

කුලකාංකය [Ratios and Angles]

$$180^\circ = \pi \text{ rad}$$

$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ rad}$$

$$60^\circ \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad} \rightarrow \frac{180}{2} = 90^\circ$$

කෝණය
sin

කෝණය
cos

කෝණය
tan

$$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

× ගැටළුවක් එක් කිරීමෙන්
අවශ්‍යයන් දී ඇත
කුලකාංකය අවශ්‍යයන් ඇත

① කෝණය අඩු කිරීමෙන්

- අවමයෙන් 1 කින් අඩු
- කෝණය 0 හිට 90 දක්වා වෙනස් වීම
- කෝණය 0 හිට 90 දක්වා වෙනස් වීම

② අඩු කිරීමෙන් තොරව

- කෝණය 0 හිට 90 දක්වා වෙනස් වීම
- කෝණය 0 හිට 90 දක්වා වෙනස් වීම

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ නම්, } \theta \text{ කෝණය } (0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ)$$

cos, tan හෙයින්

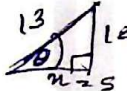
$$x^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$$

$$x^2 = 13^2 - 12^2$$

$$x^2 = (13-12)(13+12)$$

$$x^2 = 1 \times 25$$

$$x = 5$$



$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cot \theta = (-2), \frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi \text{ (2nd quadrant)}$$

sin, cos හෙයින්

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$1 + 4 = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$\pm \sqrt{5} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sin \theta = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

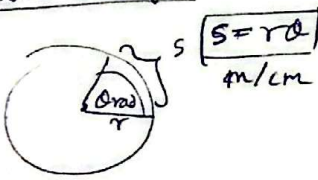
$$\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

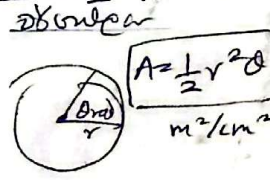
$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

වක්‍රයේ වර්ගය



වක්‍රයේ වර්ගය



කුලකාංකයේ අංකයන් = අංකයන්

$$\textcircled{1} L.H.S \rightarrow R.H.S / R.H.S \rightarrow L.H.S$$

② කුලකාංකය අඩු කිරීමෙන්

$$L.H.S = R.H.S \text{ නම්}$$

එවිට කුලකාංකය අඩු කිරීම

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a+b}{ab}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad+cb}{bd}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{1}{a/b} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{a^3}{b^5} = \frac{a^3 d^7}{b^5 c^4}$$

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



$$a^2 + c^2 = b^2$$

$$\frac{L.H.S}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{c^2}{b^2}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + c^2}{b^2}$$

$$= \frac{b^2}{b^2} = 1 = R.H.S$$

අනුකූලතා

අනුකූලතා

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

③ අනුකූලතා

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

$$(a^3 \mp b^3) = (a \mp b)(a^2 \pm ab \mp b^2)$$

④ අනුකූලතා

$$a^m, a^n = a^{(m+n)}$$

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{(m-n)}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

$$a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$$

$$(ab)^m = a^m b^m$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m = \frac{a^m}{b^m}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x \rightarrow + \\ \div \rightarrow (-) \\ \wedge \rightarrow x \\ \sqrt{} \rightarrow \div \end{matrix}$$

$$\sec \theta \cdot \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\csc \theta \cdot \sin \theta = 1$$

$$\tan \theta \cdot \cot \theta = 1$$

$$\sec^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \theta \cdot \csc^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$1 - \cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta \text{ හෙයින්}$$

$$L.H.S$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

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

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sec^2 \theta = R.H.S //$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta - 1$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \text{ ಎಂದು}$$

$$\frac{\text{LHS}}{1 + \cot^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = \text{RHS}$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1$$

$$(a^2 + b^2) = (a+b)^2 - 2ab$$

- sin, cos ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ

$$(a^2 + b^2) = (a-b)^2 + 2ab$$

- secant, cosec, cot ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ

$$x^4 + y^4 = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2x^2y^2$$

$$x^4 + y^4 = (x^2 - y^2)^2 + 2x^2y^2$$

ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 6ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 7ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು
ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 2ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ
(ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 2ನೇ)

$$\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta = 1 - 3\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\text{LHS}$$

$$\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta = (\sin^2 \theta)^3 + (\cos^2 \theta)^3$$

$$= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)(1 - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta)$$

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

$$= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) [\sin^4 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta]$$

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

$$= 1 - 3\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = \text{RHS}$$

ಪ್ರತಿಪಕ್ಷದ

ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 6ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 7ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ
ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ

$$(a+b) \text{ ನ } y \text{ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ } (a-b)$$

$$(a+b) \times y \text{ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ } = (a+b)(a-b) = (a^2 - b^2)$$

$$\text{Q.1} \text{ 'r' } \frac{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}} \text{ ನ } y \text{ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ}$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}) \times (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})} = \frac{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})^2}{5 - 3}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})^2}{2}$$

ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 6ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 7ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು
ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 2ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ
ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 2ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ
(ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 2ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ)

ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 6ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 7ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ
(a+b+c) ನ y ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ [(a+b)-c] ನ y ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ

$$[a - (b+c)]$$

$$\text{Q.2} \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta$$

$$\text{LHS}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}} \times \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)}{(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta$$

$$\text{Q.3} \frac{1 + \cos \theta + \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta + \sin \theta} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 6ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 7ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ
ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 2ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ
ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 2ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ

$$\frac{(1 + \cos \theta) + \sin \theta}{(1 - \cos \theta) + \sin \theta} \times \frac{(1 - \cos \theta) - \sin \theta}{(1 - \cos \theta) - \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{[(1 + \cos \theta) + \sin \theta][(1 - \cos \theta) - \sin \theta]}{(1 - \cos \theta)^2 - \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\downarrow$$

RHS ✓

$$\text{Q.4} \frac{\tan A + \sec A - 1}{\tan A - \sec A + 1} = \frac{1 + \sin A}{\cos A}$$

$$\frac{(\tan A + \sec A) - 1}{(\tan A - \sec A) + 1} \times \frac{(\tan A - \sec A) - 1}{(\tan A - \sec A) - 1}$$

$$\downarrow$$

RHS ✓

ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 6ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 7ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ
ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ 2ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ

$$\text{Q.1} (\tan \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)^2 - (\cot \theta - \sec \theta)^2$$

$$= 2 \tan \theta \cot \theta (\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \sec \theta)$$

$$= (\tan \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)^2 - (\cot \theta - \sec \theta)^2$$

$$\downarrow$$

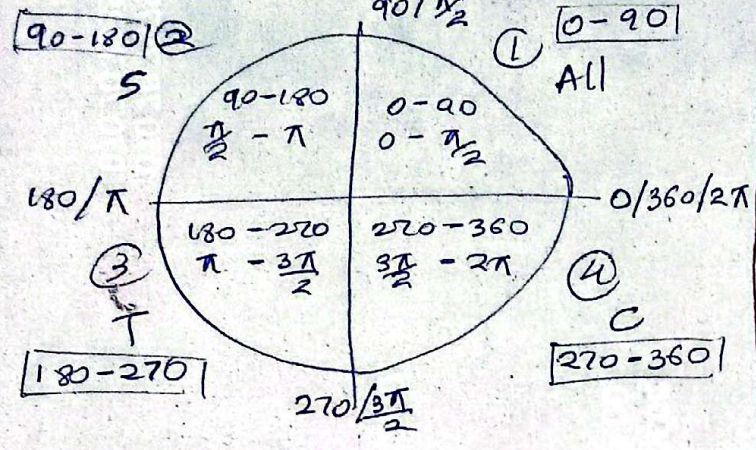
$$= 2 \tan \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 2 \cot \theta \sec \theta$$

$$= 2 \tan \theta \cot \theta \left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec} \theta}{\cot \theta} + \frac{\sec \theta}{\tan \theta} \right)$$

$$= 2 \tan \theta \cot \theta (\sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)$$

සිංහල කෝණ = 90° ක්

ප්‍රධාන අංශක



සිංහල කෝණ = 90° ක්

සිංහල කෝණ = 90° ක්

සිංහල කෝණ = 90° ක්

2nd $\tan 300^\circ = \tan (360^\circ - 60^\circ)$

$$= -\tan 60^\circ$$

$$= -\sqrt{3}$$

Sec 330 = $\frac{1}{\cos (360^\circ - 30^\circ)}$

$$= \frac{1}{+\cos 30}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Sin 375 = Sin 15

$$= \sin (180 - 30)$$

$$= \sin 30$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

සිංහල කෝණ

sin (-θ) = -sin θ

cos (-θ) = +cos θ

tan (-θ) = -tan θ

cosec (-θ) = -cosec θ

sec (-θ) = +sec θ

cot (-θ) = -cot θ

2nd Sin -300 = -Sin 300

$$= -[\sin (360 - 60)]$$

$$= -[-\sin 60]$$

$$= \sin 60 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(A+B) හා (A-B) ප්‍රමාණ

sin (A ± B) = sin A cos B ± cos A sin B

cos (A ± B) = cos A cos B ∓ sin A sin B

tan (A ± B) = $\frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$

* 75°, 105°, 15° වැනි කෝණ

2nd $\tan \frac{\pi}{12} = \tan \left(\frac{180}{12} \right) = \tan 15$

$$= \tan 15$$

$$= \tan (60 - 45)$$

$$= \frac{\tan 60 - \tan 45}{1 + \tan 60 \tan 45}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} - 3 - 1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - 3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} - 4}{-2} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

2A ප්‍රමාණ (භාග අංශක / අංශක 4 ප්‍රමාණ)

සිංහල කෝණ = 90° ක්

Sin 2A = 2 sin A cos A

cos 2A = 2 cos² A - 1

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

$$= \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

භාග අංශක (A+B) ප්‍රමාණ

Sin 2A භාග අංශක

$$\sin 2A = \sin (A+A)$$

$$= \sin A \cos A + \cos A \sin A$$

$$= 2 \sin A \cos A$$

cos 2A භාග අංශක

$$\cos 2A = \cos (A+A)$$

$$= \cos A \cos A - \sin A \sin A$$

$$= \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

$$= \cos^2 A - (1 - \cos^2 A) = 2 \cos^2 A - 1$$

$$= (1 - \sin^2 A) - \sin^2 A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$$

tan 2A = $\frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$

Sin 2A = $\frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$

cos 2A = $\frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$

Sin 2A = $\frac{2t}{1+t^2}$

tan 2A = $\frac{2t}{1-t^2}$

∴ For $\frac{1 + \cos 2A}{1 - \cos 2A} = \cot^2 A$

L.H.S

$$= \frac{1 + \cos 2A}{1 - \cos 2A} = \frac{1 + 2\cos^2 A - 1}{1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 A)} = \frac{2\cos^2 A}{2\sin^2 A} = \cot^2 A$$

* $\cos 2A$ ಪೂರ್ಣಾಂಕ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ
 ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೆ $1 + 2\cos^2 A - 1$ ಮತ್ತು
 (1) ಅಂಶದಿಂದ $2\sin^2 A$ ಇವುಗಳು.

∴ For ① $\sin 8A = 8 \sin A \cos A \cdot \cos 2A \cdot \cos 4A$

R.H.S

$$= 8 \sin A \cos A \cdot \cos 2A \cdot \cos 4A$$

$$= 4 \sin 2A \cos 2A \cdot \cos 4A$$

$$= 2 \sin 4A \cos 4A$$

$$= \sin 8A = \text{R.H.S}$$

③ $\sec^2 A (1 + \sec 2A) = 2 \sec 2A$

L.H.S

$$= \sec^2 A (1 + \sec 2A)$$

$$= \sec^2 A \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos 2A}\right)$$

$$= \sec^2 A \left(\frac{\cos 2A + 1}{\cos 2A}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sec^2 A \cdot 2\cos^2 A}{\cos 2A}$$

$$= 2 \sec 2A = \text{R.H.S}$$

① $2(\cos^4 A + \sin^4 A) = 1 + \cos^2 2A$

L.H.S

$$2(\cos^4 A + \sin^4 A)$$

$$= 2[(\cos^2 A)^2 + (\sin^2 A)^2]$$

$$= 2[(\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A)^2 - 2\cos^2 A \sin^2 A]$$

$$= 2[1 - 2\cos^2 A \sin^2 A]$$

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

$$= 2 - \sin 2A \cdot \sin 2A$$

$$= 2 - \sin^2 2A$$

$$= 2 - (1 - \cos^2 2A)$$

$$= 2 - 1 + \cos^2 2A$$

$$= 1 + \cos^2 2A = \text{R.H.S}$$

3A ಗಳ
 * $\sin 3A$ ಮತ್ತು $\cos 3A$ ಮತ್ತು $\tan 3A$ ಗಳ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು
 ನೋಡೋಣ.

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

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

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

ಮೇಲಿನ ಸೂತ್ರ (A+B) ಗಳ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ.

$\sin 3A$ ಮೇಲೆ

$$\sin 3A = \sin(2A + A)$$

$$= \sin 2A \cos A + \cos 2A \sin A$$

$$= 2 \sin A \cos A \cos A + (1 - 2 \sin^2 A) \sin A$$

$$= 2 \sin A (1 - \sin^2 A) + \sin A - 2 \sin^3 A$$

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

$$= \text{R.H.S}$$

② $\left[\frac{1}{\csc A - \cot A} - \frac{1}{\sin A} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{\csc A + \cot A} \right]$
 ಇದರ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ, $\sin A$ ಗಳ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡೋಣ.

L.H.S

$$\frac{1}{\csc A - \cot A} - \frac{1}{\sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\csc^2 A - \cot^2 A}{\csc A - \cot A} - \frac{1}{\sin A}$$

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

$$= \frac{(\csc A + \cot A)}{(\csc^2 A + \cot^2 A)} - \frac{1}{\sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\sin A (\csc A + \cot A) - (\csc^2 A - \cot^2 A)}{\sin A (\csc^2 A + \cot^2 A)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin A - (\csc A - \cot A)}{\sin A (\csc^2 A + \cot^2 A)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin A}{\sin A (\csc^2 A + \cot^2 A)}$$

$$= \csc A + \cot A - \frac{1}{\sin A} \\ = \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{(\cot A + \csc A)}{1} \\ = \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{(\cot A + \csc A)} \\ = \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{(\csc A + \cot A)} //$$

C + D m C - D යනු $\times 2A$ භූමිකාවක් භාවිත කරමින් සාධනය කළ හැක.

$$\sin C + \sin D = 2 \sin \left(\frac{C+D}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{C-D}{2} \right) \\ \sin C - \sin D = 2 \cos \left(\frac{C+D}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{C-D}{2} \right) \\ \cos C + \cos D = 2 \cos \left(\frac{C+D}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{C-D}{2} \right) \\ \cos C - \cos D = -2 \sin \left(\frac{C+D}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{C-D}{2} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{\cos 2A - \cos 3A}{\sin 2A + \sin 3A} = \tan \left(\frac{A}{2} \right)$$

LHS

$$\frac{\cos 2A - \cos 3A}{\sin 2A + \sin 3A}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \sin \left(\frac{3A}{2} \right) \sin \left(-\frac{A}{2} \right)}{2 \sin \left(\frac{5A}{2} \right) \cos \left(-\frac{A}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{-(-\sin \frac{A}{2})}{\cos \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2}} = \tan \frac{A}{2} = RHS //$$

* පරාසයන්ගේ
A හි පරාසය
2ට sin
හි cos

$$\textcircled{2} \cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A = \cos 4A$$

LHS

$$\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A \\ \sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A + \sin 7A$$

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

LHS

$$\frac{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A}{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A + \sin 7A}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos(2A) \cos(-A) + 2 \cos(6A) \cos(-A)}{2 \sin(2A) \cos(-A) + 2 \sin(6A) \cos(-A)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 2A + \cos 6A}{\sin 2A + \sin 6A} = \frac{2 \cos(4A) \cos(-2A)}{2 \sin(4A) \cos(-2A)} \\ = \frac{\cos 4A}{\sin 4A} = \cot 4A //$$

C + D m C - D යනු $\times 2A$ භූමිකාවක් භාවිත කරමින් සාධනය කළ හැක.

