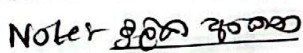


[illegible]

01. පැයකට ක්‍රියාකාරී වන්න.



2.301 099 000 000

② ${}^n C_r$ ગોણાર



02 ① $(1+x)^n$ ഗുണകരണ രൂപത്തിൽ

$$(1+x)^n = {}^nC_0 x^0 + {}^nC_1 x^1 + \dots + {}^nC_n x^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^0 &\Rightarrow 0 \longrightarrow n \\ x^1 &\Rightarrow 0 \longrightarrow n \\ x^2 &\Rightarrow 0 \longrightarrow n \end{aligned}$$

ഒരോ
പദത്തിൽ
x ന്റെ
ഘാതം

ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ

$$(1+x)^5 = (1+x)^5$$

$$(1+\sqrt{x})^5 = (1+\sqrt{x})^5$$

$$(1-2x)^5 = (1+(-2x))^5$$

ഉദാഹരണം $(1-2x)^4$

$$\begin{aligned} &(1+(-2x))^4 \\ &= {}^4C_0 (-2x)^0 + {}^4C_1 (-2x)^1 + {}^4C_2 (-2x)^2 \\ &\quad + {}^4C_3 (-2x)^3 + {}^4C_4 (-2x)^4 \\ &= 1 + 4 \cdot (-2)x + 6 \cdot 4x^2 + 4 \cdot (-8)x^3 + 1 \cdot 16x^4 \\ &= 1 - 8x + 24x^2 - 32x^3 + 16x^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\cancel{1 + 8x + 32x^2 + 16x^4} \\ &= 1 - 8x + 24x^2 - 32x^3 + 16x^4 \end{aligned}$$

$(a+b)^n$ ഗുണകരണ രൂപത്തിൽ

$$(a+b)^n = {}^nC_0 a^n b^0 + \dots + {}^nC_n a^0 b^n$$

① x $(n+1)$ ന്റെ ഘാതം

② $(a+b)^n$ ഗുണകരണ രൂപത്തിൽ എഴുതാൻ

$$1 \text{ വാക്ക്} = {}^nC_0 a^n b^0$$

$$2 \text{ വാക്ക്} = {}^nC_1 a^{n-1} b^1$$

$$3 \text{ വാക്ക്} = {}^nC_2 a^{n-2} b^2$$

$$T_r = {}^nC_{r-1} a^{n-(r-1)} b^{(r-1)}$$

③ $(a+b)^n$ ഗുണകരണ രൂപത്തിൽ എഴുതാൻ

$$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n T_{r+1}$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$(1+x)^n$ ഗുണകരണ രൂപത്തിൽ

$$(1+x)^n = {}^nC_0 x^0 + \dots + {}^nC_n x^n$$

① x $(n+1)$ ന്റെ ഘാതം

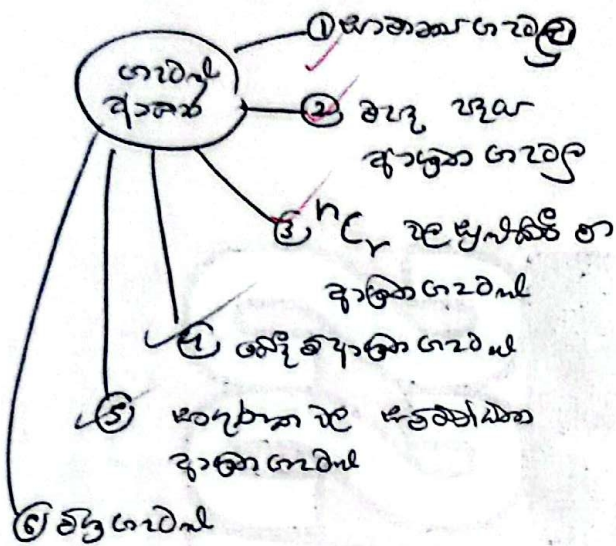
② $(1+x)^n$ ഗുണകരണ രൂപത്തിൽ എഴുതാൻ

③ $(a+b)^n$ ഗുണകരണ രൂപത്തിൽ എഴുതാൻ

$$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r x^r$$

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n T_{r+1}$$

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^nC_r x^r$$



1. ආකෘත ගැටළු

වැදගත් වූ සෑම ප්‍රශ්න ගැටළුවක්ම
කිසිදු වැදගත් වූ
සංගුණකයක් ඇති
1. එක් සංගුණකයක් වැදගත්
විට
2. ප්‍රශ්නයේ ඇති
ආකෘතය

