

8.3 कुछ विशिष्ट कोणों के त्रिकोणमितीय अनुपात

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

1. $\frac{5 \cos^2 60^\circ + 4 \sec^2 30^\circ - \tan^2 45^\circ}{\sin^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ}$ का मान ज्ञात करें।

$$\begin{aligned} \text{उत्तर:-} \quad & \frac{5\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 - (1)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}\right)^2} = \frac{5 \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{4 \times 4}{3} - 1}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\frac{5}{4} + \frac{16}{3} - 1}{1} \\ & = \frac{15 + 64 - 12}{12} = \frac{67}{12} \end{aligned}$$

2. यदि $\tan A = 1$ और $\sin B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ तो $\cos(A + B)$ का मान ज्ञात करें जहाँ A और B न्युनकोण हैं।

उत्तर:- $\tan A = 1 \tan 45^\circ$

$$\therefore A = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{फिर } \sin B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sin 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore B = 45^\circ$$

$$\cos(A + B) = \cos(45^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

3. $\sin 60^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ - \cos 60^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ$ का मान निकालें।

उत्तर:- $\sin 60^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ - \cos 60^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ$

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

4. यदि $\tan(A + B) = \sqrt{3}$ और $\tan(A - B) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$; $0^\circ < A + B \leq 90^\circ$ और $A > B$ तो A और B का मान ज्ञात करें।

उत्तर:- $\tan(A + B) = \sqrt{3}$ और $\tan(A - B) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\therefore \tan(A + B) = \tan 60^\circ \text{ और } \tan(A - B) = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore A + B = 60^\circ$$

$$A - B = 30^\circ$$

$$2A = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{पुनः } A + B = 60^\circ$$

$$45^\circ + B = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore B = 60^\circ - 45^\circ = 15^\circ$$

$$\therefore A = 45^\circ \text{ और } B = 15^\circ$$

5. 60° के त्रिकोणमितीय अनुपात ज्ञात करें।

उत्तर:- माना की ABC एक समबाहु त्रिभुज है।

$$\angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ$$

$AD \perp BD$ पर डाला गया है।

$$\angle BAD = 30^\circ \text{ तथा } BD = DC$$

$$AB = BC = AC = x \text{ माना}$$

$$BD = CD = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta ABD \text{ में } AD &= \sqrt{AB^2 - BD^2} = \sqrt{x^2 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{x^2}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4x^2 - x^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{3x^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\end{aligned}$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{x} = \frac{x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}{\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \times \frac{2}{x} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{इस प्रकार } \cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}; \cosec 60^\circ = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sec 60^\circ = 2$$

6. यदि $\theta = 30^\circ$ तो सिद्ध करें कि $4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta = 0$

उत्तर:- L.H.S. = $4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta = 4 \cos^3 30^\circ - 3 \cos 30^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^3 - 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4 \times \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0 \text{ साबित हुआ।}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. यदि $\theta = 45^\circ$ तो $\tan^2 \theta + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$ का मान ज्ञात करें।

उत्तर:- $\tan^2 \theta + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \tan^2 45^\circ + \frac{1}{\sin^2 45^\circ}$

$$(1)^2 + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + 2 = 3$$

8. $2 \tan^2 45^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ - \sin^2 60^\circ$ का मान ज्ञात करें।

उत्तर:- $2\tan^2 45^\circ + \cos^2 60^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ$

$$2(1)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = 2 + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = 2 + 0 = 2$$

9. $\sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ$ का मान ज्ञात करें।

उत्तर:- $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

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

8.4 पूरक कोणों के त्रिकोणीय अनुपात

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

1. यदि $\tan A = \cot B$ तो सिद्ध करें की $A + B = 90^\circ$

उत्तर:- $\tan A = \cot B$

या, $\cot 90^\circ - A = \cot B$

$\therefore 90^\circ - A = B$

$\therefore 90^\circ = A + B$ सिद्ध हुआ।

2. यदि $\tan 2A = \cot(A - 18^\circ)$ जहाँ $2A$ चृत्युनकोण है तो A का मान ज्ञात करें।

