sin^2 6^\circ) = \frac{1}{4}$$

12.
$$\frac{\sec 8\theta - 1}{\sec 4\theta - 1} = \frac{\tan 8\theta}{\tan 2\theta}$$

13.
$$\cot \frac{\pi}{24} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{6}$$

14.
$$tan\frac{\pi}{16} = \sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}} - (\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

15.
$$4\sin 27^\circ = \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{3 - \sqrt{5}}$$

16. જો
$$x = sin\theta + cos\theta \cdot sin2\theta$$
 અને $y = cos\theta + sin\theta \cdot sin2\theta$ તો
સાબિત કરો કે, $(x + y)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (x - y)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2$

17. જો $A + B + C = \pi$, સાબિત કરો કે,

(1)
$$sin(B + 2C) + sin(C + 2A) + sin(A + 2B) = 4sin\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right) \cdot sin\left(\frac{C-A}{2}\right) \cdot sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

(2)
$$cos\frac{A}{2} + cos\frac{B}{2} + cos\frac{C}{2} = 4cos\left(\frac{\pi - A}{4}\right) \cdot cos\left(\frac{\pi - B}{4}\right) \cdot cos\left(\frac{\pi - C}{4}\right)$$
.

18. જો ∆ABC કાટકોણ ત્રિકોણ હોય તો સાબિત કરો કે, $cos^2A + cos^2B + cos^2C = 1 \Leftrightarrow sin^2A + sin^2B + sin^2C = 2.$ ગણિતીય અનુમાનનાં સિદ્ધાંતથી નીચેનાં પરિશામો સાબિત કરો : (19 થી 22)

19.
$$sinx + sin3x + sin5x + ... + sin(2n - 1)x = \frac{sin^2nx}{sinx}$$
.

20.
$$\frac{1}{2}tan\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}tan\frac{x}{4} + ... + \frac{1}{2^n}tan\frac{x}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2^n}cot\frac{x}{2^n} - cotx$$

21.
$$sin\theta + sin2\theta + ... + sinn\theta = sin\frac{(n+1)\theta}{2} \cdot sin\frac{n\theta}{2} \cdot cosec\frac{\theta}{2}$$

22.
$$\cos \alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha \cdot \cos 4\alpha \cdot \dots \cdot \cos 2^{n-1}\alpha = \frac{\sin^n 2\alpha}{2^n \cdot \sin \alpha}$$

23. નીચે આપેલું દરેક વિધાન સાચું બને તે રીતે આપેલા વિકલ્પો (a), (b), (c) અથવા (d) માંથી યોગ્ય વિકલ્પ પસંદ કરીને 🔲 માં લખો :

(1)
$$4x^3 - 3x = \frac{1}{2}$$
 i એક બીજ છે.

(a) sin70°

(b) sin10°

(c) sin20°

(d) cos 70°

(2)
$$\cos^4\theta - \sin^4\theta$$
 નો વિસ્તાર છે.

(a) [0, 1]

(b) [-1, 1]

(c) (0, 1)

(d) (-1, 1)

(3)
$$sec^4\theta + cosec^4\theta$$
 નો વિસ્તાર છે.

(a) $[1, \infty)$

(b) R⁺

(c) $[8, \infty)$

(d) R - (-1, 1)

(4)
$$\cos 67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$$
 નું મૂલ્ય છે.

(a) $\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2}$ (c) $\sqrt{2}-1$ (d) $\sqrt{2}+1$

(5)
$$3\sin\frac{\pi}{\alpha} - 4\sin^3\frac{\pi}{\alpha}$$
 નું મૂલ્ય છે.

(b) -1

(c) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(d) $-\frac{1}{2}$

(6) જો
$$sin\theta = \frac{3}{5}, \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$$
, તો $P(2\theta)$ નું ચરણ છે.

(b) બીજુ

(c) ત્રીજ

(d) ચોથું

(7)
$$6x - 8x^3 = \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$
 એક બીજ છે.

