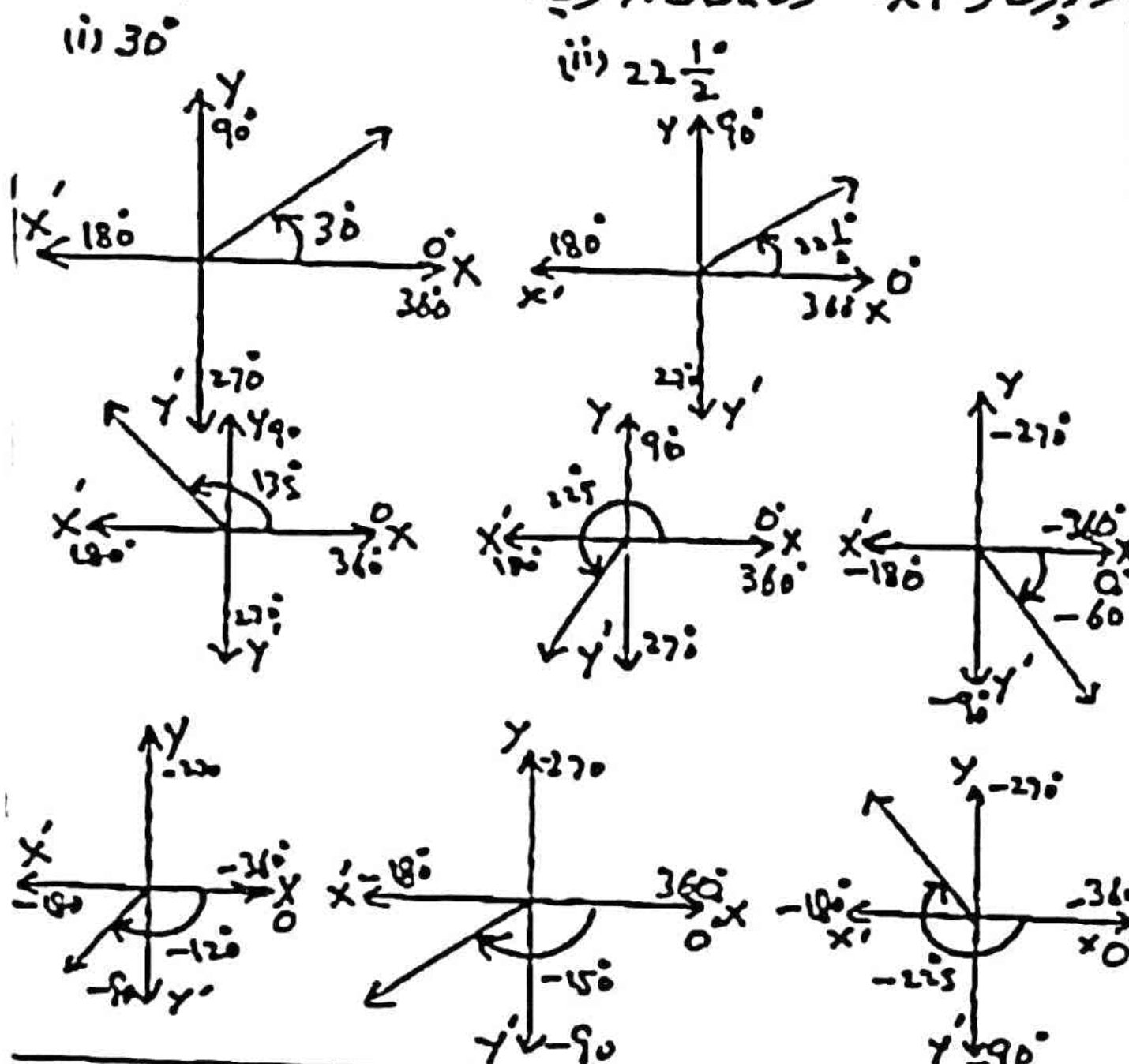


# Maths 10<sup>th</sup> Unit \*7



## Exercise 7.1

**Q#1**



زاہدوں کو X-Y مستوی میں ظاہر کریں۔

$$= -[67^\circ + 34' + 48''] = -67^\circ 34' 48''$$

(v)  $315.18^\circ$   
 $= 315^\circ + 0.18^\circ = 315^\circ + (0.18 \times 60)'$   
 $= 315^\circ + 10.8' = 315^\circ + 10' + 0.8'$   
 $= 315^\circ + 10' + (0.8 \times 60)''$   
 $= 315^\circ + 10' + 48'' = 315^\circ 10' 48''$

**Q#4**

(i)  $30^\circ = 30 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{6}$       (ii)  $60^\circ = 60 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{3}$   
 (iii)  $135^\circ = 135 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$       (iv)  $225^\circ = 225 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{5\pi}{4}$   
 (v)  $-150^\circ = -150 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = -\frac{5\pi}{6}$       (vi)  $-225^\circ = -225 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = -\frac{5\pi}{4}$   
 (vii)  $300^\circ = 300 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{5\pi}{3}$       (viii)  $315^\circ = 315 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{7\pi}{4}$

**Q#5**

(i)  $\frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{3 \times 180^\circ}{4} = 3 \times 45^\circ = 135^\circ$       (ii)  $\frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{5 \times 180^\circ}{6} = 5 \times 30^\circ = 150^\circ$   
 (iii)  $\frac{7\pi}{8} = \frac{7 \times 180^\circ}{8} = 7 \times \frac{45^\circ}{2} = 157.5^\circ$       (iv)  $\frac{13\pi}{16} = \frac{13 \times 180^\circ}{16} = 13 \times \frac{45^\circ}{4} = 146.25^\circ$   
 (v)  $3 = \frac{3 \times 180^\circ}{\pi} = \frac{3 \times 180}{3.1428} = 3 \times 57.27 = 171.8$       (vi)  $4.5 = \frac{4.5 \times 180^\circ}{\pi} = \frac{4.5 \times 180}{3.1428} = 4.5 \times 57.27 = 257.72$   
 (vii)  $-\frac{7\pi}{8} = \frac{-7 \times 180^\circ}{8} = -7 \times \frac{45^\circ}{2} = -157.5^\circ$       (viii)  $-\frac{13\pi}{16} = \frac{-13 \times 180^\circ}{16} = -13 \times \frac{45^\circ}{4} = -146.25^\circ$

**Q#2**

60 کے اسکاں میں دیے گئے زاہدوں کو اعشاری شکل میں لکھیں۔  
 (i)  $45^\circ 30'$   
 $= 45^\circ + \left(\frac{30}{60}\right)^\circ = 45^\circ + \left(\frac{30}{60 \times 60}\right)^\circ$   
 $= 45^\circ + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ = 45^\circ + \left(\frac{1}{120}\right)^\circ$   
 $= 45^\circ + 0.5^\circ = 45.5^\circ$   
 (ii)  $60^\circ 30' 30''$   
 $= 60^\circ + \left(\frac{30}{60}\right)^\circ + \left(\frac{30}{60 \times 60}\right)^\circ$   
 $= 60^\circ + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ + \left(\frac{1}{120}\right)^\circ$   
 $= 60^\circ + 0.5^\circ + (0.00833)^\circ = 60.50833^\circ$

(iii)  $125^\circ 22' 50''$   
 $= 125^\circ + \left(\frac{22}{60}\right)^\circ + \left(\frac{50}{60 \times 60}\right)^\circ = 125^\circ + 0.3666 + 0.01388$   
 $= 125.3805^\circ$

**Q#3**

مندرجہ ذیل کو D, m اور S میں لکھیں۔  
 (i)  $47.36^\circ = 47^\circ + 0.36^\circ$   
 $= 47^\circ + (0.36 \times 60)'$   
 $= 47^\circ + (21.6)'$   
 $= 47^\circ + 21' + (0.6)'$   
 $= 47^\circ + 21' + (0.6 \times 60)''$   
 $= 47^\circ + 21' + 36'' = 47^\circ 21' 36''$

(ii)  $125.45^\circ = 125^\circ + (0.45)^\circ$   
 $= 125^\circ + (45 \times 60)'$   
 $= 125^\circ + 27' = 125^\circ 27'$

(iii)  $225.75^\circ = 225^\circ + 0.75^\circ$   
 $= 225^\circ + (0.75 \times 60)'$   
 $= 225^\circ + 45' = 225^\circ 45'$

(iv)  $-22.5^\circ = -(22^\circ + 0.5^\circ)$   
 $= -[22^\circ + (0.5 \times 60)'] = -[22^\circ + 30'] = -22^\circ 30'$

(v)  $-67.58^\circ = -(67^\circ + 0.58^\circ)$   
 $= -[67^\circ + (0.58 \times 60)'] = -[67^\circ + 34.8']$   
 $= -[67^\circ + 34' + 0.8'] = -[67^\circ + 34' + (0.8 \times 60)']$

## Exercise 7.2

**Q#1**

(i)  $l = 2$  cm,  $l = 3.5$  cm,  $l = 1.0$  cm  
 $\theta = \frac{l}{r}$   
 $= \frac{2}{3.5} = 0.57$  رڈین  
 (ii)  $l = 4.5$  میٹر,  $l = 2.5$  میٹر  
 $\theta = ?$   
 $l = 1.0$   
 $\theta = \frac{l}{r} = \frac{4.5}{2.5} = 1.8$  رڈین

