

# ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ - 13

# ತ್ರಿಕೋನ ಮತ್ತಿ



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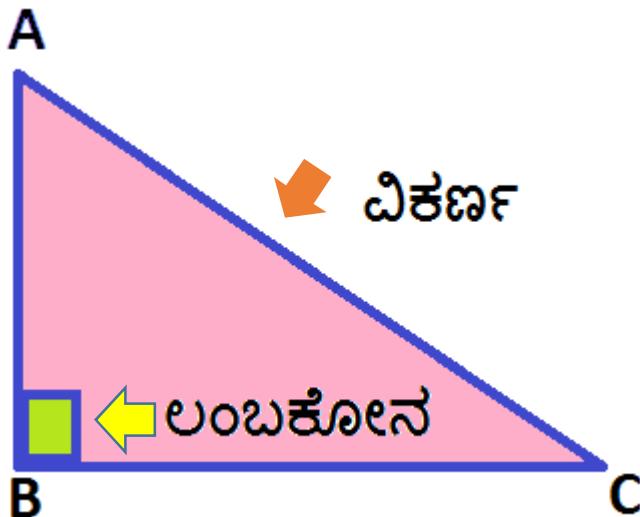
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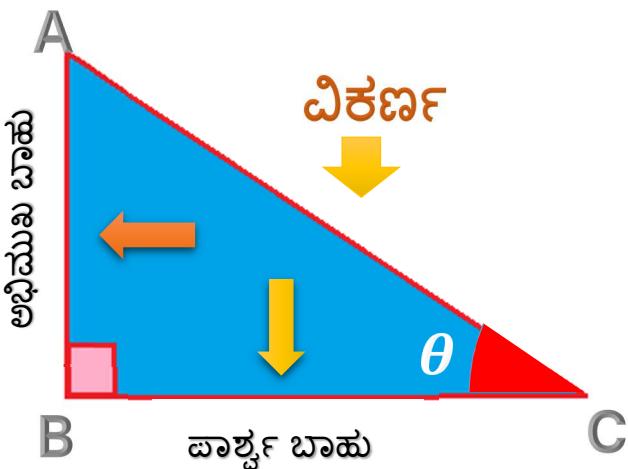
## SSLC CLASS NOTES CHAPTER-13 : TRIGONOMETRY

### ತ್ರಿಕೋನ ಮಿತಿ:

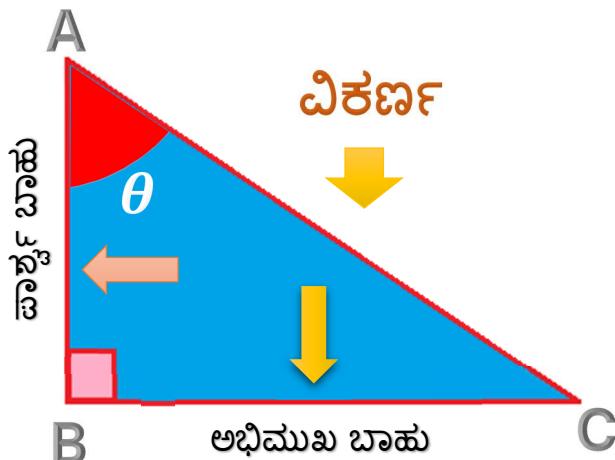
- ಲಂಬಕೋನ ತ್ರಿಭುಜಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ.



- ಲಂಬಕೋನ ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ ಉಳಿದ ಎರಡು ಕೋನಗಳು ಲಘುಕೋನಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವಿಕರ್ಣ ವನ್ನು ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ ಉಳಿದೆರಡು ಬಾಹುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.
- ನಾವು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ ಕೋನವನ್ನು " $\theta$ " (ತೀಟಾ) ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.
- " $\theta$ " (ತೀಟಾ) ಕ್ಯು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಉಳಿದೆರಡು ಬಾಹುಗಳು:



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	$\sin\theta$	$\frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}{\text{ವಿಕರಣ}}$	$\frac{AB}{AC}$	$\frac{1}{\text{Cosec}\theta}$
A	$\cos\theta$	$\frac{\text{ಘಾತ್ವ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}{\text{ವಿಕರಣ}}$	$\frac{BC}{AC}$	$\frac{1}{\sec\theta}$
B	$\tan\theta$	$\frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}{\text{ಘಾತ್ವ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}$	$\frac{AB}{BC}$	$\frac{1}{\cot\theta}$
C	$\text{cosec}\theta$	$\frac{\text{ವಿಕರಣ}}{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}$	$\frac{AC}{AB}$	$\frac{1}{\sin\theta}$
	$\sec\theta$	$\frac{\text{ವಿಕರಣ}}{\text{ಘಾತ್ವ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}$	$\frac{AC}{BC}$	$\frac{1}{\cos\theta}$
	$\cot\theta$	$\frac{\text{ಘಾತ್ವ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}$	$\frac{BC}{AB}$	$\frac{1}{\tan\theta}$

ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು
1. $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
2. $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \text{cosec}^2 \theta$
3. $\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$

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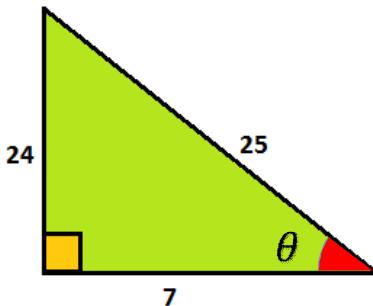
	$0^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$
$\sin \theta$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\cos \theta$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\tan \theta$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	ND
$\csc \theta$	ND	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	1
$\sec \theta$	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	ND
$\cot \theta$	ND	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0

ಫೋರಕ ಕೋನಗಳ ತ್ರಿಕೋನ ಮಿತಿ ಅನುಷಾಸನ			
$\sin($	$\cos \theta$	$\cosec($	$\sec \theta$
$\cos($	$\sin \theta$	$\sec($	$\cosec \theta$
$\tan($	$\cot \theta$	$\cot($	$\tan \theta$

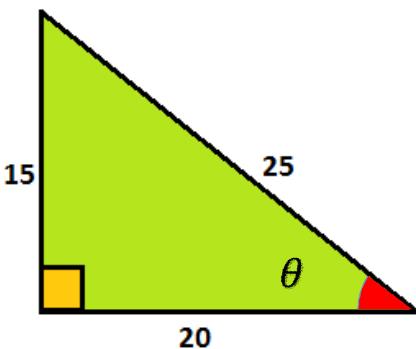
## SSLC CLASS NOTES CHAPTER-13 : TRIGONOMETRY

### ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ 13.1

I. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ತ್ರಿಭುಜಗಳಿಗೆ  $\sin \theta$  ಮತ್ತು  $\cos \theta$  ಬರೆಯಿರ.