2. 10¹⁰ (n² + y)⁷⁵ ප්‍රශ්නයක්
(I) 25 වන වැටුප

$$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$T_{24+1} = {}^{75}C_{24} (10^2)^{75-24} \cdot y^{24}$$

~~$$T_{r+1} = \frac{75!}{25!3}$$~~

$$T_{25} = 75 C_{24} (10^2)^{51} y^{24}$$

2. 30¹⁰ (3n + k)⁶ ප්‍රශ්නයක්

(I) n = 2 වන වැටුප

(II) n⁴ වන වැටුප

(III) n වන වැටුප

$$T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^6C_r (3n)^{6-r} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^r$$

~~n² වන වැටුප r = 4 වන වැටුප~~

(I) n වැටුප සොයා ගැනීමට

$$T_{r+1} = {}^6C_r (3n)^{6-r} (n^{-r})$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^6C_r 3^{6-r} (n)^{6-2r}$$

$$n^2 \text{ වන වැටුප } 6-2r = 2$$

$$-2r = -4$$

$$r = 2$$

$$T_3 = {}^6C_2 3^4 n^2$$

3 වන වැටුප

(II)

$$6-2r = 4$$

$$r = 1$$

$$T_2 = {}^6C_1 3^5 n^4$$

2 වන වැටුප

(III)

n වන වැටුප සොයා ගැනීමට

$$6-2r = 0$$

$$r = 3$$

$$T_4 = {}^6C_3 3^3 n^0$$

$$T_4 = {}^6C_3 3^3$$

4 වන වැටුප

$$(2n^2 - \frac{1}{n^2})^{24} \text{ y kshadhal}$$

2n 24th shadhal

II) n^4 shadhal shadhal

III) $\frac{1}{n^8}$ shadhal shadhal

IV) $\frac{1}{n^3}$ shadhal y shadhal

$$\left[2n^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{n^2} \right) \right]^{24}$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{24}C_r (2n^2)^{24-r} \left(-\frac{1}{n^2} \right)^r$$

$$= {}^{24}C_r + \left[2^{24-r} \right] n^{48-2r} \frac{(-1)^r}{n^{2r}}$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{24}C_r + \left[2^{24-r} \right] n^{48-4r} (-1)^r$$

(2) n shadhal

$$48 - 4r = 0 \text{ shadhal}$$

$$12 - r = 0 \text{ shadhal}$$

$$T_{13} = {}^{24}C_{13} (2n^2)^{13}$$

$$T_{13} = {}^{24}C_{12} 2^{24-12} n^{48-48} (-1)^{12}$$

$$T_{13} = {}^{24}C_{12} 2^{12} (-1)^{12}$$

$$T_{13} = {}^{24}C_{12} 2^{12} \cdot 1$$

(III) n^4 shadhal

$$48 - 4r = 4 \text{ shadhal}$$

$$r = 11$$

shadhal

$$T_{12} = {}^{24}C_{12} \left[2^{13} \right] n^4 (-1)^{11}$$

$$\text{shadhal} = {}^{24}C_{12} 2^{13} (-1)^{11}$$

(IV) n^{-8} shadhal

$$-8 = 48 - 4r$$

$$-2 = 12 - r$$

$$r = 14$$

$$T_{15} = {}^{24}C_{14} (2^{10}) n^{-8} (-1)^{14}$$

$$\text{shadhal} = {}^{24}C_{14} 2^{10} (-1)^{14}$$

(2) n^{-3} shadhal

$$-3 = 48 - 4r$$

$$4r = 51$$

$$r = \frac{51}{4}$$

$$r = \frac{12.3}{4}$$

[$\therefore$ r shadhal shadhal]

$\therefore \frac{1}{n^3}$ shadhal shadhal

② මැද පදය සොයා ගැනීම

$(a+b)^n$ හෝ $(1+x)^n$ යුග්මයේ
පළමු පදය; $පළමු = n$ වන පදය;
හැ $(n+1)$ කිසිදු.

