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CLASS 10th | MATHS

ई-पाठशाला

त्रिकोणमिति का परिचय

ONE SHOT

पूरा चैप्टर एक ही क्लास में ...

LIVE | 30 SEP | 8 PM

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Aim-100



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$\sin = \frac{\text{ल.}}{\text{कर्ण}}$

$\cos = \frac{\text{आ.}}{\text{कर्ण}}$

$\tan = \frac{\text{ल.}}{\text{आ.}}$

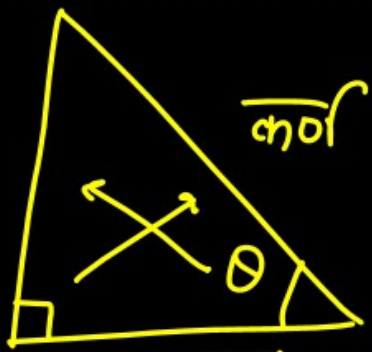
$\cot = \frac{\text{आ.}}{\text{ल.}}$

$\sec = \frac{\text{कर्ण}}{\text{आ.}}$

$\text{cosec} = \frac{\text{कर्ण}}{\text{ल.}}$

L A L'
K K A





90° के सामने → कर्ण

कोण के सामने → लम्ब

बची भुजा → आधार

$\text{कर्ण}^2 = \text{ल०}^2 + \text{आ०}^2$

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LAL
KKA

$\sin\theta = \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{कर्ण}}$

$\sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{आधार}}{\text{कर्ण}}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{3}{5}$

