

ಈ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು/ಬೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವರ್ಣನೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ನೆನಹಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ.

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{ಹಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ಹಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಾಹು}}$$

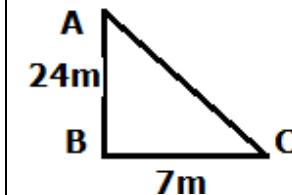
11.1.1.  $\triangle ABC$  ಯಲ್ಲಿ,  $B$  ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಕೋನವಾಗಿದೆ.  $AB = 24\text{cm}$ ,  $BC = 7\text{cm}$  ಆದರೆ  $\angle A$  ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

- i)  $\sin A, \cos A$
- ii)  $\sin C, \cos C$

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 = 24^2 + 7^2 = 576 + 49 = 625 = 25^2 \therefore AC = 25$$

$$\sin A = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}} = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{7}{25} \quad \cos A = \frac{\text{ಹಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\sin C = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{24}{25} \quad \cos C = \frac{\text{ಹಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}} = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{7}{25}$$

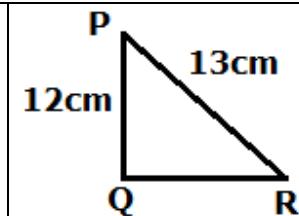


11.1.2. ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ  $\tan P - \cot R$  ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ

$$PR^2 = PQ^2 + QR^2 \Rightarrow QR^2 = PR^2 - PQ^2 = 13^2 - 12^2 = 169 - 144 = 25 = 5^2 \therefore QR = 5$$

$$\tan P = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ಹಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಾಹು}} = \frac{QR}{PQ} = \frac{5}{12} \quad \cot R = \frac{\text{ಹಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}} = \frac{PQ}{QR} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\tan P - \cot R = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{5}{12} = 0$$

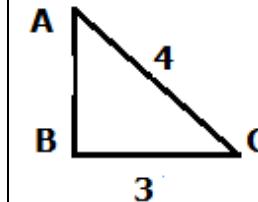


11.1.3.  $\sin A = \frac{3}{4}$  ആഡർ,  $\cos A$  മുത്തു  $\tan A$  ബേം ലൈൻസി.

$$\sin A = \text{അഭിമുഖ ബാക്കു} \div \text{വിക്ഷണ} = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 \Rightarrow AB^2 = AC^2 - BC^2 = 4^2 - 3^2 = 16 - 9 = 7 \therefore AB = \sqrt{7}$$

$$\cos A = \text{ഓശ്രേഖ ബാക്കു} \div \text{വിക്ഷണ} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \quad \tan A = \text{അഭിമുഖ ബാക്കു} \div \text{ഓശ്രേഖ ബാക്കു} = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}$$



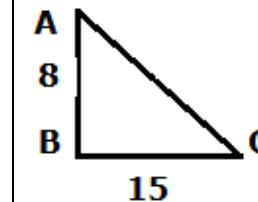
11.1.4.  $15 \cot A = 8$  ആഡർ,  $\sin A$  മുത്തു  $\sec A$  കെംപുക്കിടിയിരി.

$$15 \cot A = 8 \therefore \cot A = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 = 8^2 + 15^2 = 64 + 225 = 289 = 17^2 \therefore AC = 17$$

$$\cot A = \text{ഓശ്രേഖ ബാക്കു} \div \text{അഭിമുഖ ബാക്കു} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\sin A = \text{അഭിമുഖ ബാക്കു} \div \text{വിക്ഷണ} = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{15}{17} \quad \sec A = \text{വിക്ഷണ} \div \text{ഓശ്രേഖ ബാക്കു} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{17}{8}$$



11.1.5.  $\sec \theta = \frac{13}{12}$  ആഡർ, ഉചിദ ത്രിക്കോൺമിറി അനുചാതഗിജ്ഞു കെംപുക്കിടിയിരി.

$$\sec \theta = \text{വിക്ഷണ} \div \text{ഓശ്രേഖ ബാക്കു} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{13}{12}$$

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 \Rightarrow AB^2 = AC^2 - BC^2 = 13^2 - 12^2 = 169 - 144 = 25 = 5^2 \therefore AB = 5$$

$$\sin \theta = \text{അഭിമുഖ ബാക്കു} \div \text{വിക്ഷണ} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{5}{13}$$