* sin, cos වල භූමිකාවන් භාවිත කරමින්
මෙම සාධනයන්ගේ ප්‍රතිඵලය ලෙස ලිවීම

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

$$\textcircled{1} \sin A \sin(60-A) \sin(60+A) = \frac{1}{4} \sin 3A$$

LHS

$$\sin A \sin(60-A) \sin(60+A) \\ = \sin A [\sin 60 \cos A - \cos 60 \sin A] [\sin 60 \cos A + \cos 60 \sin A]$$

$$= \sin A \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos A - \frac{1}{2} \sin A \right] \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos A + \frac{1}{2} \sin A \right]$$

$$= \sin A \left[\frac{3}{4} \cos^2 A - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 A \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [3 \cos^2 A \sin A - \sin^3 A]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [3 \sin A (1 - \sin^2 A) - \sin^3 A]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 3A = RHS //$$

Q 3 වන කොටස ප්‍රතික්ෂේපනය

$$\textcircled{1} \sin \theta + y = n \\ \cos \theta - y = n \quad \text{එවිට} \quad n^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{මෙම ප්‍රතිඵලය}$$

$$\sin \theta + y = n - \textcircled{1} \\ \cos \theta - y = n - \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} / \sin \theta = (n-y) \quad \textcircled{2} / \cos \theta = (n+y)$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$(n-y)^2 + (n+y)^2 = 1$$

$$n^2 - 2ny + y^2 + n^2 + 2ny + y^2 = 1$$

$$2n^2 + 2y^2 = 1$$

$$n^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2} //$$

* මෙම ප්‍රතිඵලයේදී පරාසයන්ගේ වෙනස
සිදු වන්නේ ප්‍රශ්න දී ඇති සාධනයට
මෙම ප්‍රතිඵලය ප්‍රශ්න දී ඇති ප්‍රතිඵලයට
දීමට මෙම ප්‍රතිඵලය වැදගත් වන්නේ නිසාය

ചെങ്കോക്കിന്റെ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് വിശദമായ പരിഹാരം നൽകിയ സിദ്ധാന്തം ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് വിശദമായ പരിഹാരം നൽകിയ സിദ്ധാന്തം ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് വിശദമായ പരിഹാരം നൽകിയ സിദ്ധാന്തം

$$\textcircled{1} \sin \frac{7\pi}{8} = \sin \left(\pi - \frac{1}{8}\pi \right) \quad \text{S/A}$$

$$= \sin \frac{1}{8}\pi \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos \frac{8\pi}{7} = \cos \left(\pi + \frac{1}{7}\pi \right) \quad \text{S/A}$$

$$= -\cos \frac{\pi}{7}$$

ചെങ്കോക്കിന്റെ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് വിശദമായ പരിഹാരം നൽകിയ സിദ്ധാന്തം ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് വിശദമായ പരിഹാരം നൽകിയ സിദ്ധാന്തം ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് വിശദമായ പരിഹാരം നൽകിയ സിദ്ധാന്തം

$$\textcircled{1} \csc Q + \cot Q = \cot \frac{\pi}{12} \quad \text{വിശദമായ പരിഹാരം}$$

$$\text{LHS}$$

$$\csc Q + \cot Q$$

$$= \text{RHS}$$

$$\csc Q + \cot Q = \cot \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$Q = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{ചോദ്യം}$$

$$\csc \frac{\pi}{6} + \cot \frac{\pi}{6} = \cot \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\cot \frac{\pi}{12} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

ගුණකෝණ සූත්‍ර සටහන් කිරීම

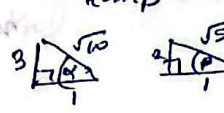
* සෘජුකෝණ ත්‍රිකෝණයක අංශක කෝණ වල ගුණක සූත්‍ර සටහන් කිරීම

2. $\therefore \tan \alpha = 5$
 $\alpha = \tan^{-1}(5)$

3. $\sin(\tan^{-1} 3 + \tan^{-1} 2)$ සොයා ගන්න

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin(\underbrace{\tan^{-1} 3}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{\tan^{-1} 2}_{\beta}) \\ &= \sin(\alpha + \beta) \end{aligned}$$

$\tan \alpha = 3$
 $\tan \beta = 2$



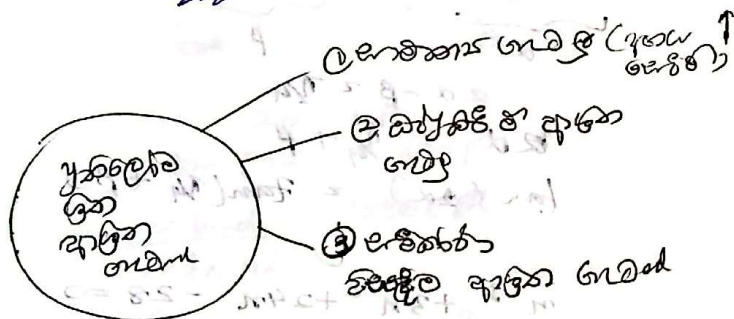
$$= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

4. $\cos(2\cos^{-1} \frac{3}{5})$ සොයා ගන්න

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos(2\alpha) \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \\ &= 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{9}{25} - 1 \\ &= \frac{2}{25} \end{aligned}$$



2. ධ්‍රැවකෝණ භූමි

3. $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} = \pi/4 - \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{5}$ වි

පරීක්ෂා කිරීම

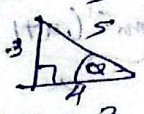
$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4}}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{\tan^{-1} \frac{4}{5}}_{\beta} = \pi/4 \text{ වේ} \\ &= \alpha + \beta \\ &= \tan(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{5}}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{5}} \Rightarrow \tan(\alpha + \beta) = 1 \\ & \quad (\alpha + \beta) = \pi/4 \end{aligned}$$

4. $\cos^{-1}(\frac{4}{5}) + \tan^{-1}(\frac{3}{5})$ වි

$$\underbrace{\cos^{-1}(\frac{4}{5})}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{\tan^{-1}(\frac{3}{5})}_{\beta} = \tan^{-1}(\frac{3}{4})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \tan(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{5}}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$

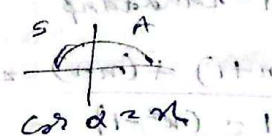


$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{27}{11}$$

$$(\alpha + \beta) = \tan^{-1}(\frac{27}{11})$$

5. $\pi - \cos^{-1} x = \cos^{-1}(-x)$ වි

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi - \alpha \\ &= \cos(\pi - \alpha) \\ &= -\cos \alpha \\ & \cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha \\ & \cos(\pi - \alpha) = -x \\ & (\pi - \alpha) = \cos^{-1}(-x) \end{aligned}$$


6. $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5}$ වි

පරීක්ෂා කිරීම : L.H.S, R.H.S
වෙන වෙනම සොයා ගන්න
සමාන වේ

3) ଉଦାହରଣ ଦେଖାଇ ଏହାକୁ ବାବଦ

1) $\tan^{-1}(n+1) + \tan^{-1}(n-1) = \tan^{-1} 2$ ଦେଖ
 ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଉପାଦାନ ସମ୍ପର୍କର ବ୍ୟବହାର

$$\underbrace{\tan^{-1}(n+1)}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{\tan^{-1}(n-1)}_{\beta} = \underbrace{\tan^{-1} 2}_{\gamma}$$

$$\tan \alpha = (n+1)$$

$$\tan \beta = (n-1)$$

$$\tan \gamma = 2$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \gamma$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \tan \gamma$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \tan \gamma$$

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

$$2n = 4 - 2n^2$$

$$2n^2 + 2n - 4 = 0$$

$$n^2 + n - 2 = 0$$

$$n = (-2) \text{ or } n = 1$$

2) $\tan^{-1} n + \tan^{-1} \frac{n}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{n}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma)$$

$$\frac{n + \frac{n}{2}}{1 - \frac{n^2}{2}} = \cot \gamma$$

$$n^2 = 1$$

$$n = \pm 1$$

$$n = 1 \text{ or } n = (-1)$$

$$n = 1 \text{ or } n = (-1)$$

$$n(-1) \text{ or } n(1)$$

$\tan^{-1}(-n) = -\tan^{-1}(n)$
 ଯଦି $\tan \alpha = n$
 ତେବେ $\tan \beta = -n$
 ତେବେ $\beta = -\alpha$

3) $2 \tan^{-1} n + \tan^{-1}(n+1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$2\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta$$

$$\tan(2\alpha) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta)$$

$$\frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \cot \beta$$

$$n = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } n = (-1)$$

4) $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} = \sin^{-1} \frac{4}{5}$

ଯଦି $\sin \theta = x$ ତେବେ $\theta = \sin^{-1} x$
 $\alpha + \beta = \gamma$
 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \gamma$

5) $2 \tan^{-1}(\frac{n}{2}) - \tan^{-1}(\frac{n}{n+1}) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଉପାଦାନ ସମ୍ପର୍କର ବ୍ୟବହାର
 ଯଦି $\tan \alpha = x$ ତେବେ $\alpha = \tan^{-1} x$

$$2\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$2\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} + \beta$$

$$\tan(2\alpha) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \beta)$$

$$n^3 + 3n^2 + 24n - 28 = 0$$

$$(n-1)(n^2 + 4n + 28) = 0$$

$$(n-1) = 0 \text{ or } (n^2 + 4n + 28) = 0$$

$$n = 1$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= 16 - 4 \cdot 28$$

$$D = (-)$$

$\therefore$ କୌଣସି ସମାଧାନ ନାହିଁ

$$n = 1$$

ଯଦି $\sec \alpha = x$ ତେବେ $\alpha = \sec^{-1} x$

ଯଦି $\sec \alpha = x$ ତେବେ $\alpha = \sec^{-1} x$

$$\sec^{-1} n = 2 \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \cos^{-1}(\frac{3}{5})$$

$$\alpha = 2\beta + \gamma$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sin(2\beta + \gamma)$$

ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ ଭାବନା

01) $\tan^{-1}(-x) = -\tan^{-1}x$
 $\cos^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cos^{-1}x$
 $\sin^{-1}(-x) = -\sin^{-1}x$

02) $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x = \sin^{-1}(1/x)$
 $\sec^{-1}x = \cos^{-1}(1/x)$
 $\cot^{-1}x = \tan^{-1}(1/x)$

03) $\tan^{-1}(\tan x) = x$
 $\sin^{-1}(\sin x) = x$
 $\cos^{-1}(\cos x) = x$

04) ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ
 $\sin^{-1}$ ର ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$
 $\tan^{-1}$ ର ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$
 $\cos^{-1}$ ର ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ $[0, \pi]$

① $2\tan^{-1}(\sin x) = \tan^{-1}(2 \sec x)$

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

$\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos x}$ + ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ ଉପରେ ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ

$\sin x \cos x = \cos^2 x$ 20
 $\cos x (\sin x - \cos x) = 0$ 20

$\cos x = 0$ 20 $\sin x - \cos x = 0$ 20
 $\cos x = \cos \pi/2$ $\sin x = \sin(\pi/2 - x)$
 $x = 2n\pi \pm \pi/2$ $x = n\pi + (-1)^n [\pi/2 - x]$
 $x = n\pi + (-1)^n \pi/2$
 $-(-1)^n x$

② $\tan[\cos^{-1}x] = \sin[\cot^{-1}1/2]$
 $\tan \alpha = \sin \beta$ $\cos \alpha = x$
 $\cot \beta = 1/2$

$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$
 $\sqrt{5} \sqrt{1-x^2} = 2x$
 $5(1-x^2)^2 = 4x^2$
 $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ ଭାବନା କିମ୍ବା ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ
 ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ
 ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ ଭାବନା କିମ୍ବା ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ
 ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ
 ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ ଭାବନା କିମ୍ବା ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ
 2A, 3A ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ
 ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ, ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ $\tan, \sin, \cos$ ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ

③ $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x-x^3}{1-3x^2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right) = 5\pi/4$

$x \rightarrow \tan \theta$
 $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3 \tan \theta - \tan^3 \theta}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \theta}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}\right) = 5\pi/4$

$\tan^{-1}(\tan 3\theta) + \tan^{-1}(\tan 2\theta) = 5\pi/4$
 $3\theta + 2\theta = 5\pi/4$
 $5\theta = 5\pi/4$
 $\theta = \pi/4$
 $x = \tan \theta$

$A+B+C=180^\circ$ ($A+B+C=\pi$) (A+B)=180-C
A=180-(B+C)

① $\sin, \cos$ ର ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ
 ② $\sin, \cos$ ର ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ
 ③ $\tan, \cot$ ର ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ ଯୁକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ

① Sin, cos හි අගයයන් සඳහා අවම වශයෙන්

* $\sin C + \cos C$, $\sin C - \cos C$ යන දෙකම

* 2θ (හෝ θ) හි අගයයන්

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sin C - \cos C}{2}$$

$$\sin C - \cos C = 1$$

$$\sin C = 1 + \cos C$$

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

$$1 - \cos^2 C = 1 + 2\cos C + \cos^2 C$$

$$-2\cos C = 2\cos^2 C$$

$$-\cos C = \cos^2 C$$

$$1 = -\cos C$$

$$\cos C = -1$$

$$C = \pi$$

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

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

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

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

① Sin, cos හි පද්ධතියේ අවමය

- $A + B + C = 180$
- $(A+B) = (180-C)$ භාවිතය
- $C = [180 - (A+B)]$ භාවිතය

ඒ.එ.ඒ $\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C =$
 $-1 - 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C$

LHS

$\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C$



$2 \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) + \cos 2C$

$= 2 \cos(180-C) \cos(A-B) + \cos 2C$

$= -2 \cos C \cos(A-B) + (2 \cos^2 C - 1)$

$= 2 \cos C [-\cos(A-B) + \cos C] - 1$

$= -1 - 2 \cos C [\cos(A-B) - \cos C]$

$= -1 - 2 \cos C [\cos(A-B) - \cos(180-(A+B))]$

$= -1 - 2 \cos C [\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)]$

$= -1 - 2 \cos C [2 \cos A \cos B]$

$= -1 - 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C$

RHS

ඒ.එ.ඒ $\sin A + \sin B - \sin C = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$

LHS

$\sin A + \sin B - \sin C$

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

$= 2 \sin \left(\frac{180-C}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right) - 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$

$= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} [\cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right) - \sin \frac{C}{2}]$

$= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} [\cos \left(\frac{A}{2} - \frac{B}{2} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right)]$

$= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} [2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}]$

$= 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$

RHS

② Sin, cos හි පද්ධතියේ අවමය

- $2A$ ජ්‍යාංගයේ.
- $\cos^2 A, \sin^2 A$ හි $2A$ ජ්‍යාංගය.

$\cos 2A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1$

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

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

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

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

- අප ① අවමය $A+B+C=180$ භාවිතය

ඒ.එ.ඒ $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2 + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C$

LHS

$\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C$

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

$= \frac{1}{2} [3 - [\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C]]$

$= \frac{1}{2} [3 - [2 \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) + \cos 2C]]$

$= \frac{1}{2} [3 - [-2 \cos C \cos(A-B) + 2 \cos^2 C - 1]]$

$= \frac{1}{2} [4 + 2 \cos C [\cos C \cos(A-B) - \cos C]]$

$= \frac{1}{2} [4 + 2 \cos C [\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)]]$

$= \frac{1}{2} [4 + 2 \cos C [2 \cos A \cos B]]$

$= 2 + 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C$

RHS

③ $\tan, \cot$ හි රේඛාමය සමානතාව

- ක්ෂීරාලෝකයේ LHS හිදී RHS වෙනස් වේ.
- $A+B+C = 180^\circ$ යන්නෙන්
එකම රේඛාමය තත්ත්වයක් සාධනය කළහොත්
ලෙසට $\tan$ හිදී, $\cot$ හිදී
- විශේෂ ලෙසට සාධනය.

$$\text{නමුත් } \tan A_2 \tan B_2 + \tan B_2 \tan C_2 + \tan C_2 \tan A_2 \\ \neq 1 \text{ බව පෙන්වමු}$$

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

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

මෙයින්
නමුත්
සාධනය

$$\tan \left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right) = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\tan \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) + \tan \left(\frac{B}{2} \right)}{1 - \tan \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) \tan \left(\frac{B}{2} \right)} = \cot \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\tan \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) + \tan \left(\frac{B}{2} \right) = \frac{1 - \tan A_2 \tan B_2}{\tan C_2}$$

$$\tan A_2 \tan C_2 + \tan B_2 \tan C_2 + \tan A_2 \tan B_2 = 1$$

$$\tan A_2 \tan B_2 + \tan B_2 \tan C_2 + \tan C_2 \tan A_2 = 1$$

$$\frac{\cos A}{1 \pm \sin A} = \tan \left(45^\circ \pm \frac{A}{2} \right)$$

RHS $\tan \left[45^\circ \pm \frac{A}{2} \right]$

(+)

$$\tan \left(45^\circ + \frac{A}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sin \left(45^\circ + \frac{A}{2} \right)}{\cos \left(45^\circ + \frac{A}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 45^\circ \cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos 45^\circ \sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos 45^\circ \cos \frac{A}{2} - \sin 45^\circ \sin \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{A}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{A}{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{A}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2} - \sin \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2} \times (\cos \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2})}{\cos \frac{A}{2} - \sin \frac{A}{2} (\cos \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sin A}{\cos A} \times \frac{\cos A}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A (1 + \sin A)}{\cos^2 A}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A (1 + \sin A)}{(1 + \sin A)(1 - \sin A)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A}{1 - \sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A}{1 - \sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2} \times (\cos \frac{A}{2} - \sin \frac{A}{2})}{\cos \frac{A}{2} - \sin \frac{A}{2} (\cos \frac{A}{2} - \sin \frac{A}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 2A}{1 - \sin 2A}$$

(-)

$$\tan \left(45^\circ - \frac{A}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sin \left(45^\circ - \frac{A}{2} \right)}{\cos \left(45^\circ - \frac{A}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 45^\circ \cos \frac{A}{2} - \cos 45^\circ \sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos 45^\circ \cos \frac{A}{2} + \sin 45^\circ \sin \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2} - \sin \frac{A}{2} \times (\cos \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2})}{\cos \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2} (\cos \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}$$

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

$$\cos \alpha \cos (60^\circ - \alpha) \cos (60^\circ + \alpha) = \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos (60^\circ - \alpha) \cos (60^\circ + \alpha)$$

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha}{2} [2 \cos (60^\circ + \alpha) \cos (60^\circ - \alpha)]$$

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha}{2} [\cos 120^\circ + \cos 2\alpha]$$

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} + \cos 2\alpha \right]$$

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} + 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 2 \cos^3 \alpha}{2 \times 2} - \frac{3 \cos \alpha}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\alpha$$

$$\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 60^\circ \sin 80^\circ = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 20^\circ (\sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 20^\circ \frac{1}{2} [-2 \sin 80^\circ \sin 40^\circ]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 20^\circ \frac{1}{(-2)} [\cos(120^\circ) - \cos 40^\circ]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{(-2)} \left[-\frac{1}{2} - \cos 40^\circ \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \cos 40^\circ \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} [1 \times \sin 20^\circ + 2 \sin 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin 20^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} [2 \sin 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ]$$

$$(2 \cos 40^\circ \sin 20^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin 20^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} [\sin 60^\circ + \sin 20^\circ]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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

$$\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{2 \sin 20^\circ}$$

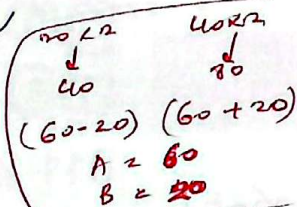
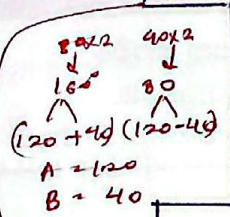
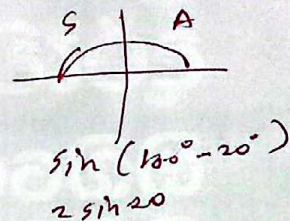
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{4 \sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \sin 80^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{8 \sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \frac{\sin 160^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}$$



$$\frac{\cos A}{1 \pm \sin A} = \tan \left[45^\circ \pm \frac{A}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\cos A}{1 \pm \sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2(A/2) - \sin^2(A/2)}{\sin^2 A/2 + \cos^2 A/2 \pm 2 \sin A/2 \cos A/2}$$

$$= \frac{[\cos A/2 + \sin A/2][\cos A/2 - \sin A/2]}{\sin^2 A/2 \pm 2 \sin A/2 \cos A/2 + \cos^2 A/2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A/2 \pm \sin A/2}{\cos A/2 \pm \sin A/2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos A/2 \pm \sin A/2}{\cos A/2}$$

$$\tan 2A = \frac{(\sec 2A + 1)}{\sqrt{\sec^2 A - 1}}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = \frac{(\sec 2A + 1)}{\sqrt{\sec^2 A - 1}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2A}{\cos 2A} \right) \times \tan A$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos 2A}{\cos 2A} \times \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 2 \cos^2 A}{\cos 2A} \times \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin A \cos A}{\cos 2A} \quad \begin{matrix} \sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A \\ 2 \sin A = \sin 2A \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2A}{\cos 2A} \times \frac{1}{\cos 2A}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2A}{\cos 2A} = \tan 2A //$$

or another method

$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A} - \frac{1}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{\sin A (\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A)}$$

