

සංග්‍රහීත ගණිතය

≈ ත්‍රිකෝණම්තිය ≈

Manoj Solangaarachchi
(B. Sc.)

(01) සාධනය කරන්න.

- (i) $\cos^4 A - \sin^4 A + 1 = 2 \cos^2 A$
- (ii) $\sqrt{\sec^2 A + \cosec^2 A} = \tan A + \cot A$
- (iii) $(\cosec A - \sin A)(\sec A - \cos A)(\tan A + \cot A) = 1$
- (iv) $\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}} = \cosec A - \cot A$
- (v) $\frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A} + \frac{1 + \cos A}{\sin A} = 2 \cosec A$
- (vi) $\frac{\cosec A}{\cosec A - 1} + \frac{\cosec A}{\cosec A + 1} = 2 \sec^2 A$
- (vii) $(\sec A + \cos A)(\sec A - \cos A) = \tan^2 A + \sin^2 A$
- (viii) $\frac{1}{\sec A + \tan A} = \sec A - \tan A$
- (ix) $\frac{\sec A - \tan A}{\sec A + \tan A} = 1 - 2 \sec A \tan A + 2 \tan^2 A$
- (x) $\frac{\tan A}{1 - \cot A} + \frac{\cot A}{1 - \tan A} = \sec A \cosec A + 1$
- (xi) $(\sin A + \cos A)(\cot A + \tan A) = \sec A + \cosec A$
- (xii) $\sec^4 A - \sec^2 A = \tan^4 A + \tan^2 A$
- (xiii) $\frac{\tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A} + \frac{\cot^2 A}{1 + \cot^2 A} = 1$
- (xiv) $\sec^4 A(1 - \sin^4 A) - 2 \tan^2 A = 1$
- (xv) $\sec^2 A + \cosec^2 A = \sec^2 A \cosec^2 A$

-
- (xvi) $2(\sin^6 A + \cos^6 A) - 3(\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A) + 1 = 0$
- (xvii) $\frac{\sin^3 A + \cos^3 A + \sin^3 A - \cos^3 A}{\sin A + \cos A + \sin A - \cos A} = 2$
- (xviii) $\sec^2 A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A = \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A + 2$
- (xix) $(1 + \cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A)(1 + \tan A + \sec A) = 2$
- (xx) $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A} = \frac{2}{\sin A}$
- (xxi) $\sin^8 A - \cos^8 A = (\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A)(1 - 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A)$
- (xxii) $(\sin A + \operatorname{cosec} A)^2 + (\cos A + \sec A)^2 = \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A + 7$
- (xxiii) $\cot^4 A - \tan^4 A = 2 \sec^2 A - \sec^4 A - 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^4 A$
- (xxiv) $\frac{\tan A + \sec A - 1}{\tan A - \sec A + 1} = \frac{1 + \sin A}{\cos A}$
- (xxv) $\frac{\cot A + \operatorname{cosec} A - 1}{\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A + 1} = \frac{1 + \cos A}{\sin A}$
-

(02) ஈடுபாடு கரண்ட.

- (i) $\sin(A+B)\sin(A-B) = \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B$
- (ii) $\cos(A+B)\cos(A-B) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B$
- (iii) $\sin(45^\circ+A)\cos(45^\circ-B) - \sin(45^\circ-B)\cos(45^\circ+A) = \sin(A+B)$
- (iv) $\sin(45^\circ+A)\cos(45^\circ-B) + \cos(45^\circ+A)\sin(45^\circ-B) = \cos(A-B)$
- (v) $\sin 105^\circ + \cos 105^\circ = \cos 45^\circ$
- (vi) $\sin\{(n+1)A\}\sin\{(n-1)A\} + \cos\{(n+1)A\}\cos\{(n-1)A\} = \cos 2A$
- (vii) $\sin\{(n+1)A\}\sin\{(n+2)A\} + \cos\{(n+1)A\}\cos\{(n+2)A\} = \cos A$
- (viii) $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$
- (ix) $\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$
 $= 2 \cos^2 A - 1$
 $= 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$
- (x) $\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$

$$(xi) \quad \tan(45^\circ + A) = \frac{1 + \tan A}{1 - \tan A}$$

$$(xii) \quad \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - A\right) = \frac{1 - \tan A}{1 + \tan A}$$

$$(xiii) \quad \tan 56^\circ = \frac{\cos 11^\circ + \sin 11^\circ}{\cos 11^\circ - \sin 11^\circ}$$

$$(xiv) \quad \tan 9^\circ = \frac{\cos 36^\circ - \sin 36^\circ}{\cos 36^\circ + \sin 36^\circ}$$

$$(xv) \quad \sin 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$$

$$(xvi) \quad \cos 2A = \frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$$

$$(xvii) \quad \sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$$

$$(xviii) \quad \cos 3A = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A$$

$$(xix) \quad \tan 3A = \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A}$$

$$(xx) \quad \sin 4A = 4 \sin A \cos^3 A - 4 \cos A \sin^3 A$$

$$(xxi) \quad \cos 4A = 1 - 8 \cos^2 A + 8 \cos^4 A$$

$$(xxii) \quad \tan 4A = \frac{4 \tan A - 4 \tan^3 A}{1 - 6 \tan^2 A + \tan^4 A}$$

$$(xxiii) \quad \cos 5A = 16 \cos^5 A - 20 \cos^3 A + 5 \cos A$$

$$(xxiv) \quad \cos 6A = 32 \cos^6 A - 48 \cos^4 A + 18 \cos^2 A - 1$$

$$(xxv) \quad \tan 3A \tan 2A \tan A = \tan 3A - \tan 2A - \tan A$$

(03) அப்பு கரண்ட.

$$(i) \quad \frac{\sin 7A - \sin 5A}{\cos 7A + \cos 5A} = \tan A \quad (ii) \quad \frac{\sin A + \sin 3A}{\cos A + \cos 3A} = \tan 2A$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{\sin 75^\circ - \sin 15^\circ}{\cos 75^\circ + \cos 15^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (iv) \quad \frac{\sin 7A - \sin A}{\sin 8A - \sin 2A} = \cos 4A \sec 5A$$

$$(v) \quad \frac{\cos 2B - \cos 2A}{\sin 2B + \sin 2A} = \tan(A - B)$$

$$(vi) \quad \cos(A + B) + \sin(A - B) = 2 \sin(45^\circ + A) \cos(45^\circ + B)$$

$$(vii) \quad \frac{\tan 5A + \tan 3A}{\tan 5A - \tan 3A} = 4 \cos 2A \cos 4A$$

- (viii) $\frac{\cos 3A - \cos A}{\sin 3A - \sin A} + \frac{\cos 2A - \cos 4A}{\sin 4A - \sin 2A} = \sin A \sec 2A \sec 3A$
- (ix) $\frac{\sin (4A - 2B) + \sin (4B - 2A)}{\cos (4A - 2B) + \cos (4B - 2A)} = \tan (A + B)$
- (x) $\frac{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A + \sin 7A}{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A} = \tan 4A$
- (xi) $\frac{\sin A + 2 \sin 3A + \sin 5A}{\sin 3A + 2 \sin 5A + \sin 7A} = \frac{\sin 3A}{\sin 5A}$
- (xii) $\cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A + \cos 15A = 4 \cos 4A \cos 5A \cos 6A$
- (xiii) $\sin A + \sin 2A + \sin 4A + \sin 5A = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{3A}{2} \sin 3A$
- (xiv) $\sin 10^\circ + \sin 50^\circ - \sin 70^\circ = 0$
- (xv) $\sin 10^\circ + \sin 20^\circ + \sin 40^\circ + \sin 50^\circ - \sin 70^\circ - \sin 80^\circ = 0$
- (xvi) $\frac{\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{7A}{2} + \sin \frac{3A}{2} \sin \frac{11A}{2}}{2} = \sin 2A \sin 5A$
- (xvii) $\cos 2A \cos \frac{A}{2} - \cos 3A \cos \frac{9A}{2} = \sin 5A \sin \frac{5A}{2}$
- (xviii) $\sin A \sin (A + 2B) - \sin B \sin (B + 2A) = \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B$
- (xix) $(\sin 3A + \sin A) \sin A + (\cos 3A - \cos A) \cos A = 0$
- (xx) $\cos (36^\circ - A) \cos (36^\circ + A) + \cos (54^\circ + A) \cos (54^\circ - A) = \cos 2A$
- (xxi) $\sin (45^\circ + A) \sin (45^\circ - A) = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2A$
- (xxii) $\tan \left[\frac{\pi}{4} + A \right] \cdot \tan \left[\frac{3\pi}{4} + A \right] = -1$
- (xxiii) $\cot \left[\frac{\pi}{4} + A \right] \cdot \cot \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - A \right] = 1$
- (xxiv) $1 + \tan A \tan \frac{A}{2} = \sec A$
- (xxv) $2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{13} = 0$

(04) ஈடுபாக கருத்து.

$$(i) \quad \tan A + \cot A = 2 \operatorname{cosec} 2A$$

$$(ii) \quad \cot A - \tan A = 2 \cot 2A$$

$$(iii) \quad \operatorname{cosec} 2A + \cot 2A = \cot A$$

$$(iv) \quad \frac{1 - \cos A + \cos B - \cos(A+B)}{1 + \cos A - \cos B - \cos(A+B)} = \frac{\tan \underline{A}}{2} \frac{\cot \underline{B}}{2}$$

$$(v) \quad \frac{\sec 8A - 1}{\sec 4A - 1} = \frac{\tan 8A}{\tan 2A}$$

$$(vi) \quad \frac{1 + \tan^2(45^\circ - A)}{1 - \tan^2(45^\circ - A)} = \operatorname{cosec} 2A$$

$$(vii) \quad \tan \left[\frac{\pi}{4} + A \right] - \tan \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - A \right] = 2 \tan 2A$$

$$(viii) \quad \cot(A + 15^\circ) - \tan(A - 15^\circ) = \frac{4 \cos 2A}{1 + 2 \sin 2A}$$

$$(ix) \quad \frac{1 + \sin A - \cos A}{1 + \sin A + \cos A} = \frac{\tan \underline{A}}{2}$$

$$(x) \quad \frac{\sin \{(n+1)A\} - \sin \{(n-1)A\}}{\cos \{(n+1)A\} + 2 \cos nA + \cos \{(n-1)A\}} = \frac{\tan \underline{A}}{2}$$

$$(xi) \quad \frac{\sin \{(n+1)A\} + 2 \sin nA + \sin \{(n-1)A\}}{\cos \{(n-1)A\} - \cos \{(n+1)A\}} = \frac{\cot \underline{A}}{2}$$

$$(xii) \quad \sin A \sin(60^\circ - A) \sin(60^\circ + A) = \frac{1}{4} \sin 3A$$

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

$$(xiv) \quad \cot A + \cot(60^\circ + A) - \cot(60^\circ - A) = 3 \cot 3A$$

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

$$(xvi) \quad 4(\cos^6 A - \sin^6 A) = \cos^3 2A + 3 \cos 2A$$

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

-
- (xviii) $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos 4A}} = 2 \cos A$
- (xix) $\tan(A - B) + \tan(B - C) + \tan(C - A) = \tan(A - B)\tan(B - C)\tan(C - A)$
- (xx) $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C - \sin(A + B + C) = 4 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{B+C}{2} \sin \frac{C+A}{2}$
- (xxi) $(\cos A + \cos B)^2 + (\sin A - \sin B)^2 = 4 \cos^2 \frac{A+B}{2}$
- (xxii) $(\cos A - \cos B)^2 + (\sin A - \sin B)^2 = 4 \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2}$
- (xxiii) $\sin^2 \left[\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{A}{2} \right] - \sin^2 \left[\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{A}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin A$
- (xxiv) $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 (A + 120^\circ) + \cos^2 (A - 120^\circ) = \frac{3}{2}$
- (xxv) $\cos 2A \cdot \cos 2B + \sin^2 (A - B) - \sin^2 (A + B) = \cos 2(A + B)$
-

(05) A, B ஹ C யனு நிகேர்ணயக கோர்ண நமி, பகந தீவா மத்ஸு கரந்த.

