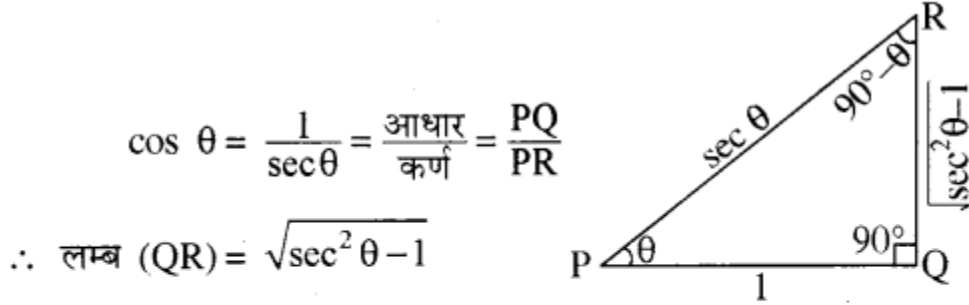


त्रिकोणमितीय सर्वसमिकाएँ

Ex 7.1

प्रश्न 1. $\angle \theta$ के लिए सभी त्रिकोणमितीय अनुपातों को $\sec \theta$ के पदों में व्यक्त कीजिए।

हल: हम जानते हैं कि



$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta} = \frac{\text{आधार}}{\text{कर्ण}} = \frac{PQ}{PR}$$

$$\therefore \text{लम्ब (QR)} = \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{कर्ण}} = \frac{QR}{PR} = \frac{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}}{\sec \theta}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{आधार}} = \frac{QR}{PQ} = \frac{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}}{1} = \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\text{आधार}}{\text{लम्ब}} = \frac{PQ}{QR} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}}$$

$$\text{तथा } \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{\text{कर्ण}}{\text{लम्ब}} = \frac{PR}{QR} = \frac{\sec \theta}{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}}$$

$$\text{अतः } \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}}{\sec \theta}, \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta},$$

$$\tan \theta = \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}, \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}}$$

$$\text{तथा } \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{\sec \theta}{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}} \quad \text{उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 2. त्रिकोणमितीय अनुपातों $\sin \theta$, $\sec \theta$, $\tan \theta$ को $\cot \theta$ के पदों में व्यक्त कीजिए।

हल:

$$\text{हम जानते हैं कि } \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta} = \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{आधार}} = \frac{BC}{AB}$$

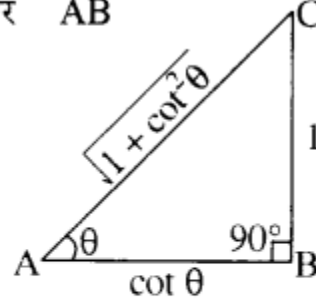
$$\therefore \text{कर्ण (AC)} = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{कर्ण}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}}$$

$$\text{तथा } \sec \theta = \frac{\text{कर्ण}}{\text{आधार}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}}{\cot \theta}$$

$$\text{अतः } \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}}, \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta}$$

$$\text{तथा } \sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}}{\cot \theta} \text{ उत्तर}$$



निम्नलिखित को सर्वसमिकाओं की सहायता से सिद्ध कीजिए

प्रश्न 3. $\cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \cdot \cot^2 \theta = \cot^2 \theta$

हल: L.H.S. = $\cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \cdot \cot^2 \theta$

$$= \cos^2 \theta (1 + \cot^2 \theta)$$

$$= \cos^2 \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \quad [\because 1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta]$$

$$= \cos^2 \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \quad \left[\because \operatorname{csc} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \cot^2 \theta = \text{R.H.S}$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)}$$

प्रश्न 4. $\sec \theta (1 - \sin \theta) (\sec \theta + \tan \theta) = 1$

हल: L.H.S = $\sec \theta(1 - \sin \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)$

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

\therefore L.H.S. = R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 5. $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta$

हल: L.H.S. = $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta} \quad [\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore L.H.S. = R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 6. $\sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}} = \sec \theta - \tan \theta$

हल:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}}$$

अंश तथा हर को $\sqrt{1 - \sin \theta}$ से गुणा करने पर

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec \theta - \tan \theta = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्})$$

प्रश्न 7. $\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta + \csc^2 \theta} = \tan \theta + \cot \theta$

हल:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta}$$

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

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

$$[\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1]$$

अंश व हर का वर्गमूल लेने पर

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta} \quad [\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1]$$

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

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

$$= \tan \theta + \cot \theta = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्})$$

प्रश्न 8. $\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\cot \alpha + \cot \beta} = \tan \alpha \tan \beta$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\cot \alpha + \cot \beta} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}}{\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta}} = \frac{(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta} \\ &= \frac{(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta} = \frac{(\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta)}{\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta} \\ &= \frac{(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta} \times \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}{(\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} \\ &= \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्}) \\ \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 9. $\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = 2 \sec \theta$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} + \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} + \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{(\cos \theta)^2 + (1 + \sin \theta)^2}{(1 + \sin \theta) \times (\cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta + 1 + \sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta}{(1 + \sin \theta) \times \cos \theta} \\ & \quad [\because (a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab] \\ &= \frac{(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + 1 + 2 \sin \theta}{(1 + \sin \theta) \times \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{2 + 2 \sin \theta}{(1 + \sin \theta) \times \cos \theta} \quad [\because \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1] \\ &= \frac{2(1 + \sin \theta)}{(1 + \sin \theta) \times \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{2}{\cos \theta} = 2 \sec \theta = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्}) \\ \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \text{R.H.S.} \quad \text{इतिसिद्धम्} \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 10. $\frac{\sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} = 1$

हल:

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

प्रश्न 11. $\cot \theta - \tan \theta = \frac{1 - 2\sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \cot \theta - \tan \theta \\ &= \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{(1 - \sin^2 \theta) - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \quad [\because \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta] \\ &= \frac{1 - 2\sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \text{R.H.S.} \\ \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्}) \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 12. $\csc^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta = 1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta$ (माध्य शिक्षा बोर्ड मॉडल पेपर, 2017-18)

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \csc^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta \\ &= 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \text{ जोड़ने व घटाने पर} \\ &= \csc^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ &= (\csc^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ &= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ &= (1)^2 - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \quad [\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1] \\ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ &= \text{R.H.S.} \\ \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्}) \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 13. $(\sec \theta - \cos \theta) (\cot \theta + \tan \theta) = \tan \theta \sec \theta$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= (\sec \theta - \cos \theta) (\cot \theta + \tan \theta) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \cos \theta \right) \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} \right) \times \left(\frac{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ &\quad [\because 1 - \cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta \text{ तथा } \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1] \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \\ &= \tan \theta \cdot \sec \theta = \text{R.H.S.} \\ \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्}) \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 14. $\frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{\cot^2 \alpha - 1} = \tan^2 \alpha$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha - 1} \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}}{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} - 1} = \frac{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}}{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}} \\ &= \frac{(\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)}{\cos^2 \alpha} \times \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{(\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \tan^2 \alpha = \text{R.H.S.} \\ \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्}) \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 15. $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$

हल:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$$

(1 + cos θ) का अंश व हर में गुणा करने पर

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

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

$$= \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

∴ L.H.S. = R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 16. $\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta = 1 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$

हल: L.H.S = $\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta$

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

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

$$= (1) [\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta]$$

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

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

$$= (1)^2 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = \text{R.H.S}$$

∴ L.H.S = R.H.S (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 17. $\frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = 1 + \tan \theta + \cot \theta$ (माध्य शिक्षा बोर्ड, 2018)

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right)} + \frac{\left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right)} + \frac{\left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta \times \sin \theta}{\cos \theta \times (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} + \frac{\cos \theta \times \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \times (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \times (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} - \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \times (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta \times \sin^2 \theta - \cos \theta \times \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \times \sin \theta \times (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta}{\cos \theta \times \sin \theta \times (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \times (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta)}{\cos \theta \times \sin \theta \times (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &\quad [\because a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + b^2 + ab)] \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta \times \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + 1 \\ &= \tan \theta + \cot \theta + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 + \tan \theta + \cot \theta = \text{R.H.S}$$

\therefore L.H.S = R.H.S (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 18. $\sin \theta (1 + \tan \theta) + \cos \theta (1 + \cot \theta) = \text{cosec } \theta + \text{sec } \theta$