उत्तर:- $\tan 2A = \cot(A - 18^\circ)$

$$\cot(90^\circ - 2A) = \cot(A - 18^\circ)$$

$$\therefore 90^\circ - 2A = A - 18^\circ$$

$$3A = 108^\circ$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{108^\circ}{3} = 36^\circ$$

3. यदि $\sin 3A = \cos(A - 26^\circ)$ जहाँ $3A$ न्युनकोण है तो A का मान ज्ञात करें।

उत्तर:- $\sin 3A = \cos(A - 26^\circ)$

$$\text{या, } \cos(90^\circ - 3A) = \cos(A - 26^\circ)$$

$$\therefore 90^\circ - 3A = A - 26^\circ$$

$$\text{या, } -3A - A = -90^\circ - 26^\circ$$

$$\text{या, } -4A = -116^\circ$$

$$\text{या, } A = \frac{-116^\circ}{-4} = 29^\circ$$

$$A \text{ का मान} = 29^\circ$$

4. सिद्ध करें कि $\sin 48^\circ \cdot \sin 23^\circ \cdot \sec 42^\circ \cdot \sec 67^\circ = 1$

उत्तर:- $\sin 48^\circ \cdot \sin 23^\circ \cdot \sec 42^\circ \cdot \sec 67^\circ$

$$= \cot(90^\circ - 42^\circ) \cdot \cot(90^\circ - 67^\circ) \cdot \cot 42^\circ \cdot \cot 67^\circ$$

$$= \tan 48^\circ \cdot \tan 67^\circ \cdot \cot 42^\circ \cdot \cot 67^\circ$$

$$= (\tan 42^\circ \cdot \cot 42^\circ)(\tan 67^\circ \cdot \cot 67^\circ) = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

5. यदि $\sec 4A = \operatorname{cosec}(A - 20)$, जहाँ $4A$ न्युनकोण है तो A का मान ज्ञात करें।

उत्तर:- $\sec 4A = \operatorname{cosec}(A - 20)$

$$\therefore \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - 4A) = \operatorname{cosec}(A - 20)$$

$$\therefore 90^\circ - 4A = A - 20^\circ$$

$$\text{या, } -4A - A = -20^\circ - 90^\circ$$

$$\text{या, } -5A = -110^\circ$$

$$A = \frac{-110^\circ}{-5} = 22^\circ$$

6. यदि A, B और C ΔABC के अन्तः कोण हैं तो दिखाए कि $\tan\left(\frac{B+C}{2}\right) = \cot\frac{A}{2}$

उत्तर:- $\therefore A + B + C = 180^\circ$

$$\therefore \frac{B+C}{2} = \left(\frac{180^\circ}{2} - \frac{A}{2}\right) = 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{B+C}{2}\right) = \tan\left(90^\circ - \frac{A}{2}\right) = \cot\frac{A}{2} \text{ साबित हुआ।}$$

7. यदि $\angle A, \angle B$ एवं $\angle C, \Delta ABC$ के अन्तः कोण हों तो सिध्द करें कि $\cos\frac{A+B}{2} = \sin\frac{C}{2}$

उत्तर:- $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$

$$\frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{180^\circ - C}{2} = \left(90^\circ - \frac{C}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) = \cos\left(90^\circ - \frac{C}{2}\right) = \sin\frac{C}{2}$$

8. सिध्द करें की $\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \tan 3^\circ \dots \tan 89^\circ$

उत्तर:- $\tan 1^\circ = \tan(90^\circ - 89^\circ)$

$$= \cot 89^\circ$$

$$\tan 2^\circ = \tan(90^\circ - 88^\circ)$$

$$= \cot 88^\circ$$

$$\therefore \cot 89^\circ \cdot \cot 88^\circ \cdot \cot 87^\circ \dots \tan 87^\circ \tan 88^\circ \tan 89^\circ$$

$$\cot 89^\circ \cdot \tan 89^\circ = 1$$

$$\cot 88^\circ \cdot \tan 88^\circ = 1$$

$$\cot 87^\circ \cdot \tan 87^\circ = 1$$

$$\therefore \tan 1^\circ \cdot \tan 2^\circ \tan 3^\circ \dots \tan 87^\circ \tan 88^\circ \tan 89^\circ$$

$$= 1 = R.H.S$$

8.5 त्रिकोणमितीय सर्वसमिका

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

1. $\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos A}{1+\cos A}} = \cosec A - \cot A$ सिध्द करें।

