

TRIGONOMETRICAL RATIOS OF COMPOUND ANGLES

$$1) \sin (A + B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B + \cos A \cdot \sin B$$

$$2) \sin (A - B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B - \cos A \cdot \sin B$$

$$3) \cos (A + B) = \cos A \cdot \cos B - \sin A \cdot \sin B$$

$$4) \cos (A - B) = \cos A \cdot \cos B + \sin A \cdot \sin B$$

$$\tan (A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A . \tan B}$$

$$\tan (A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A . \tan B}$$

$$\cot (A + B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot B + \cot A}$$

$$\cot (A - B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B + 1}{\cot B - \cot A}$$

1. ~~ज्ञान निर्देश कर:~~

(i) $\sin 105^\circ$

$$= \sin (60^\circ + 45^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 60^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} \text{ Ans.}$$

2) ~~ज्ञान निर्देश कर:~~

(ii) $\cos 68^\circ 20' \cdot \cos 8^\circ 20' + \cos 81^\circ 40' \cdot \cos 21^\circ 40'$

$$= \cos (90^\circ - 21^\circ 40') \cdot \cos 8^\circ 20' + \cos (90^\circ - 8^\circ 20') \cdot \cos 21^\circ 40'$$

$$= \sin 21^\circ 40' \cdot \cos 8^\circ 20' + \sin 8^\circ 20' \cdot \cos 21^\circ 40'$$

$$= \sin (21^\circ 40' + 8^\circ 20')$$

$$= \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Ans.}$$

প্রশ্ন-৩। যদি $A + B = \frac{\pi}{4}$ হয় তবে দেখাও যে, $(1 + \tan A)(1 + \tan B) = 2$

সমাধি : ~~দেওয়া~~ ~~দেওয়া~~ $A + B = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(A+B) = \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \cdot \tan B} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan A + \tan B = 1 - \tan A \cdot \tan B$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan A + \tan B + \tan A \cdot \tan B = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan A + \tan B + \tan A \cdot \tan B + 1 = 1 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan A + \tan A \cdot \tan B + \tan B + 1 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan A (1 + \tan B) + 1 (1 + \tan B) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + \tan B)(1 + \tan A) = 2 \text{ proved.}$$

প্রশ্ন-৬। যদি $\sin\alpha \sin\beta - \cos\alpha \cos\beta + 1 = 0$ হয় তবে দেখাও যে, $1 + \cot\alpha \cdot \tan\beta = 0$ অথবা, $1 + \tan\alpha \cot\beta = 0$
[বাকশিবো-২০০৬, '১৪, '১৭R]

— সমাধানঃ

$$\sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta - \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1^2 = \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\alpha + \beta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = 0 \dots (i)$$

ઉલ્લેખ — પ્રથમ $\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$ દ્વારા ઢોળ કરવામાં આવે,

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \cot \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = 0 \text{ proved.}$$

પ્રમાણ (i) નું અગ્રીકરણ $\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$ દ્વારા ઢોળ કરવામાં આવે,

$$\tan \alpha \cdot \cot \beta + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \cot \beta = 0 \text{ proved.}$$