$\tan\theta = \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{आधार}}$

$\tan\theta = \frac{4}{3}$

$\cot\theta = \frac{\text{आधार}}{\text{लम्ब}}$

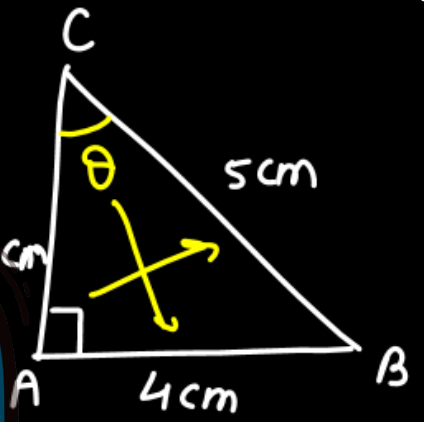
$= \frac{3}{4}$

$\sec\theta = \frac{\text{कर्ण}}{\text{आधार}}$

$\sec\theta = \frac{5}{3}$

$\text{cosec}\,\theta = \frac{\text{कर्ण}}{\text{लम्ब}}$

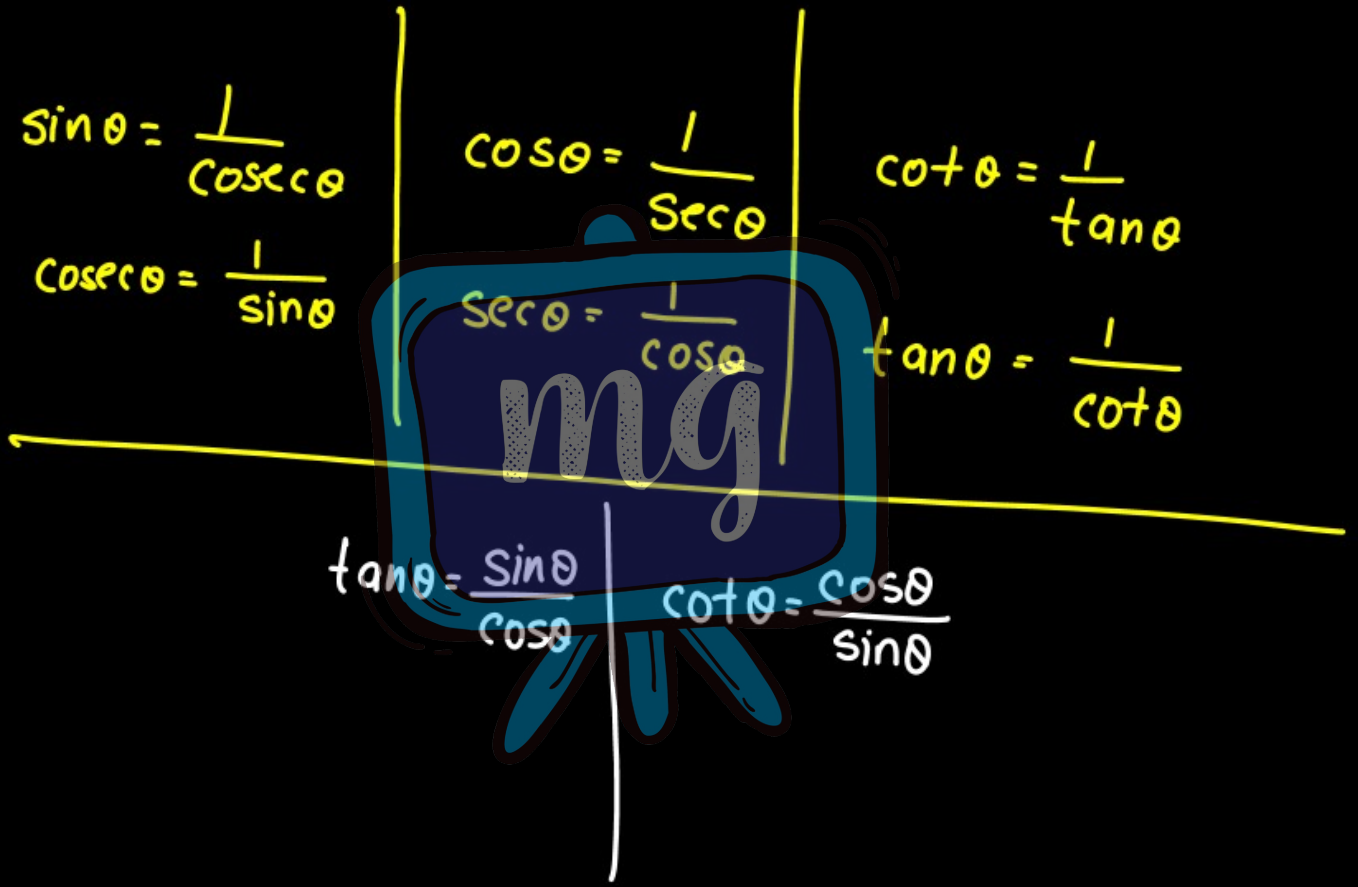
$\text{cosec}\,\theta = \frac{5}{4}$



कर्ण (BC) = 5cm

लम्ब (AB) = 4cm

आधार (AC) = 3cm


$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}\theta}$
$\operatorname{cosec}\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sec\theta}$
$\sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta}$
$\cot\theta = \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{1}{\cot\theta}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$
$\cot\theta = \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$

प्रश्न. यदि $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$ हो, तब $\tan A + \cos A$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए। (2022)

हल:- $\sin A = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{\text{ले.}}{\text{कर्ण}}$

ले. = 3k , कर्ण = 5k , आधार = ?