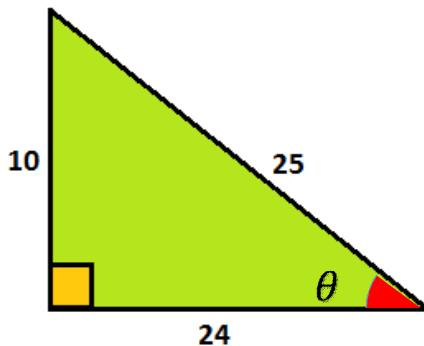


$\sin \theta$	ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ವಿಕರ್ಣ	$\frac{24}{25}$
$\cos \theta$	ಘಾತ್ರ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ವಿಕರ್ಣ	$\frac{7}{25}$



$\sin \theta$	ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ವಿಕರ್ಣ	$\frac{15}{25}$
$\cos \theta$	ಘಾತ್ರ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ವಿಕರ್ಣ	$\frac{20}{25}$

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$\sin \theta$	ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು ವಿರಚನ	$\frac{10}{25}$
$\cos \theta$	ಘಾತ್ಯ ಬಾಹು ವಿರಚನ	$\frac{24}{25}$

### II. ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ:

1.  $\sin x = \frac{3}{5}$  ಆದರೆ,  $\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{5}{3}$

2.  $\cos x = \frac{24}{25}$  ಆದರೆ,  $\sec x = \frac{25}{24}$

3.  $\tan x = \frac{7}{24}$  ಆದರೆ,  $\cot x = \frac{24}{7}$

4.  $\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{25}{15}$  ಆದರೆ,  $\sin x = \frac{15}{25}$

5.  $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$  ಮತ್ತು  $\cos A = \frac{4}{5}$  ಆದರೆ,  $\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$

6.  $\cot A = \frac{8}{15}$  ಮತ್ತು  $\sin A = \frac{15}{17}$  ಆದರೆ,  $\cos A = \frac{8}{17}$

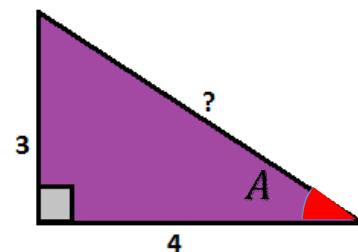
### III. ಬಿಡಿಸಿ.

1.  $\tan A = \frac{3}{5}$  ಆದರೆ,  $\sin A$  ಮತ್ತು  $\cos A$  ಗಳನ್ನು ತಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

$$\operatorname{Tan} A = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ಘಾತ್ಯ ಬಾಹು}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

ಪ್ರೋಥಾಗೋರಸ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

$$(\text{ವಿರಚನ})^2 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 + (\text{ಘಾತ್ಯ ಬಾಹು})^2$$



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$$(\text{వికణ})^2 = 3^2 + 4^2$$

$$(\text{వికణ})^2 = 9 + 16$$

$$(\text{వికణ})^2 = 25$$

$$\text{వికణ} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$\text{వికణ} = 5$$

$$\sin A = \frac{\text{అభిముఖ బాహు}}{\text{వికణ}}$$

$$\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{\text{వాశ్రేభాహు}}{\text{వికణ}}$$

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

2.  $\cot \theta = \frac{20}{21}$  ఆదరే,  $\cos \theta$  మత్తు  $\cosec \theta$  బేలీయేను?

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\text{వాశ్రేభాహు}}{\text{అభిముఖ బాహు}} = \frac{20}{21}$$

స్ఫోగోలనో ప్రమేయద ప్రకార

$$(\text{వికణ})^2 = (\text{అభిముఖ బాహు})^2 + (\text{వాశ్రేభాహు})^2$$

$$(\text{వికణ})^2 = 21^2 + 20^2$$

$$(\text{వికణ})^2 = 441 + 400$$

$$(\text{వికణ})^2 = 841$$

$$\text{వికణ} = \sqrt{841}$$

$$\text{వికణ} = 29$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{వాశ్రేభాహు}}{\text{వికణ}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{20}{29}$$

$$\cosec \theta = \frac{\text{వికణ}}{\text{అభిముఖ బాహు}}$$

$$\cosec \theta = \frac{29}{21}$$

3.  $\tan A = \frac{7}{24}$  ఆదరే, ఉళ్లిడ త్రికోనమితి అనుపాతగళన్న కండుహిదియిరి.

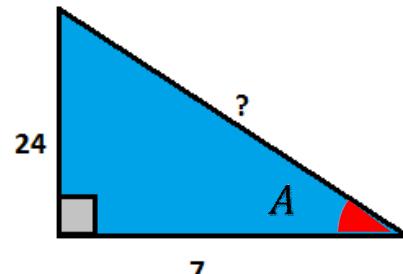
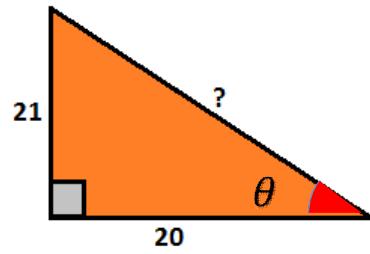
$$\tan A = \frac{\text{అభిముఖ బాహు}}{\text{వాశ్రేభాహు}} = \frac{7}{24}$$

స్ఫోగోలనో ప్రమేయద ప్రకార

$$(\text{వికణ})^2 = (\text{అభిముఖ బాహు})^2 + (\text{వాశ్రేభాహు})^2$$

$$(\text{వికణ})^2 = 7^2 + 24^2$$

$$(\text{వికణ})^2 = 49 + 576$$



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$$(\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ})^2 = 625$$

$$\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ} = \sqrt{625}$$

$$\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ} = 25$$

$$\sin A = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ}} = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ}} = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ}}{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}} = \frac{25}{7}$$

$$\sec A = \frac{\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ}}{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}} = \frac{25}{24}$$

$$\cot A = \frac{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}}{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}} = \frac{24}{7}$$

4.  $2 \sin \theta = \sqrt{3}$  ಆದರೆ,  $\cos \theta$ ,  $\tan \theta$  ಮತ್ತು  $\cot \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta$  ಬೇಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

$$2 \sin \theta = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ}}$$

ಯೊಂದಾಗೋರನ್ ಪ್ರಮೇಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

$$(\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ})^2 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 + (\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$2^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + (\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$4 = 3 + (\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$4-3 = (\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$1 = (\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು} = 1$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

$$\cot \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

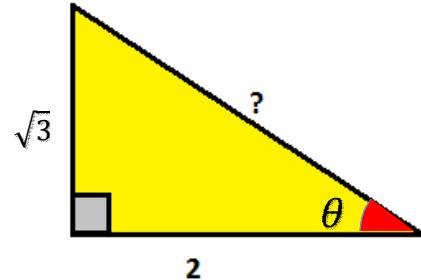
$$= \frac{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}}{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}} + \frac{\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ}}{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}$$