- (i) $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$
- (ii) $\sin 2A + \sin 2B - \sin 2C = 4 \cos A \cos B \sin C$
- (iii) $\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = -1 - 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C$
- (iv) $\cos 2A + \cos 2B - \cos 2C = 1 - 4 \sin A \sin B \cos C$
- (v) $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$
- (vi) $\sin A + \sin B - \sin C = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$
- (vii) $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$
- (viii) $\cos A + \cos B - \cos C = -1 + 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$
- (ix) $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2 + 2 \cos A \cos B \sin C$

-
- (x) $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B - \sin^2 C = 2 \sin A \sin B \cos C$
- (xi) $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = 1 - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C$
- (xii) $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C = 1 - 2 \sin A \sin B \cos C$
- (xiii) $\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 1 - 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$
- (xiv) $\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 1 - 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$
- (xv) $\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = 2 + 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$
- (xvi) $\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$
- (xvii) $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$
- (xviii) $\cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A = 1$
- (xix) $\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1$
- (xx) $\cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2}$
- (xxi) $\sin(B+2C) + \sin(C+2A) + \sin(A+2B) = 4 \sin \frac{B-C}{2} \sin \frac{C-A}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$
- (xxii) $\sin(B+C-A)+\sin(C+A-B)+\sin(A+B-C)=4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$
- (xxiii) $\frac{\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C}{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C} = 8 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$
- (xxiv) $\sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} = 1 + 4 \sin \frac{\pi-A}{4} \sin \frac{\pi-B}{4} \sin \frac{\pi-C}{4}$
- (xxv) $\cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2} = 4 \cos \frac{\pi+A}{4} \cos \frac{\pi+B}{4} \cos \frac{\pi-C}{2}$
-

(06) (i) $\cos A - \sin A = \sqrt{2} \sin A$ நமி, $\cos A + \sin A = \sqrt{2} \cos A$ எல் பென்வன்ன.

(ii) $\sin A = \frac{m^2 + 2mn}{m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2}$ நமி, $\tan A = \frac{m^2 + 2mn}{2mn + 2n^2}$ எல் பென்வன்ன.

(iii) x தான்த்விக நமி, $\sin A = x + \frac{1}{x}$ விட நோக்கி எவ்வாறு கருத்து.

(iv) $x = y$ விட பழங்கு செல்ல முடியும் நமி, $\sec^2 A = \frac{4xy}{(x+y)^2}$ எவ்வாறு கருத்து.

(v) $m = \tan A + \sin A, n = \tan A - \sin A$ நமி, $m^2 - n^2 = 4\sqrt{mn}$ எவ்வாறு கருத்து.

(vi) $2 \tan A = 3 \tan B$ நமி, $\tan(A-B) = \frac{\sin 2B}{5 - \cos 2B}$ எவ்வாறு கருத்து.

(vii) $\sin A + \sin B = a$ கூட கீழ்க்கண்ட நமிகளுக்கு பேரிட வேண்டும்.

$$\tan \frac{A-B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{4-a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}}$$

(viii) $\cot A + \operatorname{cosec} A = 5$ நமி, $\cos A = \frac{12}{13}$ எவ்வாறு கருத்து.

(ix) $\sec^2 A = 2 + 2 \tan A$ நமி, $\tan A = \pm \sqrt{2} + 1$ எவ்வாறு கருத்து.

(x) $\cos A + \cos B = \frac{1}{3}$ கூட கீழ்க்கண்ட நமிகளுக்கு பேரிட வேண்டும்.

$$\tan \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

(07) கீழ்க்கண்ட கருத்து.

(i) $\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

(ii) $\tan 75^\circ = 2 + \sqrt{3}$

(iii) $\sin 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}}$

(iv) $\cos 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}}$

(v) $\tan 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \sqrt{2} - 1$

(vi) $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$

(vii) $\cos 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$

(viii) $\sin 7\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{4-\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}}{2\sqrt{2}}$

(ix) $\cos 7\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{4+\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}}{2\sqrt{2}}$

(x) $\tan 11\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}}-(\sqrt{2}+1)}{4}$

-
- (xi) $\sin^2 72^\circ - \sin^2 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{8}$ (xii) $\cos^2 48^\circ - \sin^2 12^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{8}$
- (xiii) $\sin \frac{\pi}{5} \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \sin \frac{3\pi}{5} \sin \frac{4\pi}{5} = \frac{5}{16}$ (xiv) $\sin \frac{\pi}{10} + \sin \frac{13\pi}{10} = -\frac{1}{2}$
- (xv) $\sin \frac{\pi}{10} \sin \frac{13\pi}{10} = -\frac{1}{4}$ (xvi) $\sin^2 24^\circ - \sin^2 6^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{8}$
- (xvii) $\cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cos \frac{8\pi}{15} \cos \frac{14\pi}{15} = \frac{1}{16}$
- (xviii) $\tan 6^\circ \tan 42^\circ \tan 66^\circ \tan 78^\circ = 1$
- (xix) $\cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 84^\circ = \frac{1}{16}$
- (xx) $\sin 36^\circ \sin 72^\circ \sin 108^\circ \sin 144^\circ = \frac{5}{16}$
- (xxi) $\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 60^\circ \sin 80^\circ = \frac{3}{16}$
- (xxii) $\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{1}{16}$
-

- (08) (i) $(1 - \cos A)(1 + \sec A) \equiv \sin A \tan A$ (ii) $\operatorname{cosec} A - \sin A \equiv \cot A \cos A$
- (iii) $(\operatorname{cosec} A - \sin A)(\sec A - \cos A) \equiv \frac{1}{\tan A + \cot A}$
- (iv) $\cot \theta + \tan \theta \equiv \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$
-

- (09) (i) $\sin \theta \cos \theta / \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \equiv \tan \theta / (1 - \tan^2 \theta)$ என்று கொடுக்க
- (ii) $(1 - \sin^2 A)(1 + \tan^2 A) \equiv 1$ (iii) $\frac{1 - 2 \cos^2 A}{\sin A \cos A} \equiv \tan A - \cot A$
-

- (10) (i) $\sin A \cos A (\tan A + \cot A) \equiv 1$ (ii) $\frac{1}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta} \equiv \sec \theta - \tan \theta$
- (iii) $\frac{\cos A}{1 - \tan A} + \frac{\sin A}{1 - \cot A} \equiv \sin A + \cos A$
- (iv) $\tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta \equiv \sec^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 2$
-

(11) (i) $\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \equiv \frac{\sec x - 1}{\sec x + 1}$ (ii) $\frac{\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \equiv 1 - \sin \theta \cos \theta$

(iii) $(2r \sin \theta \cos \theta)^2 + r^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)^2 \equiv r^2$

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

(12) (i) $(\sec^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta)(\cosec^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta) \equiv 1 + 2 \sec^2 \theta \cosec^2 \theta$

(ii) $\sec^2 A \equiv \frac{\cosec A}{\cosec A - \sin A}$

(iii) $(1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 \equiv 2(1 + \sin \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)$

(13) (i) θ வலின் லைன். (a) $\sin \overline{\theta - 90}$ (b) $\cos \overline{\theta - 90}$
 (c) $\sec - \overline{\theta - 90}$ (d) $\cos - \overline{180 - \theta}$ (e) $\sin - \overline{270 - \theta}$
 (f) $\tan \overline{\theta - 360}$ (g) $\sin \overline{540 + \theta}$ (h) $\tan \overline{270 - \theta}$
 (i) $\tan \overline{270 + \theta}$ (j) $\cos - \overline{450 - \theta}$ (k) $\sin - \overline{540 - \theta}$

(14) sin, cos, tan ஒரு அடை சொய்னான்.

(i) 120° (ii) 210° (iii) 315° (iv) -135° (v) -240° (vi) -330° (vii) -300°

(15) (i) $\frac{2\sqrt{2} \sin 135^\circ + 4\sqrt{3} \cos 150^\circ}{7\sqrt{3} \cos 120^\circ - 3 \tan 150^\circ} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{15}$

(ii) $\frac{4\sqrt{2} \cos 210^\circ + 3\sqrt{3} \cot 120^\circ}{6\sqrt{3} \cos 240^\circ - 2\sqrt{3} \sin 210^\circ} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ எவ பேன்வன்ன.

(16) ஓம் கரண்ன.

(i) $\frac{2 \sin 150^\circ + 4\sqrt{3} \cos 150^\circ}{4\sqrt{3} \cos 300^\circ + 2 \cos 240^\circ} = \frac{5}{13}(2\sqrt{3} + 1)$

(ii) $\frac{4\sqrt{3} \cos 240^\circ - 2 \cos 330^\circ}{-7\sqrt{2} \cos 765^\circ - 3\sqrt{3} \tan 300^\circ} = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ எவ பேன்வன்ன.

(17) (i) $\frac{4\sqrt{3} \cos 780^\circ + 2\sqrt{2} \cos 1125^\circ}{-4 \sin 930^\circ} = \sqrt{3} + 1$ என

(ii) $\frac{7\sqrt{3} \sec 600^\circ - 4 \cot 330^\circ}{-4\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cosec} 405^\circ} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}$ என பேசுவதன்.

(18) (i) $\frac{\tan^2 A + \cos^2 A}{\sin A + \sec A} \equiv \sec A - \sin A$

(ii) $\cos^3 \theta - \sin^3 \theta \equiv (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)(1 + \cos \theta \sin \theta)$

(iii) $\cos^4 \theta - \sin^4 \theta \equiv 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$

(19) (i) $(\tan x + \tan y)(1 - \cot x \cot y) + (\cot x + \cot y)(1 - \tan x \tan y) \equiv 0$

(ii) $(x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta)^2 + (x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta)^2 \equiv x^2 + y^2$

(20) (i) $\sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin A}{1 + \sin A}} \equiv \sec A - \tan A$ (ii) $\frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A} + \frac{1 + \cos A}{\sin A} \equiv 2 \operatorname{cosec} A$

(iii) $\frac{\operatorname{cosec} A}{\operatorname{cosec} - 1} + \frac{\operatorname{cosec} A}{\operatorname{cosec} A + 1} \equiv 2 \sec^2 A$

(iv) $\frac{\operatorname{cosec} A}{\cot A + \tan A} \equiv \cos A$

(21) θ ஓவக் கர ஸ்டல் கரன்ன.