L.H.S

$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A} = \frac{1}{\sin A}$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \cot^2 A}{\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A} - \operatorname{cosec} A$$

$$= (\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A) - \operatorname{cosec} A$$

$$= \operatorname{cosec} A + (\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{(\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A)}{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{(\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A)}{(\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \cot^2 A)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{1}{(\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A)}$$

$$\frac{\tan \theta - \sec \theta - 1}{\tan \theta + \sec \theta + 1} = \tan \theta - \sec \theta$$

$$= \frac{\tan \theta - 1 - \sec \theta}{\tan \theta + \sec \theta + 1} \times \frac{(\tan \theta - 1 + \sec \theta)}{(\tan \theta + \sec \theta - 1)}$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$= \tan \theta - \sec \theta$$

৩। α, β io in T_4 কান্ড কোণের
 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{4}{5}$, $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5}{13}$ এর
 $\tan 2\alpha$ এর মান

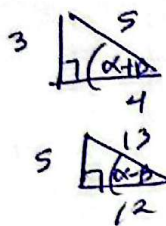
$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \alpha \leq \pi/4 \\ 0 &\leq \beta \leq \pi/4 \\ 0 &\leq \alpha + \beta \leq \pi/4 + \pi/4 \\ 0 &\leq \alpha + \beta \leq \pi/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{4}{5} \quad \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{7}{13}$$

tanus

$$\boxed{2\alpha = (\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)}$$

$$\tan(2\alpha) = \tan[(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)]$$



$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5}{12}$$

* අපගේ රාජ්‍යයේදී ආපදාකාරයේ
ප්‍රධානම හේතුවක් වන්නේ වැසි
එන තොරතුරු ප්‍රධාන, එවැනිවැඩ
ආදි වැසි වැනි වැනි වැනි වැනි
ලෝකයේ වැනි වැනි වැනි වැනි

$$\textcircled{1} \underbrace{(b^2 - c^2) \cos A}_{\textcircled{1}} + \underbrace{(c^2 - a^2) \cos B}_{\textcircled{2}} + \underbrace{(a^2 - b^2) \cos C}_{\textcircled{3}} = 0 \text{ सा}$$

① $(b^2 - c^2) \cos A$

~~$(b-c)(b+c) \cot A$~~

$$(b^2 - c^2) \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}$$

$$(b^2 - c^2) \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}{2bc}$$

$$k \frac{[(b^4 - c^4) - a^2(b^2 - c^2)]}{2abc}$$

$$\frac{k}{2abc} [(b^4 - c^4) - a^2(b^2 - c^2)]$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \frac{K}{2abc} [(b^4 - c^4) - a^2(b^2 - c^2)]$$

$$② \Rightarrow \frac{K}{2abc} [(c^4 - a^4) - b^2(c^2 - a^2)]$$

$$③ \Rightarrow \frac{1c}{2abc} [(a^4 - b^4) - c^2(a^2 - b^2)]$$

සමාජයෙන් සිංහයා සිංහ
ගොවිතැන් වෙරළ තීරය

① നക്ഷത്രങ്ങൾക്ക്

- ① റാറ്റൺ, തേക്ക, ഓരോ
കാലത്തും
- ② റാറ്റൺ, തേക്ക, 2
കാലത്തും

② ಕ್ರೋಮಿಯಂ 2 ನ್ನು ಕಡಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರೆ,

② ഒരു ജലത്തിന് താഴെ

എൻ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിയാ ദുഷ്ടനാ നാമു
നാ നോട്ടാ നാമു യോസ
sin പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നു.

മുൻപ് കൃത്യമായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരുന്ന
വ സാധാരണ 50% വരെ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരുന്നു
മോ 75% വരെ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരുന്നു

* ത്രികോണത്തിന്റെ വശങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച്

* ത്രികോണത്തിന്റെ വശങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച്
 ഗണിത വിജ്ഞാന കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ
 വരുന്നതിന്റെ പരിധി 1000
 കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ളവ
 വിജ്ഞാന കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ളവ.

① ത്രികോണത്തിന്റെ ABC കോണുകളെക്കുറിച്ച്

$$\frac{b+c}{11} = \frac{c+a}{12} = \frac{a+b}{13} \text{ ആണ്}$$

$$(i) \frac{\sin A}{7} = \frac{\sin B}{6} = \frac{\sin C}{5}$$

$$(ii) \frac{\cos A}{7} = \frac{\cos B}{19} = \frac{\cos C}{25} \text{ ആണ്}$$

$$\frac{b+c}{11} = \frac{c+a}{12} = \frac{a+b}{13} = k$$

$$\begin{aligned} b+c &= 11k \quad \text{--- ①} \\ c+a &= 12k \quad \text{--- ②} \\ a+b &= 13k \quad \text{--- ③} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 7k \\ b &= 6k \\ c &= 5k \end{aligned}$$

(i) സിനുസ് നിയമം പ്രകാരം

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

എങ്കിൽ,

$$\frac{\sin A}{7k} = \frac{\sin B}{6k} = \frac{\sin C}{5k}$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{7} = \frac{\sin B}{6} = \frac{\sin C}{5}$$

$$(ii) \frac{\cos A}{7} = \frac{\cos B}{19} = \frac{\cos C}{25}$$

* ത്രികോണത്തിന്റെ വശങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച്
 ഗണിത വിജ്ഞാന കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ
 വരുന്നതിന്റെ പരിധി 1000
 കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ളവ

$$\frac{1}{\cos A} = \frac{c^2+b^2-a^2}{2ab \times 7}$$

$$= \frac{49k^2 + 36k^2 - 49k^2}{14 \times 30 \times 10k^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{35}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos B} = \frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac \times 19}$$

$$= \frac{49k^2 + 25k^2 - 36k^2}{19 \times 2 \times 35k^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{35}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos C} = \frac{b^2+a^2-c^2}{2ab \times 25}$$

$$= \frac{36k^2 + 49k^2 - 25k^2}{50 \times 42k^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{35}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos A} = \frac{1}{\cos B} = \frac{1}{\cos C} = \frac{1}{35}$$

$$\frac{\cos A}{7} = \frac{\cos B}{19} = \frac{\cos C}{25}$$

$$\frac{\cos A}{a} = \frac{\cos B}{b} = \frac{\cos C}{c}$$

അതായത്, ABC ത്രികോണത്തിന്റെ
 കോണുകളെക്കുറിച്ച്

$$\frac{\cos A}{a} = \frac{\cos B}{b} = \frac{\cos C}{c}$$

$$\frac{c^2+b^2-a^2}{2bc \times a} = \frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac \times b} = \frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab \times c}$$

$$c^2+b^2-a^2 = a^2+c^2-b^2 = a^2+b^2-c^2$$

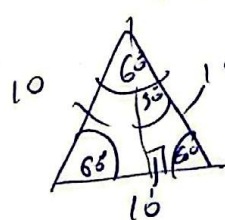
$$\frac{1}{2} (c^2+b^2-a^2) = \frac{1}{2} (a^2+c^2-b^2) = \frac{1}{2} (a^2+b^2-c^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (c^2+b^2-a^2) = \frac{1}{2} (a^2+c^2-b^2) = \frac{1}{2} (a^2+b^2-c^2)$$

$$a^2 = b^2 = c^2$$

$$a = b = c$$

∴ a, b, c വെട്ടു കോണുകളെക്കുറിച്ച്



$$\text{തരിശിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{10 \times \sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \times 10$$

$$= 25\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{(a+c)} + \frac{1}{(b+c)} \neq \frac{3}{(a+b+c)}$$

ଅଟ, $\hat{C} = \pi/3$ rad ରେ ଘଟେନା.

$$\frac{1}{(a+c)} + \frac{1}{(b+c)} = \frac{3}{(a+b+c)}$$

ଏହାକୁ ସରଳୀକରଣ କରିବାକୁ
ହେଉଛି ଯେ ଘଟେନା.

$$\frac{180}{3} = 60 = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

(କାହିଁକି, କି ନାହିଁ).

$$\frac{b+c+a+c}{(ab+ac+cb+cc)} = \frac{3}{(a+b+c)}$$

$$(b+a+2c)(a+b+c) = 3ab + 3ac + 3cb + 3c^2$$

$$(a+b)^2 + cb+ca + 2ca + 2cb + 2c^2 = 3ab + 3ac + 3cb + 3c^2$$

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 + cb+ca + 2ca + 2cb + 2c^2 = 3ab + 3ac + 3cb + 3c^2$$

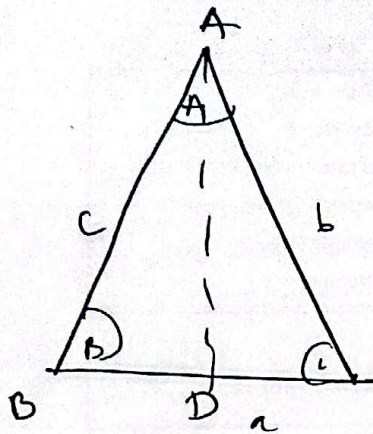
$$(a^2 + b^2 - c^2) = ab$$

$$\cos C \times 2ab = ab$$

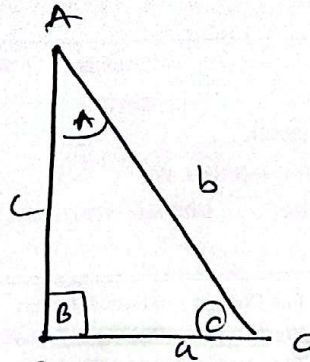
$$\cos C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{C} = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \pi/3 \text{ rad}$$

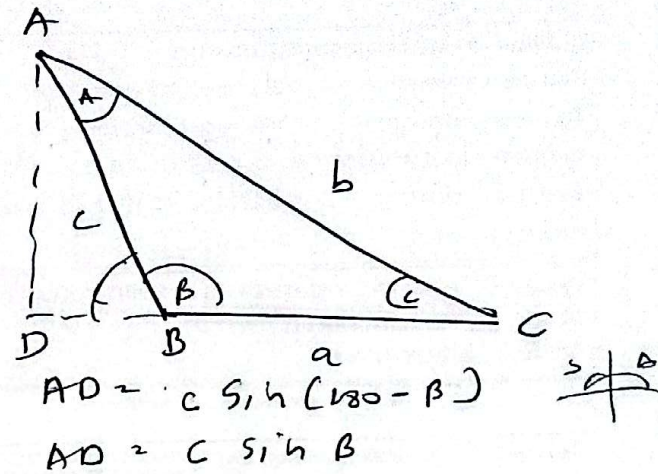
କୋସିନ୍‌ସର ସମୀକାର



$$AD = c \sin B$$



$$\begin{aligned} B &= 90^\circ \\ AD &= c \sin 90^\circ \\ AD &= c \sin B \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} AD &= c \sin (180 - B) \\ AD &= c \sin B \end{aligned}$$

AD ଓ CD ଉପରେ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରିବା :

$$b^2 = (c \sin B)^2 + (a - c \cos B)^2$$

$$b^2 = c^2 \sin^2 B + a^2 - 2ac \cos B + c^2 \cos^2 B$$

$$b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

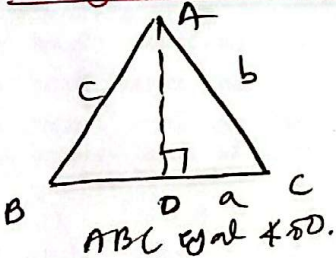
$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

ସେହିପରି,

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

ସିନ୍‌ସର ସମୀକାର

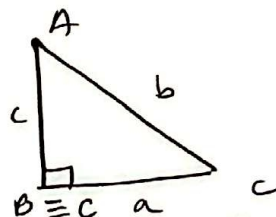


ABC କୋଣ 45°

$$AD = AB \sin B = AC \sin C$$

$$c \sin B = b \sin C$$

$$\therefore \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

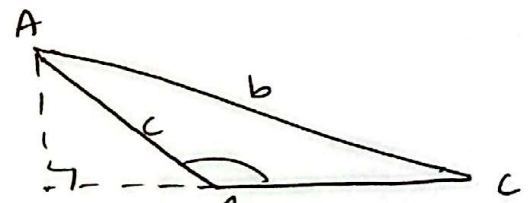


ABC କୋଣ 90°

$$AD = AB \sin A = AC \sin C$$

$$c \sin 90^\circ = b \sin C$$

$$\therefore \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$



ABC କୋଣ 135°

$$AD = AB \sin (180 - B) = AC \sin C$$

$$AD = AC \sin C$$

$$c \sin B = b \sin C$$

$$\therefore \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{a}{\sin A} \quad \text{ସହାନୁପାତ}$$

$\therefore$ ABC କୋଣ 45° ଓ 90° ଓ 135° ସିନ୍‌ସର ସମୀକାର ଠିକ୍.

കാമുകി ABC-യെ പറ്റി

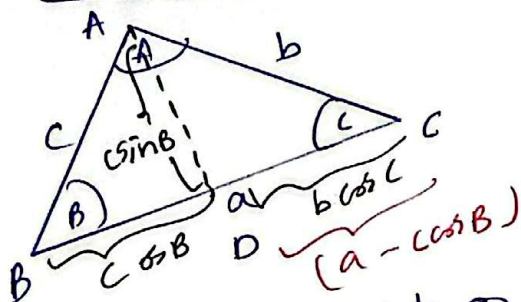
$$\cos A = \frac{c^2 + b^2 - a^2}{2cb} \text{ or}$$

උණු පිළිවෙල නැතිව

උතුරු පළාතේ සංස්කෘතික උරුම

[සිංහලයාගේ සංස්කෘතික උරුමයක් ලෙස සැලකෙන
සිංහල භාෂාව සිංහලයාගේ සංස්කෘතික උරුමයක් ලෙස
සැලකෙන සිංහල භාෂාව සිංහලයාගේ සංස්කෘතික උරුමයක් ලෙස.]

@ ലോകത്തിൽ ഏറ്റവും



ADC Δයට පරිණාමය වූවා.

$$b^2 = c^2 \sin^2 B + \cancel{b^2 \cos^2 C} \\ (a - c \cos B)^2$$

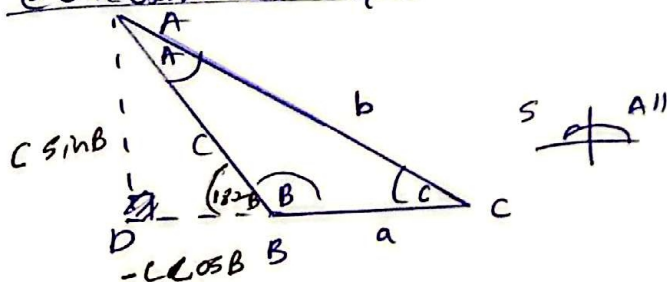
$$b^2 \neq c^2 \sin^2 B + a^2 - 2ac \cos B + c^2 \cos^2 B$$

$$b^2 \neq a^2 + c^2 (\sinh^2 B + \cosh^2 B) - 2ac \cosh B$$

$$b^2 + a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

2.2m 60000 dal argam



APC 021

APC Δ
 $b^2 = c^2 \sin^2 B + (a - c \cos B)^2$

$$b^2 = c^2 \sin^2 B + (a^2 - 2ac \cos B + c^2 \cos^2 B)$$

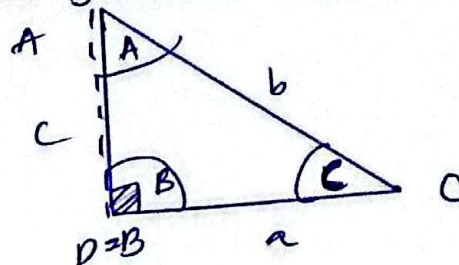
$$b^2 = c^2 (\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta) + a^2$$

$$b^2 - c^2 + a^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$2ac \cos B = c^2 + a^2 - b^2$$

$$\cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

③ കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങൾ അറസ്റ്റ്



ABCD a variable,

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2$$

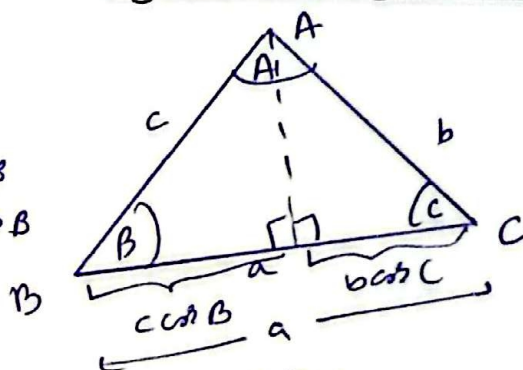
$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$[\therefore \cos B = \cos 90^\circ]$$