**Q#2**

(i)  $l = ?$ ,  $l = 4.9$  cm,  $l = 1.0$  cm  
 $\theta = 180^\circ$   
 $l = 1.0$   
 $l = 4.9(180) = 4.9(\pi) = 4.9(3.14) = 15.39$  cm  
 (ii)  $l = 15$  mm,  $\theta = 60^\circ 30'$   
 $= 60^\circ + \left(\frac{30}{60}\right)^\circ = 60^\circ + 0.5^\circ = 60.5^\circ$   
 $l = 1.0$   
 $l = 15 \times 60.5 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = 15.83$  mm

**Q#3**

(i)  $l = 4$  cm,  $l = 4 \times \frac{4}{1} = 16$  cm  
 $\theta = \frac{l}{r} = \frac{4}{1} = 4$  رڈین  
 (ii)  $l = 52$  cm,  $\theta = 45^\circ$   
 $\theta = 45^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{4}$  رڈین  
 $l = 1.0$   
 $l = \frac{l}{\theta} = \frac{52}{\pi/4} = \frac{52 \times 4}{3.1425} = 66.21$  cm



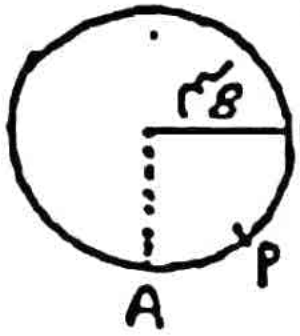
**Q#4** قوس کی لمبائی معلوم کریں جو دائرے کے مرکز پر 1.5 رڈین کا زاویہ بناتی ہے جبکہ دائرہ کا رداس 12 میٹر ہے۔  
 $\theta = 1.5$  رڈین  $r = 12$  m  $\rho = ?$   
 $\rho = r\theta = 12 \times 1.5 = 18$  m

**Q#5** ایک چکر میں ناصہ  $2\pi$ ؛  $r = 10$  m  
 $3.5$  چکروں میں ناصہ  $\rho = 3.5 \times 2\pi r = 7\pi r$   
 $= 7 \times 3.1428 \times 10 = 220$  m

**Q#6** بجے گھڑی کی سرکول کے درمیان زاویہ  $\theta = \frac{1}{4}(360) = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$  رڈین  
 $\rho = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} (4\pi)^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 4\pi^3$  رڈین



**Q#7** قوس APB کی لمبائی کتنی ہوگی؟  
 $r = 8$  سم  $\theta = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$  رڈین  
 $\rho = r\theta = 8 \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 4\pi$  سم  
 $= 4 \times 3.1428 = 12.57$  سم

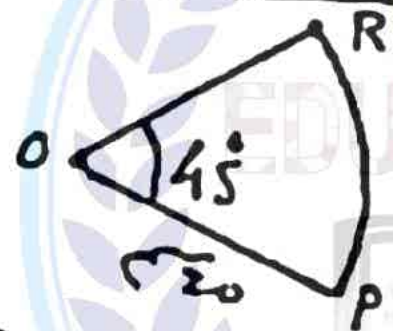


**Q#8**  $r = 12$  سم  $\theta = 84^\circ = \frac{21}{45}\pi$  رڈین  
 $\rho = r\theta = 12 \times \frac{21}{45}\pi = \frac{28}{5}\pi$  سم  
 $= \frac{28}{5} \times 3.1428 = 17.6$  سم

**Q#9** OPR کا رقبہ معلوم کریں  
 $\theta = 60^\circ = 60 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{3}$  رڈین  
 $r = 6$  سم  
 $\rho = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} (6)^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 6\pi = 6(3.1428) = 18.85$  سم

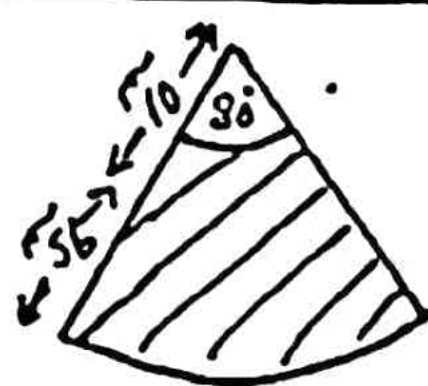


**Q#9** OPR کا رقبہ معلوم کریں  
 $\theta = 45^\circ = 45 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{4}$  رڈین  
 $r = 20$  سم  
 $\rho = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} (20)^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 50\pi = 50(3.1428) = 157.14$  سم



**Q#10**  $r = 7$  میٹر  $\theta = 20^\circ = 20 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{9}$  رڈین  
 $\rho = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} (7)^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right) = \frac{49}{18}\pi = 8.56$  میٹر

**Q#11**  $r = 56 + 10 = 66$  سم  
 $\theta = 80^\circ = 80 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{4}{9}\pi$  رڈین



قطعا دائرہ کا رقبہ =  $\frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} (66)^2 \left(\frac{4}{9}\pi\right)$