(i) $x = 4 \sec \theta, \quad y = 5 \tan \theta$ (ii) $x = a \operatorname{cosec} \theta, \quad y = b \cot \theta$

(iii) $x = 2 \tan \theta, \quad y = 3 \cos \theta$

(22) θ ஓவக் கர x, y சமீபன்றக்வாவய லொகன்ன.

(i) $x = 1 - \sin \theta, \quad y = 1 + \cos \theta$ (ii) $x = 2 + \tan \theta, \quad y = 2 \cos \theta$

(iii) $a = 2 \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta, \quad b = 3 \cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta$

(iv) $a = 2 \tan \theta + \sec \theta, \quad b = \tan \theta + 2 \sec \theta$

(23) සරල කරන්න.

$$(i) \quad \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}}{1 - \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{\cos \theta (1 + \cot^2 \theta)}$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{1 - \sec^2 \theta}{1 - \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta}$$

$$(iv) \quad \frac{\cosec A}{\cosec A - 1} + \frac{\cosec A}{\cosec A + 1} = 2 \sec^2 A \quad \text{ລວມ}$$

$$(v) \quad \frac{1 - \tan A}{1 + \tan A} \equiv \frac{\cot A - 1}{\cot A + 1} \quad \text{என } \cot A = \frac{1}{\tan A}.$$

(24) θ ଛାତ୍ର କରନ୍ତି.

$$(i) \quad a = 1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta, \quad b = 2 - \sin \theta + \cos \theta$$

$$(ii) \quad a = \tan \theta + \cot \theta, \quad b = \sec^2 \theta + \cosec^2 \theta$$

$$(25) \quad \tan 25 = a \text{ නම්,}$$

$$(i) \quad (\tan 155 - \tan 115) / (1 + \tan 155 \tan 115)$$

$$(ii) \quad (\tan 205^\circ - \tan 15^\circ) / (\tan 245^\circ - \tan 335^\circ) \quad \text{அயை கொடுத்து.}$$

(26) θ දෙවන වර්තන වාදයේ ද, $\tan \theta = -2/3$ නම්,

$$(a) \quad \frac{\sin 90 - \theta}{\tan 270 + \theta} - \frac{\cos 180 - \theta}{\cot 360 - \theta} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{\tan 90 + \theta + \cos 180 + \theta}{\sin (270 - \theta) - \cot (-\theta)} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{13}}{2 - \sqrt{13}} \quad \text{ລວມ}$$

(27) ධන සුළු කෝණ වලින් දත්ක්වන්න.

$$(i) \sin 145^\circ$$

(ii) $\cos 215^\circ$

(iii) $\tan 240^\circ$

(iv) sec 325°

$$(v) \cos (-240^\circ)$$

(vi) $\tan (-1385)^\circ$

(vii) $\cot 610^\circ$

(viii) $\sin(-1385)^\circ$

(28) (i) $\sin A = 1/3$ நமி $\& A$ பூல் கேள்வியக் கீழ் நமி கீழ் வினா நோகர $\cos A$ ஹா $\cot A$ ஸொயன்த.

(ii) பூல் கரன்த.

$$(a) \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$(b) \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}}$$

$$(c) \frac{1}{\cos \theta \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 \theta}}$$

(29) (i) $A \neq B$ வினா, $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\cos A}{\cos B}$ நமி, $\frac{x \tan A + \tan B}{x + y} = \tan \left[\frac{A + B}{2} \right]$ எல

(ii) $2 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x + 6 \sin x \cos x$ கி மூலம் ஹா அவம அடை $3 + \sqrt{10}$ சுதா $3 - \sqrt{10}$ எல பென்வன்த.

(iii) $3 \cos \theta + 5 \cos \theta = 5$ ($0 < \theta < \pi/2$) நமி $5 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta = 3$ எல பென்வன்த.

(30) (i) $\frac{\sqrt{3} \cos 20 - \sin 20}{\sin 20 \cos 20} = 4$ எல பென்வன்த.

(ii) $A + B = \pi/4$ நமி, $(1 + \tan A)(1 + \tan B) = 2$ எல பென்வன்த.

(iii) $\frac{\sin 3\theta - \sin \theta \sin^2 2\theta}{\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta \cos \theta} = \cos 2\theta$ எல பென்வன்த.

(31) (i) $\cos^6 \theta + \sin^6 \theta = 1 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$

(ii) $\sec^6 \theta - \tan^6 \theta = 1 + 3 \tan^2 \theta + 3 \tan^4 \theta$

(iii) $\frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \cot^2 \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$ (iv) $\frac{\sec A - \tan A}{\sec A + \tan A} = 1 - 2 \sec A \tan A + 2 \tan^2 A$

(32) (i) $\frac{\tan A}{1 - \cot A} - \frac{\cot A}{1 - \tan A} = \sec A \operatorname{cosec} A + 1$

(ii) $\sec^4 A - \sec^2 A = \tan^4 A + \tan^2 A$

(iii) $\sqrt{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 1} = \cos A \operatorname{cosec} A$

(iv) $\cot^4 A + \cot^2 A = \operatorname{cosec}^4 A - \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$

(33) (i) $\sec^2 A \cosec^2 A = \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A + 2$ (ii) $\tan^2 A - \sin^2 A = \sin^4 A \sec^2 A$

(iii) $(1 - \cot A - \cosec A)(1 + \tan A + \sec A) = 2$

(iv) $\frac{\cot A \cos A}{\cot A + \cos A} = \frac{\cot A - \cos A}{\cot A \cos A}$ (v) $\frac{\cot A + \tan B}{\cot B + \tan A} = \cot A \tan A$

(vi) $\tan A (1 - \cot^2 A) + \cot A (1 - \tan^2 A) = 0$

(34) (i) $\sin^8 A - \cos^8 A = (\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A)(1 - 2 \sin^2 A \cos A)$

(ii) $\tan A + \sin A = m, \tan A - \sin A = n$ நமி, $m^2 - n^2 = 4\sqrt{mn}$ எல் சாதனய கருத்து.

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

(iv) $\sin A / \sin B = \sqrt{2}, \tan A / \tan B = \sqrt{3}$ நமி, A வீசு B வீசு ஸோயத்து.

(v) $\frac{\sin A}{\sin B} = p, \frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = q$ நமி, $\tan A, \tan B$ ஸோயத்து.

(35) (i) $(\sin A + \sec A)^2 + (\cos A + \cosec A)^2 = (1 + \sec A \cosec A)^2$

(ii) $(\sin \alpha + \cosec \alpha)^2 + (\cos \alpha + \sec \alpha)^2 = \tan^2 \alpha + \cot^2 \alpha + 7$

(iii) $2 \sec^2 \alpha - \sec^4 \alpha - 2 \cosec^2 \alpha + \cosec^4 \alpha = \cot^4 \alpha - \tan^4 \alpha$

(36) (i) $\sin(\pi/4 + A) + \sin(\pi/4 - A) = \sqrt{2} \cos A$ எல் பேன்வத்து.

(ii) $\frac{\sin(A + B)}{\cos A \cos B} = \tan A + \tan B$ எல் பேன்வத்து.

(iii) $\sin(\theta + 60^\circ) = \sin(120^\circ - \theta)$ எல் பேன்வத்து.

(37) (i) $\tan(x + y) - \tan x = \frac{\sin y}{\cos x \cos(x + y)}$ எல் பேன்வத்து.

(ii) $\cos(45^\circ - \theta) = \sin \overline{\theta + 30^\circ}$ எல் பேன்வத்து.

(iii) $(\sin A + \cos A)(\sin B + \cos B) = \sin(A + B) + \cos(A - B)$ எல் பேன்வத்து.

(38) (i) $\sin 75^\circ$ (ii) $\cos 105^\circ$ (iii) $\cot(-15^\circ)$ அயல் ஸோயன்ன.

(iv) $\frac{1 - \cos 2A + \sin 2A}{1 + \cos 2A + \sin 2A} = \tan A$ எவ் பேன்வன்ன.

(v) $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = 2 \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta$ எவ் பேன்வன்ன.

(39) பக்க டூக்வென அவச்ரி வலை $\sin \overline{\alpha + \beta}, \cos \overline{\alpha + \beta}, \sin \overline{\alpha - \beta}, \cos \overline{\alpha - \beta}$ ஸோயா $\alpha + \beta$ ஹ $\alpha - \beta$ அயன் வங்க பாட்டு கு மென்ன.

(i) $\sin \alpha = 4/5, \cos \beta = 5/13, \alpha$ மென்க வங்க பாட்டு கு β பல்லு வங்க பாட்டு கு வீ.

(ii) $\sin \alpha = 2/3, \cos \beta = 3/4, \alpha$ மென்க வங்க பாட்டு கு $\beta, 4$ வங்க பாட்டு கு வீ.

(40) (a) $\sin 45^\circ + \theta - \sin 45^\circ - \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$ (b) $\sin 30^\circ + \theta + \cos 60^\circ - \theta = \cos \theta$

(c) $\cot \overline{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta - 1}{\cot \alpha + \cot \beta}$

(d) $\cot \overline{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta + 1}{\cot \beta \cot \alpha}$ எவ் பேன்வன்ன.

(41) (a) $\sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2}$ ஹ $\sin 292 \frac{1}{2}^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$ எவ் பேன்வன்ன.

(b) $\sin 105^\circ + \cos 105^\circ = \cos 45^\circ$

(c) $\sin 75^\circ - \sin 15^\circ = \cos 105^\circ + \cos 15^\circ$ எவ் பேன்வன்ன.

(42) (a) $\cos 3\theta - \sin 3\theta = (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)(1 - 4 \cos \theta \sin \theta)$ எவ் பேன்வன்ன.

(b) $\sec A = \cos B + \sin B$ தமி,

(i) $\tan^2 A = \sin 2B$ (ii) $\cos 2A = \tan^2(\pi/4 - B)$ எவ் பேன்வன்ன.

(43) (i) $\cos 4x = 8 \cos^4 x - 8 \cos^2 x + 1$ என பேர்வன்ன.

(ii) $1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = (\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x) / (\cos x + \sin x)$ என பேர்வன்ன.

(iii) $2 \tan 2x = \frac{(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x} - \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)}{\cos x + \sin x}$

(iv) $\cos^6 x - \sin^6 x = 1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2x$ என பேர்வன்ன.

(44) (i) $\frac{\sin A - B}{\cos A \cos B} + \frac{\sin B - C}{\cos B \cos C} + \frac{\sin C - A}{\cos C \cos A} = 0$ என பேர்வன்ன.

(ii) $\frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos x} = 2$ என பேர்வன்ன.

(iii) $\tan 50 - \tan 40 = 2 \tan 10$ என பேர்வன்ன.