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

ഗുണമൂർത്ത ഗുണമം



erster,

62 սարժապոյժ,

$$a = c \cos B + b \cos C$$

$$a = b \cos C + c \cos B$$

ଉତ୍ତର:-

$$\begin{aligned} a &= b \cos C + c \cos B \\ b &= c \cos A + a \cos C \\ c &= a \cos B + b \cos A \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

ഉദ്ദേശ്യം

$$\textcircled{1} (a+b)\cos C + (b+c)\cos A + (c+a)\cos B = a+b+c$$

L.H.S

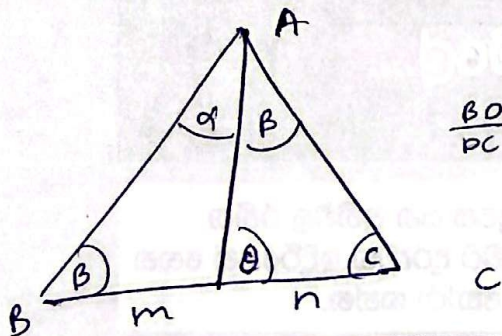
$$(a+b)\cos C + (b+c)\cos A + (c+a)\cos B$$

$$^2 a \cos C + b \cos C + b \cos A + c \cos A + c \cos B + a \cos B$$

$$2 \underbrace{a \cos C + c \cos A}_b + \underbrace{b \cos C + c \cos B}_a$$

$$2 \quad b + a + c$$

Cot yeghar

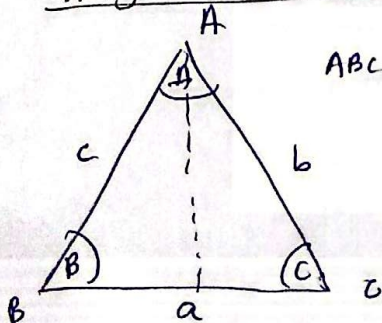


$$\frac{BO}{OC} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$(m+n) \cot \theta = m \cot \alpha + n \cot \beta$$

$$(m+n) \cot A = h \cot B - m \cot C$$

ଶ୍ରୀ ଯୁକ୍ତରାଜା ଏକ ସେନାପତି ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ବିଜୟ



ABCD and EFGH

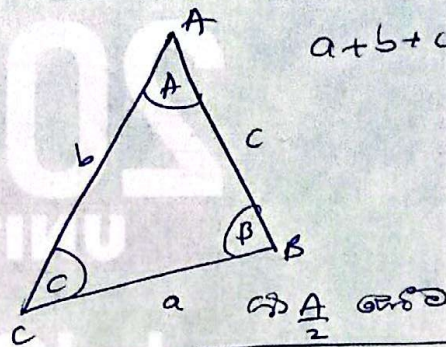
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \sin C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} b \cdot c \sin A$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } c \cdot a \cdot \sin B$$

අර්ධ ජීවිතය - 3 ඵාට්ටු

$\sin \frac{A}{2}$, $\cos \frac{A}{2}$, $\tan \frac{A}{2}$ లెవొ.



$$a+b+c=28.$$

as usual,

$$\text{Cos } A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1 + \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2A_2}{2} = \frac{(b+c+a)(b+c-a)}{4bc}$$

$$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}$$

Sih $A/2$ ବେଗେ -

ഓ ഏഴാമത്ത്,

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(2s-2a)(2s-2b)}{4bc}$$

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{4bc}}$$

ତାହା $A/2$ ଗଢ଼ା

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sin A/2}{\cos A/2}$$

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$$

$$\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\frac{(K_{S,HB})^2 + (K_{S,HC})^2 - (K_{S,HA})^2}{2 \cdot K_{S,HB} \cdot K_{S,HC}}$$

$$\frac{10^2 \sin^2 B + 10^2 \sin^2 C - 10^2 \sin^2 A}{2 \cdot 10^2 \sin B \sin C}$$

~~$$\left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\beta}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\gamma}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} \right)$$~~

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

$$\frac{\sin^2 B + 2 \sinh\left(\frac{C+A}{2}\right) \cosh\left(\frac{C-A}{2}\right) \cdot 2 \cosh\left(\frac{C+A}{2}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{C-A}{2}\right)}{2 \sinh \beta \sinh c}$$

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

$$\frac{\sin^2 B + \sin(180-B) \sin(C-A)}{2 \sin B \sin C}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 B + \sin B \sin C \cos A}{2 \sin B \sin C}$$

$$\frac{S_{1h} B + S_{1h} (C-A)}{2 S_{1h} e}$$

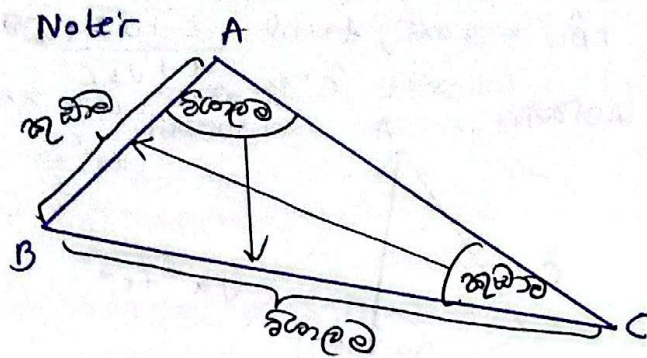
$$\frac{S_1 h (180 - (C + A)) + S_2 h (C - A)}{2S_1 h C}$$

$$\frac{\sin(C+A)\sin(C-A)}{2\sin C}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{25.26} \text{ GSA} \\ \hline \cancel{25.26} \end{array}$$

Сб А

ත්‍රිකෝණ දෘශ්‍යමය විචල්‍ය පැවරු



• ත්‍රිකෝණ දෘශ්‍යමය විචල්‍ය පැවරුණදී
Sinh ප්‍රමුඛ, කෝසය ප්‍රමුඛ හැදින්වේ
පහත මත පැවරීමක්

① Cos ප්‍රමුඛ

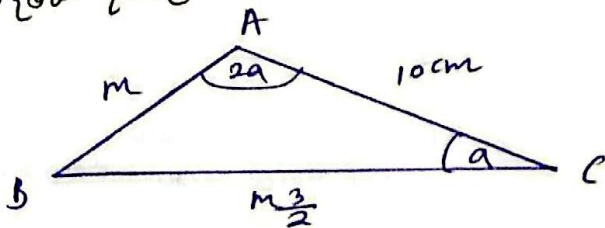
පාද 3, කෝණ 1 ක්
භේදාංකය

② Sinh ප්‍රමුඛ

පාද 2 ක්, කෝණ 2 ක්
භේදාංකය

හේතුවක් අවශ්‍යතා නිසිවින්
කඩන්න

2.301 ① ත්‍රිකෝණයක විශාලතම කෝණය
කුඩාතම කෝණයට වඩා වෙන වෙනම දෙගුණයක් වේ
දිගට පාදය තෙතම පාදයේ දිගෙන් $\frac{1}{2}$
ගුණයක් වේ. ත්‍රිකෝණයේ කුඩාතම කෝණය
කෝණ $(\frac{3}{4})$ වේ. වඩා පාදයේ
දිග 10cm වුවද කුඩාතම අනෙකුත්
දෙකේ දිග වේ පෙන්වන්න.



Sinh ප්‍රමුඛ

$$\frac{\sin a}{m} = \frac{\sin 2a}{\frac{3m}{2}}$$

$$\cancel{m} \sin a = \cancel{m} \sin a \cdot \cancel{3} / 3$$

$$\cos a = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos a = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$a = \cos^{-1}(\frac{3}{4})$$

∴ ත්‍රිකෝණයේ කුඩාතම කෝණය $\cos^{-1}(\frac{3}{4})$ වේ

ABC Δ, Cos ප්‍රමුඛ

$$\cos a = \frac{100 + \frac{m^2}{4} - m^2}{2 \times 10 \times \frac{m}{2}}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times 30m = 100 + \frac{m^2}{4} - m^2$$

$$\frac{90m}{4} = 100 + \frac{m^2}{4} - m^2$$

$$0 = 5m^2 - 90m + 400$$

$$0 = m^2 - 48m + 80$$

$$0 = (m-8)(m-10)$$

$$m=8 \text{ හෝ } m=10$$

12 ක් කෝණයේ කුඩාතම කෝණයට වඩා වෙන වෙනම දෙගුණයක් වේ
දිගට පාදය තෙතම පාදයේ දිගෙන් $\frac{1}{2}$
ගුණයක් වේ. ත්‍රිකෝණයේ කුඩාතම කෝණය
කෝණ $(\frac{3}{4})$ වේ. වඩා පාදයේ
දිග 10cm වුවද කුඩාතම අනෙකුත්
දෙකේ දිග වේ පෙන්වන්න.

$$m \neq 10$$

$$\therefore m = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$BA = 8 \text{ cm}$$

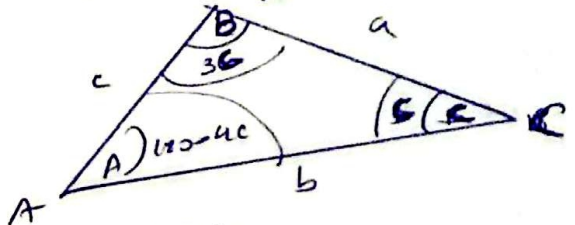
$$BC = 12 \text{ cm}$$

• පෙන්වන්න Sinh ප්‍රමුඛ ද භාවිතයෙන්
පෙන්වන්න.

2.301 ② ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයේ අනෙකුත්
දෙකේ දිග 8cm හා 12cm වුවද කුඩාතම
අනෙකුත් දෙකේ දිග වේ පෙන්වන්න.

$$\cos C = \frac{b+c}{4c} \text{ හෝ } \sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{b-c}{2c}$$

හෝ දක්වන්න.



Sinh ප්‍රමුඛ

$$\frac{\sin C}{c} = \frac{\sin B}{b}$$

$$\frac{\sin C}{c} = \frac{(\sin 36)}{b}$$

$$b \sin C = c (3 \sin C - 4 \sin^3 C)$$

$$b = c (3 - 4 \sin^2 C)$$

$$b = c (3 - 4(1 - \cos^2 C))$$

$$b = 3c - 4c + 4c \cos^2 C$$

$$b = -c + 4c \cos^2 C$$

$$\frac{b+c}{4} = \cos^2 C$$

$$\cos C = \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{4c}}$$

63000000

$$A = 180 - 4C$$

$$\frac{A}{2} = 90 - 2C$$

$$\sin(A/2) = \sin(90 - 2C)$$

$$\sin A/2 = \cos 2C$$

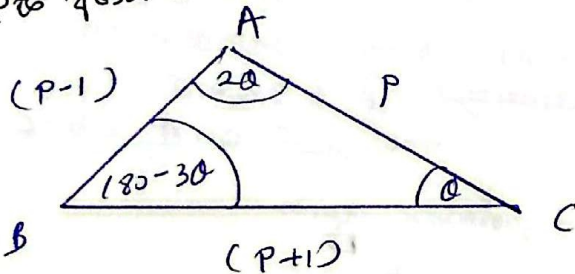
$$\sin A/2 = -1 + 2\cos^2 C$$

$$\sin A/2 = 2 \times \frac{(b+c)}{2c} - 1$$

$$= \frac{b+c-2c}{2c}$$

$$\sin A/2 = \frac{b-c}{2c}$$

2.30r ③ $\triangle ABC$ හි $\angle C = 90^\circ$ වන විට $(P-1)$, P , $(P+1)$ යන අංක P හි $\sin$ අගය $\sin \theta$ වන බව පෙන්වන්න.



හි $\sin$ අගය

$\triangle ABC$ හි,

හි $\sin$ අගය $\sin \theta$ වන බව පෙන්වන්න.

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

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{(P-1)} = \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{P+1}$$

$$(P+1) = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$2(P-1)$$

හි $\cos$ අගය $\cos \theta$ වන බව පෙන්වන්න.

$$\cos \theta = \frac{P^2 + (P+1)^2 - (P-1)^2}{2P(P+1)}$$

$$\frac{(P+1)}{2(P-1)} = \frac{P^2 + P^2 + 2P + 1 + P^2 + 2P - 1}{2P(P+1)}$$

$$(P+1)^2 = (P-1)(P+4)$$

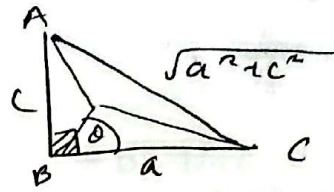
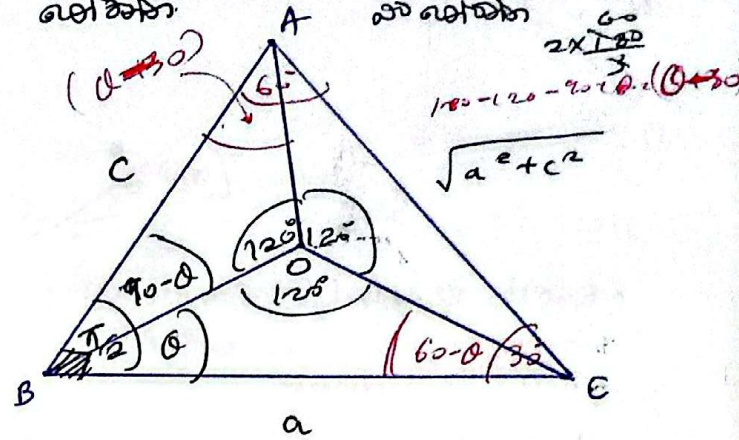
$$P^2 + 2P + 1 = P^2 + 4P - P - 4$$

$$P = 5$$

$$P = 5$$

2.30r ④ $\triangle ABC$ හි $\angle C = 90^\circ$ වන විට $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{2}$ වන විට $\angle A$ හි $\sin$ අගය සොයන්න.

$\angle C = 90^\circ$ වන විට, $\tan \theta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{2}$ වන විට $\angle A = 2\theta$ වන බව පෙන්වන්න.



$\triangle ABC$ හි $\sin$ අගය

$$\frac{a}{\sin 120} = \frac{b}{\sin (60 - \theta)}$$

$$a \sin (60 - \theta) = b \sin 120 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$\triangle ABC$ හි $\sin$ අගය

$$\frac{c}{\sin 120} = \frac{b}{\sin (60 - \theta)}$$

$$c \sin (60 - \theta) = b \sin 120 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{--- (1) = (2)}$$

$$\frac{a \sin (60 - \theta)}{\sin 120} = \frac{c \sin (60 - \theta)}{\sin 120}$$

$$a [\sin 60 \cos \theta - \cos 60 \sin \theta] = c [\sin 60 \cos \theta - \cos 60 \sin \theta]$$

$$a \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \right] = c \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \right]$$

$$\sqrt{3}a - a \tan \theta = \sqrt{3}c - c \tan \theta$$

$$\sqrt{3}a + c = \sqrt{3}c \tan \theta + a \tan \theta$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{(\sqrt{3}a + c)}{(\sqrt{3}c + a)} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

පිළිගත්

ත්‍රිකෝණයක් ඇසුරින්
 තෝගේ භූමිමුදු සිහසුන
 ගෝලීය වර්ගයක්
 කරන බවයි.

① එහි ත්‍රිකෝණයේ දිගුම පස
 හා පැහැදිලි කළේය
 සිහසුන ගෝලය. — ①

② දිගුම ත්‍රිකෝණයේ දිගුම පස
 හා පැහැදිලි කළේය
 සිහසුන ගෝලය. — ②
 දිගුම පැහැදිලි කළේය
 ① = ②

$$CO = 2 \text{ cm}$$

එහෙයින්,

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{C}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{C}{a}$$

$$a = \sqrt{3} C \quad \text{--- ①}$$

①, ② ධනාත්මක

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{3} C + C}{\sqrt{3} C + \sqrt{3} C}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{--- ③}$$

ඈතු ත්‍රිකෝණය,

$$\frac{OA}{\sin(\theta - 30^\circ)} = \frac{OC}{\sin(90^\circ - \theta)}$$

$$\frac{OA}{\sin(\theta - 30^\circ)} = \frac{OC}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{OA}{\sin \theta \cos 30^\circ - \cos \theta \sin 30^\circ} = \frac{OC}{\cos \theta}$$

$$OA \cos \theta = OC [\sin \theta \cos 30^\circ - \cos \theta \sin 30^\circ]$$

÷ cos θ

$$OA = OC \left[\tan \theta \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= OC \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= OC \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$OA = \frac{1}{2} OC$$

$$OA = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$2. \text{ 1-① } \sin A = \sin B = \sin C = \sin D$$

ත්‍රිකෝණයේ ත්‍රිකෝණයේ
 දිගුම පස, $OB = \frac{a \sin(C - A)}{\sin C}$

$$= \frac{C \sin \theta}{\sin B}$$

$$\cot \theta = \cot A + \cot B + \cot C$$

$$\frac{a \sin(C - A)}{\sin C} = \frac{C \sin \theta}{\sin B}$$

$$\frac{a(\sin C \cos A - \cos C \sin A)}{\sin C} = \frac{C \sin \theta}{\sin B}$$

÷ sin θ

$$\frac{a \sin C \cos A}{\sin C \sin \theta} - \frac{a \cos C \sin A}{\sin C \sin \theta} = \frac{C \sin \theta}{\sin B \sin \theta}$$

$$a \cot \theta - a \cot C = \frac{C}{\sin B}$$

$$\cot \theta - \cot C = \frac{C}{a \sin B} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\frac{C}{a \sin B} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin A \sin B}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(180^\circ - (A + B))}{\sin A \sin B}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(A + B)}{\sin A \sin B}$$

$$= \frac{\sin A \cos B}{\sin A \sin B} + \frac{\cos A \sin B}{\sin A \sin B}$$

$$\frac{C}{a \sin B} = \cot B + \cot A \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\text{②} = \text{①}$$

$$\cot \theta - \cot C = \cot B + \cot A$$

$$\cot \theta = \cot A + \cot B + \cot C$$

④ අවශ්‍ය ක්‍රමය පිළිබඳව සටහන්

ත්‍රිකෝණමිතික සමීකරණ

[සාධනය සඳහා]

සාධනය සඳහා - ත්‍රිකෝණමිතික
සමීකරණයන්
හරි සමීකරණ දෙකකට
සමානවන ව්‍යාප්ති 0, π, 2π
සමීකරණයන්ගෙන් යුක්ත
වේ. සාධනය සඳහා සෑදීම.