① $(n+1)$ වන පදය; n -වන පදය

$$මැද පදය = T_{\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)} \text{ වන පදය.}$$

② $(n+1)$ වන පදය; n -වන පදය

$$මැද පදය = T_{\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} \text{ හෝ } T_{\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)}$$

උදාහරණ ① $(1+3x)^{30}$ යුග්මයේ
මැද පදය සොයා ගැනීම.

$$පද සංඛ්‍යාව = n+1 = 30+1 = 31$$

පද සංඛ්‍යාව 2 වන පදය වන බැවින්.

$$මැද පදය = T_{\frac{n}{2} + 1} = T_{15+1} = T_{16}$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{30}C_r (3x)^r$$

$$\frac{r+1}{T_{16}} = {}^{30}C_{15} (3x)^{15}$$

උදාහරණ ② $(x^4+y)^{17}$ මැද පදය
සොයා ගැනීම

$$පද සංඛ්‍යාව = n+1 = 18$$

පද සංඛ්‍යාව 9 වන පදය වන බැවින්.

$$මැද පදය = T_{\frac{n+1}{2}} \text{ හෝ } T_{\frac{n+3}{2}}$$

$$= T_9 \text{ හෝ } T_{10}$$

$$T_{r+1} = {}^{17}C_r (x^4)^{17-r} (y)^r$$

$$\frac{r+3}{T_9} = {}^{17}C_8 (x^4)^9 y^9$$

$$T_9 = {}^{17}C_8 x^{36} y^9$$

$$\frac{r+9}{T_{10}} = {}^{17}C_9 (x^4)^8 y^9$$

$$T_{10} = {}^{17}C_9 x^{32} y^9$$

උදාහරණ

$$(1+3x)^n = 1 + 3x + 24x^2 + \dots$$

මෙය, n වන පදය සොයා ගැනීම.

$$(1+3x)^n = {}^nC_0 (3x)^0 + {}^nC_1 (3x)^1 + {}^nC_2 (3x)^2 + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \frac{n!}{(n-1)!} 3x$$

$$+ \frac{n!}{2!(n-2)!} 3^2 x^2 + \dots$$

$$(1+3x)^n = 1 + n 3x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} 3^2 x^2 + \dots$$

$$(1+3x)^n = 1 + 3x + 24x^2 + \dots$$

$$3 = n 3 - 0 \quad \frac{n(n-1)}{2} 3^2 = 24$$

$$(n^2 - n) 3^2 = 48$$

$$\frac{3}{n} = n$$

$$n = 4$$

$$\left(\frac{64}{n^2} - \frac{3}{n}\right) 3^2 = 48$$

$$64 - 3n = 48$$

$$-3n = -16$$

$$n = \frac{16}{3} = 5.33$$

2.0.8

③ nCr පෙළගැසීම

ප්‍රකාශනය

① nCr හි $n(n-r)$ වෙනස්වේ.

$$\text{LHS} \\ nCr$$

$$\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

RHS

$$n(n-r)$$

$$\frac{n!}{(n-r)!(n-r-n)!}$$

$$\frac{n!}{(n-r)!(n-r)!}$$

LHS = RHS

② $nCr + nCr+1 = n+1Cr+1$ වෙනස්වේ

$$= nCr + nCr+1$$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} + \frac{n!}{(r+1)!(n-r-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} + \frac{n!}{(r+1)r!(n-r-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} + \frac{n!}{r!(r+1)(n-r-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-r)r!(n-r-1)!} + \frac{n!}{(r+1)r!(n-r-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(n-r-1)!} \left[\frac{1}{n-r} + \frac{1}{r+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(n-r-1)!} \frac{(n+1)}{(n-r)(n-r+1)}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)!}{(r+1)!(n-r)!} = n+1Cr+1$$