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

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

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

$$= \sqrt{3}$$



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5.  $3 \tan \theta = 1$  ಆದರೆ,  $\sin \theta$ ,  $\cos \theta$  ಮತ್ತು  $\cot \theta$  ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

$$3 \tan \theta = 1$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}}$$

ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ಪ್ರಮೇಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

$$(\text{ವಿಕಣ})^2 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 + (\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$(\text{ವಿಕಣ})^2 = 1^2 + 3^2$$

$$(\text{ವಿಕಣ})^2 = 1 + 9$$

$$(\text{ವಿಕಣ})^2 = 10$$

$$\text{ವಿಕಣ} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}}{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}} = \frac{3}{1}$$

6.  $\sec x = 2$  ಆದರೆ,  $\sin x$ ,  $\tan x$ ,  $\cot x$  ಮತ್ತು  $\cosec x$  ಬೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

$$\sec x = 2 = \frac{\text{ವಿಕಣ}}{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}}$$

ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ಪ್ರಮೇಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

$$(\text{ವಿಕಣ})^2 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 + (\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$2^2 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 + 1^2$$

$$4 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 + 1$$

$$4 - 1 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$3 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$(\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 = 3$$

$$\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು} = \sqrt{3}$$

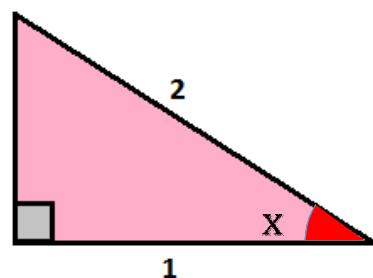
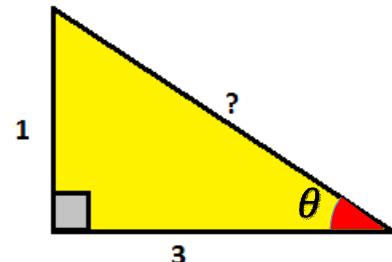
$$\sin x = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}}{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

$$\cot x + \cosec x$$

$$= \frac{\text{ವಾಶ್ವಬಾಹು}}{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}} + \frac{\text{ವಿಕಣ}}{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

7.  $4 \sin A - 3 \cos A = 0$  ಆದರೆ,  $\sin A$ ,  $\cos A$ ,  $\sec A$  ಮತ್ತು  $\cosec A$  ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರ.

$$4 \sin A = 3 \cos A$$

$$\sin A = \frac{3}{4} \cos A$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}{\text{ವಾಕ್ಯಾಂಶ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}$$

ಪ್ರೋಥಾಗೋರಸ್ ಪ್ರಮೇಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

$$(\text{ವಿಕರಣ})^2 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯ})^2 + (\text{ವಾಕ್ಯಾಂಶ ಬಾಹ್ಯ})^2$$

$$(\text{ವಿಕರಣ})^2 = 3^2 + 4^2$$

$$(\text{ವಿಕರಣ})^2 = 9 + 16$$

$$(\text{ವಿಕರಣ})^2 = 25$$

$$\text{ವಿಕರಣ} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$\text{ವಿಕರಣ} = 5$$

$$\sin A = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}{\text{ವಿಕರಣ}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{\text{ವಾಕ್ಯಾಂಶ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}{\text{ವಿಕರಣ}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cosec A = \frac{\text{ವಿಕರಣ}}{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\sec A = \frac{\text{ವಿಕರಣ}}{\text{ವಾಕ್ಯಾಂಶ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}} = \frac{5}{4}$$

8.  $13 \sin A = 5$  ಮತ್ತು  $A$  ಲಘುಕೋನವಾಗಿದೆ.  $\frac{5 \sin A - 2 \cos A}{\tan A}$  ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರ.

$$13 \sin A = 5$$

$$\sin A = \frac{5}{13} = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯ}}{\text{ವಿಕರಣ}}$$

ಪ್ರೋಥಾಗೋರಸ್ ಪ್ರಮೇಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

$$(\text{ವಿಕರಣ})^2 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹ್ಯ})^2 + (\text{ವಾಕ್ಯಾಂಶ ಬಾಹ್ಯ})^2$$

$$13^2 = 5^2 + (\text{ವಾಕ್ಯಾಂಶ ಬಾಹ್ಯ})^2$$

$$169 = 25 + (\text{ವಾಕ್ಯಾಂಶ ಬಾಹ್ಯ})^2$$

$$169 - 25 = (\text{ವಾಕ್ಯಾಂಶ ಬಾಹ್ಯ})^2$$

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$$144 = (\text{ಹಾಣ್ಣಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$(\text{ಹಾಣ್ಣಬಾಹು})^2 = 144$$

$$\text{ಹಾಣ್ಣಬಾಹು} = \sqrt{144}$$

$$\text{ಹಾಣ್ಣಬಾಹು} = 12$$

$$\frac{5 \sin A - 2 \cos A}{\tan A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{5 \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ}} - 2 \frac{\text{ಹಾಣ್ಣಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ}}}{\frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ಹಾಣ್ಣಬಾಹು}}} \\ &= \frac{5 \times \frac{5}{13} - 2 \times \frac{12}{13}}{\frac{5}{12}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{25}{13} - \frac{24}{13}}{\frac{5}{12}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{13}}{\frac{5}{12}} \\ &= \frac{12}{65} \end{aligned}$$

9.  $\cos \theta = \frac{5}{13}$  ಮತ್ತು  $\theta$  ಲಘುಕೋನವಾಗಿದೆ.  $\frac{5 \tan \theta + 12 \cot \theta}{5 \tan \theta - 12 \cot \theta}$  ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ

$$\cos \theta = \frac{5}{13} = \frac{\text{ಹಾಣ್ಣಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ}}$$

