

# Chapter 12 (Objectives)

## APPLICATION OF TRIGONOMETRY

TEXTBOOK OF ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY FOR CLASS XI

---

**Fill in the blanks.**

1.  $\theta = \dots\dots\dots$  if  $\sin\theta = 0.5791$ .
2. The angle above the horizontal line is called  $\dots\dots\dots$ .
3. The angle  $\dots\dots\dots$  the horizontal line is called “angle of depression”.
4. A triangle, which is not right, is called  $\dots\dots\dots$  triangle.
5. In oblique triangle  $ABC$ ;  $c^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
6. According to law of cosine;  $\cos\alpha = \dots\dots\dots$
7.  $\frac{b-c}{b+c} = \frac{\tan \frac{\beta-\gamma}{2}}{\tan \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2}}$  is called  $\dots\dots\dots$
8. According to the sine of half the angles in term of the sides,  $\sin \frac{\beta}{2} = \dots\dots\dots$
9.  $\sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{ab}} = \dots\dots\dots$
10. Area of triangle in terms of measures of its sides is given as  $\dots\dots\dots$
11. The circle passing through the vertices of a triangle is called a  $\dots\dots\dots$
12. Radius of circum circle is called  $\dots\dots\dots$
13. Circum radius is given by formula  $\dots\dots\dots$
14.  $\frac{abc}{4\Delta} = \dots\dots\dots$
15. The circle drawn inside a triangle touching its three sides is called  $\dots\dots\dots$
16. Centre of inscribe circle is called  $\dots\dots\dots$
17. In-radius of in-circle is given by  $\dots\dots\dots$
18. A circle which touches one side of triangle externally and other two produced sides, is called  $\dots\dots\dots$  or  $\dots\dots\dots$
19. The centres of e-circles are called  $\dots\dots\dots$
20. In law of tangent  $\frac{c-a}{c+a} = \dots\dots\dots$
21.  $\cos \frac{\beta}{2} = \dots\dots\dots$

## ~ KEY

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>01-</b> $35^\circ 23'$  | <b>02-</b> Angle of elevation                 | <b>03-</b> Below                          |
| <b>04-</b> Oblique   | <b>05-</b> $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$ .    |   |
| <b>06-</b> $\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$                                       | <b>07-</b> Law of tangent                     | <b>08-</b> $\sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{ca}}$ |
| <b>09-</b> $\cos \frac{\gamma}{2}$   | <b>10-</b> $\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ |   |
| <b>11-</b> Circum circle   | <b>12-</b> Circum radius                      | <b>13-</b> $R = \frac{a}{2\sin \alpha}$   |
| <b>14-</b> $R$ (Circum radius)   | <b>15-</b> Inscribe circle or in-circle       | <b>16-</b> In-centre                      |
| <b>17-</b> $r = \frac{\Delta}{s}$  | <b>18-</b> Escribed circle, ex-circle         | <b>19-</b> ex-centres                     |
| <b>20-</b> $\frac{\tan \frac{\gamma-\alpha}{2}}{\tan \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{2}}$ | <b>21-</b> $\sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{ab}}$         |   |

*Provided by: Adil Rauf & Muhammad Nabil (F.Sc. Part I, FAZMIC Sargodha)*

*Composed by: Atiqur Rehman (<http://www.mathcity.tk>)*