पाइथोगोरस प्रमेय,

$\text{कर्ण}^2 = \text{ले.}^2 + \text{आ.}^2$

$(5k)^2 = (3k)^2 + \text{आ.}^2$

$25k^2 = 9k^2 + \text{आ.}^2$

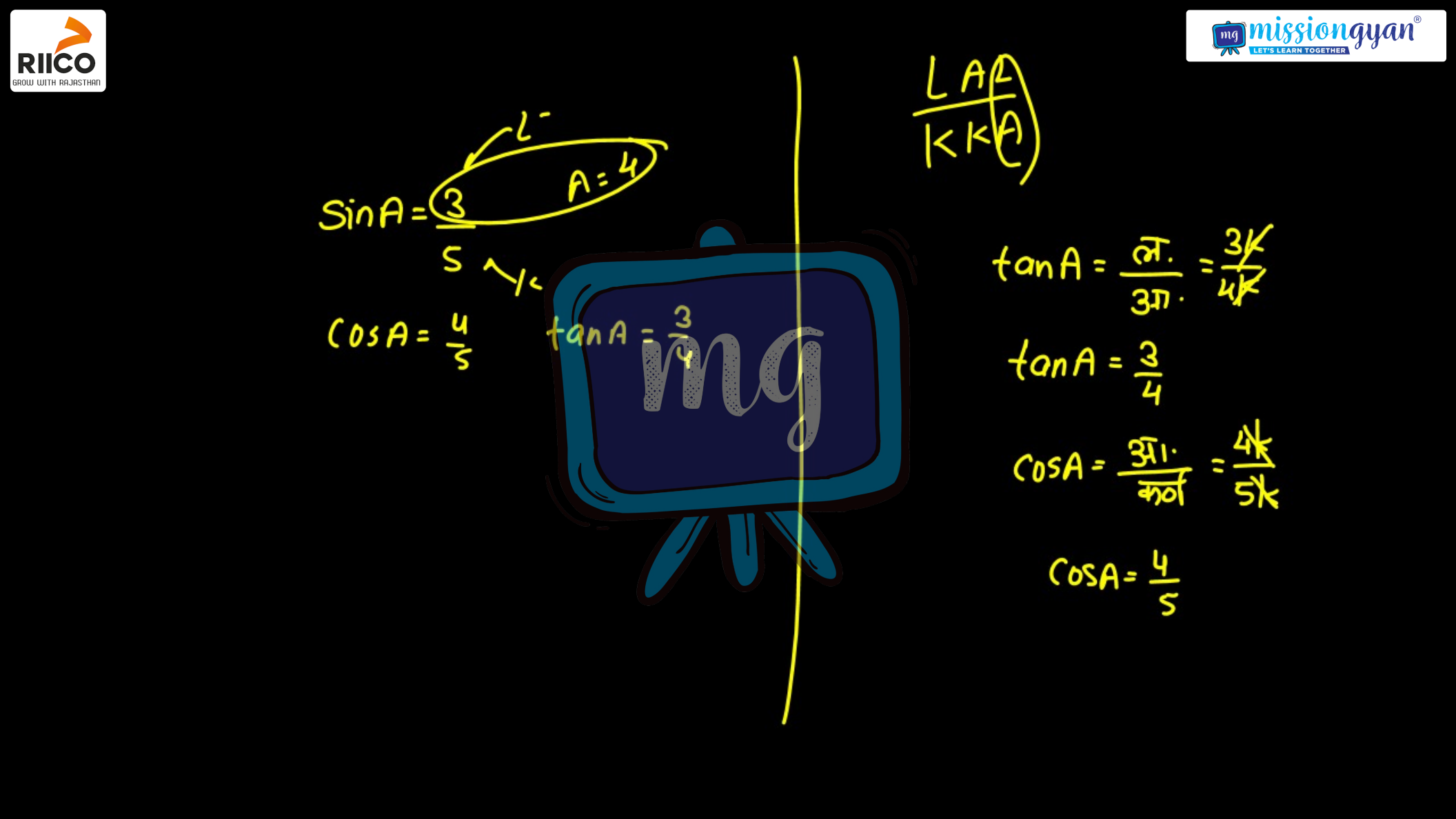
$16k^2 = \text{आ.}^2$

$\sqrt{16k^2} = \text{आ.}$

$4k = \text{आ.}$

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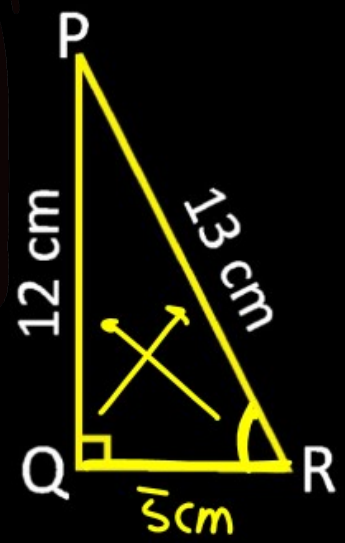


$$\tan A + \cos A = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \frac{15 + 16}{20}$$

$$= \frac{31}{20}$$

प्रश्न. आकृति में, tan P – cot R का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



$PQ = 12\,cm$

$PR = 13\,cm$

$QR = ?$

पाइथोगोरस प्रमेय

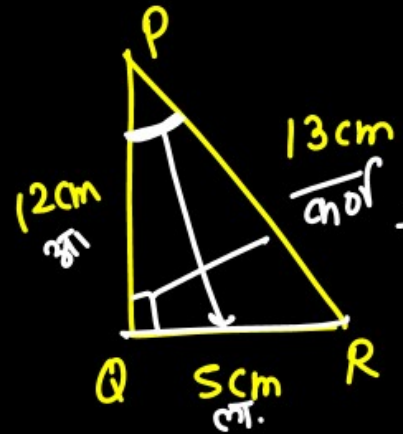
कर्ण^2 = लं.^{2} + आ.^{2}

$PR^2 = PQ^2 + QR^2$

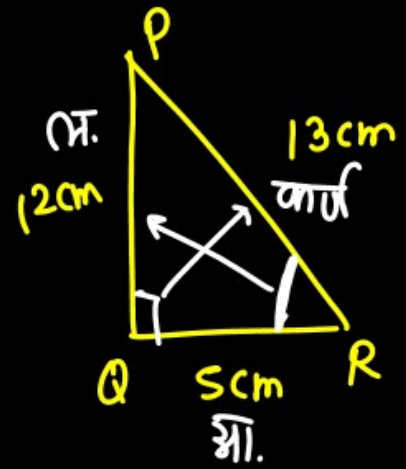
$(13)^2 = (12)^2 + QR^2$

$169 - 144 = QR^2$

$\sqrt{25} = QR = 5\,cm$



$\tan P = \frac{L}{A} = \frac{QR}{PQ} = \frac{5}{12}$



$\cot R = \frac{A}{L} = \frac{QR}{PQ} = \frac{5}{12}$

$\tan P - \cot R = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{5}{12} = 0$

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उ.प्र.