ಪ್ಯಾಥಾಗೋರಸ್ ಪ್ರಮೇಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

$$(\text{ವಿಕರ್ಣ})^2 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 + (\text{ಹಾಣ್ಣಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$13^2 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 + 5^2$$

$$169 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 + 25$$

$$169 - 25 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$144 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$(\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 = 144$$

$$\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು} = \sqrt{144}$$

$$\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು} = 12$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{5 \tan \theta + 12 \cot \theta}{5 \tan \theta - 12 \cot \theta} \\ &= \frac{5 \times \frac{12}{5} + 12 \times \frac{5}{12}}{5 \times \frac{12}{5} - 12 \times \frac{5}{12}} \\ &= \frac{12+5}{12-5} \\ &= \frac{17}{7} \end{aligned}$$

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10.  $13 \cos \theta - 5 = 0$  ಆಗ್,  $\frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}$  ಚೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

$$13 \cos \theta - 5 = 0$$

$$13 \cos \theta = 5$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{5}{13} = \frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}}$$

ಪ್ಯಾಥಾಗೋರಸ್ ಪ್ರಮೇಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

$$(\text{ವಿಕಣ})^2 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 + (\text{ವಾಶ್ಚಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$13^2 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 + 5^2$$

$$169 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 + 25$$

$$169 - 25 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$144 = (\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2$$

$$(\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು})^2 = 144$$

$$\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು} = \sqrt{144}$$

$$\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು} = 12$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}} + \frac{\text{ವಾಶ್ಚಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}}}{\frac{\text{ಅಭಿಮುಖ ಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}} - \frac{\text{ವಾಶ್ಚಬಾಹು}}{\text{ವಿಕಣ}}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{12}{13} + \frac{5}{13}}{\frac{12}{13} - \frac{5}{13}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{12+5}{13}}{\frac{12-5}{13}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{17}{13}}{\frac{7}{13}} \\ &= \frac{17}{7} \end{aligned}$$

### ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ 13.2

I. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

1.  $0^\circ$  ಯಿಂದ  $90^\circ$  ವರೆಗಿನ ಕೋನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತ್ರಿಕೋನಮಿತಿ ಅನುಷಾಸನಗಳು  $0$  ಗೆ ಸಮಾಗಿವೆ?

$$\sin 0^\circ = 0$$

$$\cos 90^\circ = 0$$

$$\tan 0^\circ = 0$$

$$\cot 90^\circ = 0$$

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2.  $0^\circ$  ಯಿಂದ  $90^\circ$  ವರೆಗಿನ ಕೋನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಶ್ರೀಕೋನಮಿತಿ ಅನುಷಾತಗಳು 1ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾಗಿವೆ?

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

$$\cos 0^\circ = 1$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} 90^\circ = 1$$

$$\sec 0^\circ = 1$$

$$\cot 45^\circ = 1$$

3.  $0^\circ$  ಯಿಂದ  $90^\circ$  ವರೆಗಿನ ಕೋನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಶ್ರೀಕೋನಮಿತಿ ಅನುಷಾತಗಳು  $1/2$  ಗೆ ಸಮಾಗಿವೆ?

$$0.5 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

4.  $0^\circ$  ಯಿಂದ  $90^\circ$  ವರೆಗಿನ ಕೋನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಶ್ರೀಕೋನಮಿತಿ ಅನುಷಾತಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ?

$$\tan 90^\circ = \text{ND}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} 0^\circ = \text{ND}$$

$$\sec 90^\circ = \text{ND}$$

$$\cot 0^\circ = \text{ND}$$

5.  $0^\circ$  ಯಿಂದ  $90^\circ$  ವರೆಗಿನ ಕೋನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಶ್ರೀಕೋನಮಿತಿ ಅನುಷಾತಗಳು ಸಮನಾದ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ?

$$0 = \sin 0^\circ = \cos 90^\circ = \tan 0^\circ = \cot 90^\circ$$

$$1/2 = \sin 30^\circ = \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ = \sec 45^\circ$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} = \sin 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin 60^\circ = \cos 30^\circ$$

$$1 = \sin 90^\circ = \cos 0^\circ = \tan 45^\circ = \operatorname{cosec} 90^\circ = \sec 0^\circ = \cot 45^\circ$$

$$2 = \operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ = \sec 60^\circ$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ = \sec 60^\circ$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \tan 30^\circ = \cot 60^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \tan 60^\circ = \cot 30^\circ$$

$$\text{ND} = \tan 90^\circ = \operatorname{cosec} 0^\circ = \sec 90^\circ = \cot 0^\circ$$

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### II. ଚେଲ୍ୟନ୍ତୁ କଂଦୁହିଦିଲିର.( $0 \leq \theta \leq 90^{\circ}$ )

$$1. \sqrt{2} \cos \theta = 1$$

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

$$\cos 45^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\theta = 45^{\circ}$$

$$2. \sqrt{3} \tan \theta = 1$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\theta = 30^{\circ}$$

$$3. 2 \sin \theta = \sqrt{3}$$

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

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

$$\theta = 60^{\circ}$$

$$4. 5 \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\sin \theta = 0/5$$

$$\sin \theta = 0$$

$$\sin 0^{\circ} = 0$$

$$\theta = 0^{\circ}$$

$$5. 3 \tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$$

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

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\theta = 30^{\circ}$$

### III. ଶେଖିନାପୁଗଳ ଚେଲ୍ୟନ୍ତୁ କଂଦୁହିଦିଲିର.

$$1. \sin 30^{\circ} \cos 60^{\circ} - \tan^2 45^{\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} - 1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - 1$$

$$= \frac{1-4}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4}$$

## SSLC CLASS NOTES CHAPTER-13 : TRIGONOMETRY

ii.  $\sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \\
 &= \frac{3+1}{4} \\
 &= \mathbf{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

iii.  $\cos 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\
 &= \mathbf{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

iv.  $2 \sin^2 30^\circ - 3 \cos^2 30^\circ + \tan 60^\circ + 3 \sin^2 90^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \sqrt{3} + 3(1)^2 \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} - 3 \times \frac{3}{4} + \sqrt{3} + 3 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{9}{4} + \sqrt{3} + \frac{12}{4} \\
 &= \frac{2-9+12}{4} + \sqrt{3} \\
 &= \frac{5}{4} + \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

v.  $4 \sin^2 60^\circ + 3 \tan^2 30^\circ - 8 \sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 - 8 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= 4 \times \frac{3}{4} + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} - 8 \times \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= 3 + 1 - 4 \\
 &= \mathbf{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

vi. 
$$\frac{\cos 45^\circ}{\sec 30^\circ + \cosec 30^\circ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 2} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{2+2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(2+2\sqrt{3})\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{3})}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{vii. } \frac{4\sin^2 60^\circ - \cos^2 45^\circ}{\tan^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 0^\circ}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{3}{1}$$

$$= \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\text{viii. } \frac{\sin 30^\circ + \tan 45^\circ - \operatorname{Cosec} 60^\circ}{\sec 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \cot 45^\circ}$$