(iv) $\tan^6 \theta = \tan^4 \theta \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta - 1$

(v) $\sin^4 A = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2A + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4A$

(45) (i) $\tan A + B = 1$ என $\tan(A - B) = 1/7$ நமி, $\tan A$ ஹ $\tan B$ அகய ஸோயன்ன.

(ii) $\tan A + B = y$ என $\tan B = 1/2$ நமி, $\tan A = \frac{2x - 1}{x + 2}$ என ஹ $\tan(A - B)$ எட்டு புகாக்கையக் x வளை ஸோயன்ன. $\tan(A - B) = 1/3$ ஹ A ஜூலி கேர்ண்கை நமி, \hat{A} ஸோயன்ன.

(iii) $\sin \alpha + \beta = 4/5$ என $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = 5/13$ நமி, $2\alpha = (\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)$ லேக லியா லிமின் $\tan 2\alpha = 63/16$ என பேர்வன்ன.

(46) $\sin \theta = \frac{2mn}{m^2 + n^2}$ யடி தீ ஆத்துமி, θ தீ சியலி திகோஷலிதிக அனுபாவல வர்க கண்கை கரன்ன.

(47) $\cos^4 A - \sin^4 A + 1 = 2 \cos^2 A$ என எர்வ சாமங்க சீலாபநகய கரன்ன.

- (48) $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = \sec \theta \cosec \theta$ බව සාධනය කොට,
 $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\tan \theta + \cot \theta) = \sec \theta + \cosec \theta$ බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.
-

(49) $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} + \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{2}{\sin \theta}$ බව සාධනය කරන්න.

(50) $\frac{\cot \theta + \tan \phi}{\cot \phi + \tan \theta} = \cot \theta \tan \phi$ බව සාධනය කරන්න.

- (51) ABC සමඟාද ත්‍රිකෝණයේ D යනු BC හි මධ්‍ය ලක්ෂ්‍යය වේ. BAD කෝණයේ අභ්‍යන්තර සමවිශේෂකයට E හිදී BD හමු වෙයි. $AB = 2a$ නම්, $DE = (2\sqrt{3} - 3)a$ බව සාධනය කරන්න. එමගින් 15° කෝණයෙහි ත්‍රිකෝණම්තික අනුපාතවල අගය සොයන්න.
-

- (52) පහත සඳහන් ඒවා සාධනය කරන්න.

(i) $\cos A + \sin \left[\frac{3\pi}{2} + A \right] - \sin \left[\frac{3\pi}{2} - A \right] + \cos (\pi + A) = 0$

(ii) $\sec \left[\frac{3\pi}{2} - A \right] \sec \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - A \right] - \tan \left[\frac{3\pi}{2} - A \right] \tan \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + A \right] + 1 = 0$

(iii) $\cot A + \tan (\pi + A) + \tan \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + A \right] + \tan (2\pi - A) = 0$

- (53) (i) $\tan^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \tan^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta$ බව ඔප්පු කරන්න.

(ii) $\frac{\cos \theta - 1}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta + 1}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta} = 2(1 - \tan \theta)$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

- (54) (i) $\tan^2 A = 1 + 2 \tan^2 B$ නම්, $\frac{\cos A}{\cos B}$ අනුපාතය සොයන්න.

(ii) $\sec \theta - \cos \theta = a$, $\cosec \theta - \sin \theta = b$ නම්, $a^2 b^2 (a^2 + b^2 + 3) = 1$ බව ඔප්පු කරන්න.

(iii) $x = \sin \theta + \cos \theta$ හා $y = \tan \theta + \cot \theta$ නම්, $y(x^2 - 1) = 2$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

(iv) $x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = a$ ஹ $x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta = b$ நமி, $\tan \theta = \frac{ay + bx}{ax - by}$ எனது,
 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + b^2$ எனது ஒப்பு கருத்து.

(v) $\tan \theta + \sin \theta = p$ ஹ $\tan \theta - \sin \theta = q$ நமி, $(p^2 - q^2)^2 = 16pq$ என ஒப்பு கருத்து.

(55) $(1 + \sec x + \tan x)(1 + \cosec x + \cot x) = 2(1 + \tan x + \cot x + \sec x + \cosec x)$
 எனது ஒப்பு கருத்து.

$x = \pi/4$ விட மேல் பூதில்லை சிதியாப்பாய் கருத்து.

(56) $\sin(A + B)$ பூசாரணை மூலம் கொடுத்து கொடுத்து $\cos(A - B)$ பூசாரணை அபோதனாய் கருத்து.

$$\sin 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} \tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3} \text{ என ஒப்பு கருத்து.}$$

(57) $\tan(A + B + C)$ பூசாரணை கருத்து. $(A + B + C) = \pi$ நமி,
 $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$ என பெற்றுக்கொடுத்து.

(58) ஒப்பு கருத்து.

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

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

$$(iii) \frac{\sin(B - C)}{\cos B \cos C} + \frac{\sin(C - A)}{\cos C \cos A} + \frac{\sin(A - B)}{\cos A \cos B} = 0$$

(59) ஒப்பு கருத்து.

$$(i) \frac{\sin 3A \cos 3A}{\sin A \cos A} = 2$$

$$(ii) \frac{\sin 3A + \sin^3 A}{\cos^3 A - \cos 3A} = \cot A$$

$$(iii) \frac{1 - \cos 2A + \sin 2A}{1 + \cos 2A + \sin 2A} = \tan A$$

$$(iv) \frac{\cos^6 A - \sin^6 A}{\cos 2A} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2A$$

$$(v) \cos^6 A + \sin^6 A = \frac{1}{4} (1 + 3 \cos^2 2A) \quad (vi) \frac{\cos A - \sin A}{\cos A + \sin A} = \sec 2A - \tan 2A$$

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

$$(viii) \frac{\sin 2A}{1 + \cos 2A} - \frac{\cos A}{1 + \cos A} = \frac{\tan A}{2}$$

(60) இப்பீடு கரண்ட.

$$(i) \frac{1}{\tan 3A - \tan A} - \frac{1}{\cot 3A - \cot A} = \cot 2A$$

$$(ii) \cos^3 A \cos 3A + \sin^3 A \sin 3A = \cos^3 2A$$

$$(iii) 4 \sin^3 A \cos 3A + 4 \cos^3 A \sin 3A = 3 \sin 4A$$

$$(iv) \tan 3A - \tan 2A - \tan A = \tan 3A \tan 2A \tan A$$

$$(v) \sin \alpha \left[1 + \tan \alpha \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \right] + \frac{1 - \sin 2\alpha}{1 + \sin 2\alpha} = \tan \alpha + \tan^2 \left[\frac{\pi - \alpha}{4} \right]$$

$$(vi) \left[\frac{\tan^2 \left[\frac{\alpha - \pi}{4} \right] - 1}{\tan^2 \left[\frac{\alpha - \pi}{4} \right] + 1} + \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cot 4\alpha}{2} \right] \sec \frac{9\alpha}{2} = \operatorname{cosec} 4\alpha$$

$$(vii) \frac{\tan \left[\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \cdot \cos \left[\frac{3}{2} \pi + \theta \right] - \sin^3 \left[\frac{7}{2} \pi - \theta \right]}{\cos \left[\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \tan \left[\frac{3}{2} \pi + \theta \right]} = \sin^2 \theta$$

$$(viii) \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{(1 - \tan^2 \alpha)^2}{4 \tan^2 \alpha} = 1$$

(61) $\cot \theta = \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta + \cot 2\theta$ என இப்பீடு கரண்ட. $\cot 15^\circ = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ என அபேற்றநய கரண்ட.

(62) (i) $\cos 20^\circ + \cos 100^\circ + \cos 140^\circ$ கி அடை வோயந்த.

(ii) $4 \cos A \cos B \cos C$ கி அடை கொடின ஹநரக லீக்யூட்க் கே பூகாக கரண்ட.

- (iii) $\sin 8\theta \sin 2\theta = \sin^2 5\theta - \sin^2 3\theta$ எவ இப்பு கரண்ன.

(iv) $\frac{\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 4\theta + \sin 5\theta}{\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 4\theta + \cos 5\theta} = \tan 3\theta$ எவ இப்பு கரண்ன.

(v) $\cos 10A + \cos 8A + 3 \cos 4A + 3 \cos 2A = 8 \cos A \cos^3 3A$ எவ இப்பு கரண்ன.

(vi) $\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{1}{8}$ எவ இப்பு கரண்ன.

(63) $\sin \theta + \sin \phi = a$, $\cos \theta + \cos \phi = b$ ലേഡ് കിട്ടുക.

$$(i) \quad \frac{a}{b} = \tan \left[\frac{\theta + \phi}{2} \right]$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{4a}{a^2 + b^2 + 2b} = \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$

(iii) $\tan \left[\frac{\theta}{2} \right]$ ஹ $\tan \left[\frac{\phi}{2} \right]$ வங்கி $(a^2 + b^2 + 2b)x^2 - 4ax + (a^2 + b^2 - 7b) = 0$ என x

හි වර්ග සමීකරණයේ මූල බව ද පෙන්වන්න.

(64) පහත දැක්වෙන සමිකරණවල සාධාරණ විසඳුම් සොයන්න.

$$(i) \cos \theta - \cos 7\theta = \sin 4\theta$$

$$(ii) \quad \sin 5\theta + \sin \theta = \sin 3\theta$$

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

$$(iv) \quad 8 \sin^2 \theta + 6 \cos \theta - 9 = 0$$

$$(v) \quad \sin 7\theta - \sqrt{3} \cos 4\theta = \sin \theta$$

$$(vi) \cot \theta - \tan \theta = 2$$

$$(vii) \quad 2 \sin 3\theta \sin \theta = 1$$

$$(viii) \quad 3 \tan 2\theta + 2 \tan \theta = 0$$

$$(ix) \quad \sin 6\theta + \sin 2\theta + 2 \cos^2 2\theta = 0$$

$$(x) \quad \tan \theta + \frac{4}{1 - \tan \theta} = 2$$

(65) (i) ஒவ்வொரு π முன் மூலம் $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ பூந்தரயே கீழ்க்கண்ட சமீகரණத்தை கர்ந்து கீழ்க்கண்ட அளவினால் கொடுக்க.

(ii) லிக் ஆவர்த்தயக் கூட்டுத் தொகை கீழ்க்கண்ட போதுமான பொருள்களில் ஒன்றை காண்க.

$$(a) f(x) = 4 + \sin x$$

$$(b) f(x) = \sin\left[x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

$$(c) f(x) = 3 \sin 2x$$

(66) (i) $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ கீழ்க்கண்ட போதுமான பொருள்களில் ஒன்றை காண்க.

(ii) $\cos x - \sin x = R \cos(x + \alpha)$ என கீழ்க்கண்ட போதுமான பொருள்களில் ஒன்றை காண்க.

$$(a) \text{ ஒரு நடைமுறை, } \cos x - \sin x = 1 \text{ சமீகரணத்தை காட்டுக் கொடுக்க.}$$

$$(b) \sin 2x + \cos 2x \text{ கீழ்க்கண்ட போதுமான பொருள்களில் ஒன்றை காண்க.}$$

(67) (i) $0 < x < \pi$ கூட்டுத் தொகை கீழ்க்கண்ட போதுமான பொருள்களில் ஒன்றை காண்க.

$$(ii) f(x) = 3 + \cos x, g(x) = \sin\left[x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right], h(x) = 3 \sin 2x \text{ கீழ்க்கண்ட போதுமான பொருள்களில் ஒன்றை காண்க.}$$

(a) f, g, h லிக் லிக் கீழ்க்கண்ட போதுமான பொருள்களில் ஒன்றை காண்க.