प्रश्न. यदि 15 cot A = 8 हो तो sin A और sec A का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



हल:- $15 \cot A = 8$

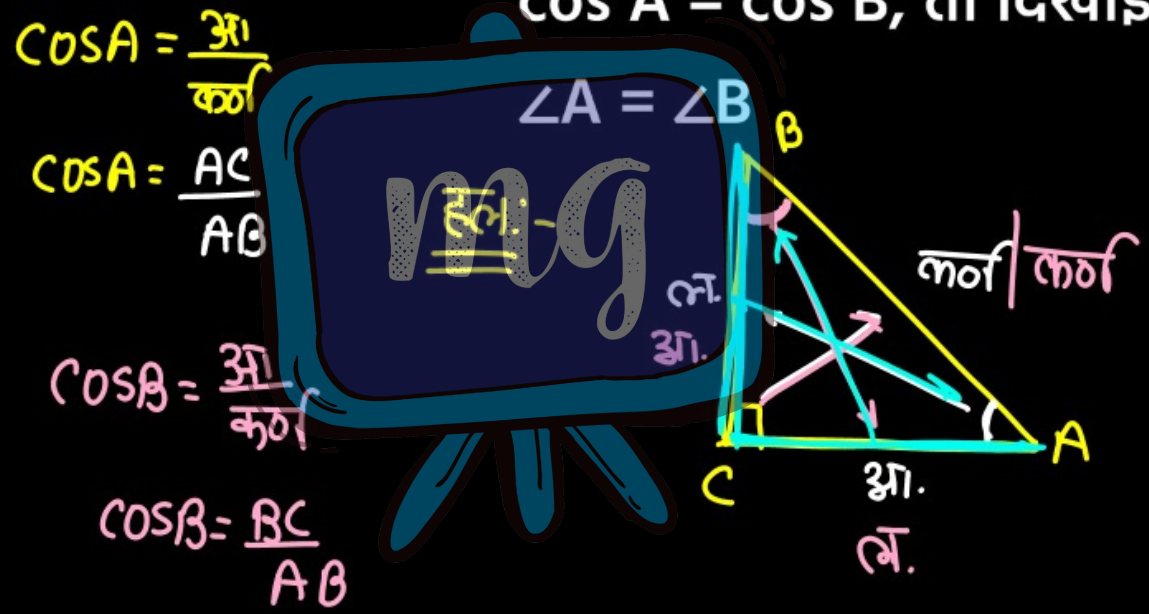
$\cot A = \frac{8}{15} = \frac{\text{आ.}}{\text{ल.}}$

आ. = 8k, ल. = 15k, कर्ण = ?

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प्रश्न. यदि ∠A और ∠B न्यून कोण हो, जहाँ cos A = cos B, तो दिखाइए कि



$\cos A = \frac{\text{आ.}}{\text{कर्ण}}$

$\cos A = \frac{AC}{AB}$

$\cos B = \frac{\text{आ.}}{\text{कर्ण}}$

$\cos B = \frac{BC}{AB}$

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प्रश्नानुसार



$\cos A = \cos B$

$\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{BC}{AB}$

$AC = BC$

किसी $\triangle$ में समान भुजाओं के सम्मुख कोण समान होते है।

$\boxed{\angle A = \angle B}$

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$\sqrt{49+64} = \sqrt{113}$

प्रश्न. यदि $\cot\theta = \frac{7}{8}$, तो

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

(ii) $\cot^2\theta$ का मान निकालिए?

$\cot\theta = \frac{7}{8} = \frac{A}{L}$

$k = \sqrt{113}$

$\sin\theta = \frac{L}{k} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{113}}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{A}{k} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{113}}$

हल:- (ii) $\cot\theta = \frac{7}{8}$

$\cot^2\theta = \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{64}$

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$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$

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

$\cos^2\theta = 1 - \sin^2\theta$

$\sin^2\theta = 1 - \cos^2\theta$

(i) $\dfrac{(1+\sin\theta)(1-\sin\theta)}{(1+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)}$

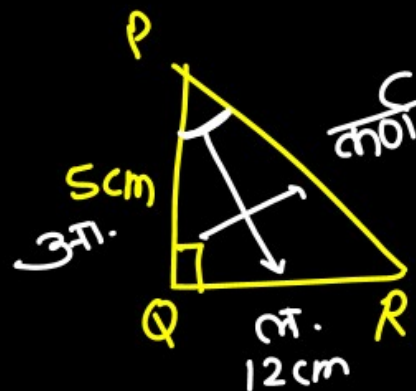
$= \dfrac{1^2 - \sin^2\theta}{1^2 - \cos^2\theta} = \dfrac{1-\sin^2\theta}{1-\cos^2\theta}$

$= \dfrac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta} = \cot^2\theta$

$= \dfrac{49}{64}$

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प्रश्न. Δ PQR में, जिसका कोण Q समकोण है, PR + QR = 25 cm और PQ = 5 cm है। sin P, cos P और tan P के मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल:- PQ = 5 cm

PR + QR = 25cm

PR = 25 − QR — (1)

$\sin P = \frac{\text{ल.}}{\text{कर्ण}} = \frac{QR}{PR}$

$\sin P = \frac{12}{13}$

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पाइथोगोरस प्रमेय,

कर्ण^2 = लं.^{2} + आ^2

$PR^2 = QR^2 + PQ^2$

$(25-QR)^2 = QR^2 + 5^2$ (सभी ले)

$(a-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$

$25^2 + QR^2 - 2\times25\times QR = QR^2 + 25$

$625 - 50QR = 25$

$-50QR = 25 - 625$

$-50QR = -600$

$QR = 12\,cm$

$PR = 25 - 12$

$PR = 13\,cm$

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H.W.