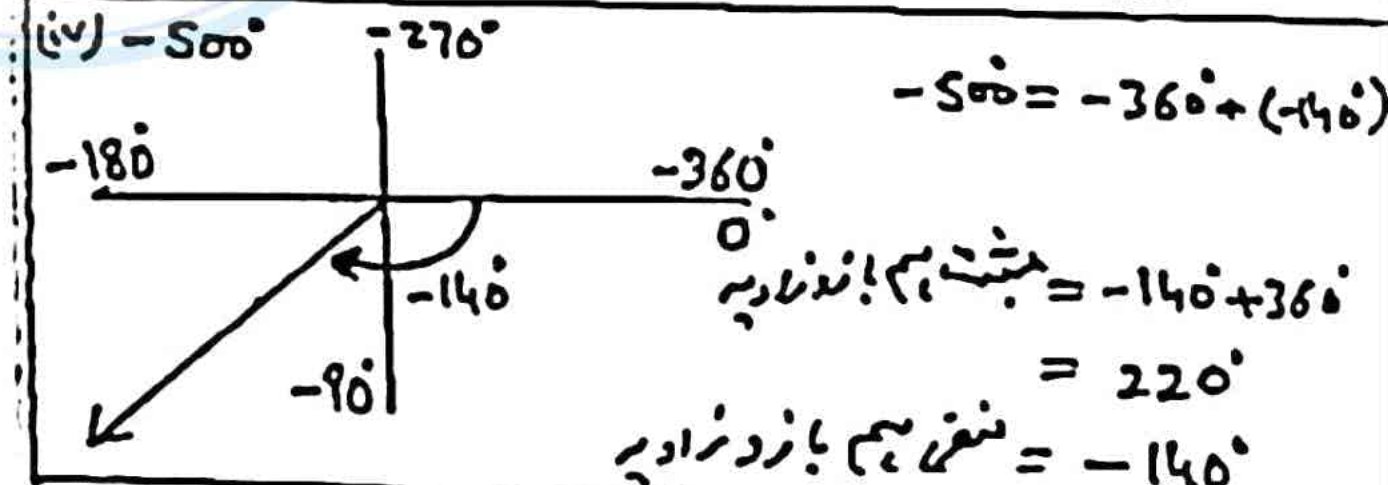
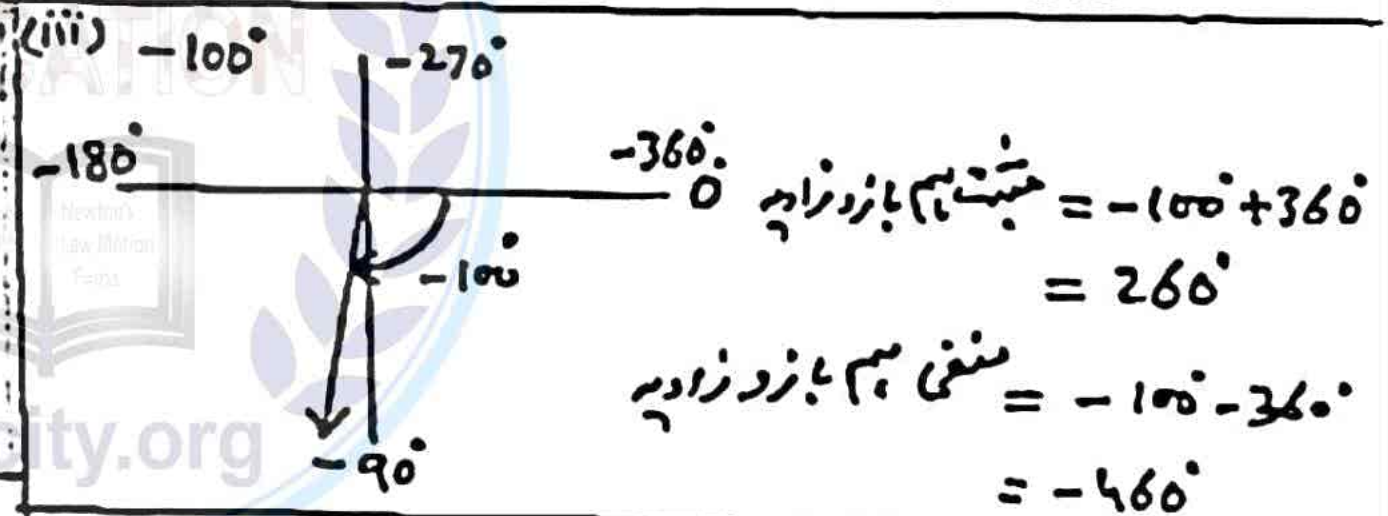
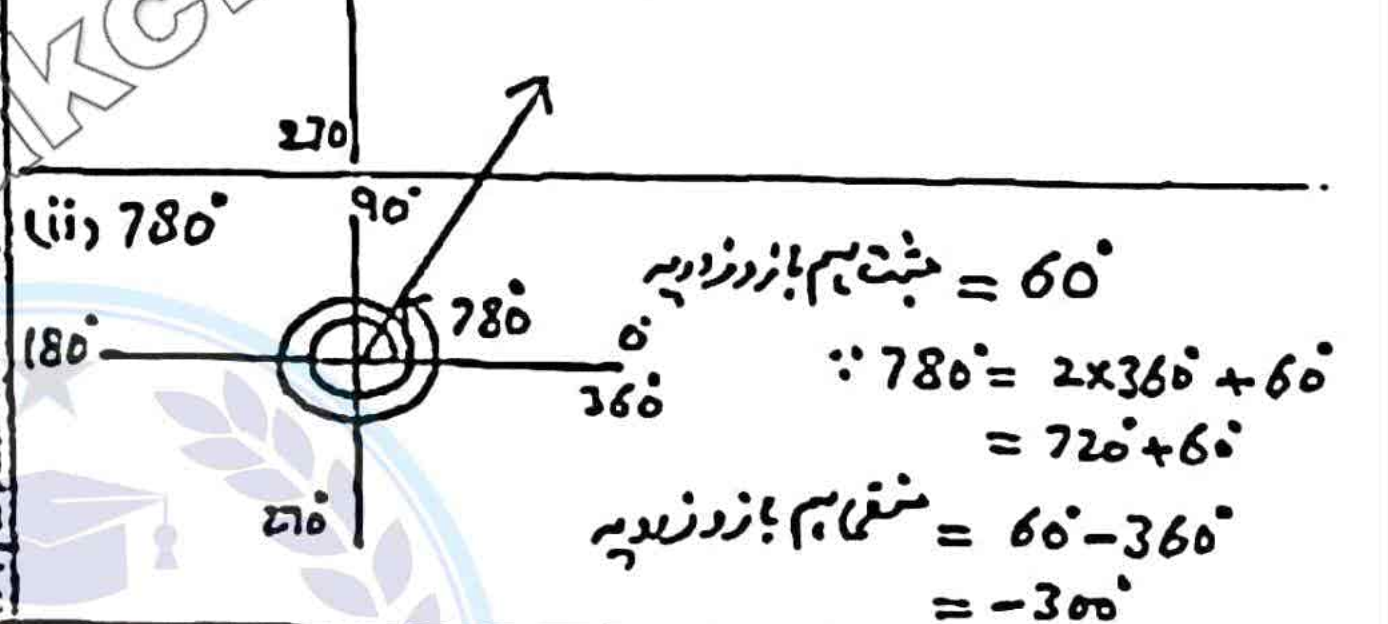
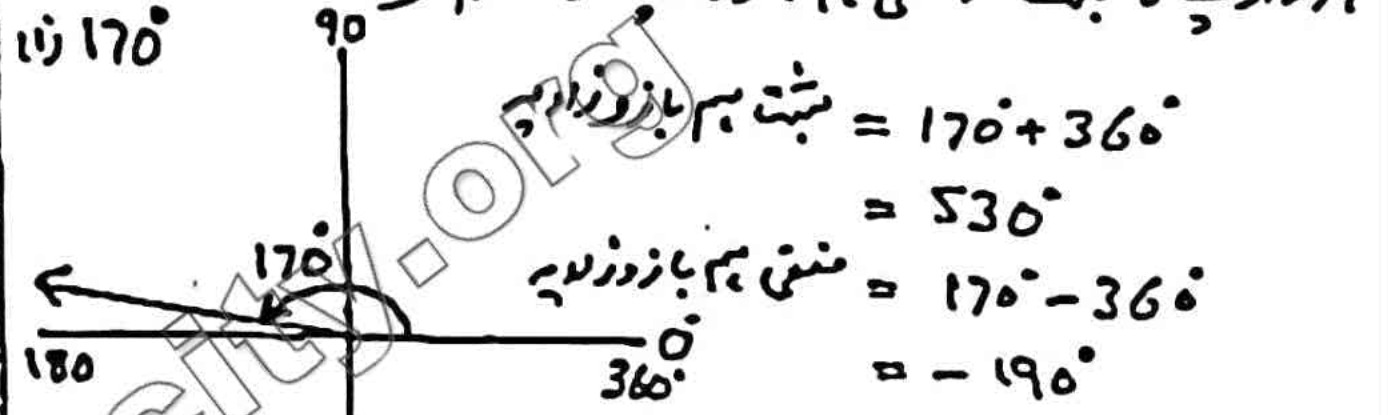
$$= \frac{1}{2} (66)^2 \left(\frac{4}{9}\pi\right) = 11 \times 22 \times 4 \times 3.1428 = 3041.45$$

**Q#12** قطعا دائرہ کا رقبہ = ؟  
 $r = 10$  سم  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{5}$  رڈین  
 $\rho = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} (10)^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) = 10\pi = 10(3.1428) = 31.428$  سم

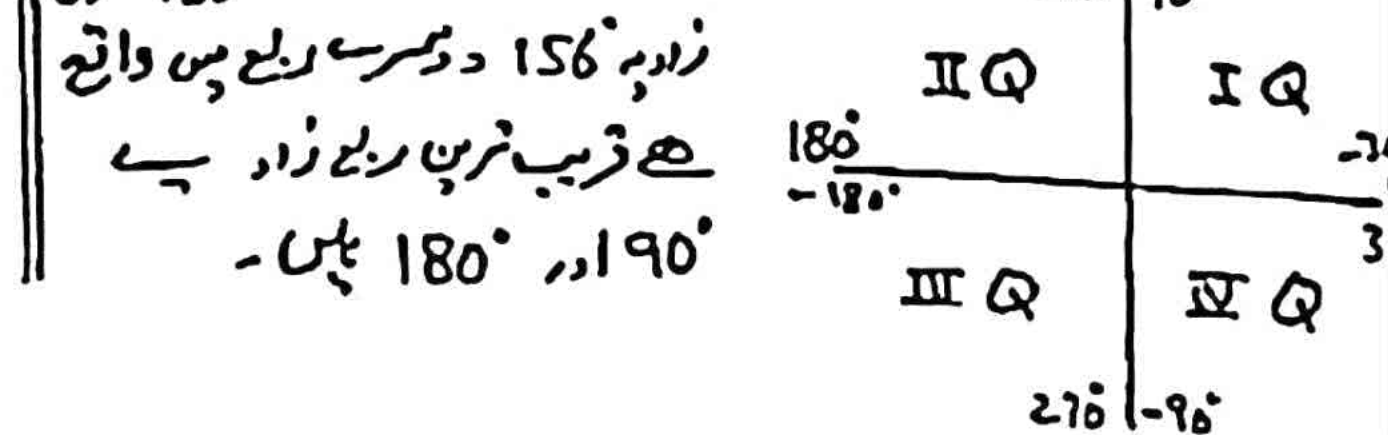
**Q#13** قطعا دائرہ کا رقبہ = 10 میٹر  
 $r = 2$  میٹر  $\theta = ?$   
 $\rho = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = 10 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2 \times 10}{(2)^2} = 5$  رڈین

Exercise 7.3

**Q#1** بیرونی کٹھن یا فری بیسڈ ٹریگون کی مدد سے معیاری حالت میں زاویہ معلوم کریں۔



**Q#2** قریب ترین رابع زاویوں کی شناخت کریں جن کے درمیان زاویہ 156° دن





(ii)  $318^\circ$   
 چونکہ زاویہ  $318^\circ$  چوتھے ربع میں واقع ہے لہذا قریب ترین ربع زاویہ  $270^\circ$  اور  $360^\circ$  ہیں۔

(iii)  $572^\circ$   
 چونکہ زاویہ  $572^\circ$  تیسرے ربع میں واقع ہے لہذا قریب ترین ربع زاویہ  $540^\circ$  اور  $630^\circ$  ہیں۔

(iv)  $-330^\circ$   
 $-330^\circ$  کے قریب ترین ربع زاویہ  $90^\circ$  اور  $270^\circ$  کے درمیان یا  $270^\circ$  اور  $360^\circ$  ہیں۔

**Q # 3** قریب ترین ربع زاویہ لکھیں۔  
 (i)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  ( $\because \pi = 180^\circ$ )  
 $\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{180^\circ}{3} = 60^\circ$