(b) $-2\pi \leq x \leq 2$ பூந்தரயை மூலம் f, g கூடும் h கீழ்க்கண்ட போதுமான பொருள்களில் ஒன்றை காண்க.

(68) (i) (a) $\frac{\sin 3A}{\cos A} + \frac{\cos 3A}{\sin A} = \cot A - \tan A$

$$(b) \tan(45^\circ + A) - \tan(45^\circ - A) = 2 \tan 2A \quad \text{என்பதை காட்டுக் கொடுக்க.}$$

(ii) ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සඳහා සයින් නීතිය ප්‍රකාශකර සාධනය කරන්න.

ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයේ $\hat{B} = 45^\circ$, $\hat{C} = 30^\circ$ සහ $AB = 10 \text{ cm}$ ලෙස දැනු. AC සහ CB හි දිග සොයා ත්‍රිකෝණයේ වර්ගලය නීත්‍රණය කරන්න.

$$(69) \quad 0 < C < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ නම්, } \frac{1 + \sin 2C - \cos 2C}{1 + \sin 2C + \cos 2C} \tan C \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

එනයින් $\tan \frac{\pi}{8}$ හි අගය ලබාගන්න.

(70) (i) සපුළුකෝෂීක ත්‍රිකෝණයේ කෙටිතම පාදයෙහි දිග x ද, එම පාදයට සම්මුඛ කෝණය α ද වේ. අනෙක් පාද දෙකෙහි දිගවල එකතුව λx නම්, $\lambda \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = 1$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

(ii) $\cos x + \cos y = 1$ සහ $\sec x + \sec y = 4$ නම්,
 $\cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{4}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

ඒ නයින් හෝ අන් ක්‍රමයකින් හෝ $\cos x + \cos y = 1$ සහ $\sec x + \sec y = 4$ සපුරාලන $0 < x < \pi, 0 < y < \pi$ අවශ්‍ය වන පරිදි වූ x හි හා y හි අගයන් සොයන්න.

(71) (i) a හා b යනු තාත්ත්වික නියත වේ. $a \cos x + b \sin x$ යන්න a හා b ඇසුරෙන් R සහ α දෙමින් $R \sin(x + \alpha)$ ආකාරයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න.

(ii) $c^2 \leq a^2 + b^2$ නම්, a, b හා c තාත්ත්වික නියත වූ $a \cos x + b \sin x = c$ සමීකරණයට x සඳහා තාත්ත්වික විසඳුම් නිලධාන බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.
 $2 \cos^2 x + \sqrt{3} \sin 2x = 2 \cos x$ විසඳන්න.

(iii) $|\cos^2 x + 4 \sin x \cos x - 3 \sin^2 x + 1| \leq 2\sqrt{2}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

(72) (i) $\sec \theta = \cos \theta + \sin \theta$ නම් එවිට,

(a) $\tan^2 \theta = \sin 2\theta$ සහ

(b) $\cos 2\theta = \tan^2 \left[\frac{\pi - \theta}{4} \right]$ බව සාධනය කරන්න.

(ii) $\theta = 36^\circ$ නම්, එවිට $\sin 3\theta = \sin 2\theta$ බව පෙන්වා $\cos 36^\circ = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4} \right]$ බව
අපෝහනය කරන්න.

(iii) ගණීත වගු හාවිතා තොකොට $\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} - \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{8}$ හි අගය සෞයන්න.

(73) (i) $\sin 4\theta \cos 2\theta = \sin 5\theta \cos 3\theta$ සම්කරණය තහඟ්ත කරන $\pi/2$ ට අඩු θ හි
සියලු ධිත අගයන් සෞයන්න.

(ii) $5 \sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta - 3 = 0$ සම්කරණයේ සාධාරණ විසඳුම් ලබා දෙන්න.

(iii) $-\frac{5\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$ සඳහා, $y = \cos x + \sin x$ හි ප්‍රස්ථාරය අදින්න.

$$\cos x + \sin x = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} x \quad \text{සම්කරණයේ එකම මූලය } x = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{බව අපෝහනය}$$

(76) (i) $s = \sin \theta + \sin 3\theta + \sin 5\theta + \sin 7\theta$ නම්, $2s = \frac{1 - \cos 8\theta}{\sin \theta}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

එම් තයින්, $s = 0$ සමීකරණයේ සාධාරණ විසඳුම් ලබාගන්න.

(ii) $\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta = a + b \sin^2 2\theta$ ආකාරයට වන පරිදි a හා b නියත සොයන්න.

එම් මහින්, $2(\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta) + 7 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 0$ සමීකරණය විසඳන්න.

(77) (i) ඔහුම් x තාත්ත්වික සංඛ්‍යාවක් සඳහා

$$\sin^3 2x \cos 6x + \cos^3 2x \sin 6x = \frac{1}{4} \sin 8x \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

$\sin^3 2x \cos 6x + \cos^3 2x \sin 6x = a$ සමීකරණය විසඳිය හැකි a හි අගයන් අපෝහනය කරන්න.

(ii) ත්‍රිකෝණයක විගාලනම කෝණය කුඩාතම කෝණයේ තරම මෙන් දෙගුණයක් දිගම පාදය කෙටිතම පාදයේ දිග මෙන් $1\frac{1}{2}$ ගුණයක් ද වේ. ත්‍රිකෝණයේ කුඩාතම කෝණය $\cos^{-1}(3/4)$ බව පෙන්වන්න. මධ්‍ය පාදයේ දිග 10 cm බව දැනුත්තම් අනෙක් පාද දෙකේ දිගවල් සොයන්න.

(78) $\tan 2\theta = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$ හා $\tan 3\theta = \frac{3t-t^3}{1-3t^2}$ බව සාධනය කරන්න. මෙහි $t = \tan \theta$ වේ.

එම් තයින් හෝ අන් කුමයකින් හෝ $\tan \frac{\pi}{12} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

$\tan \theta = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ වන 0 හා $\frac{\pi}{2}$ අතර θ කෝණය සොයන්න.

(79) $\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta = \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$ බව සාධනය කරන්න. මෙහි θ හි අගය 0 හෝ π හි තිබුල ගණකාරයක් හෝ නොවේ. එම් තයින්,

(i) $\cot \frac{\pi}{8} + \cot \frac{\pi}{12}$ හි අගයන් ලබාගන්න.

(ii) $\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta + \operatorname{cosec} 4\theta = \cot \frac{\theta}{2} - \cot 4\theta$ බව සාධනය කරන්න.

(iii) වගු හාවිතයෙන් තොරව,

$$\operatorname{cosec} \frac{4\pi}{15} + \operatorname{cosec} \frac{8\pi}{12} + \operatorname{cosec} \frac{16\pi}{15} + \operatorname{cosec} \frac{32\pi}{15} = 0 \text{ බව සාධනය කරන්න.}$$

$$(80) \quad \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B} = \tan(A + B) \text{ என் சாதனய கருத்து.}$$

A, B ஹ C யனு திருக்கோணமலை கோஞ் நமி,
 $\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B} = \cot c$ என் ஆபேஷனய கருத்து.

(81) சாதனய கருத்து.

$$(i) \quad \sin^{-1}(-x) = -\sin^{-1}x \qquad (ii) \quad \cos^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cos^{-1}(x)$$

$$(iii) \quad \tan^{-1}(-x) = -\tan^{-1}x \qquad (iv) \quad \sin^{-1}\frac{1}{x} = \cosec^{-1}x$$

$$(v) \quad \cos^{-1}\frac{1}{x} = \sec^{-1}x \qquad (vi) \quad \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{x} = \cot^{-1}x$$

$$(vii) \quad \sin^{-1}(x) + \cos^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad (viii) \quad \tan^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(ix) \quad \sec^{-1}x + \cosec^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad (x) \quad \sin^{-1}x = \cos^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$(xi) \quad \sin^{-1}x = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right] \qquad (xii) \quad \cos^{-1}x = \sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$(xiii) \quad \tan^{-1}x = \sin^{-1}\left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right] \qquad (xiv) \quad \cos^{-1}x = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}\right]$$

$$(xv) \quad \tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}y = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right]$$

$$(xvi) \quad \tan^{-1}x - \tan^{-1}y = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{x-y}{1+xy}\right]$$

$$(xvii) \quad \sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}y = \sin^{-1}\left[x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}\right]$$

$$(xviii) \quad \sin^{-1}x - \sin^{-1}y = \sin^{-1}\left[x\sqrt{1-y^2} - y\sqrt{1-x^2}\right]$$

$$(xix) \quad \cos^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}y = \cos^{-1}\left[xy - \sqrt{1-x^2}\sqrt{1-y^2}\right]$$

$$(xx) \quad \cos^{-1}x - \cos^{-1}y = \cos^{-1}\left[xy + \sqrt{1-x^2}\sqrt{1-y^2}\right]$$

$$(xxi) \quad \cot^{-1}\left[\frac{ab+1}{a-b}\right] + \cot^{-1}\left[\frac{bc+1}{b-c}\right] + \cot^{-1}\left[\frac{ca+1}{c-a}\right] = 0$$

$$(xxii) \sec^2(\tan^{-1} 2) + \operatorname{cosec}^2(\cot^{-1} 3) = 15$$

$$(xxiii) \quad 2 \tan^{-1} x = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2x}{1-x^2} \right] \quad (xxiv) \quad 2 \tan^{-1} x = \sin^{-1} \left[\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right]$$

$$(xxv) \quad 2 \tan^{-1} x = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \right]$$

(82) ஈடுபாக கருத்து.

$$(i) \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{13} = \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{9} \quad (ii) \quad 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(iii) \quad 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(iv) \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(v) \quad 3 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{20} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1985} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(vi) \quad 4 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{70} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{99} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(vii) \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{m}{n} - \tan^{-1} \frac{m-n}{m+n} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(viii) \quad \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} + \sin^{-1} \frac{8}{17} = \sin^{-1} \frac{77}{85}$$

$$(ix) \quad \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{13} + \sin^{-1} \frac{7}{25} = \cos^{-1} \frac{253}{325}$$

$$(x) \quad \cos^{-1} \frac{4}{5} + \cos^{-1} \frac{12}{13} = \cos^{-1} \frac{33}{65}$$

$$(xi) \quad \cos^{-1} \frac{63}{65} + 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} = \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(xii) \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(xiii) \quad \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \cot^{-1} \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(xiv) \quad \cos^{-1} \frac{4}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{5} = \tan^{-1} \frac{27}{11}$$

$$(xv) \quad \cos\left(\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}\right) + \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{13} = \frac{33}{65}$$

(83) පහත සිදුහන් ශ්‍රීත සරල කර දක්වන්න.

$$(i) \quad \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \right)$$

$$(ii) \quad \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} \right)$$

$$(iii) \quad \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} \right)$$

$$(iv) \quad \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right)$$

$$(v) \quad \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)$$

$$(vi) \quad \sin^{-1} (2x \sqrt{1 - x^2})$$

$$(vii) \quad \sin^{-1} (3x - 4x^3)$$

$$(viii) \cos^{-1} (4x^3 - 3x)$$

$$(ix) \quad \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3x - x^3}{1 - 3x^2} \right)$$

$$(x) \quad \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right]$$

$$(xi) \quad \tan \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2} \right) \right)$$

$$(xii) \quad \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 3x}{1 + \cos 3x}}$$

$$(xiii) \quad \cot^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x}}{\sqrt{1 - \sin x}} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x}} \right)$$

$$(xiv) \quad \sin [\tan^{-1} x^2 + \cot^{-1} x^2]$$

$$(xv) \quad \sin^{-1} [x \sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{x} \sqrt{1-x^2}]$$

$$(84) \quad \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \cos^{-1} \frac{y}{b} = \alpha \text{ நமி, } \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{2xy}{ab} \cos \alpha + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \sin^2 \alpha \text{ என பேன்வின்ன.}$$

$$(85) \quad \tan^{-1} a + \tan^{-1} b + \tan^{-1} c = \pi \text{ நமி, } a + b + c = abc \text{ என பேர்வின்ன.}$$

(86) $\cos^{-1} a + \cos^{-1} b + \cos^{-1} c = \pi$ நமி, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2abc = 1$ என
பேன்வின்ன.