उत्तर:- L.H.S. = $\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos A}{1+\cos A}}$ अंश और हर में $(1 - \cos A)$ से गुणा करने पर

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{\frac{(1+\cos A)(1-\cos A)}{(1+\cos A)(1-\cos A)}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{(1-\cos A)^2}{1-\cos^2 A}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1-\cos A)^2}{\sin^2 A}} \\
 &= \frac{1-\cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{1}{\sin A} - \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \\
 &= \cosec A - \cot A = R.H.S.
 \end{aligned}$$

2. सिध्द करें कि $\frac{1-\sin \theta}{1+\sin \theta} = (\sec \theta - \tan \theta)^2$

उत्तर:- L.H.S = $\frac{1-\sin \theta}{1+\sin \theta}$ ऊपर निचे $1 - \sin \theta$ से गुणा करने पर

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(1-\sin \theta)(1-\sin \theta)}{(1+\sin \theta)(1-\sin \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{(1-\sin \theta)^2}{1+\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{(1-\sin \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2 \\
 &= (\sec \theta - \tan \theta)^2 \quad R.H.S.
 \end{aligned}$$

3. सिध्द करें कि $\frac{\sec \theta + \tan \theta}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta} = \left(\frac{1+\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2$

उत्तर:- L.H.S. $\frac{\sec \theta + \tan \theta}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta} = \frac{(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)}{(\sec \theta - \tan \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)^2}{\sec^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2}{1} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1+\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2 = R.H.S
 \end{aligned}$$

4. $\frac{\cos}{1+\sin A} + \frac{1+s}{\cos A} = 2\sec A$ सिध्द करें।

उत्तर:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\cos A}{1+\sin A} + \frac{1+\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{\cos^2 A + (1+\sin A)^2}{\cos A (1+\sin A)} \\
 &= \frac{\cos^2 A + 1 + 2\sin A + \sin^2 A}{\cos A (1+\sin A)} = \frac{1+1+2\sin A}{\cos A (1+\sin A)} \\
 &= \frac{2+2s}{\cos A (1+\sin A)} = \frac{2(1+s)}{\cos A (1+\sin A)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\cos A} = 2\sec A = \text{R.H.S}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. $(\cosec \theta - \cot \theta)^2 = \frac{1-\cos}{1+\cos}$ सिध्द करें।

उत्तर:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= (\cosec \theta - \cot \theta)^2 \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1-\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{(1-\cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{(1-\cos \theta)(1-\cos \theta)}{\cos^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{(1-\cos \theta)(1-\cos \theta)}{(1+\cos \theta)(1-\cos \theta)} = \frac{1-\cos \theta}{1+\cos \theta} \quad \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. सिध्द करें $\frac{\sin}{1+\cos} + \frac{1+c}{\sin \theta} = 2\cosec \theta$

उत्तर:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\sin}{1+\cos} + \frac{1+c}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + (1+\cos)^2}{\sin \theta (1+\cos \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + 1 + \cos^2 \theta + 2\cos}{\sin \theta (1+\cos \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{2+2\cos}{\sin \theta (1+\cos \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sin \theta} = 2\cosec \theta \quad \text{R.H.S}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. सिध्द करें कि $\frac{\sin \theta - 2\sin^3 \theta}{2\cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta} = \tan \theta$