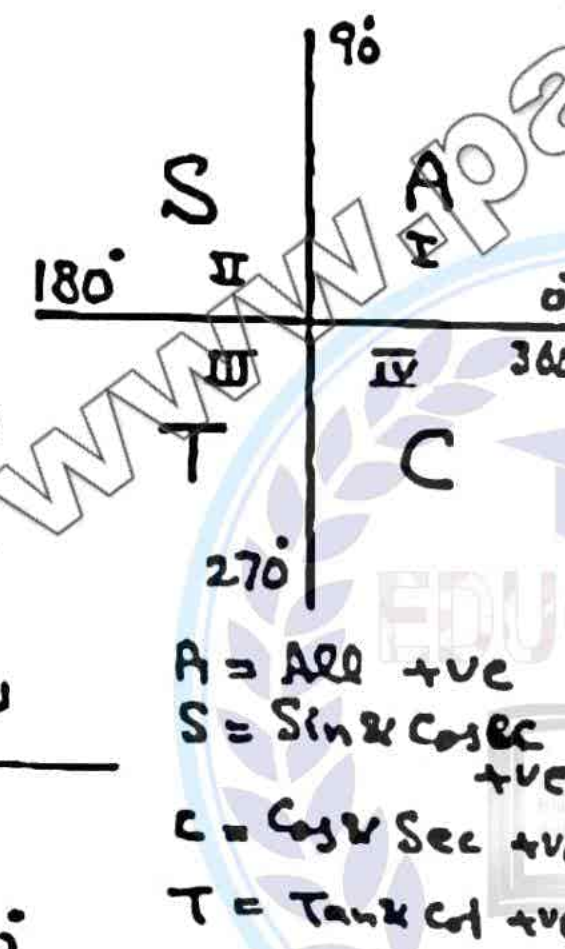
(ii)  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$  ( $\frac{3(180^\circ)}{4} = 135^\circ$ )  
 $\frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi$

(iii)  $-\frac{\pi}{4}$   
 $-\frac{\pi}{4}$  کے قریب ترین ربع زاویہ  $0, -\frac{\pi}{2}$

(iv)  $-\frac{3\pi}{4}$   
 $-\frac{3\pi}{4}$  کے قریب ترین ربع زاویہ  $-\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi$

**Q # 4** زاویہ کس ربع میں ہوگا۔

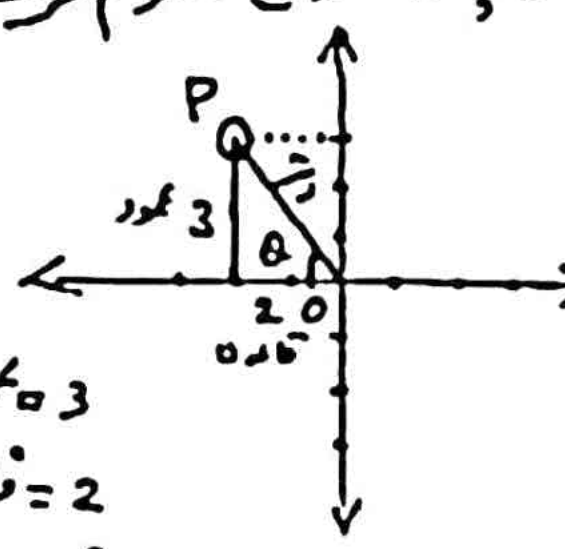
- (i)  $\sin \theta > 0, \tan \theta < 0$  ربع II
- (ii)  $\cos \theta < 0, \sin \theta < 0$  ربع III
- (iii)  $\sec \theta > 0, \sin \theta < 0$  ربع IV
- (iv)  $\cos \theta < 0, \tan \theta < 0$  ربع II
- (v)  $\csc \theta > 0, \cos \theta > 0$  ربع I
- (vi)  $\sin \theta < 0, \sec \theta < 0$  ربع III



**Q # 5**  
 (i)  $\cos(-15^\circ) = \dots \cos 15^\circ$   
 (ii)  $\sin(-31^\circ) = \dots \sin 31^\circ$   
 (iii)  $\tan(-21^\circ) = \dots \tan 21^\circ$   
 (iv)  $\cot(-45^\circ) = \dots \cot 45^\circ$   
 (v)  $\sec(-6^\circ) = \dots \sec 6^\circ$   
 (vi)  $\csc(-137^\circ) = \dots \csc 137^\circ$

**Q # 6** زاویہ کا ربع معلوم کر کے 6 کوئی بھی نسبتیں معلوم کریں

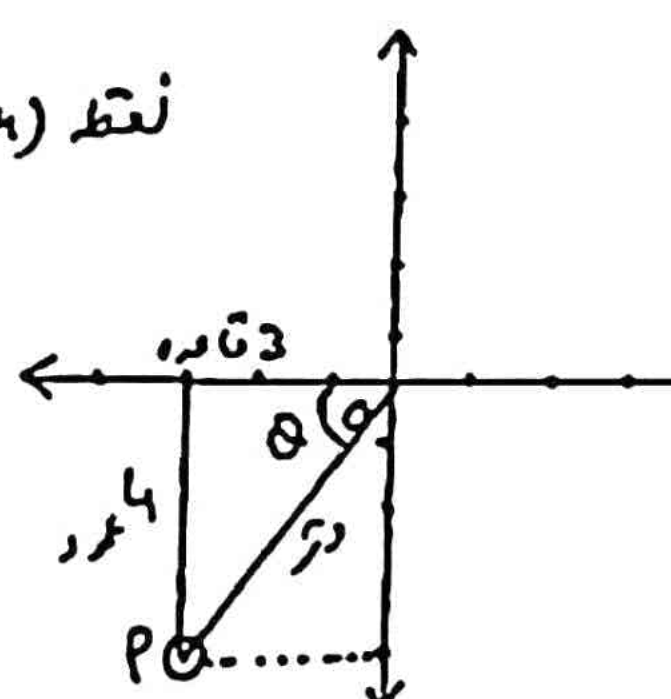
(i)  $(-2, 3)$   
 نقطہ  $(-2, 3)$  ربع II میں واقع ہے  
 $(\text{وتر})^2 = (\text{عمود})^2 + (\text{مخمس})^2$   
 $= 3^2 + 2^2$   
 $= 9 + 4 = 13$   
 $\text{وتر} = \sqrt{13}$   
 دوسرے ربع میں  $\sin \theta$  اور  $\csc \theta$  کے علامتیں مثبت ہوں گی۔



$\text{مخمس} = 3, \text{قاعدہ} = 2, \text{وتر} = \sqrt{13}$   
 $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{مخمس}}{\text{وتر}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$  ;  $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{قاعدہ}}{\text{وتر}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{13}}$   
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{مخمس}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{-3}{2}$  ;  $\sec \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{-\sqrt{13}}{2}$   
 $\csc \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{مخمس}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}$  ;  $\cot \theta = \frac{\text{قاعدہ}}{\text{مخمس}} = \frac{-2}{3}$

(ii)  $(-3, -4)$   
 نقطہ  $(-3, -4)$  ربع III میں واقع ہے

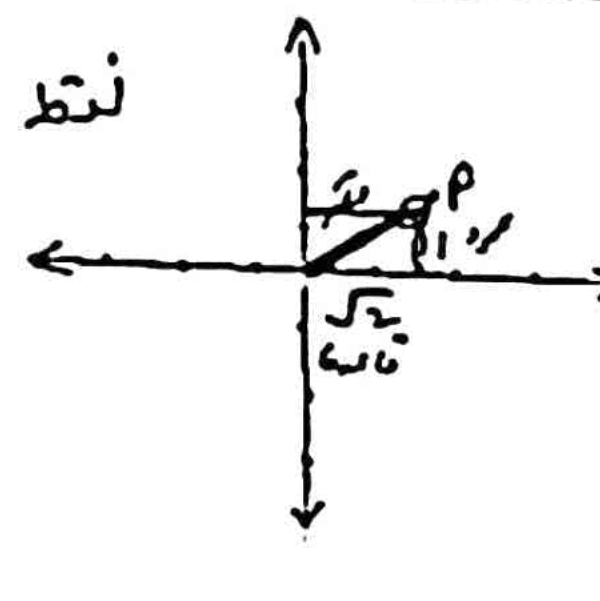
$\text{وتر} = ?$   
 $\text{قاعدہ} = 3$   
 $\text{مخمس} = 4$   
 $(\text{وتر})^2 = (\text{مخمس})^2 + (\text{قاعدہ})^2$   
 $= 4^2 + 3^2$   
 $= 16 + 9 = 25$   
 $\text{وتر} = \sqrt{25} = 5$



تیسرے ربع میں  $\tan \theta$  اور  $\csc \theta$  کے علامتیں مثبت ہوں گی۔  
 $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{مخمس}}{\text{وتر}} = \frac{-4}{5}$  ;  $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{قاعدہ}}{\text{وتر}} = \frac{-3}{5}$   
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{مخمس}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{4}{3}$  ;  $\csc \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{مخمس}} = \frac{-5}{4}$   
 $\sec \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{-5}{3}$  ;  $\cot \theta = \frac{\text{قاعدہ}}{\text{مخمس}} = \frac{3}{4}$

(iii)  $(\sqrt{2}, 1)$   
 نقطہ  $(\sqrt{2}, 1)$  ربع I میں واقع ہے

$\text{وتر} = ?$   
 $\text{مخمس} = 1$   
 $\text{قاعدہ} = \sqrt{2}$   
 $(\text{وتر})^2 = (\text{مخمس})^2 + (\text{قاعدہ})^2$   
 $= 1^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2$   
 $= 1 + 2 = 3$   
 $\text{وتر} = \sqrt{3}$