Δ සාධනය සමීකරණ සාධනය

① මූලික අනන්‍යතා

$$\begin{aligned}\tan x &= \tan \alpha \\ x &= n\pi + \alpha \\ \tan(-\alpha) &= [-\tan \alpha] \\ \sin x &= \sin \alpha \\ x &= n\pi + (-1)^n \alpha \\ \sin(-\alpha) &= [-\sin \alpha] \\ \cos x &= \cos \alpha \\ x &= 2n\pi \pm \alpha \\ \cos(\pi - \alpha) &= [-\cos \alpha]\end{aligned}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

② $a \cos x + b \sin x = c$ අනන්‍ය

සඳහා ① වැනි වැනි
 $(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2})$ නිසා

③ වැනි වැනි සමීකරණ
නිසා මෙම දෙකම සමාන
වැනි වැනි
 $\cos \alpha \rightarrow \sin \alpha$
 $\sin \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha$

④ ත්‍රිකෝණමිතික සමීකරණ $\cos(A-B)$, $\cos(A+B)$,
 $\sin(A-B)$, $\sin(A+B)$ අනන්‍ය
වැනි වැනි වැනි වැනි.

⑤ ත්‍රිකෝණමිතික සමීකරණ සමීකරණ

⑥ $a \cos^2 x + b \sin x \cos x + c \sin^2 x = d$ අනන්‍ය

සඳහා ① $\cos^2 x$, $\sin^2 x$ වැනි $\cos 2x$ අනන්‍ය

$\sin x \cos x$ වැනි $\sin 2x$ අනන්‍ය
වැනි වැනි

$$A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x = C$$

අනන්‍ය වැනි වැනි.

⑦ අනන්‍ය වැනි වැනි වැනි
① → ② වැනි

⑧ මූලික

ත්‍රිකෝණමිතික සමීකරණ (නිසා)

① මූලික අනන්‍යතා

② $\tan x = \tan \alpha$ අනන්‍ය

$$\begin{aligned}x &= n\pi + \alpha \\ \tan x &= \tan \alpha \text{ වැනි,} \\ x &= n\pi + \alpha \\ \text{වැනි.} \quad n &= 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \\ n &\in \mathbb{Z}\end{aligned}$$

• මෙම අනන්‍යතා (n ∈ ℤ) වැනි
• මෙම α අනන්‍යතා වැනි
rad වැනි වැනි වැනි වැනි.

③ $\tan x = \sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{aligned}\tan x &= \sqrt{3} \\ \tan x &= \tan \frac{\pi}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

④ $\tan x = \frac{1}{2}$

$\tan \alpha$ වැනි වැනි.

$$\tan x = \tan \alpha$$

$$x = n\pi + \alpha \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = n\pi + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

(n ∈ ℤ)

ත්‍රිකෝණමිතික
අනන්‍යතා වැනි වැනි වැනි
tan α, cos α, sin α
ත්‍රිකෝණමිතික
අනන්‍යතා වැනි
ත්‍රිකෝණමිතික
අනන්‍යතා වැනි

$$-\tan \theta = \tan(-\theta)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \tan u = -1$$

$$\tan u = -\tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\tan u = \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$u = n\pi + \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$u = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\textcircled{4} \tan^2 u = 3$$

$$\tan u = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

(+)	(-)
$\tan u = +\sqrt{3}$	$\tan u = -\sqrt{3}$
$\tan u = \tan \frac{\pi}{3}$	$\tan u = -\tan \frac{\pi}{3}$
$u = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$	$u = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\textcircled{5} \tan^3 u = \tan u$$

$$\tan^3 u - \tan u = 0$$

$$\tan u (\tan^2 u - 1) = 0$$

$$(\tan u)(\tan u - 1)(\tan u + 1) = 0$$

$\tan u = 0$	$\tan u - 1 = 0$	$\tan u + 1 = 0$
$\tan u = \tan 0$	$\tan u = 1$	$\tan u = -1$
$u = n\pi + 0$	$\tan u = \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$	$\tan u = -\tan \frac{\pi}{4}$
$u = n\pi$	$u = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$	$\tan u = \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$
		$u = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\textcircled{6} \tan^2 u = (\sqrt{3} + 1)\tan u + \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\tan u (\tan u - \sqrt{3}) + 1 (\tan u - \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$(\tan u - 1)(\tan u - \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$\tan u - 1 = 0$$

$$\tan u = \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$u = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\tan u - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\tan u = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan u = \tan \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$u = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\textcircled{7} \tan 2u = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan 2u = -\tan \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\tan 2u = \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$2u = n\pi + \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$u = \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\textcircled{8} \tan\left(4u - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan\left(4u - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$4u - \frac{\pi}{3} = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$4u = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$4u = n\pi + \frac{2\pi}{6}$$

$$u = \frac{n\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\textcircled{II} \sin u = \sin \alpha \text{ এর মান}$$

$$\sin u = \sin \alpha \text{ এর মান}$$

$$u = n\pi + (-1)^n \alpha$$

যেখানে

$$n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sinh^2 u = \sinh u$$

$$\sinh^2 u - \sinh u = 0$$

$$\sinh u (\sinh u - 1) = 0$$

$$\sinh u = 0$$

$$\sinh u = \sinh 0$$

$$u = n\pi + 0$$

$$u = n\pi$$

$$\sinh u - 1 = 0$$

$$\sinh u = 1$$

$$\sinh u = \sinh \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$u = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$-\sin \theta = \sin(-\theta)$$

2

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 4 \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$4 \sin^2 x - 1 = 0$$

$$(2 \sin x - 1)(2 \sin x + 1) = 0$$

$2 \sin x - 1 = 0$ $2 \sin x = 1$ $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ $\sin x = \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$ $x = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6}$	$2 \sin x + 1 = 0$ $2 \sin x = -1$ $\sin x = (-\frac{1}{2})$ $\sin x = -\sin \frac{\pi}{6}$ $\sin x = \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6})$ $x = n\pi + (-1)^n (-\frac{\pi}{6})$ $x = n\pi + (-1)^n (-\frac{\pi}{6})$ $x = n\pi - (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6}$
--	--

$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$

③ $\sin x = \frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{1}{5}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{find angle}}$

$\sin x = \sin \alpha$
 $x = n\pi + (-1)^n \alpha$
 $x = n\pi + (-1)^n \sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{5})$
 $(n \in \mathbb{Z})$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$
 $\alpha = \sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{5})$

ଉତ୍ତର:- $\sin$ ବା $\cos$ ବାହାର
 ଉପରେ ଚିହ୍ନଟିଏ ଥାଏ ଯାହାକୁ
 ଆବେଶ କରାଯାଏ.

$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$
$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$

④ $\sin^3 x = 4 \sin x$

$\sin x (\sin^2 x - 4) = 0$

$(\sin x)(\sin x - 2)(\sin x + 2) = 0$

$\sin x = 0$ $\sin x = \sin 0$ $x = n\pi$	$\sin x - 2 = 0$ $\sin x = 2$ $\#$ $x = n\pi$ $(n \in \mathbb{Z})$	$\sin x + 2 = 0$ $\sin x = -2$ $\#$
---	--	---

⑤ $\sin(3x - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\sin(3x - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$

$3x - \frac{\pi}{6} = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3}$

$x = \frac{n\pi}{3} + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{18}$

$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$

III $\cos x = \cos \alpha$ ~~ସମ୍ଭବ~~

$\cos x = \cos \alpha$ ବା $\cos \beta$ $x = 2n\pi \pm \alpha$ $\cos \alpha, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ $(n \in \mathbb{Z})$

① $\cos^2 x = \cos x$

$\cos x (\cos x - 1) = 0$

$\cos x = 0$ $\cos x = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$ $x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ $x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ $(n \in \mathbb{Z})$	$\cos x = 1$ $\cos x = \cos 0$ $x = 2n\pi \pm 0$ $x = 2n\pi$ $x = 2n\pi$
---	--

④ $\cos x = \frac{1}{7}$

$\frac{1}{7}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{find angle}}$

$\cos x = \cos \alpha$
 $x = 2n\pi \pm \alpha$
 $x = 2n\pi \pm \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{7})$
 $(n \in \mathbb{Z})$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$
 $\alpha = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{7})$

⑤ $\cos^2 x - 5 \cos x + 4 = 0$

$(\cos x - 4)(\cos x - 1) = 0$

$\cos x - 4 = 0$ $\cos x = 4$ $\#$	$\cos x - 1 = 0$ $\cos x = 1$ $\cos x = \cos 0$ $x = 2n\pi$
--	--

$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$

$-\cos \theta = \cos(\pi - \theta)$

$$⑥ \quad 4\cos^2 x - 1 = 0$$

$$4\cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\cos x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x = +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos x = -\cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos x = \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\cos x = \cos(\frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

ଶେଷ ଗୋଟିଏ

$$① \quad \sin 5x = \sin 3x$$

$$5x = n\pi + (-1)^n 3x$$

$$5x - (-1)^n 3x = n\pi$$

$$x(5 - (-1)^n 3) = n\pi$$

$$x = \frac{n\pi}{[5 - (-1)^n 3]}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$② \quad \tan x = \cot x$$

୧ ଯୋଗ

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{\tan x}$$

$$\tan^2 x = 1$$

$$\tan x = \pm 1$$

$$\tan x = +1$$

$$\tan x = \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\tan x = -1$$

$$\tan x = -(\tan \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\tan x = \tan(-\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$x = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

୨ ଯୋଗ

$$\tan x = \cot x$$

$$\tan x = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$$

$$x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - x$$

$$2x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଦୁଇୋଟି ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଗୁଣନା କରିବାକୁ ଚିତ୍ରରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି।
ଏହାଠାରୁ ଶେଷର ଫଳାଫଳ ମିଳେ।

$$③ \quad \tan 5x = \cot 2x$$

$$\tan 5x = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x)$$

$$5x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - 2x$$

$$7x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{n\pi}{7} + \frac{\pi}{14}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$④ \quad \sin 5x = \cos 3x$$

୧ ଯୋଗ

$$\sin 5x = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - 3x)$$

$$5x = n\pi + (-1)^n (\frac{\pi}{2} - 3x)$$

$$5x = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2} - (-1)^n 3x$$

$$5x + (-1)^n 3x = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2}}{[5 + (-1)^n 3]}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

୨ ଯୋଗ

$$\sin 5x = \cos 3x$$

$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - 5x) = \cos 3x$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - 5x = 2n\pi \pm 3x$$

$$\underline{(+)}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - 5x = 2n\pi + 3x$$

$$8x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2n\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{n\pi}{4}$$

$$\underline{(-)}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - 5x = 2n\pi - 3x$$

$$2x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2n\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} - n\pi$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$⑤ \cos 2x = \cos x$$

1) ଉଦାହରଣ

$$2x = 2n\pi \pm x$$

(+) $2x = 2n\pi + x$

$$x = 2n\pi$$

$$x = 2n\pi$$

(-) $2x = 2n\pi - x$

$$3x = 2n\pi$$

$$x = \frac{2n\pi}{3}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

2) ଉଦାହରଣ

$$\cos 2x = \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x - \cos x = 0$$

$$2\cos^2 x - 1 - \cos x = 0$$

$$2\cos^2 x - \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$(2\cos x + 1)(\cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$2\cos x + 1 = 0$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x = -\cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos x = \cos \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\cos x = \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

3) ଉଦାହରଣ

$$\cos 2x = \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x - \cos x = 0$$

$$-2\sin\left(\frac{2x+x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{2x-x}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) = \sin 0$$

$$\frac{3x}{2} = n\pi - (-1)^n \cdot 0$$

$$x = \frac{2n\pi}{3}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} = \sin 0$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = n\pi$$

$$x = 2n\pi$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

ଉଦାହରଣ ୧: $\cos 2x = \cos x$
ଉଦାହରଣ ୨: $\sin 2x = \sin x$

① $\cos 2x = \cos x$ ର ସମସ୍ତ ସମାଧାନ

② $\sin 2x = \sin x$ ର ସମସ୍ତ ସମାଧାନ

③ $\cos 2x = -\cos x$ ର ସମସ୍ତ ସମାଧାନ

④ $\sin 2x = \cos x$ ର ସମସ୍ତ ସମାଧାନ

$$⑥ \cos 9x + \cos 5x = \sin 7x + \sin 3x$$

$$2\cos\left(\frac{9x+5x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{9x-5x}{2}\right) = 2\sin\left(\frac{7x+3x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{7x-3x}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos(7x)\cos(2x) = \sin(5x)\sin(2x)$$

$$\cos 2x [\cos 7x - \sin 5x] = 0$$

$$\cos 2x (\cos 7x - \sin 5x) = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\cos 7x - \sin 5x = 0$$

$$\cos 7x = \sin 5x$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 7x\right) = \sin 5x$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - 7x = n\pi + (-1)^n 5x$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - n\pi = x(7 + (-1)^n 5)$$

$$x = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - n\pi}{(7 + (-1)^n 5)}$$

OR

$$\cos 7x = \sin 5x$$

$$\cos 7x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 5x\right)$$

$$7x = 2n\pi \pm \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 5x\right)$$

(+)

$$7x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - 5x$$

$$12x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{n\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{24}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

(-)

$$7x = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + 5x$$

$$2x = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$u = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

① ଏହି କବିତା ଚିନ୍ତା
ବୋଧାତ୍ମକ.

$\frac{n=0}{n= -\frac{\pi}{3}}$ ✓	$\frac{n=+1}{n= 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}}$ ✗	$\frac{n=-1}{n= -2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}}$ ✗
--	---	--

$n = \frac{1}{3} - 2$

① $\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
 ଏଠାରେ ସମ୍ଭବ.

$$\sin 2x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sinh 2u = \sinh \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$u = \frac{n\pi}{2} + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$n = 0$	$n = 1$	$n = 2$
$u = 0 \times \frac{\pi}{2} + (-1)^0 \frac{\pi}{8}$ $u = 0 + \frac{\pi}{8}$ $u = +\frac{\pi}{8}$	$u = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$ $u = \frac{3\pi}{8}$	$u = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$ $u = -\frac{5\pi}{8}$
$\left[+\frac{\pi}{8} \right]$	$\left[\frac{4\pi}{8} \right]$	$\left[-\frac{4\pi}{8} \right]$

$$x = \left(\frac{+\pi}{8}\right), x = \frac{3\pi}{8} //$$

②, $\cos u \geq \frac{1}{2}$ $\Rightarrow$ $u \in [-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$
 $\Rightarrow$ $\cos^{-1}(\cos u) = u$

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

$$\pi = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{(+) }{n = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

$\frac{n=0}{n = \frac{\pi}{3}}$ ✓	$\frac{n=+1}{n = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}}$ ✗	$\frac{n=-1}{n = -2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}}$ ✗
--	--	---

$$\frac{(-)}{x = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$n \neq 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\frac{h_2}{h_1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{n=+1}{n=2\pi-\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\underline{n = -1}$$
$$x = -2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$$
$$x$$

①, ② $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $x = (-\frac{\pi}{3})$

② $a \cos x + b \sin x$ चे रूपांतर

ଉତ୍ତର ① $\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}$ ଅଟେ ।

② ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସୂତ୍ର $\longrightarrow$ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସୂତ୍ର
 $\cos \alpha \longrightarrow \sin \alpha$
 $\sin \alpha \longrightarrow \cos \alpha$
 ଯଦି ଯଦି

③ ଆନୁଷଙ୍ଗିକ କ $(A-B)$,
କ $(A+B)$, $\sin(A-B)$, $\sin(A+B)$
ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଅଟେ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ

④ ଆମର ସମସ୍ତ ସମ୍ପଦ

$$\textcircled{1} a \cosh u + b \sinh u = c \quad \text{Satz 2.1.1.}$$

$$a \cos u + b \sin u = c$$

$$\div \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \cos x + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \sin x = \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos x + \sin \alpha \sin x = \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$\cos(\alpha - n) = \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

$$(\alpha - \alpha') = 2n\pi \pm \beta$$

$$n^2 + (2n\pi \pm p) + \alpha$$

$$n = 2m\pi \pm \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right) + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x = 1$$

$$\div \sqrt{3+1}$$

$$\div 2$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(+)

$$x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

(-)

$$x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \cos x + \sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\div \sqrt{1+1}$$

$$\div \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(+)

$$x - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = 2n\pi + \frac{7\pi}{12}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

(-)

$$x - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{12}$$

* a cos 0 + b sin 0 = c
 සමීකරණයේ a, b, c අගය
 0 නොවන බවට බලපෑම.

$$\textcircled{4} \sin 2x + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x = 1$$

0 ≤ x ≤ π/2

$$\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = 1$$

$$\div \sqrt{1+3}$$

$$\div 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x \right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

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

$$n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

n=0

$$x = \frac{0\pi}{2} + (-1)^0 \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

n=1

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{5} a \cos^2 x + b \sin x \cos x$$

$$+ c \sin^2 x = d$$

$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$
$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$
$\sin x \cdot \cos x = \frac{\sin 2x}{2}$

අපේ $\cos^2 x, \sin^2 x, \sin x \cos x,$
 $\cos 2x, \sin 2x$ වල ප්‍රයෝජනය

$$A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x = C$$

අපේ ප්‍රශ්නයට අදාළව.

$$① 3\cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x - \sin^2 x = 2$$

$$3\left(\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2}\right) + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} - \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}\right) = 2$$

$$\times 2 \quad 3+3\cos 2x + \sin 2x - 1 + \cos 2x = 4$$

$$4\cos 2x + \sin 2x = 2$$

$$\div \sqrt{16+1}$$

$$\div \sqrt{17}$$

$$\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \sin 2x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}}_{= \cos \alpha} \quad \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}}_{= \sin \alpha}$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos 2x + \sin \alpha \sin 2x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\cos(\alpha - 2x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\alpha - 2x = 2n\pi \pm \beta$$

$$(+) \quad \alpha + 2n\pi - \beta = 2x$$

$$x = \frac{\alpha}{2} - n\pi - \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\right) - n\pi - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\right)}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\right) - n\pi - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\right)}{2} + \frac{\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{17}}\right)}{2}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$② \cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x - \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$\text{L.H.S.}$$

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

$$1 + \cos 2x - 2\sin 2x - 1 + \cos 2x = 2$$

$$2\cos 2x - 2\sin 2x = 2$$

$$\div 2 \quad \cos 2x - \sin 2x = 1$$

$$\div \sqrt{1+1}$$

$$\div \sqrt{2} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}_{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} \quad \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}_{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}$$

$$(+) \quad$$

$$x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$x = n\pi$$

$$(-) \quad$$

$$x = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$x = n\pi - \frac{2\pi}{8}$$

$$x = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{2nd part}$$

$$\cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x - \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x = 1$$

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

$$\cos 2x - \sin 2x = 1$$

$$\div \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}_{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} \quad \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}_{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2x\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$(+) \quad x = n\pi$$

$$(-) \quad$$

$$x = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{3rd part}$$

$$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos 2x$$

$$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$\text{problem solved by adding and subtracting}$$

$$③ 10\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 6\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = 11$$

$$\div 10 \left(\frac{1+\cos x}{2}\right) + 6\left(\frac{\sin x}{2}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1-\cos x}{2}\right) = 11$$

$$5 + 5\cos x + 3\sin x - \cos x = 11$$

$$4\cos x + 3\sin x = 6$$

$$4\cos x + 3\sin x = 5$$

$$\div \sqrt{16+9}$$

$$\div 5$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \cos x + \frac{3}{5} \sin x = \frac{6}{5} = 1$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{4}{5}}_{\cos \alpha} \quad \underbrace{\frac{3}{5}}_{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\cos(\alpha - x) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 1$$

$$\alpha - x = 2n\pi \pm \beta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\alpha - \pi) &= 1 \\ \cos(\alpha - \pi) &= \cos 0 \\ \alpha - \pi &= 2n\pi \text{ I.O.}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha - 2n\pi &= \pi \\ \cos\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) - 2n\pi &= \pi \\ (n \in \mathbb{Z})\end{aligned}$$

ଉଦାହରଣ: ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ.

