



MATHS

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION MATHS (HINGLISH)

TRIGONOMETRY

Illustrative Example

1. If $\cos \theta = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, find the value of $\tan \theta$.

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2. Given , $\cos \theta = \frac{21}{29}$, what is the value of $\frac{\sec \theta}{\tan \theta - \sin \theta}$

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3. If $5 \tan \theta = 4$, find the value of $\frac{5 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta}{5 \sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta}$

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4. If $\tan \theta = \frac{p}{q}$ then the value of $\frac{p \sin \theta - q \cos \theta}{p \sin \theta + q \cos \theta}$ is

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5. What is the value of $(\tan A + \cot A) \sin A \times \cos A$?

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6. The value of $\sin^2 A \cos^2 B + \cos^2 A \cos^2 B + \sin^2 A \sin^2 B + \cos^2 A \sin^2 B$ is

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7. If $x = a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta$, and $y = a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta$, what is the value of $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2 + b^2}$?

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8. The value of $\frac{\sin \theta - 2 \sin^3 \theta}{2 \cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta}$ is

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9. What is the value of $\frac{\tan x}{\frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x} + \sin x \cos x}$

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10. The value of $\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B} + \frac{\cos A - \cos B}{\sin A - \sin B}$ is.....

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11. If $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$, then the value of $\frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\sin \theta}$ is

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12. What is the value of $\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta + 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$?

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13. The value of $2(\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta) - 3(\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta)$ is

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14. If $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$, what is the value of $\sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}}$

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15. The value of $\sin 30^\circ \cos^2 60^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin^2 60^\circ$ is equal to



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16. The value of $\frac{4}{\tan^2 60^\circ} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 30^\circ} - \sin^2 90^\circ$ is equal to

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17. The is the value of $\frac{\sin^2 30^\circ}{\cos^2 30^\circ} + \frac{\cos^2 30^\circ}{\sin^2 30^\circ}$?

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18. What is the value of $4(\sin^4 30^\circ + \cos^4 60^\circ) - 3(\cos^2 45^\circ - \sin^2 90^\circ)$?

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19. What is the value of $\left(\frac{1}{\sin 45^\circ} - \sin 45^\circ\right) \left(\frac{1}{\cos 45^\circ} - \cos 45^\circ\right) \left(\tan 45^\circ + \frac{1}{\tan 45^\circ}\right)$?

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20. What is the value of

$$(\tan^4 60^\circ - \sin^4 90^\circ) - 2(\tan^2 45^\circ + 3 \cos^2 0^\circ)$$

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21. What is the value of $\left(\frac{\cos 21^\circ}{\sin 69^\circ}\right) - \left(\frac{\sin 40^\circ}{\cos 50^\circ}\right)$?

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22. Find the value of $\cos^2 17^\circ - \sin^2 73^\circ$

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23. What is the value of $\sin^2 25^\circ + \sin^2 65^\circ$?

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24. Find x if $x \sin^2 60^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sec 60^\circ \tan^2 30^\circ + \frac{4}{3} \sin^2 45^\circ \tan^2 60^\circ = 0$

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25. What is the value of $\sec(90^\circ - A) - \cot A \cos(90^\circ - A) \tan(90^\circ - A)$?

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26. If $x \sin(90^\circ - A) \cos(90^\circ - A) = \cos(90^\circ - A)$, find x.

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27. Find the value of the x which will satisfy $\sec A \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - A) - x \cot(90^\circ - A) = 1$

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28. If $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$, find the value of θ satisfying $2 \sin \theta = \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

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29. Find the smallest positive value of θ satisfying $\tan \theta = 2 \sin \theta$.

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30. If $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$, find the value of θ satisfying $3 \tan \theta + \cot \theta = 5$
 $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$

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31. If $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$, find θ when $2 \cos \theta + 2\sqrt{2} = 3 \sec \theta$

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32. If $0^\circ < A < 90^\circ$ and $\sin A = \frac{4}{5}$, find the value of $\tan A + \sec A$?



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33. In a triangle ABC, right angled at C, find the value of $\tan A + \tan B$ in terms of the sides a,b,c.



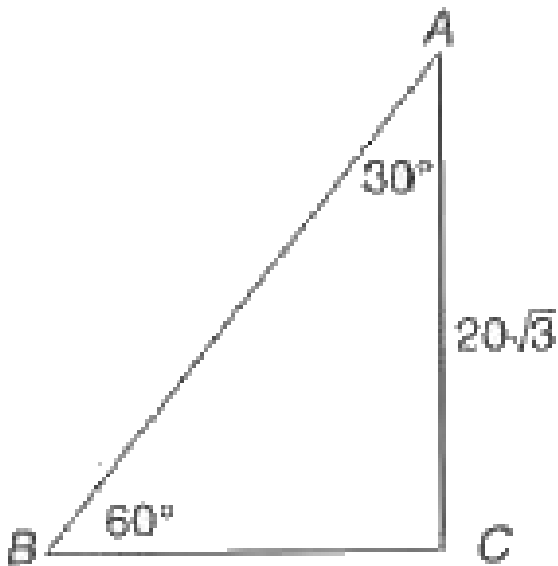
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34. Find the smallest positive value of θ satisfying the equation $\sec 6\theta = \operatorname{cosec} 3\theta$



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35. Find side c of the triangle ABC, given that $A = 30^\circ$, $B = 60^\circ$ and $b = 20\sqrt{3}$.