(87) பகுதி சிலைங் கலீக்டர்கள் விஷயங்கள்.

$$(i) \tan^{-1} \frac{x+1}{x-1} + \tan^{-1} \frac{x-1}{x} = \tan^{-1} (-7)$$

$$(ii) \tan^{-1} 2x + \tan^{-1} 3x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(iii) 2 \tan^{-1} (\cos x) = \tan (2 \operatorname{cosec} x)$$

$$(iv) \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{x-1}{x-2} \right] + \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right] = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(v) \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right] = \beta$$

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

$$(vii) \tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{1-x^2} + \cot^{-1} \frac{1-x^2}{2x} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad x > 0$$

$$(viii) \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x^2} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x = 0, \quad x > 0$$

$$(xi) \cot^{-1} x - \cot^{-1} (x+2) = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$(x) \sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} 2x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(88) மூல ஆற்காடு ABC நிகேல்யக்கீ சிலை பகுதி சிலைங் கீட்டு கிரந்தங்கள்.

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

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

$$(iii) \cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}$$

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

$$(v) a = b \cos C + c \cos B$$

$$(vi) b = c \cos A + a \cos C$$

$$(vii) c = a \cos B + b \cos A$$

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

$$(ix) \sin \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-c)}{ac}}$$

$$(x) \sin \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{ab}}$$

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

$$(xii) \cos \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{ac}}$$

$$(xiii) \cos \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{ac}}$$

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

$$(xv) \tan \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{s(s-b)}}$$

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

$$(xvii) \sin A = \frac{2s\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}}{bc} \quad (xviii) \tan \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{A}{2}$$

$$(xix) \tan \frac{C-A}{2} = \frac{c-a}{c+a} \cot \frac{B}{2}$$

$$(xx) \tan \frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{b+c} \cot \frac{C}{2}$$

(89) இங்கு ABC நிகேர்ணயக் கணக்கை படித்து பதினான் எண் விடையை கிடைக்க.

$$(i) a \cos \frac{B-C}{2} = (b+c) \sin \frac{A}{2} \quad (ii) \sin \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{(b-c)}{a} \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

$$(iii) b^2 \sin 2c + c^2 \sin 2B = 2bc \sin A$$

$$(iv) a(b \cos C - c \cos b) = b^2 - c^2$$

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

$$(vi) (b^2 - c^2) \cot A + (c^2 - a^2) \cot B + (a^2 - b^2) \cot C = 0$$

$$(vii) a(\cos B + \cos C) = 2(b+c) \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}$$

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

$$(ix) a \sin(B-C) + b \sin(C-A) + c \sin(A-B) = 0$$

$$(x) a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2(bc \cos A + ca \cos B + ab \cos C)$$

$$(xi) \frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{c-a \cos B}{b-a \cos C}$$

$$(xii) (a^2 - b^2 + c^2) \tan B = (a^2 + b^2 - c^2) \tan C$$

(90) இன்னும் ABC தீக்கேள்விகள் படிஹா பதின் படிஹன் டி^{சி} ஸாதநய கருணங்கள்.

$$(i) r = \frac{\Delta}{2}$$

$$(ii) r = (s-a) \tan \frac{A}{2} = (s-b) \tan \frac{B}{2} = (s-c) \tan \frac{C}{2}$$

$$(iii) 2R = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$(iv) a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C = 4R \sin A \sin B \sin C$$

$$(v) \sin A + \sin B + \sin C = \frac{s}{R}$$

$$(vi) r = \frac{a \sin B/2 \sin C/2}{\cos A/2}$$

$$(vii) r = 4R \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{2} \frac{\sin \frac{B}{2}}{2} \frac{\sin \frac{C}{2}}{2}$$

$$(viii) R = \frac{abc}{4\Delta}$$

$$(ix) \Delta = 2R^2 \sin A \sin B \sin C$$

$$(x) s = 4R \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2}}{2} \frac{\cos \frac{B}{2}}{2} \frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{2}$$

$$(xi) \frac{1}{s-a} + \frac{1}{s-b} + \frac{1}{s-c} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{4R}{\Delta}$$

$$(xii) \frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{bc} + \frac{1}{ca} = \frac{1}{2Rr}$$

$$(xiii) \Delta = r^2 \cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2}$$

$$(xiv) \left[\frac{s-1}{a} \right] \left[\frac{s-1}{b} \right] \left[\frac{s-1}{c} \right] = \frac{r}{4R}$$

$$(xv) \frac{b^2 - c^2}{2a} = R \sin(B-C)$$

$$(xvi) (a+b) \sec \frac{A-B}{2} = 4R \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

$$(xvii) \cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + \frac{r}{R}$$

$$(xviii) a \cot A + b \cot B + c \cot C = 2(R+r)$$

$$(xix) \frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2} \sin 2A + \frac{c^2 - a^2}{b^2} \sin 2B + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2} \sin 2C = 0$$

$$(xx) a^3 \sin(B-C) + b^3 \sin(C-A) + c^3 \cos(A-B) = 0$$

$$(xxi) a^3 \sin(B-C) + b^3 \cos(C-A) + c^3 \cos(A-B) = 3abc$$

(91) (i) $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ සඳහා $4 \sin^2 x + 12 \sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x + 5 = 0$ සමීකරණය විසඳුන්න.

(ii) ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සඳහා සයින් නියමය හා කෝසයින් නියමය ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න.
 $\frac{b+c}{2K-1} = \frac{c+a}{K} = \frac{a+b}{2K+1}$ බව දී ඇත. මෙහි k යනු 2 ට වඩා වැඩි
 එහෙත් 4 ට සමාන නොවන දෙන ලද නිවිලයක් ද, a , b , c යනු ABC
 ත්‍රිකෝණයක, සුපුරුදු අංකනයෙන් පාද ද වේ.

$$\frac{\sin A}{K+1} = \frac{\sin B}{K} = \frac{\sin C}{K-1} \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

K ඇසුරෙන් $\cos A$ දී ලබා ගෙන

$$\frac{\cos A}{(K-4)(K+1)} = \frac{\cos B}{K^2+2} = \frac{\cos C}{(K+4)(K-1)} \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

මෙහි A, B, C ට සුපුරුදු තේරුම් ඇත.

(අ.පො.සි.ල.පො. – 2000)

(92) (i) ඔහුම x තාත්වික සංඛ්‍යාවක් සඳහා

$$\sin^3 2x \cos 6x + \cos^3 2x \sin 6x = \frac{3}{4} \sin 8x \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

$\sin^3 2x \cos 6x + \cos^3 2x \sin 6x = a$ සමීකරණය විසඳිය හැකි a අගයයන් අපෝහනය කරන්න.

(ii) ත්‍රිකෝණයක විශාලතම කෝණය කුඩාතම කෝණයේ තරම මෙත් දෙගුණයක් ද, දිගම පාදය කෙටිතම පාදයේ දිග මෙන් $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ගුණයක් ද වේ.
 ත්‍රිකෝණයේ කුඩාතම කෝණය $\cos^{-1} \left[\frac{3}{4} \right]$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

මධ්‍ය පාදයේ දිග 10 cm බව දී ඇත්තම්, අනෙක් පාද දෙකේ දිගවල් සොයන්න.

(අ.පො.සි.ල.පො. – 2001)

(93) ABC යනු, $b > c$ පරිදි වූ ත්‍රිකෝණයකි. D සහ E යනු, A හරහා මධ්‍යස්ථාය AD වන පරිදි ද, AD, AE මහින් A කෝණය ත්‍රිවිශේද කරන පරිදි ද BC මත පිහිටි ලක්ෂ්‍ය වේ. සුදුසු ලෙස තෝරා ගනු ලැබූ ත්‍රිකෝණ දෙකකට සයින් නියමය යෙදීමෙන්, $\cos \underline{A} = \frac{b}{3} \frac{b}{2c}$ බව සාධනය කරන්න.

$$DE : EB = 1 : k \text{ නම්, } \cos \underline{A} \text{ රාජීය } \frac{(2+k)c}{2kb} \text{ ද සමාන බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

$k = 1$ නම් $A = 90^\circ$ බව ද $k = 2$ නම් $A = 135^\circ$ බව ද අපෝහනය කරන්න.
එක් එක් අවස්ථාවේ දී, a ඇසුරෙන් b සහ c තිර්ණය කරන්න.

(අ.පො.ස.ල.පෙ. – 2002)

- (94) (a) θ යනු $\pi/2$ හි ගුණකාරයකට සමාන නොවන තාත්ත්වික සංඛ්‍යාවක් විට,
 $x = \sin \theta - \cos \theta$ සහ $y = \tan \theta + \cot \theta$ නම්, $\sin 2\theta$
(i) x ඇසුරෙන් පමණක්, (ii) y ඇසුරෙන් පමණක් ලබා ගන්න.
ඒ නයින් x සහ y අතර සම්බන්ධතාවයක් ලබාගන්න.
- (b) $\sin 2x + \sin 4x + \sin 6x = (1 + 2 \cos 2x) \sin 4x$ බව පෙන්වන්න.
ඒ නයින්, $\sin x (\sin 2x + \sin 4x + \sin 6x) = \sin 3x \sin 4x$ බව පෙන්වන්න.
 $\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$ බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.
- (c) ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සඳහා සයින් නියමය ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න.
 ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයක, සූපුරුදු අංකනයෙන්, $a = b + \lambda c$ වේ. මෙහි $\lambda \in IR$
 $\lambda \cos \frac{C}{2} = \cos \left[B + \frac{C}{2} \right]$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

(අ.පො.ස.ල.පෙ. – 2003)

- (95) (a) $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ නම්, එවිට $\sin \theta \tan \theta > 2(1 - \cos \theta)$ බව පෙන්වන්න.
- (b) $\sin(A - B)$ හා $\cos(A - B)$ හි ප්‍රසාරණ උපයෝගී කර ගනීමින්
 $\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$ හා $\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.
- $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ සඳහා $\tan x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x}$ බව පෙන්වා,
 $\tan \frac{\pi}{24} = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} - 2$ බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.
- (c) ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සඳහා සයින් නීතිය ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න.
 ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සඳහා සූපුරුදු අංකනයෙන්
 $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2} = \frac{\sin(A - B)}{\sin(A + B)}$ බව සාධනය කරන්න.