① $\sin x + \cos y = 1$, $\cos x - \cos y = 1$

ଉଦାହରଣ: ସମୀକରଣ
 x, y ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ

$$\sin x + \cos y = 1 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\cos x - \cos y = 1 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\textcircled{1} / \cos y = (1 - \sin x) \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\textcircled{2} / \cos x - \cos y = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1 + \cos y}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos y}{2} = 1$$

$$\cos x - \cos y = 2$$

$$\cos x - 1 + \sin x = 2 \quad \text{③ ସମୀକରଣ}$$

$$\cos x + \sin x = 3$$

$\div \sqrt{2}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ ସମୀକରଣ, ଯାହାକି ଉପଯୋଗୀ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \frac{\pi}{4} & \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ ଉପଯୋଗୀ} \\ \sin y & \text{ ଉପଯୋଗୀ}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + x = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

ଉଦାହରଣ: ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ (inverse)
ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ

* ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ ଉପଯୋଗୀ
ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ ଉପଯୋଗୀ
ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ ଉପଯୋଗୀ
ସମୀକରଣର ସମାଧାନ ଉପଯୋଗୀ

2. ଉଦାହରଣ

$$(\tan \theta + 1)^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$(\tan \theta + 1 - \sqrt{2})(\tan \theta + 1 + \sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$\tan \theta + 1 - \sqrt{2} = 0 \quad \text{କିମ୍ବା} \quad \tan \theta + 1 + \sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$\tan \theta = \sqrt{2} - 1 \quad \text{କିମ୍ବା} \quad \tan \theta = -\sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\tan \theta = \tan[\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2} - 1)] \quad \tan \theta = \tan[\tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{2} - 1)]$$

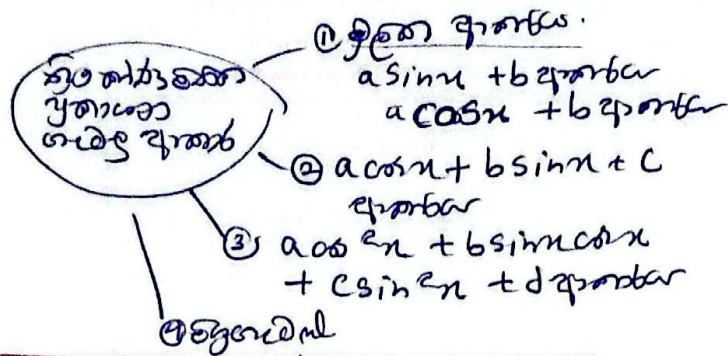
$$\theta = n\pi + \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2} - 1) \quad \text{କିମ୍ବା} \quad \theta = n\pi + \tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$\theta = n\pi + \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ත්‍රිකෝණමිතික ප්‍රකාශන

- ප්‍රකාශනයන් තුළට පරිවර්තනය කෙරේ
- එම ප්‍රකාශනවල ස්වභාවය හා ගණිතමය අගය පරීක්ෂා කෙරේ.



$-1 \leq \sin u \leq 1$

$-1 \leq \cos u \leq 1$

① $a \sin u + b$ ආකෘති

ප්‍රකාශනයේ එම ප්‍රකාශනවලට පරිවර්තනය කෙරේ.

① $f(u) = 7 \sin u + 4$

මෙහිදී $f(u)$ හිදී $\sin u$ හි

$$= 7 \sin u + 4$$

$$= 1$$

$f(u)$ හිදී $\sin u$ හි

$$= 7 \sin u + 4$$

$$= (-1)$$

$$= (-3)$$

$-3 \leq f(u) \leq 11$

2. ක්‍රමය

$f(u) = 7 \sin u + 4$

$$= E$$

$E = 7 \sin u + 4$

$\sin u = \frac{E-4}{7}$

$-1 \leq \sin u \leq 1$

$-7 \leq E-4 \leq 7$

$-7+4 \leq E \leq 7+4$

$-3 \leq E \leq 11$

$-3 \leq f(u) \leq 11$

② $f(u) = 9 \sin 5u + 11$

(I) $f(u)$ හිදී $\sin 5u$ හි

(II) $f(u)$ හිදී $\sin 5u$ හි

(III) $f(u)$ හිදී $\sin 5u$ හි

(I) $f(u) = 9 \sin 5u + 11$

$$\sin 5u = 1$$

$$= 20$$

$f(u)$ හිදී $\sin 5u$ හි

$$= 9(-1) + 11$$

$$= 2$$

(II) $f(u)$ හිදී $\sin 5u$ හි

$\sin 5u = 1$

$\sin 5u = \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$

$5u = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2}$

$u = \frac{n\pi}{5} + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{10} \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$

(III) $f(u)$ හිදී $\sin 5u$ හි

$\sin 5u = -1$

$\sin 5u = -\sin \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\sin 5u = \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2})$

$5u = n\pi + (-1)^n(-\frac{\pi}{2})$

$u = \frac{n\pi}{5} - (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{10} \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$

(IV) $f(u)$ හිදී $\sin 5u$ හි

$\sin 5u = 1$

$f(u)$, 20 හි 2 හි අගය සිටින.

③ $f(u) = 5 - 4 \sin u$

$f(u)$ හිදී $\sin u$ හි

$$= 5 - 4 \sin u$$

$$= 1$$

$= 5 + (-4)(-1)$

$= 5 + 4$

$= 9$

$f(u)$ හිදී $\sin u$ හි

$$= 5 - 4 \sin u$$

$$= 1$$

$= 5 - 4$

$= 1$

$1 \leq f(u) \leq 9$

$$② f(x) = \sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x - 1$$

$$(I) f(x) = R \cos(x + \alpha) + S$$

ସମୀକରଣ ସମୀକରଣ

$$(II) f(x) \text{ ର } \text{max}, \text{min}$$

$$(III) f(x) \text{ ର } \text{max}, \text{min}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x - 1$$

$$= \sqrt{3+1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \right] - 1$$

$$= 2 \left[\underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}_{\cos \frac{\pi}{6}} \cos x - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} \sin x \right] - 1$$

$$= 2 \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x \right) \right] - 1$$

$$f(x) = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x \right) - 1$$

$$f(x) = R \cos(x + \alpha) + S$$

ସମୀକରଣ ସମୀକରଣ

$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}, R = 2, S = (-1)$

$$(II) f(x) \text{ ର } \text{max} = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x \right) - 1$$

$= 1$

$$f(x) \text{ ର } \text{min} = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x \right) - 1$$

$= -3$

$$-3 \leq f(x) \leq 1$$

$$(III) f(x) \text{ ର } \text{max}, \text{min}$$

$$\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x \right) = 1$$

$$\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x \right) = -1$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + x = 2n\pi \pm 0$$

$$x = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$③ f(x) = \sin x - \cos x + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$(I) f(x) = R \sin(x - \alpha) + S$$

ସମୀକରଣ ସମୀକରଣ

$$(II) f(x) \text{ ର } \text{max}, \text{min}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x - \cos x + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[\underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}_{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}_{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x \right] + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x \right] + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(x) = R \sin(x - \alpha) + S$$

ସମୀକରଣ ସମୀକରଣ

$$\therefore R = \sqrt{2}, \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}, S = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$(II) f(x) \text{ ର } \text{max} = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$= 6\sqrt{2}$

$$f(x) \text{ ର } \text{min} = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$= 4\sqrt{2}$

$$4\sqrt{2} \leq f(x) \leq 6\sqrt{2}$$

⑧ $a \cos^2 x + b \sin x \cos x + c \sin^2 x + d$ ଫର୍ମରେ

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\sin x \cos x = \frac{\sin 2x}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

ନିମ୍ନର ① $\cos^2 x, \sin^2 x$ ଓ $\cos 2x$ ହେଉଛି

$\sin x \cos x$ ଏବଂ $\sin 2x$ ହେଉଛି

ତ୍ରୟକୋଣୀୟ

ଲକ୍ଷଣ

② $a \cos 2x + b \sin 2x + c$ ଫର୍ମରେ

ନିମ୍ନର ② ଫର୍ମରେ

ଦିଆ ହେଉଛି

① $f(x) = \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x - \sin^2 x + 5$ ଓ

(I) $f(x) = A \cos(2x + \alpha) + B$ ଫର୍ମରେ ପରିଣତ ହେଉଛି.

(II) $f(x)$ ର ଉଚ୍ଚତା, ନିମ୍ନତା ଓ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର.

(2) $f(x) = \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x - \sin^2 x + 5$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right) - \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right) + 5$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + 5$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2x - \sqrt{3} \sin 2x + \cos 2x] + 5$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [2 \cos 2x - \sqrt{3} \sin 2x] + 5 \quad \sqrt{4+3}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \cos 2x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{7}} \sin 2x \right] + 5$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} [\cos \alpha \cos 2x - \sin \alpha \sin 2x] + 5$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \cos(\alpha + 2x) + 5$$

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

$$f(x) = A \cos(2x + \alpha) + B \text{ ଫର୍ମରେ}$$

$$A = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}, \alpha = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \right), B = 5$$

(II) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \cos \left[2x + \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \right) \right] + 5$

$$f(x)_{\text{ଉଚ୍ଚତା}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \times 1 + 5$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{7} + 10}{2}$$

$$f(x)_{\text{ନିମ୍ନତା}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \times (-1) + 5$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} + 5$$

$$= \frac{10 - \sqrt{7}}{2}$$

ଅନ୍ୟତମ

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \cos \left[2x + \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \right) \right] + 5$$

$$\cos \left(2x + \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \right) \right) = \frac{f(x) - 5}{\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}}$$

$$-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{f(x) - 5}{\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}} \leq 1$$

$$+5 - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \leq f(x) \leq +5 + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$\frac{(10 - \sqrt{7})}{2} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{(10 + \sqrt{7})}{2}$$

ഉദാഹരണം

* ലഭിക്കാത്തതും, ഉത്പാദിപ്പിക്കാൻ
 കഴിയാത്തതും ഗോളങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന
 വ്യക്തികളെ കാണുക.

① E ക്ലബ്ബിന്റെ തൊഴിലാളികൾ കളിക്കാൻ
 കഴിയാത്തവർ ~~E ക്ലബ്ബിന്റെ തൊഴിലാളികൾ~~

② E ക്ലബ്ബിന്റെ തൊഴിലാളികൾ
 കളിക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്തവർ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന
 ക്ലബ്ബിന്റെ തൊഴിലാളികൾ
 $A \geq 0$ തൊഴിലാളികൾ.

③ ലഭിക്കാത്തതും, ഉത്പാദിപ്പിക്കാൻ
 കഴിയാത്തതും ഗോളങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന
 ക്ലബ്ബിന്റെ തൊഴിലാളികൾ കളിക്കാൻ
 കഴിയാത്തവർ കളിക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്തവർ.

$$E = \underbrace{(\quad)}_{\geq 0} + 8$$

≥ 8

$$E \geq 8$$

മിശ്രിതമാക്കിയ പ്രശ്നം

- മിശ്രിത പ്രശ്നം തുടങ്ങുന്നത്
- ① ലോമനയുടെ തുടർ
 - ② രണ്ട് പ്രശ്നങ്ങളുടെ തുടർ
 - ③ $\cos$ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള മറ്റ് പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ

① ലോമനയുടെ തുടർ
(ഭൂമിയിൽ ചുറ്റുമുള്ള തുടർ)

മൂലം $x = 0$ ലെ മൂല്യങ്ങൾ x നെ 2π വരെ ക്രമീകരിക്കുന്ന പ്രശ്നം y ന്റെ മൂല്യങ്ങൾ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ ക്രമീകരിക്കും.

Note:

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
$\sin x$	0	1	0	-1	0
$\cos x$	1	0	-1	0	1

$\cos 0 = 1$
 $\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$
 $\cos \pi = -1$
 $\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0$
 $\cos 2\pi = 1$

$\sin 0 = 0$
 $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$
 $\sin \pi = 0$
 $\sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -1$
 $\sin 2\pi = 0$

$\cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$
 $\cos(-\pi) = -1$
 $\cos(-\frac{3\pi}{2}) = 0$

$\sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1$
 $\sin(-\pi) = 0$
 $\sin(-\frac{3\pi}{2}) = 1$

* മിശ്രിതമാക്കിയ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ ക്രമീകരിക്കുമ്പോൾ $\sin$ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള മറ്റ് പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ ക്രമീകരിക്കും.

$$f(x) = 4(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)$$

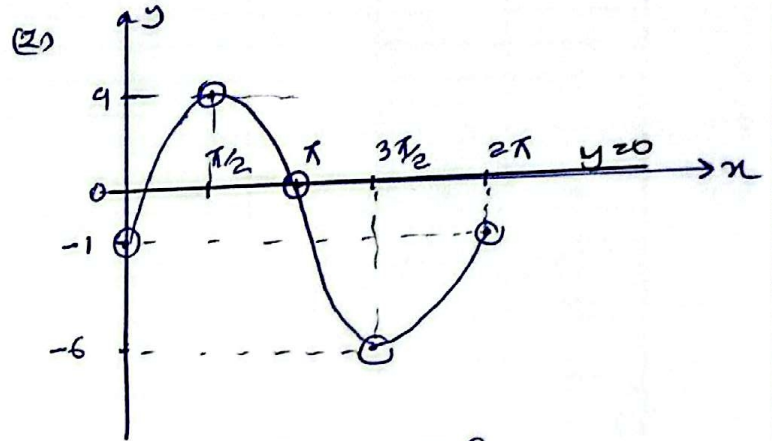
↓

$$f(x) = 3 + \cos 4x$$

① $y = 5 \sin x - 1$
 $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ എന്ന പ്രശ്നം ക്രമീകരിക്കും.

② ലോമന $5 \sin x - 1 = 0$ എന്ന പ്രശ്നം ക്രമീകരിക്കും.

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
$\sin x$	0	1	0	-1	0
$5 \sin x$	0	5	0	-5	0
$5 \sin x - 1$	-1	4	-1	-6	-1



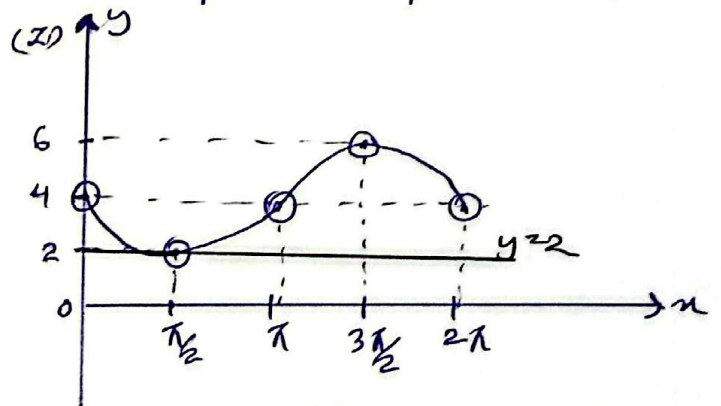
③ $y = 5 \sin x - 1 = 0$
 $5 \sin x - 1 = 0$

④, ⑤ ന്റെ മൂല്യങ്ങൾ $y = 0$ എന്ന മൂല്യം ക്രമീകരിക്കും. (മുകളിൽ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ ക്രമീകരിക്കും)

② $y = 4 - 2 \sin x$
 $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ എന്ന പ്രശ്നം ക്രമീകരിക്കും.

③ ലോമന $\sin x = 1$ എന്ന പ്രശ്നം ക്രമീകരിക്കും.