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

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

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

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

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**IX.** 
$$\frac{5\cos^2 60^\circ + 4\sec^2 30^\circ - \tan^2 45^\circ}{\sin^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ}$$

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

**X.** 
$$\frac{5\sin^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 45^\circ - 4\tan^2 30^\circ}{2\sin 30^\circ + \cos 30^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{5 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}{2 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{15+6-16}{12}}{2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{5}{12}}{2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{5}{12} \left( \frac{2}{4+\sqrt{3}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{5}{6} \left( \frac{1}{4+\sqrt{3}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

# SSLC CLASS NOTES CHAPTER-13 : TRIGONOMETRY

## ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ 13.3

ಸಾಧನ.

$$1. (1-\sin^2 \theta)\sec^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \cos^2 \theta \times \sec^2 \theta & [\because 1-\sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta] \\ &\Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} & [\because \sec^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}] \\ &= 1 \text{ RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. (1+\tan^2 \theta) \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \sec^2 \theta \times \cos^2 \theta & [1+\tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta] \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \times \cos^2 \theta & [\because \sec^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}] \\ &= 1 \text{ RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. (1+\tan^2 \theta)(1-\sin \theta)(1+\sin \theta) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= (1+\tan^2 \theta)(1-\sin \theta)(1+\sin \theta) \\ &= \sec^2 \theta (1-\sin^2 \theta) & [1+\tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta] \\ &= \sec^2 \theta \times \cos^2 \theta & [1-\sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta] \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \times \cos^2 \theta & [\because \sec^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}] \\ &= 1 \text{ RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \frac{\sin \theta}{1+\cos \theta} + \frac{1+\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = 2 \cosec \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta(1+\cos \theta)} + \frac{(1+\cos \theta)^2}{\sin \theta(1+\cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + (1+\cos \theta)^2}{\sin \theta(1+\cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + 1 + \cos^2 \theta + 2\cos \theta}{\sin \theta(1+\cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{1 + 1 + 2\cos \theta}{\sin \theta(1+\cos \theta)} & [\because \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1] \\ &= \frac{2 + 2\cos \theta}{\sin \theta(1+\cos \theta)} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{\sin\theta}$$

**=  $2\csc\theta$  RHS**

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

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{1+\sin\theta}{1-\sin\theta} \times \frac{1+\sin\theta}{1+\sin\theta}$$

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

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

$$= \left[ \frac{1+\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \right]^2$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \right]^2$$

**=  $[\sec\theta + \tan\theta]^2$  RHS**

6.  $\frac{\cos A}{1-\tan A} + \frac{\sin A}{1-\cot A} = \sin A + \cos A$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{\cos A}{1-\tan A} + \frac{\sin A}{1-\cot A}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\cos A \cos A}{\cos A - \sin A} - \frac{\sin A \sin A}{\cos A - \sin A} [ \because a - b = -(b - a) ]$$

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

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

**=  $(\sin A + \cos A)$  RHS**

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7.  $\frac{1-\tan^2 A}{1+\tan^2 A} = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \frac{1-\tan^2 A}{1+\tan^2 A} \\
 &= \frac{1-\frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}}{1+\frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}}{\frac{\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}} \\
 &= \frac{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \sin^2 A - \sin^2 A}{1} \\
 &= \mathbf{1 - 2\sin^2 A \quad RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 \\
 &= \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\
 &= \mathbf{1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \quad RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

9.  $\sin A \cos A \tan A + \cos A \sin A \cot A = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \sin A \cos A \tan A + \cos A \sin A \cot A \\
 &= \sin A \cos A \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \cos A \sin A \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \\
 &= \sin A \sin A + \cos A \cos A \\
 &= \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A \\
 &= \mathbf{1 \quad RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \frac{\tan A - \sin A}{\sin^2 A} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} - \sin A}{1 - \cos^2 A} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{\sin A - \cos A \sin A}{\cos A}}{(1 + \cos A)(1 - \cos A)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin A(1-\cos A)}{\cos A} \\
 &= \frac{\sin A}{\cos A(1+\cos A)} \\
 &= \frac{\tan A}{(1+\cos A)}
 \end{aligned}$$

11.  $\tan^2 A - \sin^2 A = \tan^2 A \sin^2 A$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \tan^2 A - \sin^2 A \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} - \sin^2 A \\
 &= \sin^2 A \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 A} - 1 \right) \\
 &= \sin^2 A (\sec^2 A - 1) \\
 &= \tan^2 A \sin^2 A \quad \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

12.  $\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A \\
 &= \cos^2 A - (1 - \cos^2 A) \\
 &= \cos^2 A - 1 + \cos^2 A \\
 &= 2 \cos^2 A - 1 \quad \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

### ಅಭಾಗ 13.4

**1. ಚೆಲ್ವ ಕೆಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i. } &\frac{\tan 65^\circ}{\cot 25^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\tan(90-25)^\circ}{\cot 25^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\cot 25^\circ}{\cot 25^\circ} \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{ii. } \frac{\sin 18^\circ}{\cos 72^\circ} \\ = \frac{\sin(90-72)^\circ}{\cos 72^\circ} \\ = \frac{\cos 72^\circ}{\cos 72^\circ} \\ = 1$$

$$\text{iii. } \cos 48^\circ - \sin 42^\circ \\ = \cos (90-42)^\circ - \sin 42^\circ \\ = \sin 42^\circ - \sin 42^\circ \\ = 0$$

$$\text{iv. } \operatorname{cosec} 31^\circ - \sec 59^\circ \\ = \sec (90-59)^\circ - \sec 59^\circ \\ = \operatorname{cosec} (90-59)^\circ - \sec 59^\circ \\ = \sec 59^\circ - \sec 59^\circ \\ = 0$$

$$\text{v. } \cot 34^\circ - \tan 56^\circ \\ = \cot (90-56)^\circ - \tan 59^\circ \\ = \tan 59^\circ - \tan 59^\circ \\ = 0$$

$$\text{vi. } \frac{\sin 36^\circ}{\cos 54^\circ} - \frac{\sin 54^\circ}{\cos 36^\circ} \\ = \frac{\sin(90-54)^\circ}{\cos 54^\circ} - \frac{\sin(90-36)^\circ}{\cos 36^\circ} \\ = \frac{\cos 54^\circ}{\cos 54^\circ} - \frac{\cos 36^\circ}{\cos 36^\circ} \\ = 1 - 1 \\ = 0$$

$$\text{vii. } \sec 70^\circ \sin 20^\circ - \cos 70^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 20^\circ \\ = \sec (90-20)^\circ \sin 20^\circ - \cos 70^\circ \operatorname{cosec}(90-70)^\circ \\ = \operatorname{cosec} 20^\circ \sin 20^\circ - \cos 70^\circ \sec 70^\circ$$