हल: L.H.S. = $\sin \theta(1 + \tan \theta) + \cos \theta(1 + \cot \theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sin \theta \left[\frac{1}{1} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right] + \cos \theta \left[\frac{1}{1} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right] \\ &= \sin \theta \left[\frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right] + \cos \theta \left[\frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right] \\ &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \left[\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right] \\ &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \left[\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \right] \\ &= (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta} \right] \\ &\quad [\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1] \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ &= \sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta \\ &= \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \sec \theta = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore L.H.S. = R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 19. $\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + \tan \theta \sin \theta + \cos^3 \theta = \sec \theta$

हल: L.H.S. = $\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + \tan \theta \sin \theta + \cos^3 \theta$

$$= \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + \cos^3 \theta + \tan \theta \cdot \sin \theta$$

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

$$\left[\because \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right]$$

$$= \cos \theta + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} \quad [\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \sec \theta = \text{R.H.S.}$$

∴ L.H.S. = R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 20. $\frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = 1 + \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right)} + \frac{\left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right)} + \frac{\left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta \times \sin \theta}{\cos \theta \times (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} + \frac{\cos \theta \times \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \times (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \times (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} - \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \times (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta \times \sin^2 \theta - \cos \theta \times \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \times \sin \theta \times (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta}{\cos \theta \times \sin \theta \times (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \times (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta)}{\cos \theta \times \sin \theta \times (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &\quad [\because a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + b^2 + ab)] \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta \times \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \quad \because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 1 + \sec\theta \operatorname{cosec}\theta = \text{R.H.S.}$$

∴ L.H.S. = R.H.S. इतिसिद्धम्

प्रश्न 21. $(\sin A + \operatorname{cosec} A)^2 + (\cos A + \sec A)^2 = 7 + \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A$

हल: L.H.S. = $(\sin A + \operatorname{cosec} A)^2 + (\cos A + \sec A)^2$
 = $\{\sin^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A + 2 \sin A \times \operatorname{cosec} A\}$

$$= \left[\sin^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A + 2 \sin A \times \frac{1}{\sin A} \right] +$$

$$\left[\cos^2 A + \sec^2 A + 2 \cos A \times \frac{1}{\cos A} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \because \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\sin A} \\ \sec A = \frac{1}{\cos A} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \{\sin^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A + 2\}$$

$$+ \{\cos^2 A + \sec^2 A + 2\}$$

$$= 2 + 2 + (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) + \sec^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$$

$$= 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 + \tan^2 A + 1 + \cot^2 A$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \because \sec^2 A = \tan^2 A + 1, \\ \operatorname{cosec}^2 A = \cot^2 A + 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= 7 + \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A = \text{R.H.S.}$$

∴ L.H.S. = R.H.S. इतिसिद्धम्

प्रश्न 22. $\sin^8\theta - \cos^8\theta = (\sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta)(1 - 2\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta)$

हल: L.H.S. = $\sin^8\theta - \cos^8\theta$
 = $(\sin^4\theta)^2 - (\cos^4\theta)^2$
 = $(\sin^4\theta - \cos^4\theta)(\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta)$
 = $[(\sin^2\theta)^2 - (\cos^2\theta)^2](\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta)$
 = $(\sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta)(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)(\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta) (\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta) [\because \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1] \\
&= (\sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta) [(\sin^2\theta)^2 + (\cos^2\theta)^2 + 2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta - 2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta] \\
&(2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta \text{ उपर्युक्त में जोड़ने व घटाने पर}) \\
&= (\sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta) [(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)^2 - 2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta] \\
&= (\sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta) (1 - 2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta) \\
&= \text{R.H.S.} \\
\therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \text{R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 23. $\sqrt{\frac{\sec\theta+1}{\sec\theta-1}} = \cot\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta$ (माध्य शिक्षा बोर्ड मॉडल पेपर, 2017-18)

हल:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{L.H.S.} &= \sqrt{\frac{\sec\theta+1}{\sec\theta-1}} \\
\sqrt{(\sec\theta+1)} \text{ का अंश व हर में गुणा करने पर} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{(\sec\theta+1)(\sec\theta+1)}{(\sec\theta-1)(\sec\theta+1)}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{(\sec\theta+1)^2}{\sec^2\theta-1}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{(\sec\theta+1)^2}{\tan^2\theta}} \quad [\because \sec^2\theta - 1 = \tan^2\theta]
\end{aligned}$$

वर्गमूल लेने पर

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sec\theta+1}{\tan\theta} = \frac{\sec\theta}{\tan\theta} + \frac{1}{\tan\theta} \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos\theta} \times \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} + \frac{1}{\tan\theta} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin\theta} + \frac{1}{\tan\theta} = \operatorname{cosec}\theta + \cot\theta \\
&= \cot\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta = \text{R.H.S.} \\
\therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \text{R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 24.

$$\frac{(1+\cot\theta+\tan\theta)(\sin\theta-\cos\theta)}{\sec^3\theta-\operatorname{csc}^3\theta} = \sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta$$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{(1 + \cot \theta + \tan \theta)(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)}{\sec^3 \theta - \operatorname{cosec}^3 \theta} \\ &= \frac{\left[1 + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right](\sin \theta - \cos \theta)}{\frac{1}{\cos^3 \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin^3 \theta}} \\ &= \frac{\left[\frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}\right](\sin \theta - \cos \theta)}{\frac{\sin^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta}{\sin^3 \theta \cos^3 \theta}} \\ &= \frac{\left[\frac{1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}\right](\sin \theta - \cos \theta)}{\frac{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta)}{\sin^3 \theta \cdot \cos^3 \theta}} \\ &\quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \text{ तथा} \\ a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + b^2 + ab) \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta)(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \times \\ &\quad \frac{\sin^3 \theta \cos^3 \theta}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta) \cdot \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{(1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta)} \\ &\quad [\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1] \\ &= \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ &= \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore L.H.S. = R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 25.

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

हल:

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{L.H.S.} = \frac{2}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} \quad \dots(i)$$

(i) में $\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta$ रखने पर क्योंकि $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \text{L.H.S.} = \frac{2}{1 - \cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{1 - 2\cos^2 \theta} = \text{मध्य पद}$$

तथा पुनः (i) में $\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$ रखने पर क्योंकि $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$

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

$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.}$ (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 26.

$$\frac{\cos A}{1 - \tan A} + \frac{\sin A}{1 - \cot A} = \sin A + \cos A \quad (\text{माध्य शिक्षा बोर्ड, 2018})$$

हल:

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

प्रश्न 27. $(\operatorname{cosec} A - \sin A)(\sec A - \cos A) = \frac{1}{\tan A + \cot A}$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= (\operatorname{cosec} A - \sin A)(\sec A - \cos A) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sin A} - \sin A \right) \left(\frac{1}{\cos A} - \cos A \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1 - \sin^2 A}{\sin A} \right) \left(\frac{1 - \cos^2 A}{\cos A} \right) \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin A} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos A} \\ &= \sin A \cdot \cos A \quad \dots(i) \end{aligned}$$

तथा R.H.S. = $\frac{1}{\tan A + \cot A}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A}{\sin A \cos A}} = \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{\sin A \cdot \cos A}{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A} \\ & \quad [\because \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1] \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{\sin A \cdot \cos A}{1} \\ &= \sin A \cdot \cos A \quad \dots(ii) \end{aligned}$$

\therefore (i) व (ii) बराबर हैं अतः L.H.S. = R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 28. $\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} = 1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{1 - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{1} \times \frac{\cos \theta}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} - \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta)}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &= \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ &= 1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta \quad [\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1] \\ &= \text{R.H.S.} \\ \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्}) \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 29. यदि $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = P$ हो, तो सिद्ध करो कि $\frac{P^2 - 1}{P^2 + 1} = \sin \theta$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore P &= \sec \theta + \tan \theta \\ \Rightarrow P^2 &= (\sec \theta + \tan \theta)^2 \\ &= \sec^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta + 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta \\ \Rightarrow P^2 - 1 &= (\sec^2 \theta - 1) + \tan^2 \theta + 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta \\ &\quad \text{(दोनों पक्षों में से 1 घटाने पर)} \\ \Rightarrow P^2 - 1 &= \tan^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta + 2 \sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta \\ &\quad [\because \sec^2 \theta - 1 = \tan^2 \theta] \\ &= 2 \tan^2 \theta + 2 \sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta \\ P^2 - 1 &= 2 \tan \theta (\tan \theta + \sec \theta) \quad \dots(i)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{पुनः } P^2 - 1 &= 2(\sec^2 \theta - 1) + 2 \sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta \\ P^2 - 1 &= 2 \sec^2 \theta - 2 + 2 \sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta \\ P^2 - 1 + 2 &= 2 \sec^2 \theta + 2 \sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta \\ P^2 + 1 &= 2 \sec \theta (\sec \theta + \tan \theta) \quad \dots(ii)\end{aligned}$$