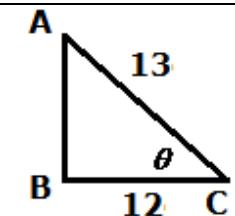
$$\cos \theta = \text{ഓശ്രേഖ ബാക്കു} \div \text{വിക്ഷണ} = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\tan \theta = \text{അഭിമുഖ ബാക്കു} \div \text{ഓശ്രേഖ ബാക്കു} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\cosec \theta = \text{വിക്ഷണ} \div \text{അഭിമുഖ ബാക്കു} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{13}{5}$$

$$\sec \theta = \text{വിക്ഷണ} \div \text{ഓശ്രേഖ ബാക്കു} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{13}{12}$$

$$\cot \theta = \text{ഓശ്രേഖ ബാക്കു} \div \text{അഭിമുഖ ബാക്കു} = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{12}{5}$$



11.1.6.  $\angle A$  මුත්  $\angle B$  එක්සේන්ග්‍රාමියු  $\cos A = \cos B$  අගින්.  $\angle A = \angle B$  නිස් සෙවීම්.

$\cos A = \cos B$   $CD \perp AB$  එක්සේන්ග්‍රාමියු.

$$\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{BD}{BC} \Rightarrow \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BC}$$

$$\frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BC} = k \text{ අගින් } \Rightarrow AD = kBD \text{ & } AC = kBC$$

$$\Delta ACD \text{ යුතු } CD^2 = AC^2 - AD^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

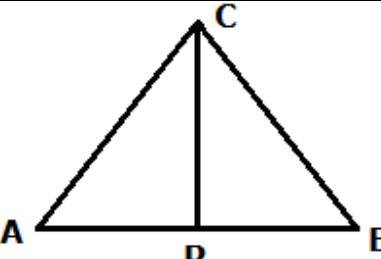
$$\Delta BCD \text{ යුතු } CD^2 = BC^2 - BD^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$(1) = (2) \Rightarrow AC^2 - AD^2 = BC^2 - BD^2$$

$$(kBC)^2 - (kBD)^2 = BC^2 - BD^2 \quad (\because AC = kBC \text{ & } AD = kBD)$$

$$K^2(BC^2 - BD^2) = BC^2 - BD^2 \Rightarrow k^2 = 1 \Rightarrow k = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{AC}{BC} = k = 1 \Rightarrow AC = BC \Rightarrow \Delta ACB \text{ නැංවා තීයු ප්‍රස්ථාන } \therefore \angle A = \angle B$$



11.1.7.  $\cot A = \frac{7}{8}$  අදර, (i)  $\frac{(1+\sin\theta)(1-\sin\theta)}{(1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)}$  ii)  $\cot^2 \theta$  බේල් කිරීම්

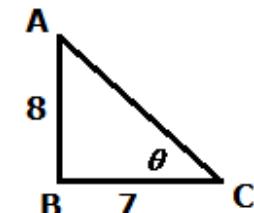
$$\cot \theta = \frac{\text{පාඨ්‍ර බාහු}}{\text{ප්‍රාථ්‍යා බාහු}} = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{7}{8} \therefore \cot^2 \theta = \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{64}$$

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 = 8^2 + 7^2 = 64 + 49 = 113 \therefore AC = \sqrt{113}$$

$$(1+\sin\theta)(1-\sin\theta) = 1 - \sin^2\theta = 1 - \left(\frac{8}{\sqrt{113}}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{64}{113} = \frac{113-64}{113} = \frac{49}{113} \quad \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$(1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta) = 1 - \cos^2\theta = 1 - \left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{113}}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{49}{113} = \frac{113-49}{113} = \frac{64}{113} \quad \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$(1) \text{ නූ } (2) \text{ මින් බාහිසිදාග } \frac{(1+\sin\theta)(1-\sin\theta)}{(1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)} = \frac{49}{64}$$



11.1.8.  $3 \cot A = 4$  അദർ,  $\frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A} = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$  ആഡ്യേ പരിക്ഷി.

$$3\cot A = 4 \quad \therefore \cot A = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\cot A = \text{വാള്ക്ക് ബാക്ക്} \div \text{അഭിമുഖ ബാക്ക്} = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{4}{3}$$

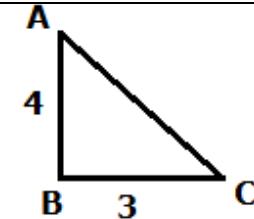
$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 = 4^2 + 3^2 = 16 + 9 = 25 \quad \therefore AC = 5$$

$$(1 - \tan^2 A) = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{16 - 9}{16} = \frac{7}{16} \quad \text{-----}(1)$$

$$(1 + \tan^2 A) = 1 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{16 + 9}{16} = \frac{25}{16} \quad \text{-----}(2)$$

$$(1) \text{ നു } (2) \text{ ദിംഡ് ഭാഗിക്കാഗ } \frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A} = \frac{7}{25} \quad \text{-----}(3)$$

$$\cos A = \frac{4}{5} \quad \& \quad \sin A = \frac{3}{5} \quad \therefore \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{16 - 9}{25} = \frac{7}{25} \quad \text{-----}(4) \quad \Rightarrow (3) = (4)$$