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
$\sin x$	0	1	0	-1	0
$-2 \sin x$	0	-2	0	+2	0
$4 - 2 \sin x$	4	2	4	6	4



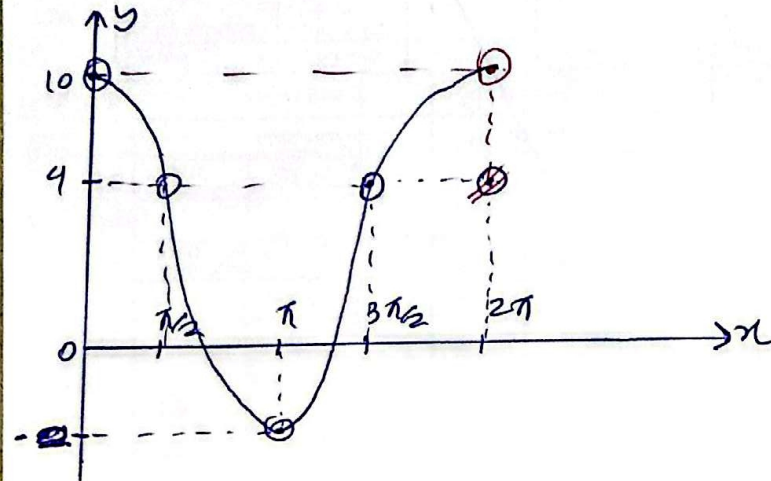
④ $y = 4 - 2 \sin x = 1$
 $y = 4 - 2$
 $y = 2$

മുകളിൽ പ്രശ്നം ക്രമീകരിക്കും $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

③ $y = 6 \cos x + 4$

$0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ වල y හි
 යථාර්ථ අගය

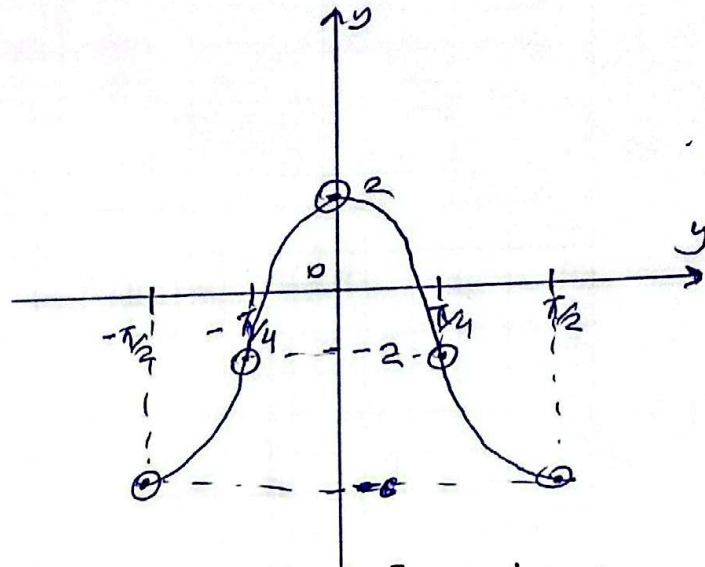
x	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π
$\cos x$	1	0	-1	0	1
$6 \cos x$	6	0	-6	0	6
$6 \cos x + 4$	10	4	-2	4	10



නිදර්ශන x අගය
 $x \rightarrow \pi/2$ දක්වා
 2π දක්වා
 $x \rightarrow \pi/4$ දක්වා
 4π දක්වා
 $x \rightarrow \pi/8$ දක්වා

④ $y = 4 \cos 2x - 2$

x	$-\pi/2$	$-\pi/4$	0	$\pi/4$	$\pi/2$
$2x$	$-\pi$	$-\pi/2$	0	$\pi/2$	π
$4 \cos 2x$	-4	0	4	0	-4
$4 \cos 2x - 2$	-6	-2	2	-2	-6



⑤ (I) $8 [\cos 6x + \sin 6x] = a + b \cos 4x$
 සමාන a හි b සොයන්න.

(II) සොයන්න,
 $y = \cos 6x + \sin 6x$ යන්නේ
 $0 \leq x \leq \pi/2$ වල y හි
 යථාර්ථ අගය

(I) $8 [(\cos 2x)^3 + (\sin 2x)^3] = a + b \cos 4x$

$\frac{L.H.S}{8 (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) (\cos^4 x + \cos^2 x \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x)}$

$= 8 (1 - 3 \cos^2 x \sin^2 x)$

$= 8 [1 - 3 (2 \cos x \sin x)^2]$

$= 8 - 6 (\sin 2x)^2$

$= 8 - 6 [1 - \cos 4x]$

$= 8 - 6 + 6 \cos 4x$

$= 2 + 6 \cos 4x$

$a = 2, b = 6$

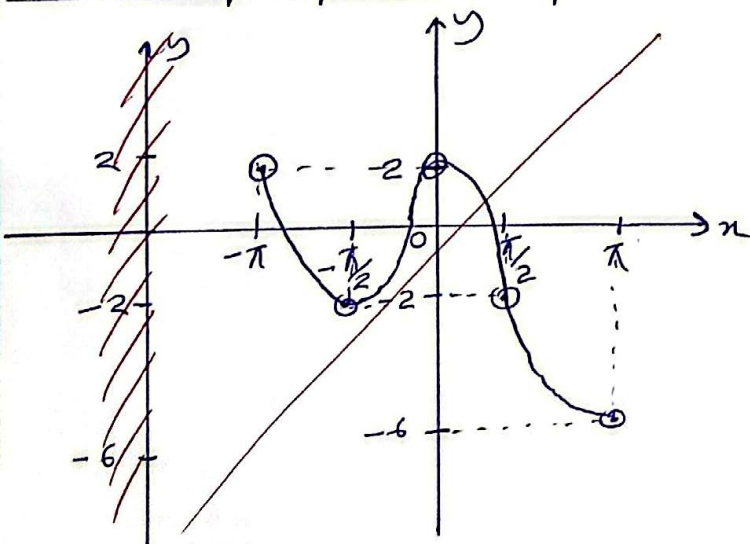
(II) $8 [\cos 6x + \sin 6x] = a + b \cos 4x$

$\frac{y}{8} = \frac{a}{8} + \frac{b}{8} \cos 4x$

$y = \frac{a}{8} + \frac{b}{8} \cos 4x$

④ $y = 4 \cos 2x - 2$

x	$-\pi/2$	$-\pi/4$	0	$\pi/4$	$\pi/2$
$2x$	$-\pi$	$-\pi/2$	0	$\pi/2$	π
$\cos 2x$	-1	0	1	0	-1
$4 \cos 2x$	-4	0	4	0	-4
$4 \cos 2x - 2$	-6	-2	2	-2	-6



$$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \cos 4x$$

~~$4\pi \rightarrow 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{2\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi$~~

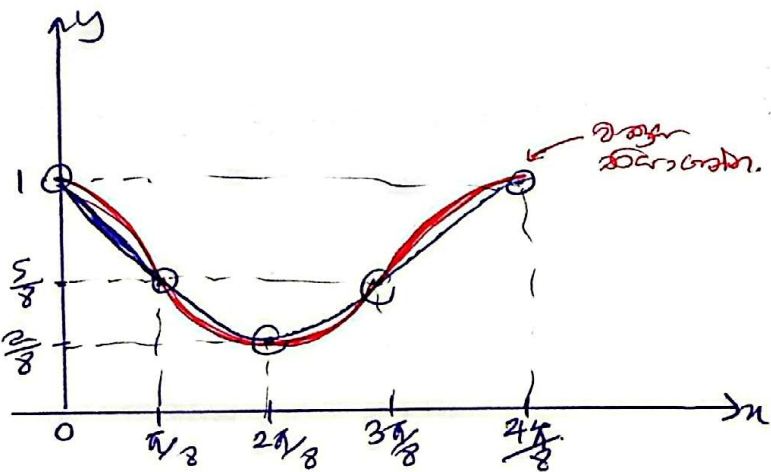
$x = 0$	$x = \pi_4$	$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$
$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times 1$	$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times -1$	$y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times 0$
$y = \frac{8}{8} = 1$	$y = \frac{2}{8}$ $y = \frac{1}{4}$	$y = \frac{5}{8}$

$$n = \frac{3\pi}{9}$$

$$y^2 - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2}x$$

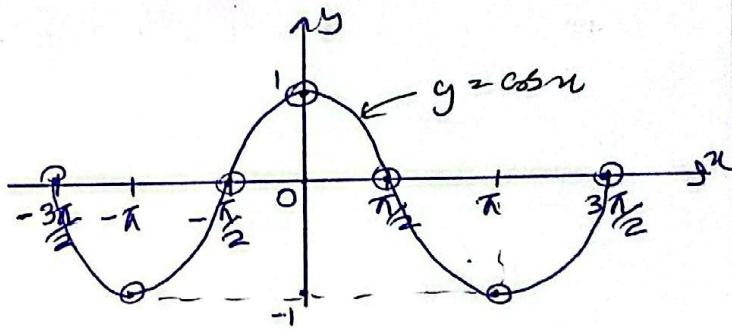
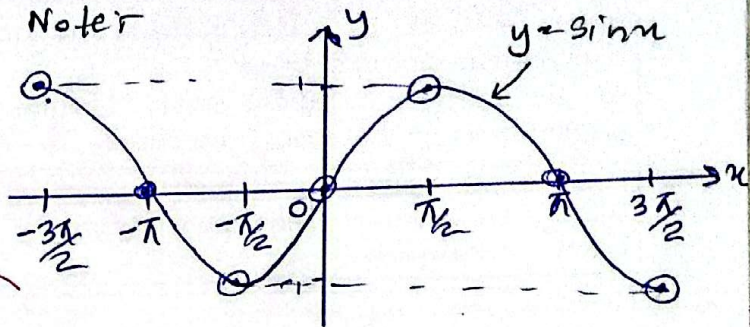
$$4n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{2\pi}{8}, \frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{4\pi}{8}$$

$x = 0$ $y = 1$	$x = \frac{1}{8}$ $y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times 0$ $y = \frac{5}{8}$	$x = \frac{2}{8}$ $y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times 1$ $y = \frac{8}{8}$
$x = \frac{3}{8}$ $y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times 0$ $y = \frac{5}{8}$	$x = \frac{4}{8}$ $y = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times 1$ $y = 1$	



ଫଳପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗତ

Note r

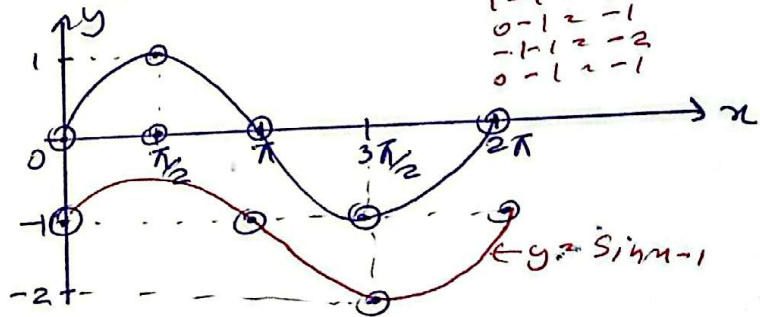


① පහත එක් එක් පිටු 05x5 27
පැයක දී කරන්න.

c) $y = \sin u - 1$

g = 51 km

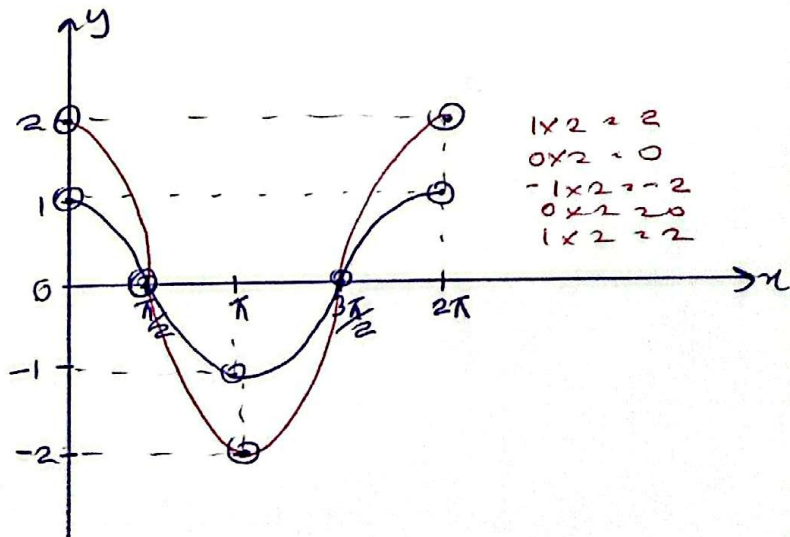
$$\downarrow y = \sin n - 1$$

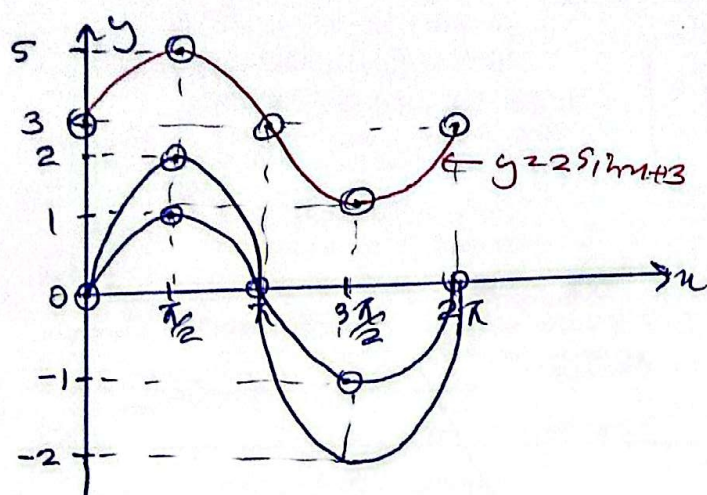


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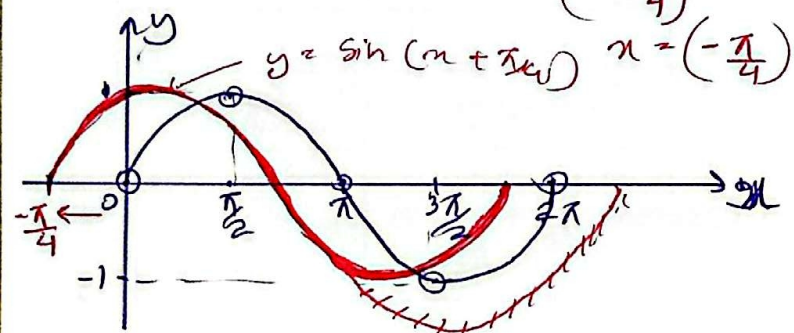
1 y² corn

↓ $y = 2 \cos x$

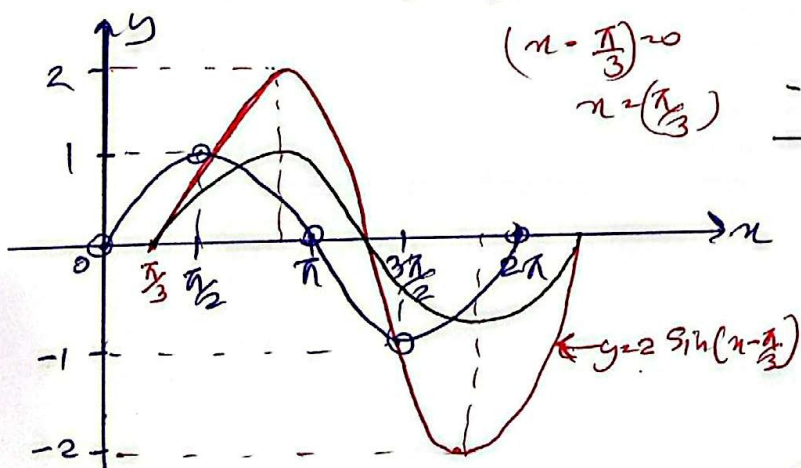




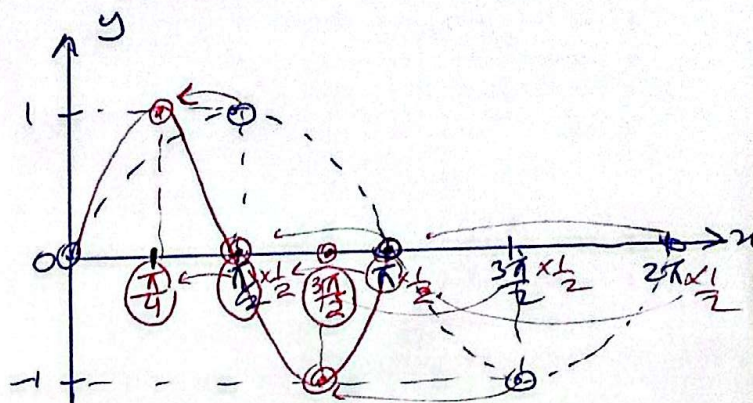
$$\downarrow \begin{aligned} y &= \sin u \\ y &= \sin(u + \pi) \end{aligned} \quad \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$$



$$\downarrow \begin{aligned} y &= \sin n \\ y &= \sin(n - \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ y &= 2 \sin(n - \frac{\pi}{3}) \end{aligned}$$



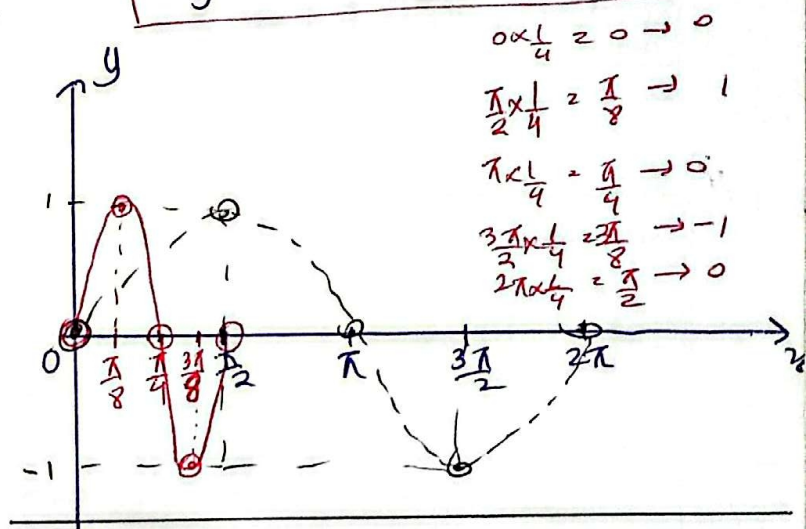
$$y = \sinh(2x) \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right)$$

[illegible]

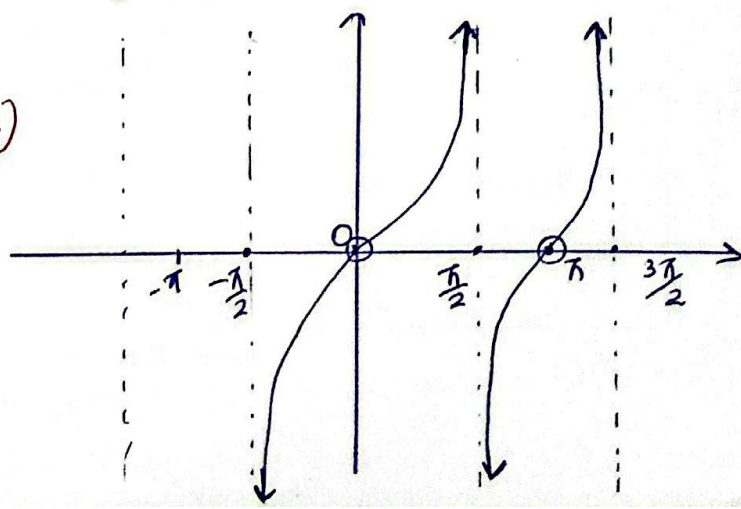
என இவ்வாறு
சொல்லுக.