प्रश्न. △ OPQ में, जिसका कोण P समकोण है, OP =7 cm और OQ – PQ = 1 cm sin Q और cos Q के मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

OP = 7cm

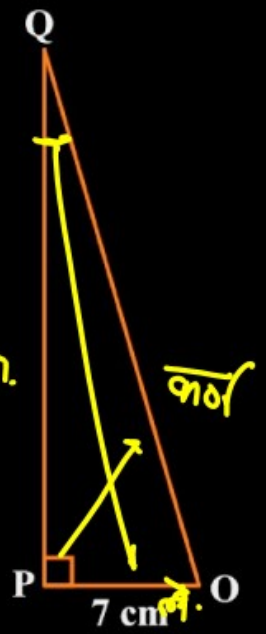
OQ − PQ = 1cm

OQ = 1 + PQ ...(i)

कर्ण² = लं.² + आ.²

$OQ^2 = PQ^2 + PO^2$

$(1+PQ)^2 = PQ^2 + 7^2$



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प्रश्न. △PQR में, जिसका कोण Q समकोण है (देखिए आकृति), PQ = 3 cm और PR = 6 cm है। ∠QPR और ∠PRQ ज्ञात कीजिए।

हल:-

$PQ = 3\text{ cm}$

$PR = 6\text{ cm}$

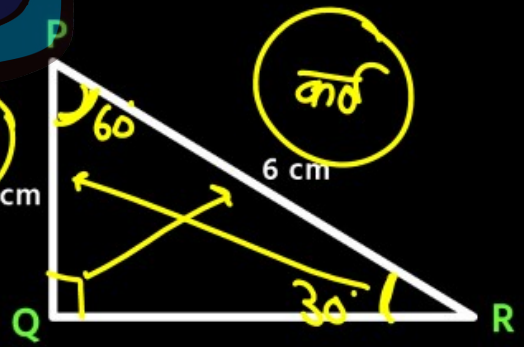
$\sin R = \frac{\text{लं.}}{\text{कर्ण}}$

$\sin R = \frac{3}{6}$

$\sin R = \frac{1}{2}$

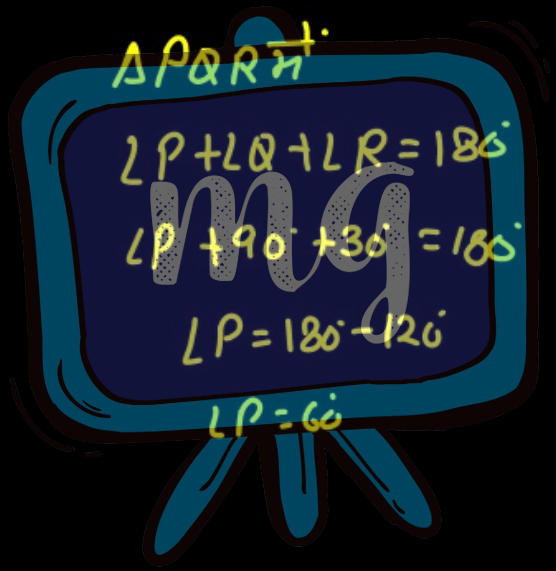
$\sin R = \sin 30^\circ$

$\Rightarrow R = 30^\circ$



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$\sin 30° = \frac{1}{2}$

सारणी 8.1

∠ A	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
sin A	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
cos A	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tan A	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	अपरिभाषित
cosec A	अपरिभाषित	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	1
sec A	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	अपरिभाषित
cot A	अपरिभाषित	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0

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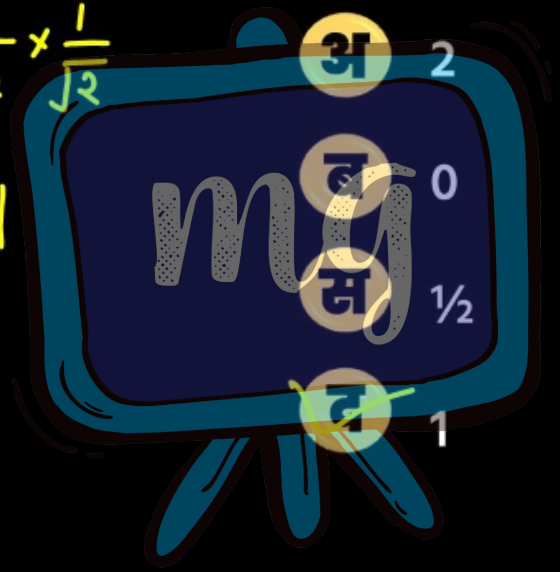
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

प्रश्न. 2 sin 45° cos 45° का मान है :