(i) में (ii) का भाग देने पर

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{P^2 - 1}{P^2 + 1} &= \frac{2 \tan \theta (\tan \theta + \sec \theta)}{2 \sec \theta (\sec \theta + \tan \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \frac{\cos \theta}{1} = \sin \theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{P^2 - 1}{P^2 + 1} = \sin \theta \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्})$$

प्रश्न 30. यदि $\frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = m$ तथा $\frac{\cos A}{\sin B} = n$ हो, तो सिद्ध कीजिए $(m^2 + n^2) \cos^2 B = n^2$ (माध्य. शिक्षा बोर्ड, मॉडल पेपर, 2017-18)

हल:

$$\therefore \frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = m \quad \therefore m^2 = \frac{\cos^2 A}{\cos^2 B}$$

तथा $\frac{\cos A}{\sin B} = n \quad \therefore n^2 = \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 B}$

\therefore L.H.S. = $(m^2 + n^2) \cos^2 B$
 m^2 व n^2 का मान रखने पर

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\frac{\cos^2 A}{\cos^2 B} + \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 B} \right] \cos^2 B \\ &= \left[\frac{\cos^2 A \sin^2 B + \cos^2 A \cos^2 B}{\sin^2 B \cos^2 B} \right] \cos^2 B \\ &= \frac{(\cos^2 A \sin^2 B + \cos^2 A \cos^2 B)}{\sin^2 B} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 A (\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B)}{\sin^2 B} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 B} \times 1 \quad [\because \sin^2 B + \cos^2 B = 1] \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 B} = n^2 \\ &= \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore L.H.S. = R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)

Ex 7.2

निम्नलिखित के मान ज्ञात करो-

प्रश्न 1.

(i) $\frac{\cos 37^\circ}{\sin 53^\circ}$

(ii) $\frac{\operatorname{cosec} 32^\circ}{\sec 58^\circ}$

(iii) $\frac{\tan 10^\circ}{\cot 80^\circ}$

(iv) $\frac{\cos 19^\circ}{\sin 71^\circ}$

हल:

(i) $\frac{\cos 37^\circ}{\sin 53^\circ} = \frac{\cos(90^\circ - 53^\circ)}{\sin 53^\circ} \quad [\because \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta]$
 $= \frac{\sin 53^\circ}{\sin 53^\circ} = 1$ उत्तर

(ii) $\frac{\operatorname{cosec} 32^\circ}{\sec 58^\circ} = \frac{\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - 58^\circ)}{\sec 58^\circ}$
 $[\because \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \theta) = \sec \theta]$
 $= \frac{\sec 58^\circ}{\sec 58^\circ} = 1$ उत्तर

$$(iii) \quad \frac{\tan 10^\circ}{\cot 80^\circ} = \frac{\tan(90^\circ - 80^\circ)}{\cot 80^\circ} \quad [\because \tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta]$$

$$= \frac{\cot 80^\circ}{\cot 80^\circ} = 1 \text{ उत्तर}$$

$$(iv) \quad \frac{\cos 19^\circ}{\sin 71^\circ} = \frac{\cos(90^\circ - 71^\circ)}{\sin 71^\circ} \quad [\because \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta]$$

$$= \frac{\sin 71^\circ}{\sin 71^\circ} = 1 \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 2. (i) cosec 25° – sec 65°

(ii) cot 34° – tan 56°

$$(iii) \quad \frac{\sin 36^\circ}{\cos 54^\circ} - \frac{\sin 54^\circ}{\cos 36^\circ}$$

(iv) sin θ cos(90° – θ) + cos θ sin(90° – θ)

हल: (i) cosec 25° – sec 65°

$$= \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - 65^\circ) - \sec 65^\circ \quad [\because \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \theta) = \sec \theta]$$

$$= \sec 65^\circ - \sec 65^\circ$$

$$= 0 \text{ उत्तर}$$

(ii) cot 34° – tan 56° .

$$= \cot(90^\circ - 56^\circ) - \tan 56^\circ \quad [\because \cot(90^\circ - \theta) = \tan \theta]$$

$$= \tan 56^\circ - \tan 56^\circ$$

$$= 0 \text{ उत्तर}$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{\sin 36^\circ}{\cos 54^\circ} - \frac{\sin 54^\circ}{\cos 36^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(90^\circ - 54^\circ)}{\cos 54^\circ} - \frac{\sin(90^\circ - 36^\circ)}{\cos 36^\circ}$$

$$[\because \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta]$$

$$= \frac{\cos 54^\circ}{\cos 54^\circ} - \frac{\cos 36^\circ}{\cos 36^\circ}$$

$$= 1 - 1 = 0 \text{ उत्तर}$$

(iv) sin θ cos(90° – θ) + cos θ sin(90° – θ) [∵ cos(90° – θ) = sin θ sin(90° – θ) = cos θ]

$$= \sin \theta \cdot \sin \theta + \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$= \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \quad [\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1]$$

$$= 1 \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 3.

(i) $\sin 70^\circ \sec 20^\circ - \cos 20^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 70^\circ$

(ii) $\frac{2 \cos 67^\circ}{\sin 23^\circ} - \frac{\tan 40^\circ}{\cot 50^\circ} - \cos 60^\circ$

हल: (i) $\sin 70^\circ \sec 20^\circ - \cos 20^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 70^\circ$

$= \sin 70^\circ \cdot \sec(90^\circ - 70^\circ) - \cos 20^\circ \cdot \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - 20^\circ)$ [$\because \sec(90^\circ - \theta) = \operatorname{cosec} \theta$ और $\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \theta) = \sec \theta$]

$= \sin 70^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 70^\circ - \cos 20^\circ \sec 20^\circ$

$= 1 - 1$ उत्तर

(ii) $\frac{2 \cos 67^\circ}{\sin 23^\circ} - \frac{\tan 40^\circ}{\cot 50^\circ} - \cos 60^\circ$

$= \frac{2 \cos(90^\circ - 23^\circ)}{\sin 23^\circ} - \frac{\tan(90^\circ - 50^\circ)}{\cot 50^\circ} - \cos 60^\circ$

$\because \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta$
 $\tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta$

$= \frac{2 \sin 23^\circ}{\sin 23^\circ} - \frac{\cot 50^\circ}{\cot 50^\circ} - \cos 60^\circ$

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

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

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

प्रश्न 4.

(i) $\left(\frac{\sin 35^\circ}{\cos 55^\circ}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\cos 55^\circ}{\sin 35^\circ}\right)^2 - 2 \cos 60^\circ$

(ii) $\left(\frac{\sin 27^\circ}{\cos 63^\circ}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\cos 63^\circ}{\sin 27^\circ}\right)^2$

हल:

(i) $\left(\frac{\sin 35^\circ}{\cos 55^\circ}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\cos 55^\circ}{\sin 35^\circ}\right)^2 - 2 \cos 60^\circ$

$= \left[\frac{\sin(90^\circ - 55^\circ)}{\cos 55^\circ}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{\cos(90^\circ - 35^\circ)}{\sin 35^\circ}\right]^2 - 2 \cos 60^\circ$

$\because \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta$
 $\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta$

$= \left(\frac{\cos 55^\circ}{\cos 55^\circ}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sin 35^\circ}{\sin 35^\circ}\right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2}$

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

$$= 1 + 1 - 1 = 1 \text{ उत्तर}$$

$$(ii) \left(\frac{\sin 27^\circ}{\cos 63^\circ} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\cos 63^\circ}{\sin 27^\circ} \right)^2$$

$$= \left[\frac{\sin(90^\circ - 63^\circ)}{\cos 63^\circ} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\cos(90^\circ - 27^\circ)}{\sin 27^\circ} \right]^2$$

$$[\because \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta]$$

$$\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta]$$

$$= \left(\frac{\cos 63^\circ}{\cos 63^\circ} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sin 27^\circ}{\sin 27^\circ} \right)^2$$

$$= (1)^2 + (1)^2$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2 \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 5. (i) $\cot 12^\circ \cot 38^\circ \cot 52^\circ \cot 60^\circ \cot 78^\circ$
(ii) $\tan 5^\circ \tan 25^\circ \tan 30^\circ \tan 65^\circ \tan 85^\circ$