= RHS //

ප්‍රකාශනය

① $(1+x)^n$ ගුණකය 14, 15, 16

වල n අගය සොයන්න

දී ඇති පදය n සොයන්න

$$T_{r+1} = nCr x^r$$

$$r=13 \quad T_{14} = nC_{13} x^{13}$$

$$r=14 \quad T_{15} = nC_{14} x^{14}$$

$$r=15 \quad T_{16} = nC_{15} x^{15}$$

$$nC_{13}, nC_{14}, nC_{15}$$

සමාන වන්නේ නම්

$$nC_{14} - nC_{13} = nC_{15} - nC_{14} =$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$n =$$

② $(1+3x)(1+x)^{25}$ ගුණකය n සොයන්න

$$(1+3x) \left[{}^{25}C_0 (kx)^0 + {}^{25}C_1 (kx)^1 + {}^{25}C_2 (kx)^2 + \dots \right]$$

x^2 සංගුණකය

$$3 \cdot {}^{25}C_1 k + {}^{25}C_2 k^2 =$$

මූල

(35)



⑤ പറയുന്നവയിൽ ഏതൊക്കെയാണ്

ഭാഗികമായി

- ① നാല് പറയുന്നവയ്ക്ക് ഏതൊക്കെയാണ് ഭാഗികമായി
- ② പറയുന്നവയ്ക്ക് രണ്ടാമതായി ഏതൊക്കെയാണ് ഭാഗികമായി

⑤ ① നാല് പറയുന്നവയ്ക്ക് ഏതൊക്കെയാണ് ഭാഗികമായി

* * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *

Note: $C_1 = nC_1$
 $C_2 = nC_2$
 $C_3 = nC_3$

2) $(1+x)^6$ ന്റെ പൊതുപദം
 $T_{r+1} = {}^6C_r x^r$

2) ${}^6C_0 + {}^6C_1 + \dots + {}^6C_6$

III) ${}^6C_0 + 5{}^6C_1 + 5^2{}^6C_2 + \dots + 5^6{}^6C_6$

IV) $C_0 + \frac{1}{2}C_1 + \frac{1}{4}C_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}C_n$

$(1+x)^6 = {}^6C_0 x^0 + {}^6C_1 x^1 + \dots + {}^6C_6 x^6$

②, $x = 1$ ന്റെ പക്ഷം

2) $(2)^6 = {}^6C_0 + {}^6C_1 + \dots + {}^6C_6$

III) ②, $x = 5$ ന്റെ പക്ഷം
 $(6)^6 = {}^6C_0 + 5{}^6C_1 + \dots + 5^6{}^6C_6$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$ ന്റെ പക്ഷം
 $(\frac{3}{2})^6 = {}^6C_0 + {}^6C_1 \frac{1}{2} + \dots + {}^6C_6 \frac{1}{2^6}$

$(1+x)^n = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 x + \dots + {}^nC_n x^n$
 $(1+x)^n = C_0 + C_1 x + \dots + C_n x^n$

②, $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ന്റെ പക്ഷം

III) $(\frac{3}{2})^n = C_0 + C_1 \frac{1}{2} + C_2 \frac{1}{4} + \dots + C_n \frac{1}{2^n}$

② $(1+x)^8$ ന്റെ പൊതുപദം
 $T_{r+1} = {}^8C_r x^r$
 $(1+x)^8 = {}^8C_0 x^0 + {}^8C_1 x^1 + {}^8C_2 x^2 + \dots + {}^8C_8 x^8$

$x = -1$ ന്റെ പക്ഷം

$0^8 = {}^8C_0 - {}^8C_1 + {}^8C_2 - \dots + {}^8C_8$
 ${}^8C_0 + {}^8C_2 + {}^8C_4 + {}^8C_6 + {}^8C_8$
 $= {}^8C_1 + {}^8C_3 + {}^8C_5 + {}^8C_7$
 ${}^8C_0 + {}^8C_2 + {}^8C_4 + {}^8C_6 + {}^8C_8$
 $= {}^8C_1 + {}^8C_3 + {}^8C_5 + {}^8C_7$