(අ.පො.ස.ල.පෙ. – 2004)

- (96) (a) (i) யான் θ யட்டு அ, $8 \cos^4 \theta - 4 \cos^3 \theta - 8 \cos^2 \theta + 3 \cos \theta + 1 = \cos 4\theta - \cos 3\theta$ என்று,
- (ii) 7θ யந்த 2π கீழெல்லோய ஒரைகாரயக்கு நமி, $\cos 4\theta = \cos 3\theta$ என்று, பென்வின்ன.
- $$\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
- என அபோற்றாய கருத்து.

(b) நிகேள்வியக்கு யட்டு சுடின் நிதிய பூகாக கருத்து.

O யான் $O\hat{A}B = O\hat{B}C = O\hat{C}A = \theta$ என அரிடி ABC நிகேள்வியக்கு தூல ஷிரீ லக்ஷ்மியக்கு யூடி ரத்திரி.

OBC ஹ OAB நிகேள்விலுடைய சுடின் நிதிய ஹாவித கருத்து, சுமிமத அங்கநயேந், $OB = \frac{a \sin(C - \theta)}{\sin C} = \frac{C \sin \theta}{\sin B}$ என சுடநாய கர, $\cot \theta = \cot A + \cot B + \cot C$ என அபோற்றாய கருத்து.

(அ.பொ.ஸ.ஏ.பே. – 2005)

- (97) (a) (i) $\sin 3\theta = \cos 2\theta$ சுமீகரணய வியல்லீடுமேந் $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$ என
- பென்வின்ன.
- (ii) $\frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7}$ யான் $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{11}$ என
- பென்வின்ன.
- $$\frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{11} + 3 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7}$$
- என அபோற்றாய கருத்து.
- (b) சுடின் நிதிய பூகாக கர, கேசுடின நிதிய அபோற்றாய கருத்து.
- ABC நிகேள்விக்கு ஸிஸ்ரூப் அங்கநயேந், $\frac{b+c}{5} = \frac{c+a}{6} = \frac{a+b}{7}$ என சுடு
- ாடு.
- (i) $\frac{\sin A}{4} = \frac{\sin B}{3} = \frac{\sin C}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{\cos A}{-1} = \frac{4 \cos B}{11} = \frac{2 \cos C}{7}$
- என பென்வின்ன.

(அ.பொ.ஸ.ஏ.பே. – 2006)

- (98) (a) ஸிஸ்ரூப் அங்கநயேந், சுடின் நிதிய பூகாக கருத்து.

P யான் $\angle PAB = \angle PBC = \angle PCA = \phi$ என அய்ரின் ABC நிகேள்விய ஆடுலத விலக்ஷ்யக்கி.

ABC நிகேள்வியே வர்஗ல்லய, ஸிஸ்ரூப் அங்கநயேந்,

$\frac{abc}{2} \left[\frac{BP}{bc} + \frac{CP}{ac} + \frac{AP}{ab} \right] \sin \phi$ எல் சாதனய கருத்து.

$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \phi} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 B} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 C}$ எல் அபேற்றனய கருத்து.

$$(b) \text{ (i)} \quad 2 \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{5} \right] = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{5}{12} \right], \quad \text{(ii)} \quad 2 \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{5}{12} \right] = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{120}{119} \right],$$

$$\text{(iii)} \quad \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{120}{119} \right] - \frac{\pi}{4} = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{239} \right], \text{ எல் பென்லின்து.}$$

$$4 \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{5} \right] - \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{239} \right] = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ எல் அபேற்றனய கருத்து.}$$

(அ.போ.ஸ.இ.பே. – 2007)

(99) (a) சமின் நீதிய புகாட கர, சாதனய கருத்து.

P யான $P\hat{A}B = P\hat{B}C = P\hat{C}A = \phi$ வது அப்ரின் ABC நிகேர்ணய ஆநூலது விலக்ஷ்யயகி. ஸுப்ரதை அங்கநயேன்

$$\frac{bc}{a} (\cot \phi - \cot A) = \frac{ac}{b} (\cot \phi - \cot B) = \frac{ab}{c} (\cot \phi - \cot C) \text{ எல் சாதனய கருத்து.}$$

(b) x, y ஹா z யான $x + y + z = \pi, \cos x + \cos y = 1$ சுதா $t = \sin x + \sin y$ வது பரிடி விசுவது நோவின தாந்திவிக சுவ்யா துநக்கு யூடி கநிமு.

$$\text{(i)} \quad \tan^{-1} (t) = \frac{x+y}{2}, \quad \text{(ii)} \quad 0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{3} \text{ எல் பென்லின்து.}$$

சீ நீதின், t லிடி உபரிம அயை கந்தா விட x, y ஹா z கு அயைன் சோயன்து.

(அ.போ.ஸ.இ.பே. – 2008)

(100) (a) ஸுப்ரதை அங்கநயேன் சமின் நீதிய புகாட கர, சாதனய கருத்து.

A, B ஹா C லக்ஷ்ய துநக்கு, ஆரேஹன பிலிவேலு, திரஸ்வ θ கேள்வியகின் அநது விசுவல ரேவாவக்கு மது பிதிவிதி. $AB = x$ வது அதர, D யான C சிடு h உயிகின் சிரப்பு ஒக்லின் பிதிவிதி லக்ஷ்ய வே. CD மதின், A சுதா B கு தீ

පිළිබඳීන් α සහ β කෝෂේ ආපාතනය කෙරේ.

$$(i) \quad h = \frac{x \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin(\beta - \alpha) \cos \theta} \quad (ii) \quad d = \frac{x \sin(\alpha + \theta) \sin \beta}{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}$$

බව සාධනය කරන්න; මෙහි d යනු A හි මට්ටමේ සිට D හි උස වේ.

- (b) (i) $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = 1$ සම්කරණයේ සාධාරණ විසඳුමක්,
(ii) $\tan^{-1} 1/2 - \tan^{-1} 1/3 = \sin^{-1} x$ සම්කරණය සපුරාලන ඔබ හි අගයන් සොයන්න.

(අ.පො.සී.ලී.පො. – 2009)

- (101) (a) ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සඳහා සුපුරුදු අංකනයෙන්, කෝසයින් නීතිය ප්‍රකාශ කර, සාධනය කරන්න.

ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සඳහා සුපුරුදු අංකනයෙන්,

$$(i) \quad 2 \left[\frac{\cos A}{a} + \frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{\cos C}{c} \right] = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{abc} \quad \text{බව,}$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{a+c} + \frac{1}{b+c} = \frac{3}{a+b+c} \quad \text{නම් එවිට } C \text{ කෝණය } \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න.}$$

- (b) $\sqrt{3} \cos \theta + \sin \theta$ යන්න $R \cos(\theta - \alpha)$ ආකාරයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න;
මෙහි R හා α තාත්ත්වික වේ.

එම නයින්, $\sqrt{3} \cos^2 \theta + (1 - \sqrt{3}) \sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin^2 \theta - \cos \theta + \sin \theta = 0$
සම්කරණයේ සාධාරණ විසඳුම සොයන්න.

- (c) $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ සඳහා $\cos^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cos^{-1} x$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

(අ.පො.සී.ලී.පො. – 2010)

- (102) (a) $\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta = 1$ සර්වසාම්‍ය යොදාගතිමින් හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් හෝ,

$\cos^6 \theta + \sin^6 \theta = a + b \cos 4\theta$ වන අයුරින් a හා b යන තාත්ත්වික නීතිය නිර්ණය කරන්න.

එම නයින් හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් හෝ,

$$(i) \quad y = 8(\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x) \quad \text{හි ප්‍රස්ථාරයේ දැල සටහනක් අදින්න.}$$

$$(ii) \quad \cos^6 x + \sin^6 x = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x \quad \text{සම්කරණයේ සාධාරණ විසඳුම සොයන්න.}$$

$$(b) \quad \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{x-1}{x-2} \right] + \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right] = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad සම්කරණය විසඳන්න.$$

(අ.පො.ස.ල.පො. – 2011:නව)

(103) (a) ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සඳහා සුපුරුදු අංකනයෙන්, සයින් නීතිය ප්‍රකාශකර සාධනය කරන්න.

$-1 < k < 1$ යැයි ගනිමු. ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සඳහා සුපුරුදු අංකනයෙන්, $a - b = kc$ තම

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

$$(ii) \quad \frac{k \sin A}{1 - k \cos B} = \frac{a}{b} \tan \left[\frac{A-B}{2} \right] \quad බව සාධනය කරන්න.$$

$$(b) \quad \sqrt{3} (\sin x + \cos x)^2 = \cos 2x \quad සම්කරණ විසඳුම් සොයන්න.$$

$$(c) \quad x \quad සඳහා \quad \text{විසඳන්න}; \quad \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] + \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{x}{3} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(අ.පො.ස.ල.පො. – 2011:පැරණි)

(104) (a) ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සඳහා සුපුරුදු අංකනයෙන්,

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad බව සාධනය කරන්න.$$

$$a = (b - c) \cos \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{cosec} \frac{B-C}{2} \quad බව \quad \text{අපෝහනය කරන්න}.$$

$$(b) \quad \theta \quad හි \quad \text{මිනැම තාත්ත්වික අගයක් සඳහා} \quad \tan \theta - 2 \tan \left[\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \quad \text{ප්‍රකාශනයට}$$

-7 හා 1 අතර කිසිම අගයක් ගත නොහැකි බව පෙන්වන්න.

$$(c) \quad 5 \cos^2 \theta + 18 \cos \theta \sin \theta + 29 \sin^2 \theta \quad යන්න, \quad a + b \cos (2\theta + \alpha)$$

ආකාරයට ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න; මෙහි a හා b යනු නියත වන අතර α යනු θ වලින් ස්වායත්ත කෝණයක් වේයි.