## SSLC CLASS NOTES CHAPTER-13 : TRIGONOMETRY

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{\sin 20^\circ} \sin 20^\circ - \cos 70^\circ \frac{1}{\cos 70^\circ} \\&= 1 - 1 \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{viii. } \cos^2 13^\circ - \sin^2 77^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \cos^2 (90-77)^\circ - \sin^2 77^\circ \\&= \sin^2 77^\circ - \sin^2 77^\circ \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$

### 2. సాధిసి:

$$1. \sin 35^\circ \sin 55^\circ - \cos 35^\circ \cos 55^\circ = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LHS} &= \sin 35^\circ \sin (90-35)^\circ - \cos 35^\circ \cos (90-35)^\circ \\&= \sin 35^\circ \cos 35^\circ - \cos 35^\circ \sin 35^\circ \\&= 0 \text{ RHS}\end{aligned}$$

$$2. \tan 10^\circ \tan 15^\circ \tan 75^\circ \tan 80^\circ = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LHS} &= \tan (90-80)^\circ \tan 15^\circ \tan (90-15)^\circ \tan 80^\circ \\&= \frac{1}{\tan 80^\circ} \times \tan 80^\circ \times \frac{1}{\tan 15^\circ} \times \tan 15^\circ \\&= 1 \times 1 \\&= 1 \text{ RHS}\end{aligned}$$

$$3. \cos 38^\circ \cos 52^\circ - \sin 38^\circ \sin 52^\circ = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LHS} &= \cos (90-52)^\circ \cos 52^\circ - \sin 52^\circ \sin (90-52)^\circ \\&= \sin 52^\circ \cos 52^\circ - \sin 52^\circ \cos 52^\circ \\&= 0 \text{ RHS}\end{aligned}$$

4.  $\sin 5\theta = \cos 4\theta$  అగియ్యా,  $5\theta$  మత్తు  $4\theta$  గళేరడు లఘుకోనగా జాగివే. కాగాదరే  $\theta$  బెల్ కండుషించియిరి.

$$\sin 5\theta = \cos 4\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 5\theta = \cos (90-5\theta)$$

$$\therefore 4\theta = 90-5\theta$$

## SSLC CLASS NOTES CHAPTER-13 : TRIGONOMETRY

$$\therefore 9\theta = 90$$

$$\therefore \theta = 10^\circ$$

5.  $\sec 4A = \operatorname{cosec}(A - 20^\circ)$ , ಆಗಿದ್ದು  $4A$  ಒಂದು ಉಳಿತೋನವಾಗಿದೆ. 'A' ಬೆಲೆ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರ.

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

$$\sec 4A = \operatorname{cosec}(90 - 4A)$$

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

$$\therefore 5A = 70^\circ$$

$$\therefore A = 14^\circ$$

### ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ 13.5

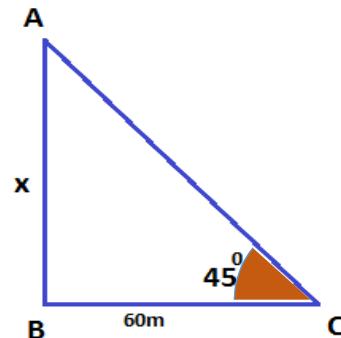
1. ಚೀತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 'x' ಬೆಲೆ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರ.

$$1. \tan \theta = \frac{AB}{BC}$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{x}{60}$$

$$1 = \frac{x}{60}$$

$$x = 60m$$



$$2. \tan \theta = \frac{PR}{PQ}$$

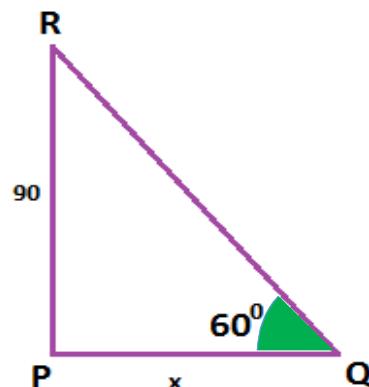
$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{90}{x}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{90}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{90}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x = \frac{30\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x = 30\sqrt{3}$$



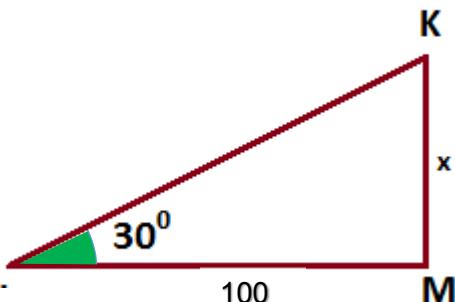
## SSLC CLASS NOTES CHAPTER-13 : TRIGONOMETRY

$$3. \tan\theta = \frac{KM}{LM}$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{x}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{x}{100}$$

$$x = \frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}$$

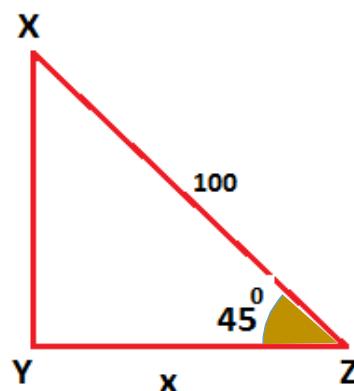


$$4. \cos\theta = \frac{YZ}{XZ}$$

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{x}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x}{100}$$

$$x = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}}$$

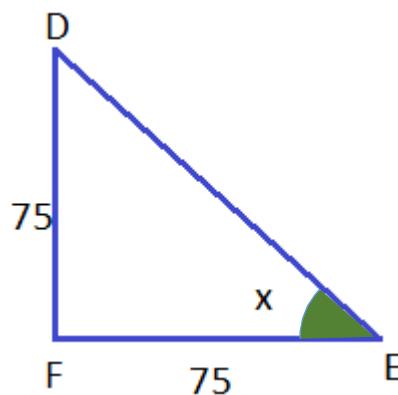


$$5. \tan\theta = \frac{DF}{EF}$$

$$\tan x^\circ = \frac{75}{75}$$

$$\tan x^\circ = 1$$

$$x = 45^\circ$$



II.