(2024)

$2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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



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प्रश्न. $\cos^2 60° - \sin^2 60°$ का मान ..... है।

$\cos 60° = \frac{1}{2}$

$\sin 60° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

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

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

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

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

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प्रश्न. $\cos^2 45°$ का मान .....$\frac{1}{2}$..... है।

$(\cos 45°)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$



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प्रश्न. निम्नलिखित के मान ज्ञात कीजिए

(i) $\sin 60° \cos 30° + \sin 30° \cos 60°$



(ii) $\dfrac{\cos 45°}{\sec 30° + \operatorname{cosec} 30°}$

$\cos 45° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\cos 30° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\sec 30° = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\sin 30° = \frac{1}{2}$

$\operatorname{cosec} 30° = 2$

हल :-

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

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{2}{1}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{2\sqrt{3} + 6}{3}}$$

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$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-3)}{4((\sqrt{3})^2-3^2)}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2(2\sqrt{3}+6)}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}\frac{(\sqrt{3}-3)}{(3-9)}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2\times 2(\sqrt{3}+3)}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{3}\sqrt{2}}{4}\frac{(\sqrt{3}-3)}{-\cancel{6}_2}$$

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

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(\sqrt{3}-3) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{8}$$ Ans

$(a+b)$ $(a-b)$

a^2-b^2

(iii) $\dfrac{5\cos^2 60° + 4\sec^2 30° - \tan^2 45°}{\sin^2 30° + \cos^2 30°}$



प्रश्न. सही विकल्प चुनिए और अपने विकल्प का औचित्य दीजिए :

$\tan 30° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(i) $\frac{2\tan 30°}{1+\tan^2 30°} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1+\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}$

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

$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2 \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \times 4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(अ) sin 60° (ब) cos 60°

(स) tan 60° (द) sin 30°

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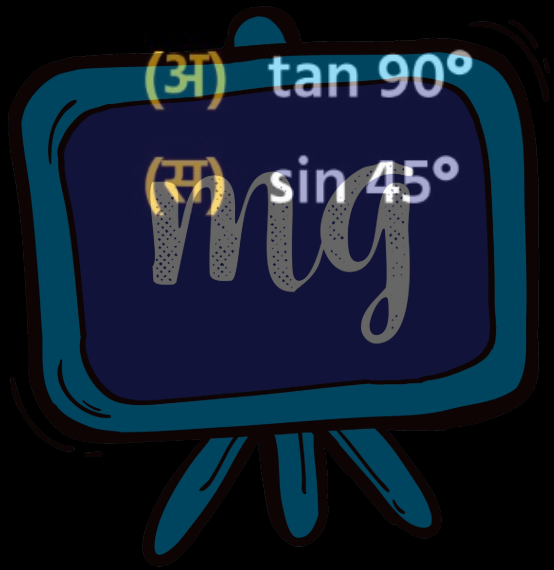
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$\tan 45° = 1$

(ii) $\dfrac{1-\tan^2 45°}{1+\tan^2 45°} = \dfrac{1-(1)^2}{1+(1)^2} = \dfrac{1-1}{1+1} = \dfrac{0}{2} = 0$

(अ) $\tan 90°$ (ब) 1

(स) $\sin 45°$ (द) 0



H.W.

$\tan 30° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(iii) $\frac{2\tan 30°}{1-\tan^2 30°}$ = बराबर है:

(अ) cos 60°

(ब) sin 60°

(स) tan 60°

(द) sin 30°

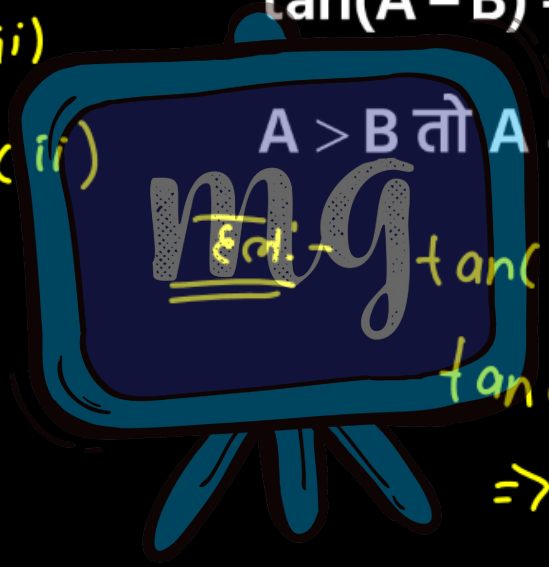
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प्रश्न. यदि $\tan(A+B)=\sqrt{3}$ और

$$\tan(A-B)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}};\ 0^\circ < A+B \le 90^\circ$$

$A > B$ तो A और B का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।



हल :-

$\tan(A+B)=\sqrt{3}$

$\tan(A+B)=\tan 60^\circ$ $\{\tan 60^\circ=\sqrt{3}\}$

$\Rightarrow A+B=60^\circ$ – (i)