हल: (i) $\cot 12^\circ \cot 38^\circ \cot 52^\circ \cot 60^\circ \cot 78^\circ$
 $= \cot 12^\circ \cot 78^\circ \cot 38^\circ \cot 52^\circ \cot 60^\circ$
 $= \cot(90^\circ - 78^\circ) \cdot \cot 78^\circ \cdot \cot(90^\circ - 52^\circ) \cdot \cot 52^\circ \cdot \cot 60^\circ \because \cot(90^\circ - \theta) = \tan \theta$
 $= \tan 78^\circ \cdot \cot 78^\circ \cdot \tan 52^\circ \cdot \cot 52^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $= \tan 78^\circ \cdot \tan 78^\circ \cdot \tan 52^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{\tan 52^\circ} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ उत्तर}$

(ii) $\tan 5^\circ \tan 25^\circ \tan 30^\circ \tan 65^\circ \tan 85^\circ$
 $= \tan 5^\circ \cdot \tan 25^\circ \cdot \tan 65^\circ \cdot \tan 85^\circ \cdot \tan 30^\circ$
 $= \tan 5^\circ \tan 85^\circ \cdot \tan 25^\circ \tan 65^\circ \cdot \tan 30^\circ$
 $= \tan(90^\circ - 85^\circ) \tan 85^\circ \cdot \tan(90^\circ - 65^\circ) \tan 65^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $\because \tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta$
 $= \cot 85^\circ \tan 85^\circ \cdot \cot 65^\circ \tan 65^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ उत्तर}$

प्रश्न 6. निम्न को 0° से 45° के कोणों के त्रिकोणमितीय अनुपातों के पदों में व्यक्त कीजिए

(i) $\sin 81^\circ + \sin 71^\circ$

(ii) $\tan 68^\circ + \sec 68^\circ$

हल: (i) $\sin 81^\circ + \sin 71^\circ$

$\because 81^\circ = 90^\circ - 9^\circ$

$\therefore \sin 81^\circ = \sin (90^\circ - 9^\circ)$.

$\because \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta$

तथा $= \cos 9^\circ$ (i)

$71^\circ = 90^\circ - 19^\circ$

$\sin 71^\circ = \sin (90^\circ - 19^\circ)$

$\because \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta$ $\sin 71^\circ$

$= \cos 19^\circ$ (ii)

(i) व (ii) से मान दिए गए व्यंजक में रखने पर

$= \sin 81^\circ + \sin 71^\circ$

$= \cos 9^\circ + \cos 19^\circ$ उत्तर

(ii) $\tan 68^\circ + \sec 68^\circ$

$68^\circ = 90^\circ - 22^\circ$

$\tan 68^\circ = \tan(90^\circ - 22^\circ)$

$\because \tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta$

$\therefore \tan 68^\circ = \cot 22^\circ$ (i)

पुनः $68^\circ = 90^\circ - 22^\circ$

$\sec 68^\circ = \sec (90^\circ - 22^\circ)$

$\sec(90^\circ - \theta) = \csc \theta$

या $\sec 68^\circ = \csc 22^\circ$ (ii)

(i) व (ii) से मान दिए गए व्यंजक में रखने पर

$\tan 68^\circ + \sec 68^\circ = \cot 22^\circ + \csc 22^\circ$ उत्तर

निम्नलिखित को सिद्ध कीजिए-

प्रश्न 7. $\sin 65^\circ + \cos 25^\circ = 2 \cos 25^\circ$

हल: L.H.S. $= \sin 65^\circ + \cos 25^\circ$

$\because 65^\circ = 90^\circ - 25^\circ$

$\therefore \sin 65^\circ = \sin (90^\circ - 25^\circ)$ [$\because \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta$]

या

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin 65^\circ = \cos 25^\circ \\
& \text{मान व्यंजक में रखने पर} \\
& = \sin 65^\circ + \cos 25^\circ \\
& = \cos 25^\circ + \cos 25^\circ \\
& = 2 \cos 25^\circ = \text{R.H.S.} \\
& \therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 8. $\sin 35^\circ \sin 55^\circ - \cos 35^\circ \cos 55^\circ = 0$

हल: L.H.S. = $\sin 35^\circ \sin 55^\circ - \cos 35^\circ \cos 55^\circ$
 $= \sin 35^\circ \sin (90^\circ - 35^\circ) - \cos 35^\circ \cdot \cos (90^\circ - 35^\circ)$
 $[\because \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta$
 $\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta]$
 $= \sin 35^\circ \cdot \cos 35^\circ - \cos 35^\circ \cdot \sin 35^\circ$
 $= \sin 35^\circ (\cos 35^\circ - \cos 35^\circ)$
 $= \sin 35^\circ \cdot 0 = 0 = \text{R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)}$
 $\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.}$

प्रश्न 9. $\frac{\cos 70^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} + \frac{\cos 59^\circ}{\sin 31^\circ} - 8 \sin^2 30^\circ = 0$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\cos 70^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} + \frac{\cos 59^\circ}{\sin 31^\circ} - 8 \sin^2 30^\circ \\
&= \frac{\cos(90^\circ - 20^\circ)}{\sin 20^\circ} + \frac{\cos(90^\circ - 31^\circ)}{\sin 31^\circ} - 8 \sin^2 30^\circ \\
&\quad \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta \\
&= \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} + \frac{\sin 31^\circ}{\sin 31^\circ} - 8 \sin^2 30^\circ \\
&= 1 + 1 - 8 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\
&= 2 - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 2 - 2 = 0 = \text{R.H.S.}
\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{ इतिसिद्धम् })$

प्रश्न 10. $\sin (90^\circ - \theta) \cos (90^\circ - \theta) = \frac{\tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$

हल: L.H.S. = $\sin(90^\circ - \theta) \cos(90^\circ - \theta)$
 = $\cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta = \sin \theta \cos \theta \dots(1)$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = \frac{\tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}$$

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

$$[\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1]$$

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

$$= \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \quad \dots(ii)$$

(i) व (ii) से L.H.S. = R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 11. $\frac{\cos(90^\circ - \theta) \cos \theta}{\tan \theta} + \cos^2(90^\circ - \theta) = 1$

हल:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{\cos(90^\circ - \theta) \cos \theta}{\tan \theta} + \cos^2(90^\circ - \theta)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}} + \sin^2 \theta \quad [\because \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta]$$

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

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

\(\therefore\) L.H.S. = R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 12. $\frac{\tan(90^\circ - \theta) \cot \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta} - \cos^2 \theta = 0$

हल:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{\tan(90^\circ - \theta) \cot \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta} - \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\because \tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta$$

$$= \frac{\cot \theta \cdot \cot \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta} - \cos^2 \theta$$

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

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

$$= \cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta = 0 = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्})$$

प्रश्न 13. $\frac{\cos(90^\circ - \theta) \sin(90^\circ - \theta)}{\tan(90^\circ - \theta)} = \sin^2 \theta$

हल:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{\cos(90^\circ - \theta) \cdot \sin(90^\circ - \theta)}{\tan(90^\circ - \theta)}$$

$$[\because \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta \\ \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta]$$

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

$$= \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{1} \times \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$= \sin^2 \theta = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्})$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta \cos(90^\circ - \theta) \cos \theta}{\sec(90^\circ - \theta)} + \frac{\cos \theta \sin(90^\circ - \theta) \sin \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \theta)} = \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

प्रश्न 14.

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \cos(90^\circ - \theta) \cdot \cos \theta}{\sec(90^\circ - \theta)} + \frac{\cos \theta \sin(90^\circ - \theta) \sin \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta}{\sec \theta} \\ &\quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \because \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta \\ \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta \\ \sec(90^\circ - \theta) = \operatorname{cosec} \theta \\ \text{तथा } \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \theta) = \sec \theta \end{array} \right] \\ &= \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta + \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \\ &= \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \\ &\quad [\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1] \\ &= \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta (1) \\ &= \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \text{R.H.S.} \\ \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्}) \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 15. यदि $\sin 3\theta = \cos(\theta - 6^\circ)$ यहाँ 3θ और $(\theta - 6^\circ)$ न्यूनकोण है तो θ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल: यहाँ दिया हुआ है की $\sin 3\theta = \cos(\theta - 6^\circ) \dots(i)$

$$\because \sin 3\theta = \cos(90^\circ - 3\theta)$$

\therefore समीकरण (i) को इस रूप में लिख सकते हैं-

$$\cos(90^\circ - 3\theta) = \cos(\theta - 6^\circ)$$

क्योंकि $90^\circ - 3\theta$ और $\theta - 6^\circ$ दोनों ही न्यूनकोण हैं, इसलिए

$$90^\circ - 3\theta = \theta - 6^\circ$$

$$\text{या } -3\theta - \theta = -6^\circ - 90^\circ$$

$$\text{या } -4\theta = -96^\circ$$

$$\text{जिससे } \theta = \frac{-96^\circ}{-4} = 24^\circ$$

अतः θ का मान 24° होगा। उत्तर

प्रश्न 16. यदि $\sec 5\theta = \operatorname{cosec}(\theta - 36^\circ)$ यहाँ 5θ एक न्यूनकोण है। तो θ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल: प्रश्नानुसार दिया गया है कि $\sec 5\theta = \operatorname{cosec}(\theta - 36^\circ)$ (i)

$$\because \sec 5\theta = \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - 5\theta)$$