(vii) y_2 Sihar
 y_2 Sihar

$$y = \sin \omega t \left(\frac{1}{4} \text{ cycle} \right)$$



$$y = \tan u$$



③ ୧ମ ଚକ୍ର, ପ୍ରଥମ ଚକ୍ର
ପ୍ରଥମ ଚକ୍ର

$x \rightarrow 2\pi$
 $3x \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 $4x \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{4}$

- ଉଦାହରଣ
- ① y ର ଚକ୍ର, ପ୍ରଥମ ଚକ୍ର
 ଖୋଜିବା, ଖୋଜିବା ଚକ୍ରକୁ ଖୋଜିବା
 - ② y ର ଚକ୍ର, ପ୍ରଥମ ଚକ୍ର
 ଖୋଜିବା ଚକ୍ରକୁ ଖୋଜିବା
 - ③ ପ୍ରଥମ ଚକ୍ରର ପ୍ରଥମ ଚକ୍ର
 ଖୋଜିବା ଚକ୍ରକୁ ଖୋଜିବା
 - ④ $x=0$ ର y ଖୋଜିବା
 [ପ୍ରଥମ ଚକ୍ର ଖୋଜିବା]
 - ⑤ x ର ଚକ୍ର ଖୋଜିବା ଚକ୍ରକୁ ଖୋଜିବା
 [ପ୍ରଥମ ଚକ୍ର ଖୋଜିବା]

③/
 ④/
 $x=0$
 $y=2x-1$
 $y=-1$
 $y=0$
 $0=2\sin x-1$
 $\sin x=\frac{1}{2}$
 $x=\frac{\pi}{6}$

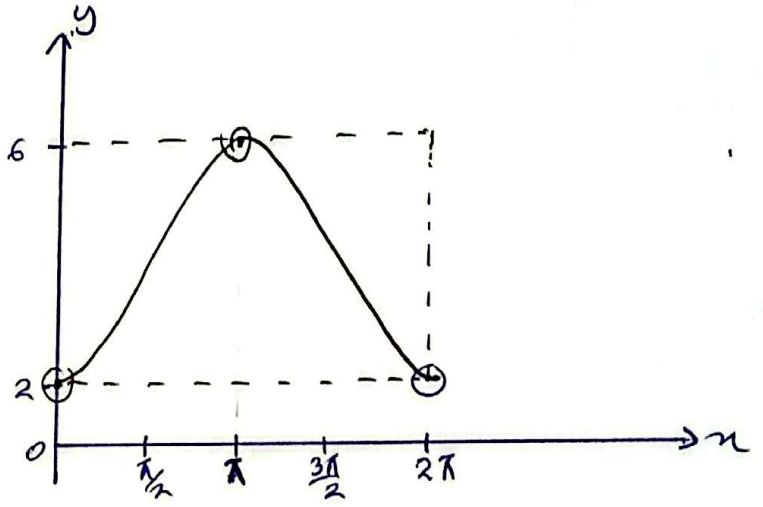
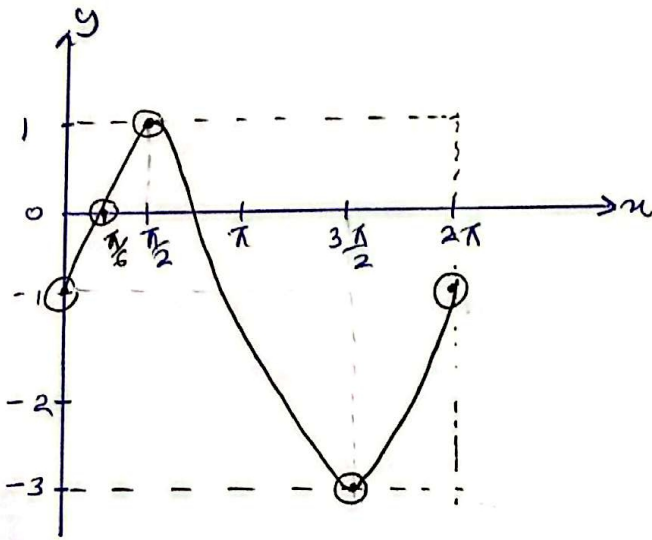
⑤/
 $x=0$
 $y=-1$
 $x=2\pi$
 $y=2\sin(2\pi)-1$
 $y=2x(\pi)-1$
 $y=-1$
 $y=-1$

② $y=4-2\cos x$
 $x \in (0, 2\pi)$ ର ପ୍ରଥମ ଚକ୍ର
 y ପ୍ରଥମ ଚକ୍ର ଖୋଜିବା ଚକ୍ରକୁ ଖୋଜିବା

①/
 y ର ଚକ୍ର $= 4-2x(-1)$
 $= 4+2$
 $= 6$
 y ର ଚକ୍ର $= 4-2(1)$
 $= 4-2$
 $= 2$

① $y=2\sin x-1$ [$x \in \pi$ ର 2π]

①/
 y ର ଚକ୍ର $= 2x1-1$
 $= 2-1$
 $= 1$
 y ର ଚକ୍ର $= (2x-1)-1$
 $= -2-1$
 $= -3$



②/
 y ର ଚକ୍ର ଖୋଜିବା
 $\cos x = -1$
 $(\cos x = \cos(\pi-0))$
 $x = \pi$
 y ର ଚକ୍ର ଖୋଜିବା
 $\cos x = 1$
 $x = 0$

③/
 $y=2$
 $x=2\pi$

④/
 $x=0$
 $y=2$

$y=0$
 $[x \in \pi$ ର $2\pi]$

⑤/
 $x=0$
 $y=2$

$x=2\pi$
 $y=2$

②/
 y ର ଚକ୍ର ଖୋଜିବା

$\sin x = 1$
 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

y ର ଚକ୍ର ଖୋଜିବା

$\sin x = -1$
 $x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \times$
 $x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \checkmark$

3) $y = 4 \cos 2x - 2$

(I) $x \in [-\pi, \pi]$ ඇති විට
 y හි අගයන් 3 ට වැඩි නොවේ.

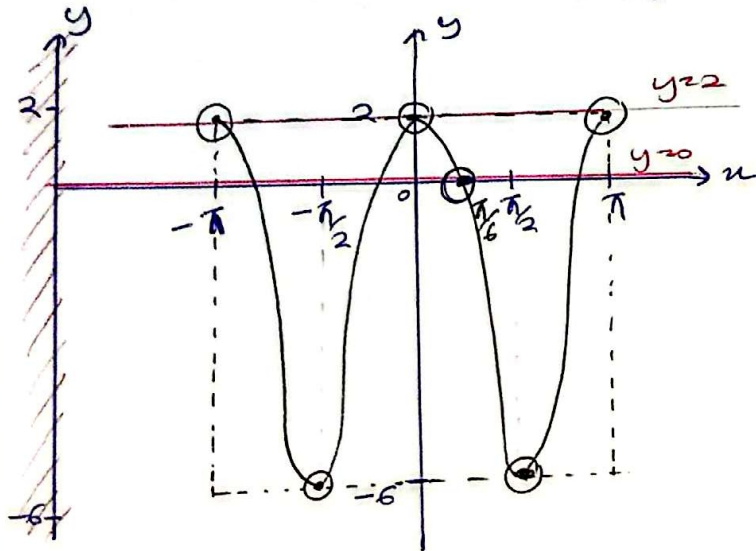
(II) එනම්,

(a) $4 \cos 2x - 2 = 0$

(b) $\cos 2x = 1$ සම්පූර්ණ වශයෙන්
 විසඳීමේ ක්ෂේත්‍රය සොයන්න.

(I) $y = 4 \cos 2x - 2$

1/ $y_{\text{පරිමා}} = 4(1) - 2 \quad y_{\text{අවම}} = 4(-1) - 2$
 $= 4 - 2 \quad = -4 - 2$
 $= 2 \quad = -6$



2/ y පරිමා සීමා

$\cos 2x = 1$
 $2x = 0$
 $x = 0$

y අවම සීමා

$\cos 2x = -1$
 $\cos 2x = \cos(\pi - 0)$
 $2x = \pi$
 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

3/ $y = -6$
 $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

4/ $x = 0$
 $y = 2$

y = 0
 $0 = 4 \cos 2x - 2$
 $\frac{1}{2} = \cos 2x$
 $2x = \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$

5/ $x = \pi$
 $y = 4 \cos 2\pi - 2$
 $y = 4(1) - 2$
 $y = 2$

$x = -\pi$
 $y = 4 \cos(2\pi) - 2$
 $y = 4 \cos 2\pi - 2$
 $y = 2$

(II) (a) $y = 4 \cos x - 2$

$y \geq 0$
 විසඳීම 4 ක් ඇත.

(b) $\cos x = 1$

$y = 4 \times 1 - 2$
 $y = 4 - 2$
 $y = 2$
 විසඳීම 3 ක් ඇත.

4) $y = \sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x + 2$

(I) y හි අවම අගය සොයන්න.

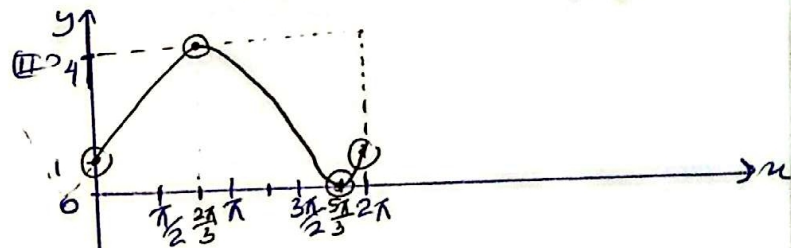
(II) එනම් $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ ඇති විට
 y හි අගයන් සොයන්න.

(I) $y = \sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x + 2$
 $= 2 \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x \right] + 2$
 $= \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin x - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos x$

$y = 2 \left[\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right] + 2$

$y = 2 \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + 2$

$y_{\text{පරිමා}} = 2(1) + 2 \quad y_{\text{අවම}} = 2(-1) + 2$
 $= 4 \quad = 0$



2/ y පරිමා සීමා

$\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 1$

$x - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

3/

4/ $x = 0$

$y = -2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) + 2$
 $y = -2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2$
 $y = 1$

5/ $x = 2\pi$
 $y = 2 \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \right) + 2$
 $y = 1$

y අවම සීමා

$\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = -1$

$x - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 $x = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

$x = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

y = 0

$-1 = \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$
 $x - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 $x = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

$$\textcircled{1} \sin^2 5^\circ + \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 15^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 90^\circ = 9 + \frac{1}{2} \text{ ನಿಂದ } 9 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \sin^2 5^\circ + \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 15^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 45^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 85^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ$$

$$= \cos^2(90-5)^\circ + \cos^2(90-10)^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 45^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 85^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ$$

$$= \cos^2 85^\circ + \cos^2 80^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 45^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 85^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ$$

$$= 1 \times 8 + \sin^2 45^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ$$

$$= 8 + 1 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

$$= 8 + 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 9 + \frac{1}{2} //$$

1. Δ නිරාකරණය කළ පසුව $\Delta \geq 0$ වන පරිදි b හි අගය සොයන්න.

2. m සහ n .

$$-\frac{3}{2} \leq b \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

3. $\Delta \geq 0$

4. $\Delta \geq 0$

$$E = \frac{(\quad)^2 + 5}{\geq 5}$$

5. $\Delta \geq 0$

$$-1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$$

6. $\Delta \geq 0$

$$b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ වන විට } -\frac{3}{2} \leq b \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ වේ}$$

$$(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 = 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 2x}{2} = \sin^2 x - (b+1) \cos^2 x$$

$$\sin^2 2x - 2 \sin^2 x - 2(b+1) \cos^2 x = 0$$

7. $\Delta \geq 0$

$$(\sin^2 2x - 1)^2 - 1 - 2b - 2 = 0$$

$$(\sin^2 2x - 1)^2 \geq 3 + 2b$$

$$3 + 2b \geq 0$$

$$b \geq -\frac{3}{2} \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

$$(\sin^2 2x - 1)^2 \geq 0$$

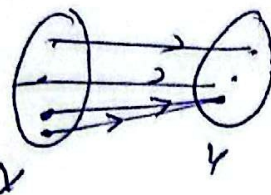
$$\sin^2 2x \geq 1$$

$$(\sin^2 2x - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$(-1 - 1)^2 = 4 \geq 3 + 2b$$

8. $\Delta \geq 0$

9. $\Delta \geq 0$

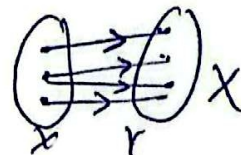
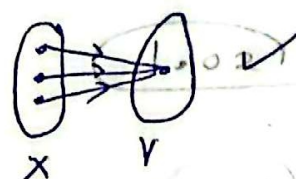


10. $\Delta \geq 0$

11. $\Delta \geq 0$

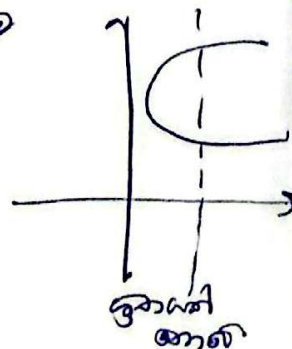
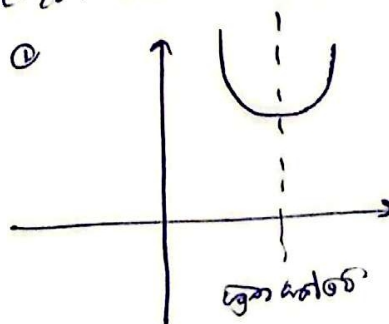
12. $\Delta \geq 0$

13. $\Delta \geq 0$

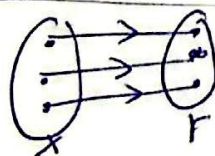


14. $\Delta \geq 0$

15. $\Delta \geq 0$

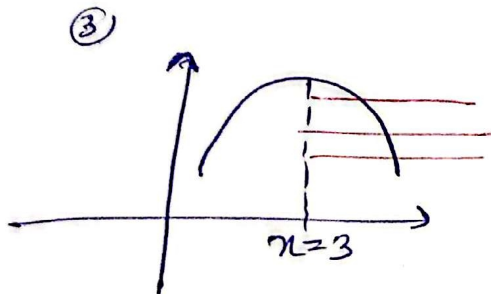
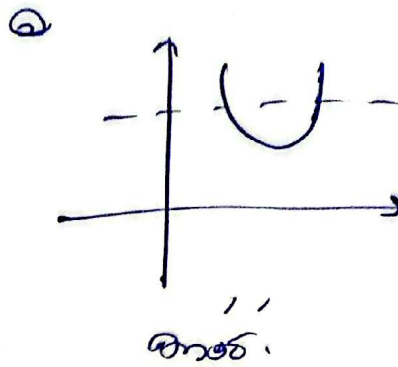
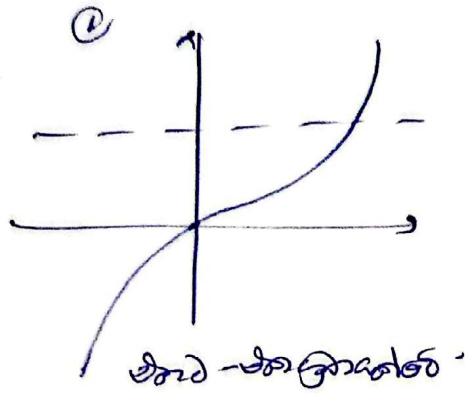


16. $\Delta \geq 0$



17. $\Delta \geq 0$

* ප්‍රතිබාහිරයන් හරිත් ජනව ජන
 විශාල දැඩි ස්වරූපය තිබේ
 n දෘශ්‍යයේ ප්‍රමාණය වෙනස් වන
 දෘශ්‍ය විවර්ධනයක් 1 සිට
 වැඩි වේ.



- ① ආරම්භ n දෘශ්‍ය,
 ආරම්භක - ජනවිතය
- ② $n > 3$ විට දෘශ්‍ය දෘශ්‍ය
 ආරම්භක - ජනවිතය
- ③ $n < 3$ විට,
 ආරම්භක - ජනවිතය.