$\tan(A-B)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\tan(A-B)=\tan 30^\circ$

$\Rightarrow A-B=30^\circ$ – (ii)

(i) + (ii)

$A+B=60^\circ$

$A-B=30^\circ$

$2A=90^\circ$

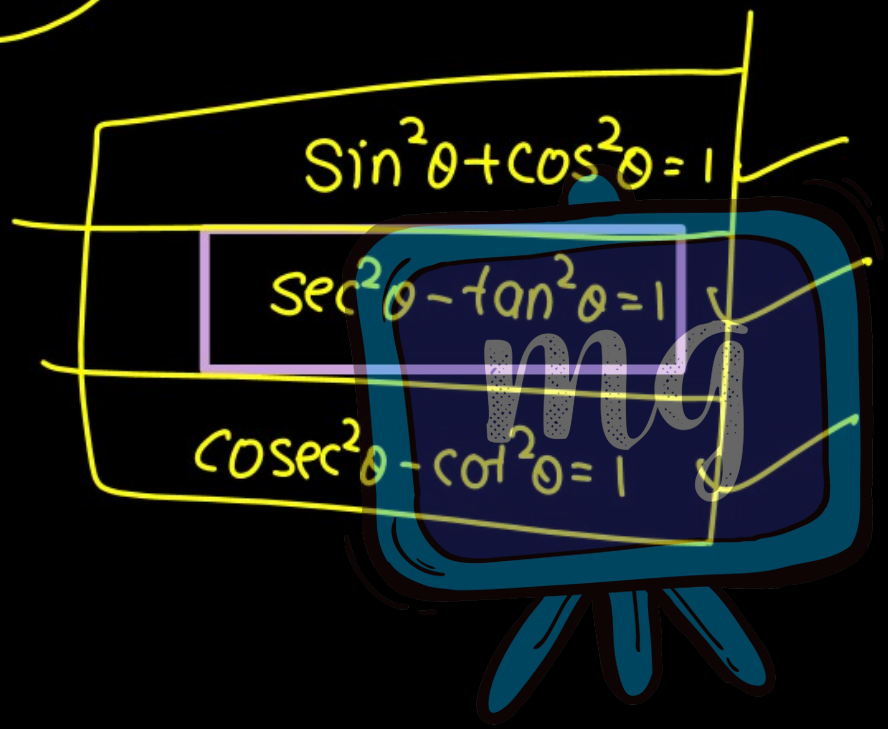
$A=45^\circ$

$B=?$

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प्रश्न. सही विकल्प चुनिए और अपने विकल्प की पुष्टि कीजिए :

$9\sec^2 A - 9\tan^2 A$

$9(\sec^2 A - \tan^2 A)$

$9 \times 1 = 9$

$9 \sec^2 A - 9 \tan^2 A$ बराबर है :

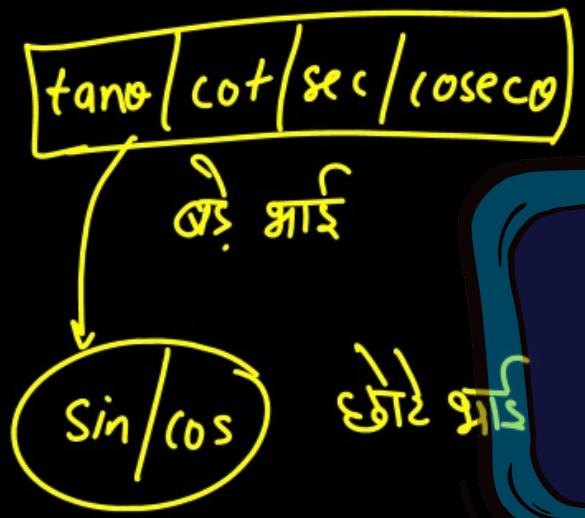
(अ) 1

(ब) 9

(स) 8

(द) 10

प्रश्न. $(1 + \tan\theta + \sec 0)(1 + \cot\theta - \operatorname{cosec}\theta)$ बराबर है :



(अ) 1

(ब) 2

(स) –1

(द) 0

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

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

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

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

$a+b$ $\quad a-b$ $\quad =a^2-b^2$

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

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

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

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प्रश्न. (sec A+ tan A) (1 – sin A) बराबर है :

(अ) sec A (ब) sin A

(स) cosec A (द) cos A

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\sin^2 A+\cos^2 A=1$

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

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प्रश्न. निम्नलिखित सर्वसमिकाएँ सिद्ध कीजिए, जहाँ वे कोण, जिनके लिए व्यंजक परिभाषित है, न्यून कोण है :

(i) $(\text{cosec}\,\theta - \cot\theta)^2 = \dfrac{1-\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta}$

हल :- LHS

$= (\text{cosec}\,\theta - \cot\theta)^2$

$= \left(\dfrac{1}{\sin\theta} - \dfrac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\right)^2$