$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{مخمس}}{\text{وتر}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  ;  $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{قاعدہ}}{\text{وتر}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{مخمس}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  ;  $\sec \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $\csc \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{مخمس}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$  ;  $\cot \theta = \frac{\text{قاعدہ}}{\text{مخمس}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}$

**Q # 7**  $\cos \theta = -\frac{2}{3}$  دوسرے ربع میں ہے

$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{قاعدہ}}{\text{وتر}} = \frac{-2}{3}$  قاعدہ = 2, وتر = 3  
 مسئلہ نینا فورٹ کی تھ سے  
 $(\text{مخمس})^2 = (\text{وتر})^2 - (\text{قاعدہ})^2$   
 $= 3^2 - 2^2$   
 $= 9 - 4 = 5$   
 $\text{مخمس} = \sqrt{5}$

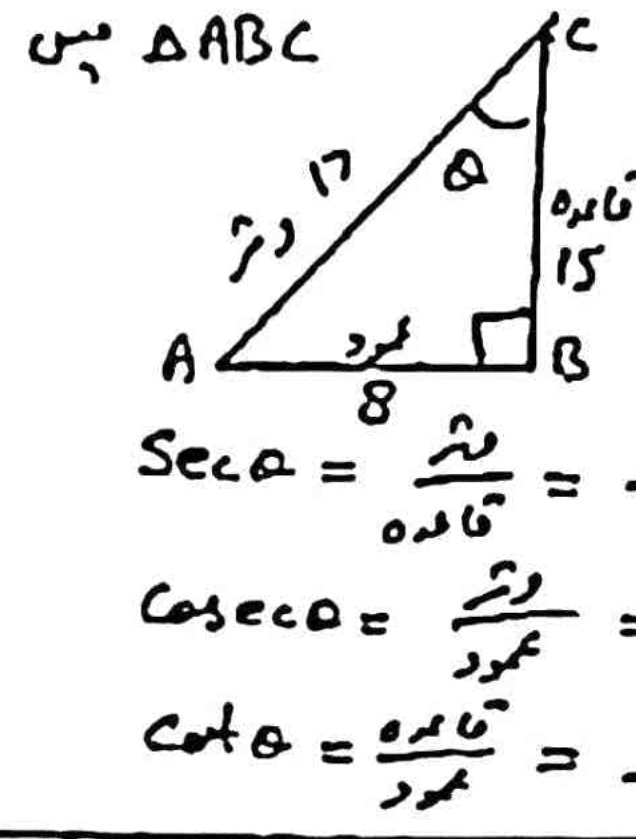
$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{مخمس}}{\text{وتر}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$  ;  $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{مخمس}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{-2}$   
 $\csc \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{مخمس}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$  ;  $\cot \theta = \frac{\text{قاعدہ}}{\text{مخمس}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}}$   
 $\sec \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{3}{-2}$

**Q # 8**  $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$  اور  $\sin \theta < 0$  دہلے شرط کے مطابق تیسرے ربع میں واقع ہے۔

$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{مخمس}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{4}{3}$  قاعدہ = 3, مخمس = 4

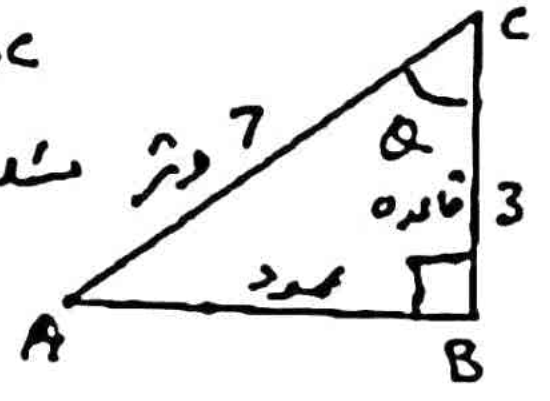


(ii)  $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{مخبر}}{\text{وتر}} = \frac{8}{17}$   
 $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{قاعدہ}}{\text{وتر}} = \frac{15}{17}$   
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{مخبر}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{8}{15}$   
 $\csc \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{مخبر}} = \frac{17}{8}$   
 $\sec \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{17}{15}$   
 $\cot \theta = \frac{\text{قاعدہ}}{\text{مخبر}} = \frac{15}{8}$



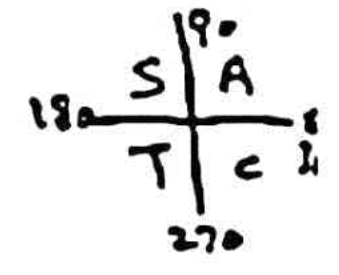
Q#9  $\sin \theta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$  چونکہ  $\theta$  تیسرے ربع میں ہے لہذا  $\sin \theta = \frac{S}{T} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  چونکہ  $\theta$  پہلے ربع میں واقع ہے۔ لہذا  $\cos \theta = \frac{C}{T} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{مخبر}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$   
 $\csc \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{مخبر}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{-1} = -\sqrt{2}$   
 $\sec \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1} = \sqrt{2}$

(iii)  $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{7}$   $\cos \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{7}$   
 $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{10}}$   $\csc \theta = \frac{7}{3}$   
 $\sec \theta = \frac{7}{2\sqrt{10}}$   $\cot \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{3}$

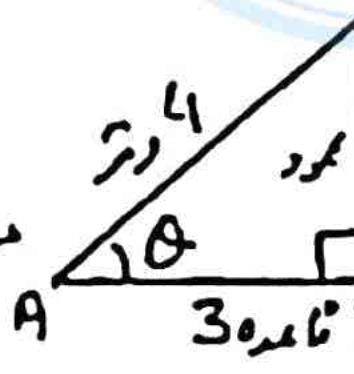


Q#10  $\csc \theta = \frac{13}{12}$   $\sec \theta > 0$  چونکہ  $\theta$  پہلے ربع میں ہے لہذا  $\csc \theta = \frac{S}{T} = \frac{13}{12}$   
 $\sec \theta = \frac{C}{T} = \frac{5}{12}$  چونکہ  $\theta$  پہلے ربع میں ہے لہذا  $\sec \theta = \frac{C}{T} = \frac{5}{12}$   
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{مخبر}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{12}{5}$   $\cot \theta = \frac{\text{قاعدہ}}{\text{مخبر}} = \frac{5}{12}$   
 $\csc \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{مخبر}} = \frac{13}{12}$   $\sec \theta = \frac{\text{وتر}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{13}{5}$

Q#12 جدول اور کیکولر کے بغیر کون سیاتی تفاعل کی تشریح کریں  
 (i)  $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{1/2}{\sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 (ii)  $\tan 330^\circ = \frac{\sin 330^\circ}{\cos 330^\circ} = \frac{\sin(360^\circ - 30^\circ)}{\cos(360^\circ - 30^\circ)} = \frac{-\sin 30^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{-1/2}{\sqrt{3}/2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 (iii)  $\sec 330^\circ = \frac{1}{\cos 330^\circ} = \frac{1}{\cos(360^\circ - 30^\circ)} = \frac{1}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 (iv)  $\cot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\cos \pi/4}{\sin \pi/4} = \frac{1/\sqrt{2}}{1/\sqrt{2}} = 1$   
 (v)  $\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 (vi)  $\csc \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sin(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 (vii)  $\cos(-450^\circ) = \cos(-720^\circ + 270^\circ) = \cos(2(-1)360^\circ + 270^\circ) = \cos 270^\circ = 0$



Q#11  $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{4}$   $\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$   
 $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$   $\csc \theta = \frac{4}{3}$   
 $\sec \theta = \frac{5}{4}$   $\cot \theta = \frac{4}{3}$





(viii)  $\tan(-9\pi)$   
 $= \tan(-10\pi + \pi)$   
 $= \tan[2(-5)\pi + \pi] \quad \because (2k\pi + \theta = \theta \quad k \in \mathbb{Z})$   
 $= \tan \pi = \frac{\sin \pi}{\cos \pi} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$

(ix)  $\cos(-\frac{5\pi}{6}) = \cos[-\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}]$   
 $= -\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(x)  $\sin \frac{7\pi}{6} = \sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6})$   
 $= -\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$

(xi)  $\cot \frac{7\pi}{6} = \frac{\cos \frac{7\pi}{6}}{\sin \frac{7\pi}{6}} = \frac{\cos(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6})}{\sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6})}$   
 $= \frac{-\cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{-\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-\sqrt{3} \times -2}{-1} = \sqrt{3}$

(xii)  $\cos 225^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 45^\circ)$   
 $= -\cos 45^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

**Exercise 7.4**

**Q #1**  $\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2 = \tan^2 x \quad \because \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \tan \theta$

**Q #2**  $\tan x \sin x \sec x$   
 $= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2 = \tan^2 x$

**Q #3**  $\frac{\tan x}{\sec x} = \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\sec x}$   
 $= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \cos x = \sin x \quad \because \cos x = \frac{1}{\sec x}$