\therefore समीकरण (i) को इस रूप में भी लिखा जा सकता है

$$\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - 5\theta) = \operatorname{cosec}(\theta - 36^\circ)$$

क्योंकि $90^\circ - 5\theta$ और $\theta - 36^\circ$ दोनों ही न्यूनकोण हैं,

$$\therefore 90^\circ - 5\theta = \theta - 36^\circ$$

$$\text{या } -5\theta - \theta = -36^\circ - 90^\circ$$

$$\text{या } -6\theta = -126^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{-126}{-6} = 21^\circ$$

अतः θ का मान 21° होगा। उत्तर

प्रश्न 17. यदि **A, B और C** किसी त्रिभुज **ABC** के अन्तःकोण हों तो सिद्ध कीजिए

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

हल: A, B और C त्रिभुज के अन्तःकोण हैं।

$$\therefore A + B + C = 180^\circ \text{ [त्रिभुज के तीनों कोणों का जोड़ } 180^\circ \text{ होता है]}$$

$$\text{या } B + C = 180^\circ - A$$

$$\text{या } \frac{B+C}{2} = \frac{180^\circ - A}{2}$$

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

दोनों ओर \tan लेने पर,

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

$$= \cot\frac{A}{2}$$

[$\because \tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot$] इतिसिद्धम्।

प्रश्न 18. यदि $\cos 2\theta = \sin 4\theta$ हो और 2θ व 4θ न्यूनकोण हो तो θ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल: प्रश्नानुसार दिया गया है कि $\cos 2\theta = \sin 4\theta$ (i)

$$\because \cos 2\theta = \sin(90^\circ - 2\theta)$$

\therefore समीकरण (i) को इस रूप में भी लिखा जा सकता है-

$$\sin(90^\circ - 2\theta) = \sin 4\theta$$

क्योंकि $90^\circ - 2\theta$ और 4θ दोनों ही न्यूनकोण हैं।

$$\therefore 90^\circ - 2\theta = 4\theta$$

$$\text{या } -2\theta - 4\theta = -90^\circ$$

$$\text{या } -6\theta = -90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{-90^\circ}{-6} = 15^\circ$$

अतः θ का मान 15° होगा। उत्तर

Additional Questions

अन्य महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रश्न

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1. $\frac{\tan \theta}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 \theta}}$ बराबर है

- (A) $\cos \theta$ (B) $\sin \theta$ (C) $\sec \theta$ (D) $\cot \theta$

प्रश्न 2. $\frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1}}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta}$ बराबर है

- (A) $\cos \theta$ (B) $\sec \theta$ (C) $\sin \theta$ (D) $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$

प्रश्न 3. $\sin \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cos \theta \sec \theta$ बराबर है

- (A) 2 (B) 1 (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) -1

प्रश्न 4. दिया गया है कि $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ और $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ तब $(\alpha + \beta)$ का मान है—

- (A) 0° (B) 30° (C) 60° (D) 90°

प्रश्न 5. $\frac{3 \sec 51^\circ}{\operatorname{cosec} 39^\circ}$ का मान है—

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 0

प्रश्न 6. यदि $\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \frac{1}{2}$ हो तो θ का मान होगा

- (A) 90° (B) 60° (C) 45° (D) 30°

प्रश्न 7. $\sin^2 50^\circ + \cos^2 50^\circ + 1$ का मान बराबर है

- (A) 2 (B) 1 (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) 0

प्रश्न 8. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta}}$ बराबर होगा

- (A) $\frac{1}{\sin \theta}$ (B) $\frac{1}{\cos \theta}$ (C) $\frac{1}{1-\sin \theta}$ (D) $\frac{1}{1+\sin \theta}$

प्रश्न 9. $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1$ बराबर है

- (A) $\tan^2 \theta$ (B) $\cot^2 \theta$ (C) $-\tan^2 \theta$ (D) $-\cot^2 \theta$

प्रश्न 10. $\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta$ का मान है-

- (A) 2 (B) 1 (C) 3 (D) 2

उत्तर-तालिका 1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (B) 9. (B) 10. (B)

अतिलघूत्तरात्मक प्रश्न-

प्रश्न 1. यदि $\sin 3A = \cos (A - 26^\circ)$ हो, जहाँ $3A$ एक न्यून कोण है। तो A का मान ज्ञात कीजिये।

हल: दिया गया है-

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

$$\therefore \sin 3A = \cos (90^\circ - 3A)$$

$$\therefore \cos (90^\circ - 3A) = \cos (A - 26^\circ)$$

क्योंकि $90^\circ - 3A$ और $A - 26^\circ$ दोनों ही न्यूनतम कोण हैं,

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

$$\text{या } 4A = 90^\circ + 26^\circ = 116^\circ$$

$$A = \frac{116^\circ}{4} = 29^\circ \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 2. $\cot 85^\circ + \cos 75^\circ$ को $(0^\circ$ और 45° के बीच के कोणों के त्रिकोणमितीय अनुपातों के पदों में व्यक्त कीजिये।

हल: $\cot 85^\circ + \cos 75^\circ = \cot (90^\circ - 5^\circ) + \cos (90^\circ - 15^\circ)$
 $\because \cot(90^\circ - \theta) = \tan \theta$
 $\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta$
 $= \tan 5^\circ + \sin 15^\circ$ उत्तर

प्रश्न 3. $\sin 25^\circ \cdot \cos 65^\circ + \cos 25^\circ \cdot \sin 65^\circ + \sin^2 25^\circ + \sin 65^\circ$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिये ।

हल: $\sin 25^\circ \cdot \cos 65^\circ + \cos 25^\circ \cdot \sin 65^\circ + \sin^2 25^\circ + \sin^2 65^\circ$
 $= \sin(90^\circ - 65^\circ) \cdot \cos 65^\circ + \cos(90^\circ - 65^\circ) \cdot \sin 65^\circ + \sin (90^\circ - 65^\circ) + \sin 65^\circ$
 $= \cos 65^\circ \cdot \cos 65^\circ + \sin 65^\circ \cdot \sin 65^\circ + \cos^2 65^\circ + \sin^2 65^\circ$
 $= \cos^2 65^\circ + \sin^2 65^\circ + \cos^2 65^\circ + \sin^2 65^\circ$
 $\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$
 $= 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$ उत्तर

प्रश्न 4. यदि $\sin \theta = \cos \theta$ तो θ का मान ज्ञात कीजिये।

हल: $\because \sin \theta = \cos \theta$
 $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \sin (90^\circ - \theta)$
 $\Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ - \theta$
 $\Rightarrow 2\theta = 90^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$ उत्तर

प्रश्न 5. $4 \sin 18 \sec 72^\circ$ का मान लिखिए।

हल: $4 \sin 18 \sec 72^\circ = 4 \sin 18 \sec (90^\circ - 18^\circ)$
 $= 4 \sin 18^\circ \cdot \operatorname{cosec} 18^\circ$
 $= 4 \sin 18^\circ \times \frac{1}{\sin 18^\circ} = 4$ उत्तर

प्रश्न 6. $\cos^2 50^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल: $\cos^2 50^\circ + \cos^2 (90^\circ - 50^\circ)$
 $= \cos^2 50^\circ + \sin^2 50^\circ$
 $= 1$ उत्तर

प्रश्न 7. $\frac{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 40^\circ}}{\cos 40^\circ}$ का सरलतम मान लिखिए।

$$\text{हल: } \frac{\sqrt{\cos^2 40^\circ}}{\cos 40^\circ} = \frac{\cos 40^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ} = 1 \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 8. $\sin \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cos \theta \sec \theta$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\text{हल: } \sin \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cos \theta \cdot \sec \theta \\ = \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = 1 - 1 = 0 \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 9. $(1 - \sin^2 \theta) \sec^2 \theta$ का मान लिखिए।

$$\text{हल: } (1 - \sin^2 \theta) \sec^2 \theta \\ = \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta \\ = \cos^2 \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} = 1 \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 10. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1}}$ का मान लिखिए।