ලේ නයින් හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් හෝ,

$$8 (\cos x + \sin x)^2 + 2 (\cos x + 5 \sin x)^2 = 19 \quad සම්කරණයේ සාධාරණ විසඳුම් සොයන්න.$$

(අ.පො.ස.ල.පො. – 2012:නව)

(105) (a) ABC தீகேள்ளயக் கூட்டுரை ஆகனதை, கோப்பின் நீதிய பூகாக கர ஸாதநாய கரன்ன.

$$(i) \cos A + \cos B + \cos C = \frac{a^2(b+c-a) + b^2(c+a-b) + c^2(a+b-c)}{2abc},$$

$$(ii) \frac{1}{a} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \frac{1}{b} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + \frac{1}{c} \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{2abc} \text{ என அபோக்கநாய கரன்ன.}$$

(b) $\sin 2\theta - 2 \sin \theta - \cos \theta + 1 = 0$ கி ஸாதாரண விசெழுமி, ரேவியநல்லின் மோயன்ன.

$$(c) \alpha = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{3} \right], \beta = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{4} \right] \text{ ஹ } \gamma = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2}{9} \right] \text{ நமி,}$$

$$0 < \alpha + \beta + \gamma < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ என பேன்வன்ன.}$$

$$\text{எனகின், } \alpha + \beta + \gamma < \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ என பேன்வன்ன.}$$

(அ.போ.ஸ.ர.பே. – 2012:பி.ர.கி)

(106) (a) $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta - \cos \gamma - \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$
 $\equiv 4 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta + \gamma) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\gamma + \alpha)$ ஸர்வஸாமா ஸாதநாய கரன்ன.

$$(b) f(x) = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + 4 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \text{ யூகி குறிமி. } f(x) \text{ யன்ன } a \sin(x + \theta) + b \text{ ஆகாரயு பூகாக கரன்ன; மேல் } a (> 0), b \text{ ஹ } \theta \left[0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \text{ நிர்ணய கல ஷ்டு நியத வே.}$$

$$1 \leq f(x) \leq 5 \text{ என அபோக்கநாய கரன்ன.}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{11\pi}{6} \text{ கூட்டுரை } y = f(x) \text{ கி பூச்சுாரயேகி டெ ஸுதநக் குறிமி.}$$

$$(c) p > 2q > 0 \text{ யூகி குறிமி.}$$

ABC தீகேள்ளயக BC, CA ஹ AB பாடுவு தீக பிலிவெலின் $p+q, p$ ஹ $q-p$ வே.

$$\sin A - 2 \sin B + \sin C = 0 \text{ என பேன்வா } \cos \frac{A-C}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{A+C}{2} \text{ என அபோக்கநாய கரன்ன.}$$

(அ.போ.ஸ.ர.பே. – 2013)

$$(107) (a) -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} සඳහා f(x) = \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x} යැයි ගනිමු. f(x) යන්න$$

$A \cos(2x + \alpha) + B$ ආකාරයට ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න; මෙහි $A (> 0), B$ හා $\alpha \left(0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ නිර්ණය කළ යුතු නියත වේ.

එම නයින්, $f(x) = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ යන සම්කරණය විසඳන්න.

$$f(x) සඳහා දෙන ලද මුල් ප්‍රකාශනය යොදා ගනිමින් f(x) = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$2 \tan^2 x + 4k \tan x - k^2 = 0$ ආකාරයට ලිවිය හැකි බව පෙන්වන්න; මෙහි $k = 2 - \sqrt{2}$ වේ.

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{24} = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} - 2 බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.$$

තවද $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ සඳහා $y = 2f(x)$ හි ප්‍රස්ථාරයෙහි දළ සටහනක් අදින්න.

(b) සුපුරුදු අංකනයෙන්, ත්‍රිකෝණයක් සඳහා සයින් නීතිය ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න.

ABC යනු ත්‍රිකෝණයක් යැයි ගනිමු. සුපුරුදු අංකනයෙන්,

$a : b : c = 1 : \lambda : \mu$ බව දී ඇත; මෙහි λ හා μ යනු නියත වේ.

$$\mu^2 (\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C) = 4\lambda \sin^3 C බව පෙන්වන්න.$$

(අ.පො.සි.උ.පෙ. – 2014)

$$(108) (a) \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) + \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta - 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha \cos \beta = 1 බව පෙන්වන්න.$$

(b) $f(x) = \cos 2x + \sin 2x + 2(\cos x + \sin x) + 1$ යැයි ගනිමු. $f(x)$ යන්න $k(1 + \cos x) \sin(x + \alpha)$ ආකාරයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න; මෙහි k හා α යනු නිර්ණය කළ යුතු නියත වේ.

$$g(x) යන්න \frac{f(x)}{1 + \cos x} = \sqrt{2} \{g(x) - 1\} වන ලෙස ගනිමු;$$

$$\text{මෙහි } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ වේ.}$$

$y = g(x)$ හි ප්‍රස්ථාරයේ දළ සටහනක් ඇද එනයින්, ඉහත දී ඇති පරාසය තුළ $f(x) = 0$ සම්කරණයට එක විසඳුමක් පමණක් ඇති බව පෙන්වන්න.

- (c) සූපුරුදු අංකනයෙන්, ABC තිකේරණයක් සඳහා සයින් නීතිය හාවිතයෙන්,
 $a(b - c) \operatorname{cosec} \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{A}{2} = (b + c)^2 \tan \left(\frac{B - C}{2} \right) \sec \left(\frac{B - C}{2} \right)$ බව
 පෙන්වන්න.

(අ.පො.සි.ලී.පෙ.-2015)

- (109) (a) $\tan \alpha$ හා $\tan \beta$ ඇසුරෙන් $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$ සඳහා වූ තිකේරණම්තික සර්වසාම්‍ය ලියා දක්වන්න.

එනයින්, $\tan \theta$ ඇසුරෙන් $\tan 2\theta$ ලබා ගෙන, $\tan 3\theta = \frac{3 \tan \theta - \tan^3 \theta}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \theta}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

අවසාන සම්කරණයෙහි $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ ආදේශ කිරීමෙන්, $\tan \frac{5\pi}{12}$ යන්න
 $x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$ හි විසඳුමක් බව සත්‍යාපනය කරන්න.

$x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 1 = (x + 1)(x^2 - 4x + 1)$ බව තවදුරටත් දී ඇති විට,
 $\tan \frac{5\pi}{12} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ බව අපෝහනය කරන්න.

- (b) $0 < A < \pi$ සඳහා $\tan^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

සූපුරුදු අංකනයෙන්, ABC තිකේරණයක් සඳහා කෝසයින නීතිය හාවිත කර, $(a + b + c)(b + c - a) \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} = (a + b - c)(a + c - b)$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

- (c) $\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{5} \right) + \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{5}{13} \right) = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{56}{65} \right)$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

(අ.පො.සි.ලී.පෙ.-2016)

- (110) (a) (i) $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ සඳහා $\frac{2 \cos(60^\circ - \theta) - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \sqrt{3}$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

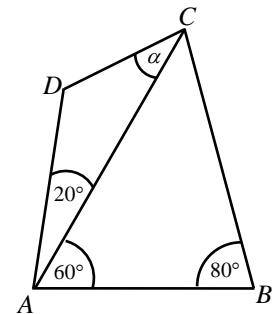
- (ii) රුපයේ පෙන්වා ඇති $ABCD$ වතුරුපයෙහි $AB = AD, A\hat{B}C = 80^\circ, C\hat{A}D = 20^\circ$ හා $B\hat{A}C = 60^\circ$ වේ. $A\hat{C}D = \alpha$ යැයි ගනිමු. ABC තිකේරණය සඳහා සයින් නීතිය හාවිතයෙන්, $\frac{AC}{AB} = 2 \cos 40^\circ$ බව පෙන්වන්න.

மீலகு ADC நிகேள்ய சுட்டு சுடின் நீதிய

ஹாவிதயேன், $\frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{\sin(20^\circ + \alpha)}{\sin \alpha}$ எவ பென்வின்ன.

$\sin(20^\circ + \alpha) = 2 \cos 40^\circ \sin \alpha$ எவ அபேர்ஹனய கரன்ன.

சீ நடின், $\cot \alpha = \frac{2 \cos 40^\circ - \cos 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ}$ எவ பென்வின்ன.



ஈன், ஒது (i) கி புதிலை ஹாவிதயேன், $\alpha = 30^\circ$ எவ பென்வின்ன.

(b) $\cos 4x + \sin 4x = \cos 2x + \sin 2x$ சுமிகரணய விசுடன்ன.

(அ.போ.ஸ.ஏ.பே.-2017)

(111) (a) $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ சுட்டு $\cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta = 0$ விசுடன்ன.

$\cos \theta$ ஆஜிரன் $\cos 2\theta$ ஹ $\cos 3\theta$ லியா டக்வா,

$\cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta = 4t^3 + 2t^2 - 3t - 1$ எவ பென்வின்ன;

மேதி $t = \cos \theta$ வே.

சீ நடின், $4t^3 + 2t^2 - 3t - 1 = 0$ சுமிகரணயேதி மூல ஒன லியா டக்வா

$4t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$ சுமிகரணயேதி மூல $\cos \frac{\pi}{5}$ ஹ $\cos \frac{3\pi}{5}$ எவ பென்வின்ன.

$\cos \frac{3\pi}{5} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{4}$ எவ அபேர்ஹனய கரன்ன.

(b) ABC நிகேள்யக் கீடி D யனு $BD : DC = m : n$ வத பரிடி BC மத

இ கெழுயய கீடி கீடி மேதி $m, n > 0$ வே. $B\hat{A}D = \alpha$ ஹ $D\hat{A}C = \beta$ எவ கீடி அடித. BAD ஹ DAC நிகேள் சுட்டு சுடின் நீதிய ஹாவிதயேன்,

$\frac{mb}{nc} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta}$ எவ பென்வின்ன; மேதி $b = AC$ ஹ $c = AB$ வே.

சீ நடின், $\frac{mb - nc}{mb + nc} = \tan\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right) \cot\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)$ எவ பென்வின்ன.

(c) $2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ எவ பென்வின்ன.

(அ.போ.ஸ.ஏ.பே.-2018)

- (112) (a) $\sin A, \cos A, \sin B$ හා $\cos B$ ඇසුරෙන් $\sin(A+B)$ ලියා දක්වා,
 $\sin(A-B)$ සඳහා එවැනි ප්‍රකාශනයක් ලබා ගන්න.

$$2 \sin A \cos B = \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) \text{ හා}$$

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

එව අපේක්ෂනය කරන්න.

ඒ නයින්, $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ සඳහා $2 \sin 3\theta \cos 2\theta = \sin 7\theta$ විසඳන්න.

- (b) ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයක $BD = DC$ හා $AD = BC$ වන පරිදි D ලක්ෂ්‍යය AC මත පිහිටා ඇත. $B\hat{A}C = \alpha$ හා $A\hat{C}B = \beta$ යැයි ගනිමු. සූදුසූ ත්‍රිකෝණ සඳහා සයින් නීතිය භාවිතයෙන්, $2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \sin(\alpha + 2\beta)$ එව පෙන්වන්න.

$\alpha : \beta = 3 : 2$ නම්, ඉහත (a) හි අවසාන ප්‍රතිච්ලය භාවිතයෙන්, $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$ එව පෙන්වන්න.

- (c) $2 \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1}(x+1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ විසඳන්න.

ඒ නයින්, $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\right) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$ එව පෙන්වන්න.

(අ.පො.සි.උ.පෙ. – 2019: නව සහ පැරණි)



Manoj Solangaarachchi
(B. Sc.)