11.1.9.  $\triangle ABC$  යේ,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $\tan A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  පදනම්

- i)  $\sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C$
- ii)  $\cos A \cos C - \sin A \sin C$  යේ බේල් කිරීමේ නොහැරුව

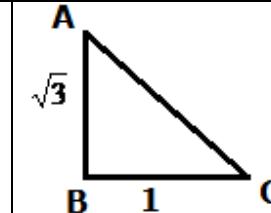
$$\tan A = \frac{\text{භූම්පාඨ බාසය}}{\text{ජාග්‍රෑ බාසය}} = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 = 1^2 + \sqrt{3}^2 + 1^2 = 3 + 1 = 4 \therefore AC = 2$$

$$\sin A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \cos A = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin C = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \cos C = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin A \cdot \cos C + \cos A \cdot \sin C = \frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} * \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = 1$$

$$\cos A \cdot \cos C - \sin A \cdot \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} * \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} * \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0$$



11.1.10.  $\triangle PQR$  නේ  $\angle Q = 90^\circ$ ,  $PR + QR = 25\text{cm}$  මෙතු  $PQ = 5$  අනිවාර්ය සින් P, නිකුත් තැන් P ගැෂ බේල් කිරීමේ නොහැරුව

$$PR = x \text{ අනිවාර්ය}$$

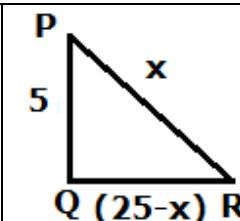
$$PR^2 = PQ^2 + QR^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 5^2 + (25-x)^2 = 25 + 625 + x^2 - 50x = 650 + x^2 - 50x$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 650 - 50x$$

$$\therefore 50x = 650 \therefore x = 13 \Rightarrow PR = 13 \text{ & } QR = 25 - x = 25 - 13 = 12$$

$$\sin P = \frac{\text{භූම්පාඨ බාසය}}{\text{ජාග්‍රෑ බාසය}} = \frac{QR}{PR} = \frac{12}{13} \quad \cos P = \frac{\text{ජාග්‍රෑ බාසය}}{\text{ජාග්‍රෑ බාසය}} = \frac{PQ}{PR} = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\tan P = \frac{\text{භූම්පාඨ බාසය}}{\text{ජාග්‍රෑ බාසය}} = \frac{QR}{PQ} = \frac{12}{5}$$



11.1.11. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ತಪ್ಪೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಿ.

	ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು	ಉತ್ತರ	ಕಾರಣಗಳು
(i)	$\tan A$ ಬೆಲೆಯು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ 1 ಕ್ಷಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.	ತಪ್ಪು	ಸಮನ್ವೇಶ 11.1.10. ರಲ್ಲಿ $\tan P = \frac{12}{5} > 1$
(ii)	$\angle A$ ದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಬೆಲೆಗೆ $\sec A = \frac{12}{5}$ ಆಗಿದೆ	ಸರಿ	ಸಮನ್ವೇಶ 11.1.10. ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ಣವು 12 ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಬಾಹು 5
(iii)	$\angle A$ ದ cosecant A ಅನ್ನು $\cos A$ ಎಂದು ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದೆ.	ತಪ್ಪು	$\text{cosec} = \text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ} \div \text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು ಮತ್ತು}$ $\cos = \text{ಘಾತ್ವ} \text{ ಬಾಹು} \div \text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ}$
(iv)	$\cot A$ ಎಂಬುದು $\cot$ ಮತ್ತು $A$ ಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಗುಣಲಭ್ಬ	ತಪ್ಪು	$\cot A$ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಅನುಷಾತ. ಅದು $\cot *A$ ಅಲ್ಲ
(v)	$\theta$ ದ ಒಂದು ಬೆಲೆಗೆ $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{3}$ ಆಗಿದೆ.	ತಪ್ಪು	$\sin \theta = \text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು} \div \text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \text{ವಿಕರ್ಣವು } \text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು} \text{ವಿಗಿಂತ ಚಿಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.}$