(a) sin20°

(b) sin30°

(c) sin10°

(d) cos 10°

(8)	જો α એ સમીકરણ $25cos^2\theta+5cos\theta-12=0$ નું બીજ હોય, તો, $sin2\alpha$ શોધો. $\frac{\pi}{2}<\theta<\pi$				
	(a) $\frac{-24}{25}$	(b) $\frac{-13}{18}$	(c) $\frac{13}{18}$	(d) $\frac{24}{25}$	
(9)	$\frac{\sin 3\theta}{1 + 2\cos 2\theta}$ નું મૂલ્ય	છે.			
	(a) $-sin\theta$	(b) $-cos\theta$	(c) $cos\theta$	(d) $sin\theta$	
(10)	$\left(\frac{1+\sin\theta-\cos\theta}{1+\sin\theta+\cos\theta}\right)^2$	નું મૂલ્ય છે.			
	(a) $tan^2\frac{\theta}{2}$	(b) $2\cot\frac{\theta}{2}$	(c) $\cot^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$	(d) $2cosec\frac{\theta}{2}$	
(11)	$12sin40^{\circ} - 16sin^{3}4$	40° નું મૂલ્ય છે.			
	(a) $-3\sqrt{2}$	(b) $2\sqrt{3}$	(c) $-2\sqrt{3}$	(d) $3\sqrt{2}$	
(12)	$\Re \sin\alpha = \frac{-3}{5}, \pi <$	$< \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, $\sin \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$	નું મૂલ્ય છે.		
	(a) $\frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}}$	(b) $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}$	(c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$	(d) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$	
(13)	$\Re \frac{1+\cos A}{1-\cos A}=\frac{m^2}{n^2}$	-, dì tanA =			
	(a) $\pm \frac{2mn}{m^2-n^2}$	$(b) \pm \frac{2mn}{m^2 + n^2}$	(c) $\frac{m^2 + n^2}{m^2 - n^2}$	(d) $\frac{m^2 - n^2}{m^2 + n^2}$	
(14)	$\cos^4\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right) - \sin^4\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right)$	$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \dots$			
	(a) $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$	(b) $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$	(c) $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$	$(d) \ \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{4}$	
(15)	જો $cos\alpha = -0.6$ અં	$\hat{\sigma}$ $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, $\hat{\sigma}$ to	$m\frac{\alpha}{4} = \dots$		
	(a) $\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$	(b) $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$	(c) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$	(d) $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$	
(16)	જો $0< heta<rac{\pi}{2}$ અને	$2x \cdot \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} + 1 = x,$	નો <i>tan</i> θ છે.		
	(a) $\sqrt{x^2-1}$	(b) $\sqrt{x^2+1}$	(c) $\sqrt{x^2-2}$	(d) $\sqrt{x^2 - \frac{1}{2}}$	
(17)	$\Re \tan x = \frac{b}{a}, \ \text{all } a$	$\cos 2x + b\sin 2x + i$	ા છે.		
	(a) $a - b$	(b) <i>a</i>	(c) b	(d) $a + b$	
(18)	$\cos 6^{\circ} \cdot \sin 24^{\circ} \cdot \cos 7$	72º નું મૂલ્ય છે.			
	(a) $\frac{-1}{8}$	(b) $\frac{-1}{4}$	(c) $\frac{1}{8}$	(d) $\frac{1}{4}$	
(19)) $sin^6\theta + cos^6\theta$ નું મહત્તમ મૂલ્ય છે.				
	(a) 1	(b) $\frac{1}{2}$	(c) $\frac{5}{9}$	(d) $\frac{13}{3}$	

(20) જો
$$\cos A = \frac{3}{4}$$
, તો $32\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{5A}{2}$ નું મૂલ્ય છે.

(a)
$$-1$$

(b)
$$-\sqrt{11}$$

(c)
$$\sqrt{11}$$

(d) 11

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સારાંશ

આ પ્રકરણમાં આપણે નીચેનાં મુદ્દાઓનો અભ્યાસ કર્યો :

1.
$$sin2\alpha = 2sin\alpha cos\alpha$$

2.
$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha$$

3.
$$1 + cos2\alpha = 2cos^2\alpha$$
 અને $1 - cos2\alpha = 2sin \Re^2\alpha$

4.
$$sin2\alpha = \frac{2tan\alpha}{1 + tan^2\alpha}$$

5.
$$cos2\alpha = \frac{1-tan^2\alpha}{1+tan^2\alpha}$$

$$6. \quad tan2\alpha = \frac{2tan\alpha}{1-tan^2\alpha}$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R} - \left[\left\{ (2k-1)\frac{\pi}{2} \right\} \cup \left\{ (2k-1)\frac{\pi}{4} \right\} \right] \, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

7.
$$\cot 2\alpha = \frac{\cot^2 \alpha - 1}{2\cot \alpha}$$

$$\alpha \in R - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2} \mid k \in Z \right\}$$

8.
$$sin3\alpha = 3sin\alpha - 4sin^3\alpha$$

9.
$$\cos 3\alpha = 4\cos^3\alpha - 3\cos\alpha$$

10.
$$tan3\alpha = \frac{3tan\alpha - tan^3\alpha}{1 - 3tan^2\alpha}$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ (2k-1)\frac{\pi}{6}, \ k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

11.
$$cot3\alpha = \frac{cot^3\alpha - 3cot \alpha}{3cot^2\alpha - 1}$$

$$\alpha \in R - \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{3} \mid k \in Z \right\}$$

$$12. \sin^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{2}$$

13.
$$cos^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1+cos\alpha}{2}$$

14.
$$tan^2\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1-\cos\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R} - \{(2k-1)\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}\$$

15.
$$sin 18^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$$
, $cos 18^{\circ} = \sqrt{\frac{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}{16}}$

16.
$$sin 36^{\circ} = \sqrt{\frac{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}{16}}$$
, $cos 36^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4}$

17.
$$sin22\frac{1}{2}^{o} = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2}$$
, $cos22\frac{1}{2}^{o} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$, $tan22\frac{1}{2}^{o} = \sqrt{2} - 1$

- & -