हल: उत्तर

प्रश्न 11. $\frac{\tan 49^\circ}{\cot 41^\circ}$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\text{हल: } \tan 49^\circ = \cot(90^\circ - 49^\circ) = \cot 41^\circ \\ \{\tan \theta = \cot(90 - \theta)\} \\ \therefore \frac{\tan 49^\circ}{\cot 41^\circ} = \frac{\cot 41^\circ}{\cot 41^\circ} = 1$$

प्रश्न 12. $\sin^2 50^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\text{हल: } 40^\circ = 90^\circ - 50^\circ \\ \therefore \sin 40^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - 50^\circ) = \cos 50^\circ \\ \text{अतः } \sin^2 50^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ = \sin^2 50^\circ + \cos^2 50^\circ = 1 \quad (\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1)$$

प्रश्न 13. $\tan 39^\circ - \cot 51^\circ$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\text{हल: } \tan 39^\circ = \tan(90^\circ - 51^\circ) = \cot 51^\circ \\ \text{अतः } \tan 39^\circ - \cot 51^\circ = \cot 51^\circ - \cot 51^\circ = 0$$

प्रश्न 14. $\sec 50^\circ \sin 40^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 50^\circ$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल: $\sec 50^\circ \sin 40^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 50^\circ$
 $= \sec(90^\circ - 40^\circ) \sin 40^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \operatorname{cosec} (90^\circ - 40^\circ)$
 $= \operatorname{cosec} 40^\circ \sin 40^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \sec 40^\circ$
 $= \frac{1}{\sin 40^\circ} \cdot \sin 40^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 40^\circ} 1 + 1 = 2$

प्रश्न 15. यदि $\tan 2A = \cot (A - 18^\circ)$ हो तो A का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल: $\tan 2A = \tan [90 - (A - 18^\circ)]$
 $\tan 2A = \tan(108 - A)$
 $\therefore 2A = 108^\circ - A$
 $3A = 108^\circ \Rightarrow A = 36^\circ$

प्रश्न 16. $\tan 52^\circ \tan 38^\circ$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए। (माध्य. शिक्षा बोर्ड, मॉडल पेपर, 2017-18)

हल: $\tan 52^\circ \tan 38^\circ$
 $= \tan 52^\circ \tan (90^\circ - 52^\circ)$
 $= \tan 52^\circ \cot 52^\circ \because \tan (90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta$
 $= 1$ उत्तर $\because \tan \theta \cdot \cot \theta = 1$

प्रश्न 17. $\cos 50^\circ \cdot \operatorname{cosec} 40^\circ$ का मान लिखिये। (माध्य. शिक्षा बोर्ड, 2018)

हल: $\cos 50^\circ \cdot \operatorname{cosec} 40^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \cos(90^\circ - 40^\circ) \cdot \operatorname{cosec} 40^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \sin 40^\circ \cdot \operatorname{cosec} 40^\circ \because \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta$
 $= 1$ उत्तर $\because \sin \theta \times \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 1$

लघूत्तरात्मक प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1. $\sec^2 65^\circ - \cot^2 25^\circ - 2 \sin 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल: $\sec^2 65^\circ - \cot^2 25^\circ - 2 \sin 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ$
यहाँ $25^\circ = 90^\circ - 65^\circ$ करने पर-
 $\cot (25^\circ) = \cot (90^\circ - 65^\circ)$
 $\cot 25^\circ = \tan 65^\circ$ [$\because \cot (90^\circ - \theta) = \tan \theta$]
अब व्यंजक इस प्रकार हो जाएगा-

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\sec^2 65^\circ - \tan^2 65^\circ) - 2 \sin 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ \\
&= 1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} [\because \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1] \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \text{ उत्तर}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 2. का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल: $\sin 17^\circ = \sin (90^\circ - 73^\circ)$

या $\sin 17^\circ = \cos 73^\circ \dots (i)$

$\cos 67^\circ = \cos (90^\circ - 23^\circ)$

या $\cos 67^\circ = \sin 23^\circ \dots (ii)$

$\sin 15^\circ = \sin (90^\circ - 75^\circ)$

या $\sin 15^\circ = \cos 75^\circ \dots (iii)$

समीकरण (i), (ii) व (iii) से $\sin 17^\circ$, $\cos 67^\circ$ व $\sin 15^\circ$ के मान मूल व्यंजके में रखने पर

$$= 5 (1) + 2 (1) - 6 (1) = 5 + 2 - 6$$

$$= 7 - 6 = 1 \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 3. सिद्ध कीजिये कि

$$\sec A (1 - \sin A) (\sec A + \tan A) = 1$$

हल:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sec A (1 - \sin A) (\sec A + \tan A)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\cos^2 A}{\cos^2 A} = 1 = \text{R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)}$$

प्रश्न 4. $\frac{\tan 65^\circ}{\cot 25^\circ}$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल: $\frac{\tan 65^\circ}{\cot 25^\circ}$

हम जानते हैं कि $\cot A = \tan (90^\circ - A)$

अतः $\cot 25^\circ = \tan (90^\circ - 25^\circ) = \tan 65^\circ$

$$\text{अर्थात् } \frac{\tan 65^\circ}{\cot 25^\circ} = \frac{\tan 65^\circ}{\tan 65^\circ}$$

$$= 1 \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 5. $\sin 35^\circ \cos 55^\circ + \cos 35^\circ \sin 55^\circ$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\text{हल: } \sin 35^\circ \cos 55^\circ + \cos 35^\circ \sin 55^\circ$$

$$= \sin 35^\circ \times \cos (90^\circ - 35^\circ) + \cos 35^\circ \times \sin (90^\circ - 35^\circ) [\because \cos (90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta \text{ तथा } \sin (90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta]$$

$$= \sin 35^\circ \times \sin 35^\circ + \cos 35^\circ \times \cos 35^\circ$$

$$= \sin^2 35^\circ + \cos^2 35^\circ (\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1, \theta \text{ के प्रत्येक मान के लिये}) = 1 \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 6. $\cos 12^\circ + \cos 78^\circ$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$\text{हल: } \cos 12^\circ + \cos 78^\circ$$

$$= \cos 12^\circ + \{\cos (90^\circ - 12^\circ)\}^2$$

$$= \cos^2 12^\circ + \sin^2 12^\circ [\because \cos (90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta]$$

$$= 1 \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 7. दिखाइए कि $\tan 36^\circ \tan 17^\circ \tan 54^\circ \tan 73^\circ = 1$

$$\text{हल: } \tan 36^\circ \tan 17^\circ \tan 54^\circ \tan 73^\circ$$

$$= \tan 36^\circ \tan 17^\circ \tan (90^\circ - 36^\circ) \cdot \tan (90^\circ - 17^\circ)$$

$$= \tan 36^\circ \cdot \tan 17^\circ \cot 36^\circ \cot 17^\circ$$

$$= \tan 36^\circ \cdot \cot 36^\circ \cdot \tan 17^\circ \cdot \cot 17^\circ$$

$$= 1.1$$

$$= 1 \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 8. दिखाइए कि $\sin 28^\circ \cos 62^\circ + \cos 28^\circ \sin 62^\circ = 1$.

$$\text{हल: } \sin 28^\circ \cos 62^\circ + \cos 28^\circ \sin 62^\circ$$

$$= \sin 28^\circ \times \cos (90^\circ - 28^\circ) + \cos 28^\circ \times \sin (90^\circ - 28^\circ)$$

$$[\because \cos (90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta \text{ तथा } \sin (90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta]$$

$$= \sin 28^\circ \cdot \sin 28^\circ + \cos 28^\circ \cdot \cos 28^\circ$$

$$= \sin^2 28^\circ + \cos^2 28^\circ$$

$$(\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1, \theta \text{ के प्रत्येक मान के लिये})$$

$$= 1 \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 9. $\frac{\tan 67^\circ}{\cot 23^\circ}$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल: $\frac{\tan 67^\circ}{\cot 23^\circ}$

हम जानते हैं कि $\cot A = \tan (90^\circ - A)$

अतः $\cot 23^\circ = \tan (90^\circ - 23^\circ) = \tan 67^\circ$

अर्थात् $\frac{\tan 67^\circ}{\cot 23^\circ} = \frac{\tan 67^\circ}{\tan 67^\circ} = 1$ उत्तर

प्रश्न 10. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\left[\frac{1 - \tan A}{1 - \cot A} \right]^2 = \tan^2 A$

हल:

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

प्रश्न 11. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\cot \theta + \tan \theta = \text{cosec } \theta \sec \theta$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LHS (वाम पक्ष)} &= \cot \theta + \tan \theta \\ &= \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ &\quad [\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \\ &= \operatorname{cosec} \theta \cdot \sec \theta = \text{RHS दक्षिण पक्ष} \\ &\quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्})\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 12. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $(1 + \tan^2 \theta)(1 + \sin \theta)(1 - \sin \theta) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{हल: LHS (वाम पक्ष)} &= (1 + \tan^2 \theta)(1 + \sin \theta)(1 - \sin \theta) \\ &= (1 + \tan^2 \theta)(1 - \sin^2 \theta) \\ &= \sec^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \cdot \cos^2 \theta \\ &= 1 = \text{RHS (दक्षिण पक्ष)} (\text{इतिसिद्धम्})\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 13. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\frac{1}{1+\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{1-\sin \theta} = 2 \sec^2 \theta$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LHS (वाम पक्ष)} &= \frac{1}{1+\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{1-\sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{1-\sin \theta + 1+\sin \theta}{(1+\sin \theta)(1-\sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{2}{1-\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= 2 \sec^2 \theta = \text{RHS (दक्षिण पक्ष)} \\ &\quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्})\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 14. सिद्ध कीजिए $\tan 15^\circ \tan 20^\circ \tan 70^\circ \tan 75^\circ = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{हल: वाम पक्ष (LHS)} &= \tan 15^\circ \tan 20^\circ \tan 70^\circ \tan 75^\circ \\ &= \tan 15^\circ \tan 20^\circ \tan (90^\circ - 20^\circ) \tan (90^\circ - 15^\circ)\end{aligned}$$

$$= \tan 15^\circ \tan 20^\circ \cdot \cot 20^\circ \cdot \cot 15^\circ$$

$$= \tan 15^\circ \tan 20^\circ \frac{1}{\tan 20^\circ \tan 15^\circ} = 1 \text{ (RHS) (इतिसिद्धम्)}$$

प्रश्न 15. सिद्ध कीजिए $\frac{\sin \theta - 2 \sin^3 \theta}{2 \cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta} = \tan \theta$

हल:

$$\text{LHS (वाम पक्ष)} = \frac{\sin \theta - 2 \sin^3 \theta}{2 \cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\sin \theta [\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta]}{\cos \theta [\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta]} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$= \tan \theta = \text{RHS (दक्षिण पक्ष)} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्})$$

प्रश्न 16. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\cos^4 \theta - \sin^4 \theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$

हल: LHS (वाम पक्ष) = $\cos^4 \theta - \sin^4 \theta$

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

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

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

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

$$= 1 \cdot (1 - \sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= \text{RHS (दक्षिण पक्ष) (इतिसिद्धम्)}$$

प्रश्न 17. यदि $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = p$ **और** $\sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta = q$ **हो, तो सिद्ध कीजिए कि** $q(p^2 - 1) = 2p$ **(माध्य. शिक्षा बोर्ड, 2018)**

हल: LHS (वाम पक्ष) = $q(p^2 - 1) p$

p व q का मान रखने पर = $(\sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta) [(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) - 1]$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \right) [\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 1] \\
&= \left(\frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \right) [1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 1] \\
&= \left[\frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta} \right] \times (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \\
&= 2[\sin \theta + \cos \theta] = 2p = \text{RHS (दक्षिण पक्ष)}
\end{aligned}$$

निबन्धात्मक प्रश्न-

प्रश्न 1. यदि $\theta = 30^\circ$ तो अग्रलिखित का मान ज्ञात कीजिए-

$$\frac{3 \cot(90^\circ - \theta) - \tan^3 \theta}{1 - 3 \cot^2(90^\circ - \theta)}$$

हल: $\theta = 30^\circ$ रखने पर व्यंजक होगा-

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{3 \cot(90^\circ - 30^\circ) - \tan^3 30^\circ}{1 - 3 \cot^2(90^\circ - 30^\circ)} \\
&= \frac{3 \tan 30^\circ - \tan^3 30^\circ}{1 - 3 \tan^2 30^\circ} \quad [\because \cot(90^\circ - \theta) = \tan \theta] \\
&= \frac{3 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^3}{1 - 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} \\
&= \frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}}{1 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}}{1 - 1} \\
&= \frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}}{0} = \frac{9 - 1}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8}{0} = \infty \text{ उत्तर}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 2. सिद्ध कीजिए-

$$\tan 6^\circ \cdot \tan 26^\circ \cdot \tan 64^\circ \cdot \tan 84^\circ = 1$$

हल: L.H.S. = $\tan 6^\circ \cdot \tan 26^\circ \tan 64^\circ \cdot \tan 84^\circ$

$$\because 6^\circ = 90^\circ - 84^\circ$$

$$\therefore \tan 6^\circ = \tan (90^\circ - 84^\circ)$$

$$\tan 6^\circ = \cot 84^\circ [\because \tan (90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta] \dots(i)$$

$$\text{तथा } 26^\circ = 90^\circ - 64^\circ$$

$$\tan 26^\circ = \tan (90^\circ - 64^\circ)$$

$$\tan 26^\circ = \cot 64^\circ \dots(ii)$$

समीकरण (i) वे (ii) से दिए गए व्यंजक में मान रखने पर

$$= \tan 6^\circ \cdot \tan 26^\circ \tan 64^\circ \cdot \tan 84^\circ$$

$$= \cot 84^\circ \cdot \tan 84^\circ \cdot \cot 64^\circ \cdot \tan 64^\circ \because \tan \theta \cdot \cot \theta = 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 = 1 = \text{R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)}$$

प्रश्न 3. निम्नलिखित समीकरण से x का मान ज्ञात कीजिए-

$$\operatorname{cosec} (90^\circ - \theta) + x \cos \theta \cot (90^\circ - \theta) = \sin (90^\circ - \theta)$$

हल: $\operatorname{cosec} (90^\circ - \theta) + x \cos \theta \cot (90^\circ - \theta) = \sin (90^\circ - \theta)$

$$\Rightarrow \sec \theta + x \cos \theta \tan \theta = \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{x \cos \theta \times \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + x \sin \theta = \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow x \sin \theta = \cos \theta - \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \sin \theta = \frac{\cos^2 \theta - 1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$x \sin \theta = \frac{-\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} \quad [\because 1 - \cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta]$$

$$x = \frac{-\sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{-\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = -\tan \theta \text{ उत्तर}$$

प्रश्न 4. निम्न का मान ज्ञात कीजिये - $(1 + \tan \theta + \sec \theta) (1 + \cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta)$

हल: $(1 + \tan \theta + \sec \theta) (1 + \cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(1 + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 1}{\cos \theta}\right) \left(\frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1}{\sin \theta}\right) \\ &= \frac{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 - (1)^2}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} = \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\ &= 2 \text{ उत्तर} \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 5. सिद्ध कीजिये-

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

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \tan^2 A - \tan^2 B \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} - \frac{\sin^2 B}{\cos^2 B} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 A \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A \sin^2 B}{\cos^2 A \cos^2 B} \\ &= \frac{(1 - \cos^2 A) \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A (1 - \cos^2 B)}{\cos^2 A \cos^2 B} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 B - \cos^2 A \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A + \cos^2 A \cos^2 B}{\cos^2 A \cos^2 B} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 B - \cos^2 A}{\cos^2 A \cos^2 B} = \text{मध्य पद} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्}) \\ &= \frac{(1 - \sin^2 B) - (1 - \sin^2 A)}{\cos^2 A \cos^2 B} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B}{\cos^2 A \cos^2 B} \\ &= \text{R.H.S.} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्}) \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 6. निम्न सर्वसमिका को सिद्ध कीजिये-

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

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\sin A + \cos A}{\sin A - \cos A} + \frac{\sin A - \cos A}{\sin A + \cos A} \\ &= \frac{(\sin A + \cos A)^2 + (\sin A - \cos A)^2}{(\sin A - \cos A)(\sin A + \cos A)} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 A + 2\sin A \cos A + \cos^2 A + \sin^2 A - 2\sin A \cos A + \cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A} \\ &= \frac{2\sin^2 A + 2\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A} = \frac{2(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)}{\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 1}{\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A} \quad [\because \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1] \\ &= \frac{2}{\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A} = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore L.H.S. = R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 7. सिद्ध कीजिये कि-

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

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\cot A - \cos A}{\cot A + \cos A} = \frac{\frac{\cos A}{\sin A} - \cos A}{\frac{\cos A}{\sin A} + \cos A} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\cos A - \cos A \sin A}{\sin A}}{\frac{\cos A + \cos A \sin A}{\sin A}} = \frac{\cos A(1 - \sin A)}{\cos A(1 + \sin A)} = \frac{(1 - \sin A)}{(1 + \sin A)} \end{aligned}$$

अंश तथा हर में $\sin A$ से भाग देने पर

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{(1 - \sin A)}{\sin A} = \left(\frac{1}{\sin A} - 1 \right) \\ &\frac{(1 + \sin A)}{\sin A} = \left(\frac{1}{\sin A} + 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{cosec} A - 1}{\operatorname{cosec} A + 1} = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore L.H.S. = R.H.S.