उत्तर:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin^3 \theta}{2 \cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta)}{\cos \theta (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1)} \\
 &= \frac{\tan \theta \cdot [1 - 2(1 - \cos^2 \theta)]}{(2 \cos^2 \theta - 1)} = \frac{\tan \theta \cdot (1 - 2 + 2 \cos^2 \theta)}{2 \cos^2 \theta - 1} \\
 &= \frac{\tan \cdot (1 - 1 + 2 \cos^2 \theta)}{2 \cos^2 \theta - 1} \\
 &= \frac{\tan \cdot (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1)}{(2 \cos^2 \theta - 1)} = \tan \theta = R.H.S
 \end{aligned}$$

8. सिध्द करे कि $(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 + (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2 = 2$

उत्तर:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 + (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2 \\
 &= \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \\
 &= 1 + 1 = 2 = R.H.S
 \end{aligned}$$

9. सिध्द करे कि $\frac{\sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} = 1$

उत्तर:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{(\sin^2 \theta)^2 - (\cos^2 \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)}{(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)} \\
 &= \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \quad R.H.S
 \end{aligned}$$

10. सिध्द करे कि $\left(\frac{1-\tan}{1-\cot}\right)^2 = \tan^2 A$

उत्तर:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \left(\frac{1-\tan}{1+\cot A}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1-\tan}{1-\frac{1}{\tan A}}\right)^2 \\
 &= \left(\frac{\frac{1-\tan}{\tan A-1}}{\tan A}\right)^2 = \frac{(1-\tan A)^2}{(\tan A-1)^2} \times \tan^2 A \\
 &= \tan^2 A \quad R.H.S
 \end{aligned}$$

11. $\frac{1+\cot^2 A}{1+\tan^2 A} = \cot^2 A$ सिध्द करे।

उत्तर:- $\frac{1+\cot^2 A}{1+\tan^2 A} = \frac{\cosec^2 A}{\sec^2 A} = \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} = \cot^2 A = R.H.S$

12. सिद्ध करे $\tan^2 \phi + \cot^2 \phi + 2 = \sec^2 \phi \cdot \cosec^2 \phi$

उत्तर:- $L.H.S. = \tan^2 \phi + \cot^2 \phi + 2 = \tan^2 \phi + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \phi} + 2$

$$= \frac{\tan^2 \phi + 1 + 2 \tan^2 \phi}{\tan^2 \phi} = \frac{(\tan^2 \phi + 1)^2}{\tan^2 \phi}$$

$$= \frac{(\sec^2 \phi)^2}{\tan^2 \phi} = \frac{\sec^4 \phi}{\tan^2 \phi} = \sec^2 \phi \frac{\sec^2 \phi}{\tan^2 \phi}$$

$$= \sec^2 \phi \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \phi}}{\frac{\sin^2 \phi}{\cos^2 \phi}} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \phi} \times \frac{\cos^2 \phi}{\sin^2 \phi} \cdot \sec^2 \phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \phi} \cdot \sec^2 \phi = \cosec^2 \phi \cdot \sec^2 \phi = R.H.S$$

13. $\frac{1+\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{1+\sin \theta} = 2 \sec \theta$

उत्तर:- $L.H.S. = \frac{1+\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{1+\sin \theta} = \frac{(1+\sin \theta)^2 + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos(1+\sin \theta)}$

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{\cos \theta} = 2 \sec \theta = R.H.S$$

14. सिद्ध करे कि $(\sec^4 \theta - \sec^2 \theta) = \cot^2 \theta$

उत्तर:- $L.H.S. = (\sec^4 \theta - \sec^2 \theta)$

$$= (1 + \tan^2 \theta)^2 - 1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 + \tan^4 \theta + 2\tan^2 \theta - 1 - \tan^2 \theta$$

$$= \tan^4 \theta + \tan^2 \theta = R.H.S$$

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

1. सिद्ध करे कि $\frac{\sin \theta}{1-\cos} + \frac{\tan \theta}{1+\cos} = \cosec \theta \sec \theta + \cot \theta$

उत्तर:- $L.H.S. = \frac{\sin \theta}{1-\cos} + \frac{\tan \theta}{1+\cos}$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cdot \cos} = \cot \theta + \cosec \theta \cdot \sec \theta$$

$$= \cosec \theta \cdot \sec \theta + \cot \theta = R.H.S.$$