**Q #4**  $1 - \cos^2 x$   
 $= 1 - (1 - \sin^2 x)$   
 $= 1 - 1 + \sin^2 x = \sin^2 x$

**Q #5**  $\sec^2 x - 1$   
 $= 1 + \tan^2 x - 1$   
 $= \tan^2 x \quad \because \sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$

**Q #6**  $\sin^2 x \cdot \cot^2 x$   
 $= \sin^2 x \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \cos^2 x \quad \because \cot^2 x = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}$

**Q #7**  $(1 - \sin \theta)(1 + \sin \theta) = \cos^2 \theta$   
 $LHS = (1 - \sin \theta)(1 + \sin \theta)$   
 $= 1^2 - \sin^2 \theta$   
 $= 1 - \sin^2 \theta$   
 $= \cos^2 \theta$   
 $= RHS$

**Q #8**  $\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 1 + \tan \alpha$   
 $LHS = \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$   
 $= \tan \alpha + 1 = 1 + \tan \alpha$   
 $= RHS$

**Q #9**  $(\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha) \tan \alpha = \sec^2 \alpha$   
 $LHS = (\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha) \tan \alpha$   
 $= \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}\right) \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$   
 $= \left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}\right) \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}\right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \sec^2 \alpha$   
 $= RHS$

Alternate  
 $= \tan^2 \alpha + \cot \alpha \tan \alpha$   
 $= \tan^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} \cdot \tan \alpha$   
 $= \tan^2 \alpha + 1$   
 $= \sec^2 \alpha$   
 $= RHS$

**Q #10**  $(\cot \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)(\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha) = \sec \alpha - \cos \alpha$   
 $LHS = (\cot \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)(\tan \alpha - \sin \alpha)$   
 $= \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta}\right) \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{1}\right)$   
 $= \left(\frac{\cos \theta + 1}{\sin \theta}\right) \left(\frac{\sin \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha}\right)$   
 $= \frac{(1 + \cos \theta) \sin \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha)}{\sin \theta \cos \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{(1 + \cos \theta)(1 - \cos \theta)}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1^2 - (\cos \theta)^2}{\cos \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta}$   
 $= \sec \alpha - \cos \alpha \quad \because \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \sec \alpha$   
 $= RHS$

**Q #11**  $\frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\tan \alpha - 1} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}$   
 $LHS = \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\tan \alpha - 1} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} - 1}$   
 $= \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha}} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} \times \frac{\cos \alpha}{1}$   
 $= \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{(\sin \alpha)^2 - (\cos \alpha)^2} \times \cos^2 \alpha$   
 $= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)}{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}$   
 $= RHS$

**Q #12**  $\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} + \sin \alpha = \operatorname{cosec} \alpha$   
 $LHS = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{1} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \operatorname{cosec} \alpha$   
 $= RHS$

**Q #13**  $\sec \alpha - \cos \alpha = \tan \alpha \sin \alpha$   
 $LHS = \sec \alpha - \cos \alpha$   
 $= \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{1} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \sin \alpha$   
 $= \tan \alpha \sin \alpha$   
 $= RHS$

**Q #14**  $\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \cos \alpha = \sec \alpha$   
 $LHS = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{1} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \sec \alpha$   
 $= RHS$



**Q #15**  $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \tan \theta + \cot \theta \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \\ &= \operatorname{cosec} \theta \cdot \sec \theta = \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

**Q #16**  $(\tan \theta + \cot \theta)(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) = \sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= (\tan \theta + \cot \theta)(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \\ &= \left( \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \\ &= \left( \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \right) (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \right) (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \sec \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

**Q #17**  $\sin \theta (\tan \theta + \cot \theta) = \sec \theta$

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

**Q #18**  $\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

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

**Q #19**  $\frac{1}{1 - \cos \theta} + \frac{1}{1 + \cos \theta} = 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \frac{1}{1 - \cos \theta} + \frac{1}{1 + \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{1 + \cos \theta + 1 - \cos \theta}{(1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)} = \frac{2}{(1)^2 - (\cos \theta)^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{\sin^2 \theta} \quad \because 1 - \cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta \\ &= 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

**Q #20**  $\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} - \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = 4 \tan \theta \sec \theta$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1 + \sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta - (1 + \sin^2 \theta - 2\sin \theta)}{(1)^2 - (\sin \theta)^2} \\ &= \frac{1 + \sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta - 1 - \sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{4\sin \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{4\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \quad \because 1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta \\ &= \frac{4\sin \theta}{\cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta} = 4 \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \\ &= 4 \tan \theta \sec \theta \quad \because \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \tan \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \quad \& \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \sec \theta \end{aligned}$$

**Q #21**  $\sin^3 \theta = \sin \theta - \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \sin^3 \theta \\ &= \sin \theta \cdot \sin^2 \theta \\ &= \sin \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \quad \because \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta \\ &= \sin \theta - \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

**Q #22**  $\cos^4 \theta - \sin^4 \theta = (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \cos^4 \theta - \sin^4 \theta \\ &= (\cos^2 \theta)^2 - (\sin^2 \theta)^2 \\ &= (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \\ &= (1)(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \\ &= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

**Q #23**  $\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$

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

**Q #24**  $\frac{\sec \theta + 1}{\sec \theta - 1} = \frac{\sec \theta + 1}{\tan \theta}$

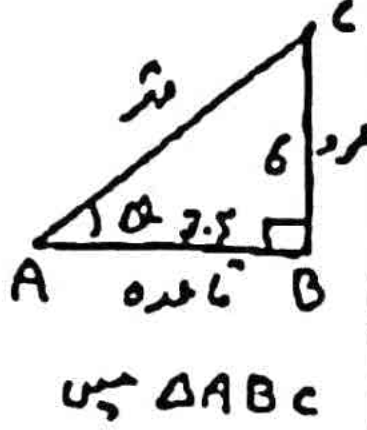
$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \frac{\sec \theta + 1}{\sec \theta - 1} \\ &= \frac{\sec \theta + 1}{\sec \theta - 1} \times \frac{\sec \theta + 1}{\sec \theta + 1} \\ &= \frac{(\sec \theta + 1)^2}{(\sec \theta)^2 - 1} = \frac{(\sec \theta + 1)^2}{\sec^2 \theta - 1} \\ &= \frac{(\sec \theta + 1)^2}{\tan^2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



### Exercise 7.5

Q#1 سورج کا زاویہ صعود =  $\theta = ?$

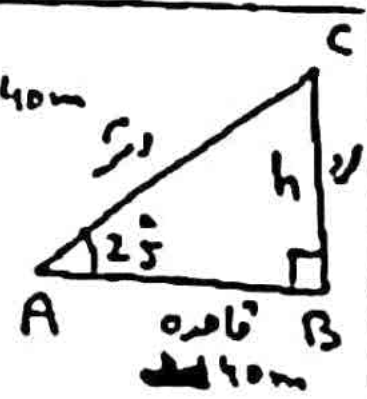
فٹ 6 = عمود =  $m \overline{BC}$  = آدھی کاٹھ  
 فٹ 3.5 = قاعدہ =  $m \overline{AB}$  = آدھی کا ساپ  
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{6}{3.5} = 1.7142$



$\theta = \tan^{-1}(1.7142) = 59.74^\circ$  پس زاویہ صعود =  $59.74^\circ$

Q#2 درخت کا ساپ =  $m \overline{AB} = 40\text{m}$

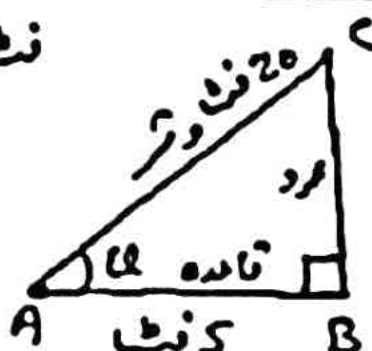
زاویہ صعود =  $\theta = 25^\circ$   
 درخت کی اونچائی =  $m \overline{BC} = h = ?$



$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{قاعدہ}}$   
 $\tan 25^\circ = \frac{h}{40\text{m}} \Rightarrow h = \tan 25^\circ \times 40\text{m}$   
 $h = 0.4663 \times 40 = 18.65\text{m}$   
 پس درخت کی اونچائی = 18.65m

Q#3 سڑھی کی لمبائی =  $m \overline{AC} = 20$  فٹ

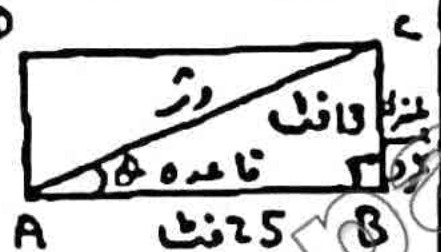
سڑھی اور دیوار کا درمیانی نامہ =  $m \overline{AB} = 5$  فٹ  
 سڑھی کا زاویہ صعود =  $\theta = ?$



$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{قاعدہ}}{\text{وتر}} = \frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $\cos \theta = 0.25 \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}(0.25) = 75.52^\circ$   
 پس زاویہ صعود =  $75.52^\circ$