प्रश्न 8. सर्वसमिका $\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$ का प्रयोग करके सिद्ध कीजिए कि

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

हल: क्योंकि हमें $\sec \theta$ और $\tan \theta$ से सम्बन्धित सर्वसमिका प्रयुक्त करनी है, इसलिए सबसे पहले सर्वसमिका के वाम पक्ष के अंश और हर को $\cos \theta$ से भाग देकर वाम पक्ष को $\sec \theta$ और $\tan \theta$ के पदों में रूपान्तरित करने पर

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{वाम पक्ष} &= \frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta + 1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1} = \frac{\tan \theta - 1 + \sec \theta}{\tan \theta + 1 - \sec \theta} \\
&= \frac{(\tan \theta + \sec \theta) - 1}{(\tan \theta - \sec \theta) + 1} = \frac{\{(\tan \theta + \sec \theta) - 1\} (\tan \theta - \sec \theta)}{\{(\tan \theta - \sec \theta) + 1\} (\tan \theta - \sec \theta)} \\
&\quad \text{अंश तथा हर में } (\tan \theta - \sec \theta) \text{ से गुणा करने पर} \\
&= \frac{(\tan^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta) - (\tan \theta - \sec \theta)}{\{(\tan \theta - \sec \theta) + 1\} (\tan \theta - \sec \theta)} \\
&= \frac{-1 - \tan \theta + \sec \theta}{(\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1) (\tan \theta - \sec \theta)} \\
&\quad [\because \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1] \\
&= \frac{-(1 + \tan \theta - \sec \theta)}{(\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1) (\tan \theta - \sec \theta)} \\
&= \frac{-1}{\tan \theta - \sec \theta} = \frac{1}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta} \text{ (इतिसिद्धम्)}
\end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 9. सिद्ध कीजिए कि

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta \text{ (मध्य. शिक्षा बोर्ड, 2018)}$$

हल:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}}$$

वर्गमूल के अंदर अंश व हर में $1 + \cos \theta$ का गुणा करने पर

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \\
&= \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta \\
&= \text{R.H.S.}
\end{aligned}$$

\(\therefore\) L.H.S. = R.H.S. (इतिसिद्धम्)

प्रश्न 10. (i) यदि $\cos 3A = \sin(A - 34^\circ)$ हो, जहाँ $3A$ एक न्यून कोण है तो A का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

(ii) निम्नलिखित सर्वसमिका सिद्ध कीजिए, जहाँ वे कोण, जिनके लिए व्यंजक परिभाषित है, न्यून कोण है।

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

हल: (i) यहाँ यह दिया हुआ है कि

$$\cos 3A = \sin(A - 34^\circ) \dots(1)$$

$$\cos 3A = \sin(90^\circ - 3A)$$

इसलिए समीकरण (1) को इस रूप में लिख सकते हैं।

$$\sin(90^\circ - 3A) = \sin(A - 34^\circ)$$

क्योंकि $90^\circ - 3A$ और $A - 34^\circ$ दोनों ही न्यून कोण हैं, इसलिए

$$90^\circ - 3A = A - 34^\circ$$

$$\text{या } -3A - A = -34^\circ - 90^\circ$$

$$\text{या } -4A = -124^\circ$$

$$\text{जिससे } A = \frac{-124}{-4} = 31^\circ \text{ प्राप्त होता है।}$$

अतः A का मान 31° होगा। उत्तर

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) L.H.S.} &= \frac{1+\cot^2 A}{1+\tan^2 A} \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A}{\sec^2 A} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \because 1 + \tan^2 A = \sec^2 A \\ \text{और } 1 + \cot^2 A = \operatorname{cosec}^2 A \end{array} \right. \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}} = \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A} = \cot^2 A \end{aligned}$$

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

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

∴ L.H.S. = R.H.S. इतिसिद्धम्

प्रश्न 11. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $(\sec \theta - \tan \theta)^2 = \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS (वाम पक्ष)} &= (\sec \theta - \tan \theta)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{(1 - \sin \theta)(1 - \sin \theta)}{(1 - \sin \theta)(1 + \sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = \text{RHS (दक्षिण पक्ष)} \\ &\quad \text{(इतिसिद्धम्)} \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 12. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} + \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS (वाम पक्ष)} &= \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} + \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + (1 + \cos \theta)^2}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + 1 + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{1 + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{1 + 1 + 2 \cos \theta}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)} = \frac{2 + 2 \cos \theta}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{2(1 + \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)} = \frac{2}{\sin \theta} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ &= 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \text{RHS (दक्षिण पक्ष)} \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 13. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\frac{1+\sec A}{\sec A} = \frac{\sin^2 A}{1-\cos A}$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS (वाम पक्ष)} &= \frac{1+\sec A}{\sec A} \\
 &= \frac{1+\frac{1}{\cos A}}{\frac{1}{\cos A}} = \frac{\cos A+1}{\frac{1}{\cos A}} = \frac{\cos A+1}{\cos A} \times \frac{\cos A}{1} \\
 &= \frac{1+\cos A}{1} \\
 &= \frac{(1+\cos A)(1-\cos A)}{1-\cos A} \\
 &\quad \{\text{अंश व हर में } (1-\cos A) \text{ से गुणा करने पर}\} \\
 &= \frac{(1)^2 - (\cos A)^2}{1-\cos A} = \frac{1-\cos^2 A}{1-\cos A} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 A}{1-\cos A} = \text{RHS (दक्षिण पक्ष)} \quad (\text{इतिसिद्धम्}) \\
 &\quad (\because 1 - \cos^2 A = \sin^2 A)
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 14. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\frac{\cos A + \operatorname{cosec} A - 1}{\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A + 1} = \frac{1 + \cos A}{\sin A}$

हल:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS (वाम पक्ष)} &= \frac{\cot A + \operatorname{cosec} A - 1}{\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A + 1} \\
 &= \frac{(\cot A + \operatorname{cosec} A) - (\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \cot^2 A)}{\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A + 1} \\
 &\quad (\because \operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \cot^2 A = 1) \\
 &= \frac{(\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A) - [(\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A)(\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A)]}{\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A + 1} \\
 &= \frac{(\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A)[1 - (\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A)]}{\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A + 1} \\
 &= \frac{(\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A)[\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A + 1]}{(\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A + 1)} \\
 &= \operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{1 + \cos A}{\sin A} = \text{RHS (दक्षिण पक्ष)}
 \end{aligned}$$

प्रश्न 15. सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\left(\frac{1+\tan^2 A}{1+\cot^2 A}\right) = \left(\frac{1-\tan A}{1-\cot A}\right)^2 = \tan^2 A$ $[0 \leq A < 45^\circ]$ (माध्य. शिक्षा बोर्ड, ड मॉडल पेपर, 2017-18)

हल:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS (वाम पक्ष)} &= \frac{1+\tan^2 A}{1+\cot^2 A} = \frac{\sec^2 A}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A} \\ &= \left[\frac{\sec A}{\operatorname{cosec} A}\right]^2 = \left[\frac{1/\cos A}{1/\sin A}\right]^2 = \left[\frac{1}{\cos A} \times \frac{\sin A}{1}\right]^2 \\ &= \left[\frac{\sin A}{\cos A}\right]^2 = [\tan A]^2 = \tan^2 A = \text{RHS (दक्षिण पक्ष)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{अब, मध्य पद} &= \left[\frac{1-\tan A}{1-\cot A}\right]^2 = \left[\frac{1-\frac{\sin A}{\cos A}}{1-\frac{\cos A}{\sin A}}\right]^2 = \left[\frac{\frac{\cos A - \sin A}{\cos A}}{\frac{\sin A - \cos A}{\sin A}}\right]^2 \\ &= \left[\frac{\cos A - \sin A}{\cos A} \times \frac{\sin A}{\sin A - \cos A}\right]^2 \\ &= \left[-\frac{(\sin A - \cos A)}{\cos A} \times \frac{\sin A}{(\sin A - \cos A)}\right]^2 \\ &= \left[-\frac{\sin A}{\cos A}\right]^2 = [-\tan A]^2 \\ &= \tan^2 A = \text{RHS (दक्षिण पक्ष)} \end{aligned}$$

अतः L.H.S. = मध्य पद = R.H.S.

(इतिसिद्धम्)