1. ಒಂದು ಎತ್ತರದ ಕಟ್ಟಡವು 300m ಉದ್ದದ ನೆರ್ಜನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಸೂರ್ಯನೆಡೆಗೆ ಉಂಟಾದ ಕೋನ 30° ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಎತ್ತರವೇನು?

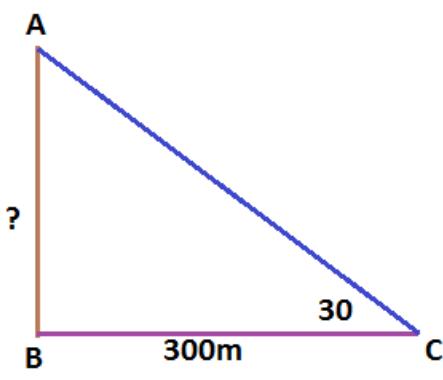
ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಎತ್ತರ = AB = x ಆಗಿರಲಿ,

ನೆರ್ಜಿನ ಉದ್ದ = 300m

$$\tan\theta = \frac{AB}{BC}$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{x}{300}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{x}{300}$$



## SSLC CLASS NOTES CHAPTER-13 : TRIGONOMETRY

$$x = \frac{300}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x = 100\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

2.  $50\sqrt{3}$  m ಎತ್ತರದ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ನೆಲದ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವಾಗ ಉಂಟಾದ ಅವನತೆ ಕೋನವು  $45^\circ$  ಆಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಹಾಗೂ ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ನಡುವಿನ ದೂರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಎತ್ತರ =  $AB = 50\sqrt{3}$  m

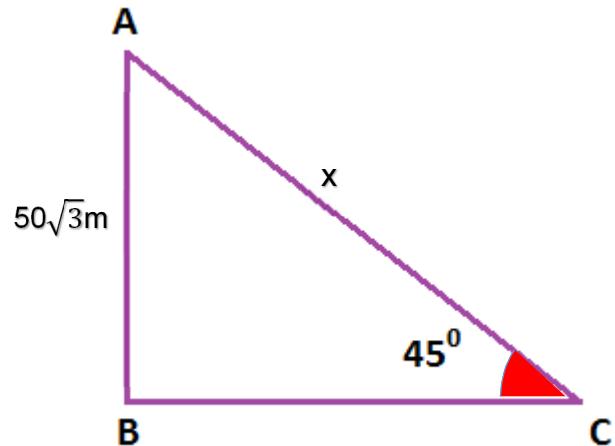
ಕಟ್ಟಡದಿಂದ ವಸ್ತುವಿಗಿರುವ ದೂರ =  $BC = x$  ಆಗಿರಲಿ

$$\tan\theta = \frac{AB}{BC}$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{x}{50\sqrt{3}}$$

$$1 = \frac{x}{50\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x = 50\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$



3. ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ೭೦ ಮೀ ಮರವು ಮುರಿದು, ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಗಿದಾಗ ಒಂದು ಲಂಬಕೋನ ಶ್ರೀಭುಜವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ಮುರಿದು ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಗಿದಾಗ ನೆಲದೊಂದಿಗೆ  $60^\circ$  ಕೋನವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮರದ ತುದಿಯು ಮರದ ಬುದ್ದಿಂದ (ಪಾದದಿಂದ) 20 m ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಗಿದೆ, ಹಾಗಾದರೆ, ಮುರಿದು ಬೇಳುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಮರದ ಎತ್ತರವೆಷ್ಟಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಮರದ ಎತ್ತರ =  $BD = (AB + AC) = (x + y)$  ಮೀ ಆಗಿರಲಿ.

ಮರ ಮುರಿದ ಎತ್ತರ =  $BA = x$  ಮೀ

$AC = y$  ಮೀ

ಬುದ್ದಿಂದ ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಗಿದ ತುದಿಗಿರುವ ದೂರ =  $BC = 20$  m

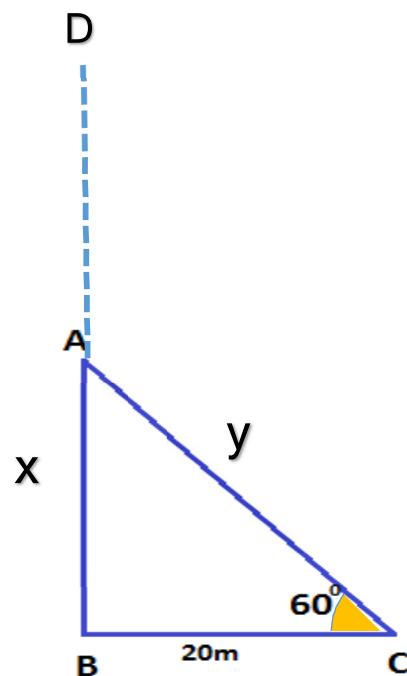
$$\tan\theta = \frac{AB}{BC}$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{x}{20}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{x}{20}$$

$$x = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{BC}{AC}$$



## SSLC CLASS NOTES CHAPTER-13 : TRIGONOMETRY

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{20}{20\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{20}{y}$$

$$y = 40 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{ಮರದ ಎತ್ತರ} = BD = (AB + AC) = x + y = 20\sqrt{3} + 40 = 20(\sqrt{3} + 2) \text{ OR} = 70.64 \text{m}$$

4. ನೆಲದ ಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ಧ್ವಜಸ್ತಂಭದ ತುದಿಗಿರುವ ಉನ್ನತ ಕೋನವು  $30^\circ$  ಇರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಧ್ವಜಸ್ತಂಭದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ 6 m ದೂರವನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದಾಗ ಉನ್ನತ ಕೋನವು  $15^\circ$  ಯಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಧ್ವಜಸ್ತಂಭದ ಎತ್ತರವೇನು?

ಧ್ವಜಸ್ತಂಭದ ಎತ್ತರ =  $AB = x = BD$  ಆಗಿರಲಿ

$$\tan \theta = \frac{AB}{BC}$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{x}{x+6}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{x}{x+6}$$

$$\sqrt{3}x = x + 6$$

$$\sqrt{3}x - x = 6$$

$$x(\sqrt{3} - 1) = 6$$

$$x = \frac{6}{(\sqrt{3} - 1)} \text{ m}$$

5. ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ತುದಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಉಂಟಾದ ಉನ್ನತ ಕೋನವು  $45^\circ$  ಮತ್ತು  $60^\circ$  ಆಗಿವೆ. ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಎತ್ತರ 24m ಆದರೆ, ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಎತ್ತರವೇನು?