Q#4 مستطیل کا قاعدہ =  $m \overline{AB} = 25$  فٹ

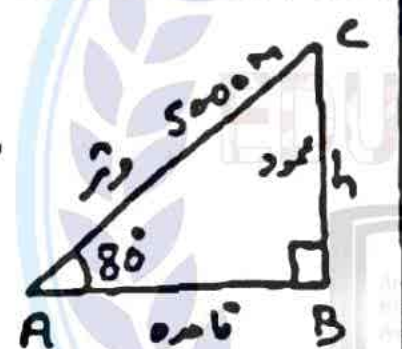
مستطیل کی بلندی =  $h = m \overline{BC} = 13$  فٹ  
 مستطیل کا وتر =  $m \overline{AC}$   
 زاویہ صعود =  $\theta = ?$



$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{قاعدہ}} = \frac{13}{25} = 0.52$   
 $\theta = \tan^{-1} 0.52 = 27.47^\circ$  پس زاویہ صعود =  $27.47^\circ$

Q#5 زاویہ =  $\theta = 80^\circ$

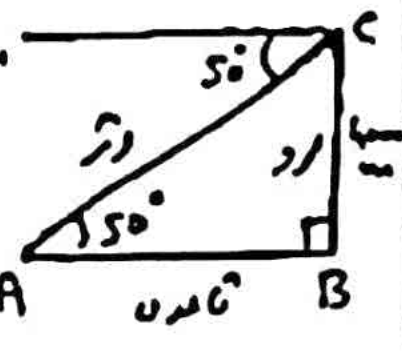
موشاپ کا طے کر کے نامہ =  $m \overline{AC} = 5000\text{m}$   
 موشاپ کی زمین سے بلندی =  $h = m \overline{BC} = ?$



$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{وتر}}$   
 $\sin 80^\circ = \frac{h}{5000\text{m}} \Rightarrow h = \sin 80^\circ \times 5000$   
 $h = 0.9848 \times 5000 = 4924\text{m}$   
 موشاپ کی زمین سے بلندی = 4924m

Q#6 جہاز کی بلندی =  $m \overline{BC} = 4000\text{m}$

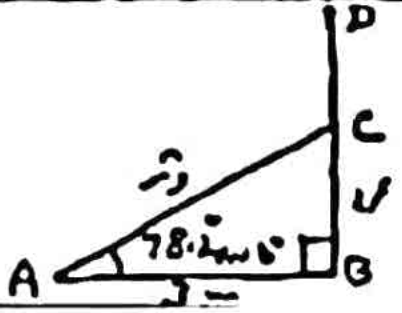
زاویہ نزول =  $50^\circ$   
 جہاز سے اشریورٹ کا نامہ =  $m \overline{AB} = ?$



$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{قاعدہ}}$   
 $\tan 50^\circ = \frac{4000\text{m}}{m \overline{AB}} \Rightarrow m \overline{AB} = \frac{4000\text{m}}{\tan 50^\circ}$   
 $m \overline{AB} = \frac{4000}{1.19175} = 3356.4\text{m}$   
 پس اشریورٹ سے جہاز کا نامہ = 3356.4m

Q#7 لول کی بلندی =  $m \overline{BD}$

لول کا نصف =  $m \overline{BC} = ?$   
 زاویہ =  $\theta = 78.2^\circ$   
 لول سے قاعدہ =  $m \overline{AB} = 3\text{m}$



$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{قاعدہ}}$  میں  $\triangle ABC$

$\tan 78.2^\circ = \frac{m \overline{BC}}{3\text{m}} \Rightarrow m \overline{BC} = \tan 78.2^\circ \times 3$

$m \overline{BC} = 4.7867 \times 3 = 14.36$

$m \overline{BC} = m \overline{CD}$

$m \overline{CD} = 14.36$   
 لول کی بلندی =  $m \overline{BD} = m \overline{BC} + m \overline{CD}$   
 $= 14.36 + 14.36 = 28.72\text{m}$

چونکہ لول

Q#8 زاویہ =  $\theta = 5.7^\circ$

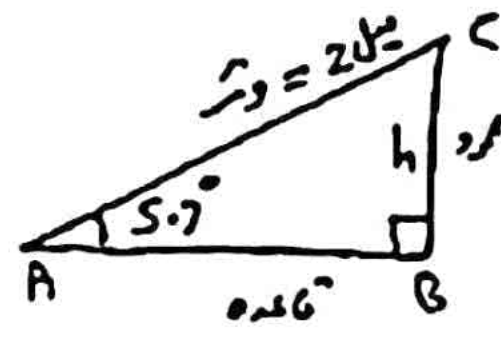
2 میل = وتر =  $m \overline{AC}$  = اونچائی کی جانب نامہ

سطح سمندر سے بلندی =  $m \overline{BC} = 2\text{m} \times h$ !

$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{وتر}}$  میں  $\triangle ABC$

$\sin 5.7^\circ = \frac{h}{2\text{میل}} \Rightarrow h = \sin 5.7^\circ \times 2$  میل

$h = 0.0993 \times 2 = 0.199$  میل  
 پس سطح سمندر سے بلندی = 0.199 میل



Q#9 اونچائی کی بلندی =  $m \overline{DC} = 8$  فٹ

زمین سے چھت کا زاویہ صعود =  $m \angle BAC = 17^\circ$

اونچائی کا زاویہ صعود =  $m \angle BAD = 21.8^\circ$

مکان کی بلندی =  $m \overline{BC} = h = ?$

قاعدہ =  $m \overline{AB} = x$

$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{قاعدہ}}$  میں  $\triangle ABC$

$\tan 17^\circ = \frac{h}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{h}{\tan 17^\circ} \approx \frac{h}{0.3057}$  (i)

$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{قاعدہ}}$  میں  $\triangle ABD$

$\tan 21.8^\circ = \frac{h+8}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{h+8}{\tan 21.8^\circ} = \frac{h+8}{0.3999}$  (ii)

بند (i) اور (ii) کی رُرد سے  $\frac{h}{0.3057} = \frac{h+8}{0.3999}$

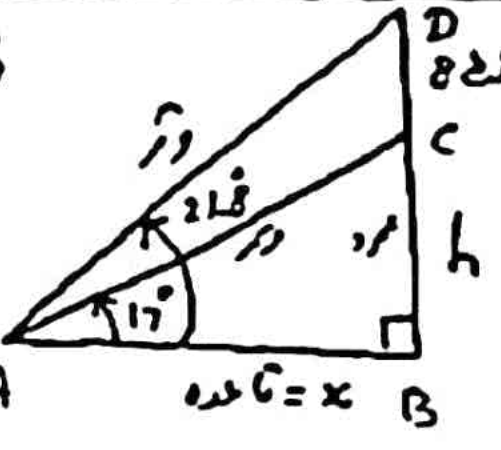
$h(0.3999) = (h+8)(0.3057)$

$0.3999h = 0.3057h + 2.4456$

$0.3999h - 0.3057h = 2.4456$

$0.0942h = 2.4456 \Rightarrow h = \frac{2.4456}{0.0942} = 25.96$

پس مکان کی بلندی =  $h = 25.96$  فٹ



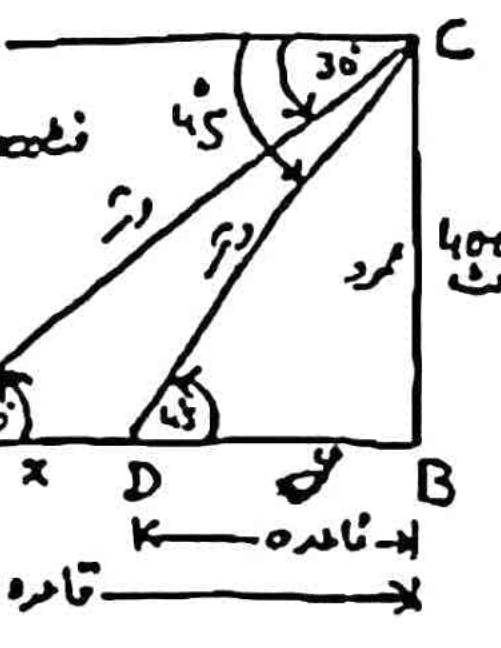
Q#10

مشاہداتی مقام کی بلندی =  $m \overline{BC} = 4000$  فٹ

پہلی کشتی کا زاویہ نزول =  $30^\circ$

دوسری کشتی کا زاویہ نزول =  $45^\circ$

دو کشتیوں کے درمیان نامہ =  $m \overline{AD} = ?$



میں  $\triangle BCD$   $\theta = 45^\circ$

فٹ 4000 = عمود, قاعدہ =  $m \overline{BD} = y$

$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{قاعدہ}} \Rightarrow \tan 45^\circ = \frac{4000}{y} \Rightarrow y = \frac{4000}{\tan 45^\circ}$