$= \left(\dfrac{1-\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\right)^2$

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

$\{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1-\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta} = \text{RHS}$$

LHS = RHS

HP

(ii) $\dfrac{\tan\theta}{1-\cot\theta}+\dfrac{\cot\theta}{1-\tan\theta}=1+\sec\theta\,\mathrm{cosec}\,\theta$

हल:- LHS.

$$=\frac{\tan\theta}{1-\cot\theta}+\frac{\cot\theta}{1-\tan\theta}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$=\frac{\sin^3\theta-\cos^3\theta}{\cos\theta\sin\theta(\sin\theta-\cos\theta)}$$

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

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

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

$$=\sec\theta\,\mathrm{cosec}\,\theta+1$$

$$=1+\sec\theta\,\mathrm{cosec}\,\theta$$

$$=\text{RHS}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sin\theta-\cos\theta}\left[\frac{\sin^3\theta-\cos^3\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta}\right]$$

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$$* \left\{ \begin{matrix} a^3-b^3 = (a-b)(a^2+b^2+ab) \\ a^3+b^3 = (a+b)(a^2+b^2-ab) \end{matrix} \right\}$$

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

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

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

$$= 1+\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \times \frac{1}{\cos\theta} = 1+\operatorname{cosec}\theta \sec\theta$$

$\sin^2A + \cos^2A = 1$

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

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

(iii) (cosec A – sin A) (sec A – cos A) (tan A + cot A) = 1. (2024)

Ans:- L.H.S.

$= (\operatorname{cosec}A - \sin A)(\sec A - \cos A)(\tan A + \cot A)$

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

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

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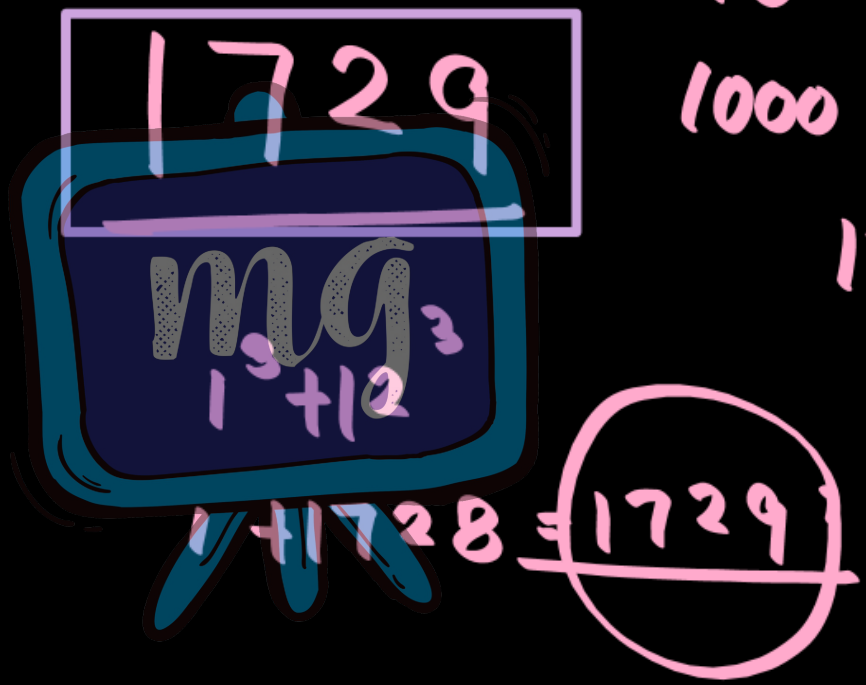
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$$= \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \times \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \times \frac{1}{\sin A \cos A}$$

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$10^3 + 9^3$

$1000 + 729$

1729

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



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(v) $$\frac{\cos A - \sin A + 1}{\cos A + \sin A - 1} = \operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A$$



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(vi) $\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin A}{1-\sin A}} = \sec A + \tan A$



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(vii) $\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos A}{1+\cos A}} = \text{cosec } A - \cot A$

(2023)



(viii) $\dfrac{\sin\theta - 2\sin^3\theta}{2\cos^3\theta - \cos\theta} = \tan\theta$



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

$= 7 + \tan^2 A + \cot^2 A$





न्यायसंगत वैश्वीकरण के लिए संघर्ष

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न्यायसंगत वैश्वीकरण में सरकार की भूमिका

1.	सभी के लिए नीतियों पर ध्यान (केवल अमीर और शक्तिशाली के लिए नहीं)
2.	सुनिश्चित करना कि श्रम कानून लागू हों और श्रमिकों को उनके अधिकार मिलें
3.	छोटे उत्पादकों को सुधारने में सहायता देना, जब तक वे प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सकें

4.	यदि आवश्यक हो, तो व्यापार और निवेश अवरोधों का उपयोग
5.	अधिक न्यायपूर्ण नियमों के लिए डब्ल्यूटीओ में बातचीत