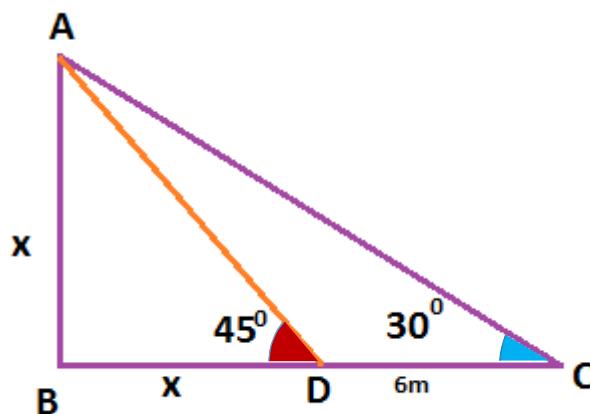
ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಎತ್ತರ =  $CD = (24 + h)m$

ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಎತ್ತರ =  $AB = CE = 24m$

$AC = BE = x$  ಆಗಿರಲಿ

$$\tan \theta = \frac{DE}{BE}$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{h}{x}$$



## SSLC CLASS NOTES CHAPTER-13 : TRIGONOMETRY

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

$$\Rightarrow x = h$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{CD}{BE}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{24+h}{x}$$

$$\sqrt{3}h = 24 + h \quad [\because x = h]$$

$$\sqrt{3}h - h = 24$$

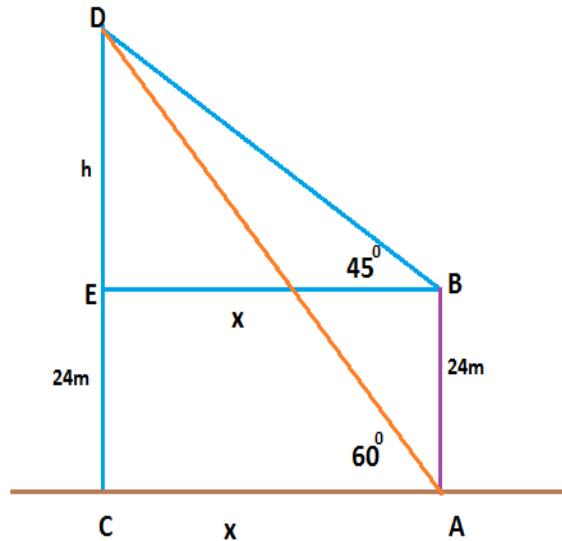
$$h(\sqrt{3} - 1) = 24$$

$$h = \frac{24}{\sqrt{3} - 1} m$$

$$h = \frac{24}{\sqrt{3} - 1} m$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{బెట్టద ఎత్తర} = 24 + h = 24 + \frac{24}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{బెట్టద ఎత్తర} = \left( 24 + \frac{24}{\sqrt{3} - 1} \right) m$$



6. 16m ఎత్తరద కట్టడద మేలనింద, ఒందు బెట్టద తుదియన్న నోటిదాగ ఉంటాద ఉన్నత కోనవు  $60^\circ$  ఆగిదే. కాగియే బెట్టద పాదవన్న నోటిదాగ ఉంటాద అవనత కోనవు  $30^\circ$  ఆగిదే. కాగాదరే బెట్టద ఎత్తరవన్న కండుకిందియిరి.

$$\text{బెట్టద ఎత్తర} = (h_2 + h_1) m$$

$$h_1 = AB = 16m ; BE = AC = x$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{DE}{BE}$$

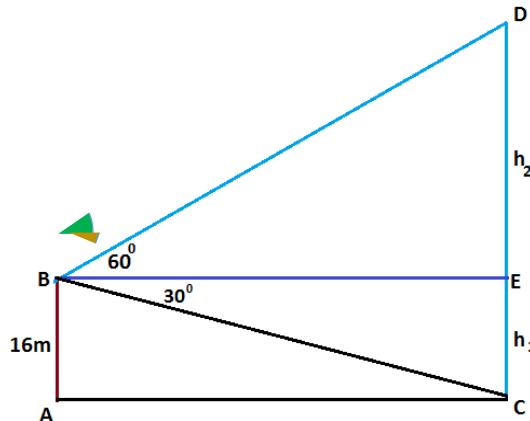
$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{h_1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{16}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 16\sqrt{3} m$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{DE}{BE}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{h_2}{16\sqrt{3}}$$



$$\Rightarrow h_2 = 16\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$$

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$$\Rightarrow h_2 = 16 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = 48m$$

$\therefore$  ಬೆಂಡುದ ಎತ್ತರ =  $(h_2 + h_1) = 16 + 48 = 64m$

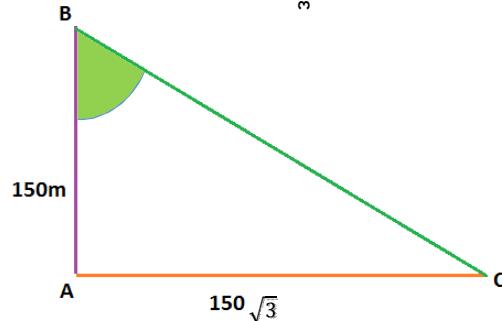
7. 150 cm ಎತ್ತರವಿರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ವೃಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿಯ ತನ್ನ ನೆರಳಿನ ತುದಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅದು ಅವನ ಹಾದಿಂದ  $150\sqrt{3}$  cm ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಅವನ ನೋಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಅವನತ ಕೋನವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

$$\tan \theta = \frac{AB}{AC}$$

$$\tan \theta^0 = \frac{150}{150\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan \theta^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta^0 = 30^0$$



8. ನೆಲದಿಂದ 50 m ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಿಂದ, ಮೋಡವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಉಂಟಾದ ಉನ್ನತ ಕೋನವು  $30^0$  ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಉಂಟಾದ ಅವನತ ಕೋನವು  $60^0$  ಆದರೆ ನೆಲದಿಂದ ಮೋಡವು ಇರುವ ಎತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ನೆಲದಿಂದ ಮೋಡಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಎತ್ತರ =  $(50 + h)m$

$$\tan 30^0 = \frac{h}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{x}$$

$$x = \sqrt{3} h \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\tan 60^0 = \frac{50+50+h}{x}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{50+50+h}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{100+h}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\sqrt{3} h = \frac{100+h}{\sqrt{3}} \quad [ (1) \text{ ಮತ್ತು } (2) \text{ ಮಿಂದ]$$

$$3 h = 100 + h$$

$$\Rightarrow 2h = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 50m$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ನೆಲದಿಂದ ಮೋಡಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಎತ್ತರ} = (50 + h) = 50 + 50 = 100m$$