② $(1+x)^6$ ଯାହାର ଉନ୍ନତ

1) ${}^6C_0 + {}^6C_2 + {}^6C_4 + {}^6C_6$ ଉପରେ

2) ${}^6C_1 + {}^6C_3 + {}^6C_5$ ଉପରେ

$$(1+x)^6 = {}^6C_0 x^0 + {}^6C_1 x + {}^6C_2 x^2 + {}^6C_3 x^3 + \dots + {}^6C_6 x^6$$

① $x=1$ ଉପରେ

$$2^6 = {}^6C_0 + {}^6C_1 + {}^6C_2 + {}^6C_3 + \dots + {}^6C_6 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

② $x=-1$ ଉପରେ

$$0 = {}^6C_1 - {}^6C_2 + {}^6C_3 - \dots + {}^6C_6 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

③ + ②

$$2^6 = 2 + 2 {}^6C_2 + 2 {}^6C_4 + \dots + 2 {}^6C_6$$

$$2^5 = 1 + {}^6C_2 + {}^6C_4 + {}^6C_6$$

$$2^5 = {}^6C_0 + {}^6C_2 + {}^6C_4 + {}^6C_6 //$$

④ - ③

$$2^6 = 2 {}^6C_1 + 2 {}^6C_3 + \dots + 2 {}^6C_5$$

$$2^5 = {}^6C_1 + {}^6C_3 + {}^6C_5 //$$

④ $C_1 + 2C_2 + 3C_3 + 4C_4 + \dots + nC_n$ ଉପରେ ଉନ୍ନତ

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + C_3 x^3 + \dots + C_n x^n \quad \text{--- ①}$$

① ଉପରେ ଉନ୍ନତ

$$n(1+x)^{n-1} \cdot 1 = C_1 + C_2 2x + C_3 3x^2 + \dots + C_n n x^{n-1} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

②, $x=1$ ଉପରେ

$$n(2)^{n-1} = C_1 + 2C_2 + 3C_3 + \dots + nC_n //$$

⑤ $C_0 + \frac{C_1}{2} + \frac{C_2}{3} + \frac{C_3}{4} + \dots + \frac{C_n}{n+1}$ ଉପରେ ଉନ୍ନତ

$$(1+x)^n = C_0 x^0 + C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + \dots + C_n x^n \quad \text{--- ①}$$

① ଉପରେ ଉନ୍ନତ ଉପରେ ଉନ୍ନତ

$$\frac{(1+x)^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{C_0 x^1}{1} + \frac{C_1 x^2}{2} + \frac{C_2 x^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{C_n x^{n+1}}{n+1} + k$$

$x=1$ ଉପରେ

$$\frac{2^{n+1}}{n+1} = C_0 + \frac{C_1}{2} + \dots$$

$$2^n = C_0 + \frac{C_1}{2} + \frac{C_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{C_n}{(n+1)} + k$$

ଉପରେ ଉନ୍ନତ 1 କି ଗୋଟିଏ କି
କିମ୍ବା ଉପରେ ଉନ୍ନତ ଉପରେ

କେଉଁଠି ଉପରେ ଉନ୍ନତ ଉପରେ

$$\frac{1}{n+1} = k //$$

$$2^n - \frac{1}{(n+1)} = C_0 + \frac{C_1}{2} + \frac{C_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{C_n}{(n+1)}$$

④ യോജിത ഭാഷാ ഗැലറി

സമഗ്ര ജാതീയതയെ വേർതിരിച്ചു
 നാലു മൂലകങ്ങളായി വിഭജിച്ചു
 ഭൂമിയെ ഗ്രാമീണതയായി

ഉ $(a+b)^n - a^n - b^n$ ഗുണകമാണ് ab
 ഉള്ളതെന്ന് തെളിയിക്കുക

$$(a+b)^n - a^n - b^n$$

$$= (n_0 a^0 b^0 + n_1 a^1 b^1 + \dots + n_l a^l b^l) - a^l - b^l$$

$$^2 [a^n + nC_1 a^{n-1}b + \dots + b^n] \times a^n = b^n$$

$$^2 \quad ab \left[\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_k \right]$$