$y = \frac{4000}{1} = 4000$  فٹ

میں  $\triangle ABC$   $\theta = 30^\circ$

فٹ 4000 = عمود, قاعدہ =  $m \overline{AB} = x + y$

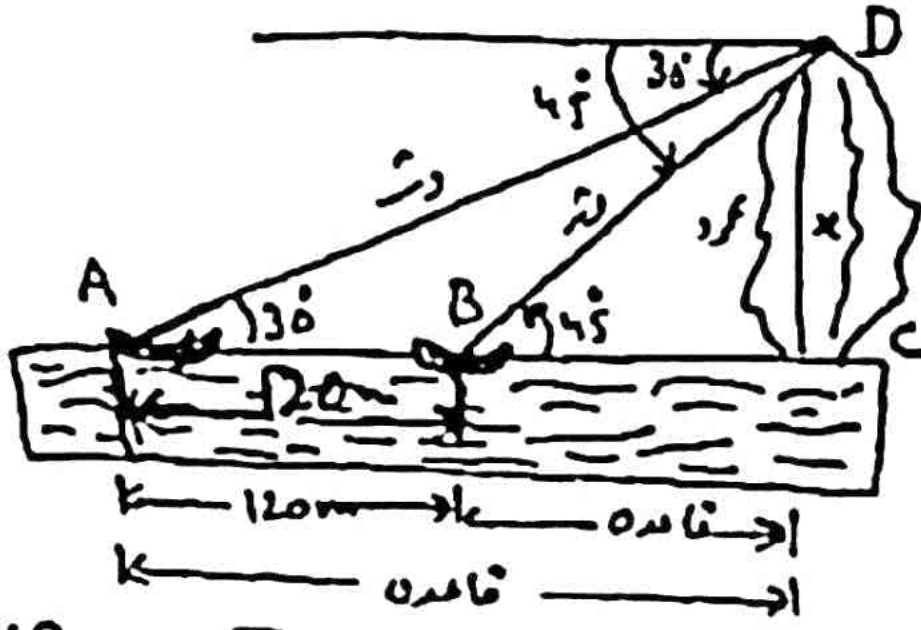
$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{قاعدہ}} \Rightarrow \tan 30^\circ = \frac{4000}{x+y}$

$x+y = \frac{4000}{\tan 30^\circ} = \frac{4000}{0.57735} = 6928.2$



$x + y = 6928.2$  فٹ  
 $x + 4000 = 6928.2$   
 $x = 6928.2 - 4000 = 2928.2$  فٹ  
 قریباً فٹ  $= 2928.2$  پس کشتیوں کے درمیان فاصلہ

**Q # 11**



جہازوں کے درمیان فاصلہ  $= m \overline{AB} = 120$  m  
 چٹان کی بلندی  $= m \overline{CD} =$  عمود  $= ?$   
 $m \overline{BC} = y = ?$

$\theta = 45^\circ$  پس  $\triangle ABC$   
 عمود  $= x = ?$  فاصلہ  $= y = ?$

$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{فاصلہ}} \Rightarrow \tan 45^\circ = \frac{x}{y}$   
 $1 = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow x = y$

$\theta = 30^\circ$  پس  $\triangle ACD$

فاصلہ  $= m \overline{AC} = 120 + y$

$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{فاصلہ}} \Rightarrow \tan 30^\circ = \frac{x}{120 + y}$

$0.57735 = \frac{x}{120 + y} \Rightarrow x = (0.57735)(120 + y)$

$y = (0.57735)(120 + y)$

$y = 69.282 + 0.57735y$

$y - 0.57735y = 69.282$

$0.42265y = 69.282$

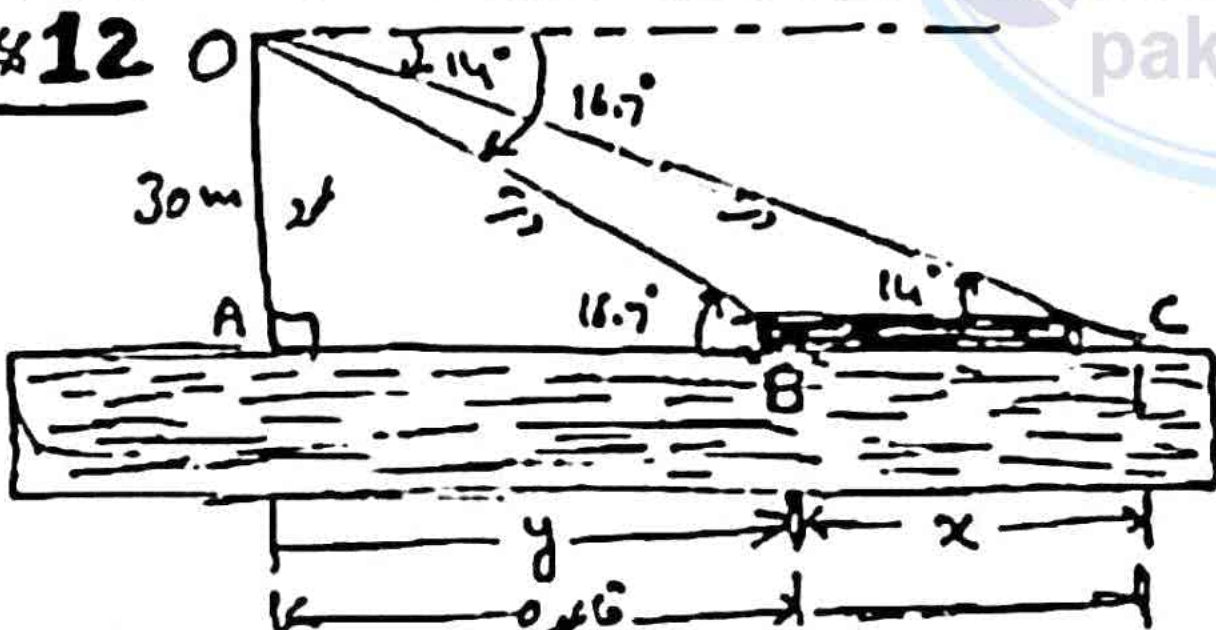
$y = \frac{69.282}{0.42265} = 163.92$  m

$x = 163.92$  m نیز  $x = y$  چونکہ

$m \overline{BC} = y = 163.92$  m پس

$m \overline{CD} = x = 163.92$  m چٹان کی بلندی

**Q # 12**



دریائی سطح سے بلندی  $= m \overline{AO} =$  عمود  $= 30$  m

نکری کے مرکز سے لے کر  $= m \overline{BC} = x = ?$

فاصلہ  $m \overline{AB} = y$

$\theta = 16.7^\circ$

عمود  $m \overline{AO} = 30$  m

فاصلہ  $= m \overline{AB} = y$

پس  $\triangle AOB$

$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{فاصلہ}}$   
 $\tan 16.7^\circ = \frac{30 \text{ m}}{y} \Rightarrow 0.3 = \frac{30}{y}$   
 $y = \frac{30}{0.3} = 100 \rightarrow$  (i)  
 پس  $\triangle AOC$   
 $\theta = 14^\circ$   
 عمود  $= m \overline{AO} = 30$  m  
 فاصلہ  $= m \overline{AC} = x + y$   
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{فاصلہ}} \Rightarrow \tan 14^\circ = \frac{30 \text{ m}}{x + y}$   
 $0.2493 = \frac{30}{x + y} \Rightarrow x + y = \frac{30}{0.2493}$   
 $x + y = 120.3369 \rightarrow$  (ii)  
 مساوات (ii) سے لے کر قیمت مساوات (i) میں درج کر کے  
 $x + 100 = 120.3369$   
 $x = 120.3369 - 100 = 20.3369$  m  
 قریباً  $= 20.3369$  m پس نکری کے مرکز سے لے کر بلندی

**مشرق مشرق**

**Q # 1** دو قائمہ الزاویوں میں کل کتنے منٹس بڑھتے ہیں؟ (iii)

ایک قائمہ زاویہ  $= 90^\circ$   
 دو قائمہ زاویہ  $= 2 \times 90^\circ = 180^\circ$   
 منٹ  $= 1 = 60$   
 منٹ  $180^\circ = 180 \times 60 = 10800$

(i)  $\frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{180^\circ}{5} = 36^\circ$  ریبڑیں  $\therefore \pi = 360^\circ$

(ii)  $15^\circ = 15 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{12}$  ریبڑیں

(vii) توس کی بلندی  $= l = 50$  m ,  $r = 25$  m ,  $\theta = ?$

$l = 25 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{l}{r} = \frac{25 \text{ m}}{25 \text{ m}} = 1$  ریبڑیں  $= 2$

(viii)  $l = 56$  میٹر ,  $\theta = 45^\circ = 45 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{4}$  ریبڑیں

$l = 25 \Rightarrow r = \frac{l}{\theta} = \frac{56}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{56 \times 4}{\pi}$

$l = \frac{56 \times 4}{3.1428} = 71.27$  m

(ix) چونکہ راج میں واقع ہے  $\cos \theta = \frac{9}{41}$   $\tan \theta = ?$

$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{جاہد}}{\text{ہیپوتینوس}} = \frac{9}{41}$

فاصلہ  $= 9$  , وتر  $= 41$

مساہدہ  $= \sqrt{41^2 - 9^2} = \sqrt{1681 - 81} = 1600$

عمود  $= \sqrt{1600} = \pm 40$

چونکہ  $\theta$  چوتھے ربع میں واقع ہے  $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{عمود}}{\text{جاہد}} = -\frac{40}{9}$

تایید کریں۔  $(1 - \sin^2 \theta)(1 + \tan^2 \theta) = 1$

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

$\cos^2 \theta \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} = 1$   $\therefore 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$

$1 = 1$   $\therefore \sec^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$