2. ab କି ଦୂରରେ - 2 ab ଥିବେ

③ $3^{2n+2} - 8n - 9$;
 n ന്റെ ഏതെങ്കിലും മൂല്യത്തിനായി

$$(3^2)^{h+1} - 8h - 9$$

$$(9)^{h+1} - 8h - 9$$

$$(9, 9^h) = 8h - 9^j$$

$$9(1+8)^h - 8h - 9)$$

$$7(1 + {}^n C_1 8 + {}^n C_2 8^2 + \dots + {}^n C_n 8^n) - 8n7$$

$$a(x + n^2 + \dots) = 8n - 4$$

$$22h = 8h + 9 \quad]$$

$$64n + 9.84C \quad]$$

$$64 [h + 9 [j]]$$

ഒരു കഴുതയെ

:- 64th ക്ലാസ്.

⑤ පරිසරයේ දෘෂ්ටිකෝණය
ප්‍රතිපත්තිය.

⑤ 2 ପ୍ରାୟ 2ମ - ପ୍ରାୟ 2ମ ବର୍ଷ

① $C_0C_1 + C_1C_2 + C_2C_3 + \dots$
 $\dots + C_{n-1}C_n$ *ଅନନ୍ତ*

தொகுப்பெழுத்து: பன்னாட்டிலேயே

$$(1+n)^n \approx \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \text{ year to } e$$

ഒരു പ്രകാശ ശീതം.

$$(1+n)^b = 1 + ({}_1n + {}_2n^2 + \dots + {}_bn^b)$$

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

① x ② (n-1) பின்னாக்கம் போட்டு

$$C_0, C_1 \frac{1}{n} + C_1 C_2 \frac{1}{n} - - - + C_{n-1} C_n$$

③ exe LHS er ~~anforderung~~ ~~anforderung~~

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

$$T_{r+1} = \frac{2^n C_r n^r}{n^n}$$

$$\tau_{r+1} = 2n \binom{r-h}{r} n^{(r-h)}$$

② n^{-1} to power

2-15-2020

$$\gamma = (h-1)$$

$$T_n = 2^n (n-1) n^{-1}$$

∴ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ වන පරිදි සමාන.

$$2h C_{h-1} = -C_0 C_1 + C_1 C_2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{2h!}{(h-1)!(h+1)!} = 2$$

$$\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta$$

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

මෙම ප්‍රකාරයෙන් හෝ

ද්විත්ව ප්‍රමේයය භාවිතයෙන්

මෙම ප්‍රකාරයෙන්

$$(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^3 = \cos 3\theta + i\sin 3\theta$$

(∵ ප්‍රකාරයෙන්)

$$(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^3 = \cos^3\theta + 3i\cos^2\theta\sin\theta + 3i^2\cos\theta\sin^2\theta + i^3\sin^3\theta$$

[ද්විත්ව ප්‍රමේයය]

$$1 = i^2$$

$$\cos 3\theta + i\sin 3\theta = (\cos^3\theta - i\sin^3\theta) + 3i(\cos^2\theta\sin\theta - \cos\theta\sin^2\theta)$$

$$\cos 3\theta + i\sin 3\theta = \cos^3\theta + 3i\cos^2\theta\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta\sin^2\theta - i\sin^3\theta$$

$$(\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta\sin^2\theta) + i(3\cos^2\theta\sin\theta - \sin^3\theta) = \cos 3\theta + i\sin 3\theta$$

නමුත් මෙම ප්‍රකාරයෙන් මෙම ප්‍රකාරයෙන්.

$$\cos 3\theta \rightarrow \cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta\sin^2\theta = \cos 3\theta$$

$$\cos 3\theta = \cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta(1 - \cos^2\theta)$$

$$\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta$$

$$\sin 3\theta \rightarrow 3\cos^2\theta\sin\theta - \sin^3\theta = \sin 3\theta$$

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