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36. Express the relation of a and b if $\sin \theta = \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}$, where $a > 0, b > 0$.

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37. For what real value of ' a ', the equation $2 \sin \theta = a + \frac{1}{a}$ is possible ?

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38. Find the quadrant in which θ lies if

(i) $\cos \theta$ is negative but $\sin \theta$ is positive

(ii) $\sin \theta$ is negative but $\tan \theta$ is positive

(iii) $\cos \theta$ is negative and $\sin \theta$ is negative

(iv) $\cos \theta$ and $\cot \theta$ are both negative

(v) $\sec \theta$ is positive but $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$ is negative



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39. If A lies between 180° and 270° and $12 \tan A = 5$, find the value of $5 \cot A - 13 \sin A + 12 \sec A$.



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40. If $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = 1$, the value of $\sin \theta \cos \theta$ is



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41. If $\sin \theta = \frac{7}{25}$ and $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$, find the value of $\sec \theta + \tan \theta$.

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42. If $\tan \theta + \sec \theta = 4$, the value of $\sin \theta \cos \theta$.

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43. What is the eliminant of $x = a \cos^3 \theta$, $y = b \sin^3 \theta$?

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44. Find the value of $a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta$ if $a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = c$.

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45. What is the eliminant of θ if $a \sin \theta - b = 0$ and $c \tan \theta - d = 0$



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46. If $x = \gamma \sin \theta \cos \phi$, $y = \gamma \sin \theta \sin \phi$, $z = \gamma \cos \theta$, what is the eliminant of θ and ϕ ?



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47. Evaluate $\sin 1^\circ \sin 2^\circ \sin 3^\circ \dots \sin 179^\circ \sin 180^\circ$



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48. Find the value of $\cos 1^\circ \cos 2^\circ \cos 3^\circ \dots \cos 88^\circ \cos 89^\circ \cos 90^\circ$



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49. Find the value of $\cos 1^\circ \cos 2^\circ \cos 3^\circ \dots \cos 89^\circ \dots \cos 179^\circ \cos 180^\circ$



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50. Find the value of $\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \tan 3^\circ \dots \tan 45^\circ \dots \tan 88^\circ \tan 89^\circ$

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51. If $\tan \theta + \sin \theta = a$ and $\tan \theta - \sin \theta = b$, what is the value $(a^2 - b^2) \div \sqrt{ab}$

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52. If $\cot(x+y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ and $\cot(x-y) = \sqrt{3}$, find the smallest positive value of x and y .

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53. If $\gamma \cos \theta = 1$ and $\gamma \sin \theta = \sqrt{3}$, find the positive value of γ

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54. What is the value of $\frac{\tan(90^\circ - \theta)\sec(180^\circ - \theta)\sin(-\theta)}{\sin(180^\circ + \theta)\cot(360^\circ - \theta)\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \theta)}$?

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55. What is the greatest value of θ lying between 0° and 720° whose tangent is $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$?

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56. What is the value of $\cos 1485^\circ \times \operatorname{cosec} 855^\circ$?

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57. A,B,C,D are the angles of a cyclic quadrilateral ABCD , what is the value of $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C + \cos D$?

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58. What is the value of $\cos 20^\circ + \cos 22^\circ + \cos 158^\circ + \cos 200^\circ + \cos 300^\circ$?

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59. If $\operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ + A) + x \cot A \cot(90^\circ + A) = \sin(90^\circ + A)$, find x .

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60. If A, B, C, D be the angles of a quadrilateral, what is the value of

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

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61. Find the value of $\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos(90^\circ + \theta)} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(180^\circ + \theta)} + \frac{\tan(90^\circ + \theta)}{\cot \theta}$

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62. Which one of the following is the value of $\tan 75^\circ$.

A. $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$

B. $\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$

C. $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$

D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$

Answer: C



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63. Which one of the following is the value of \cos

$$170^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \sin 170^\circ \sin 10^\circ$$

A. -2

B. -1

C. 0

D. 1

Answer: B

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64. $0 < A < 90^\circ : 0 < B < 90^\circ$, $\sin A = \frac{12}{13}$ and $\cos B = \frac{4}{5}$. Find the value of $\sin(A+B)$.

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65. If A is in the 3rd quadrant and B is in the fourth quadrant and $\cos A = -\frac{15}{17}$, $\cos B = \frac{4}{5}$, find the value of $\cos(A+B)$.

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66. What is the value of $\cos(30^\circ + x)\cos(30^\circ - x) - \sin(30^\circ + x)\sin(30^\circ - x)$

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67. Find the value of $\frac{\tan 42^\circ + \tan 18^\circ}{1 - \tan 42^\circ \tan 18^\circ} + \tan 300^\circ$

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68. Find the value of $\sin 15^\circ + \cos 15^\circ$

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69. If $\frac{\cos 12^\circ + \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ - \sin 12^\circ} = \tan x^\circ$, what is the value of x .

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70. $\tan 20^\circ + \tan 25^\circ + \tan 20^\circ \tan 25^\circ =$

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71. The value of $\frac{1}{\sin 10^\circ} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos 10^\circ}$ is equal to



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72. Find the value of $\frac{\cos(45^\circ - A)}{\sin(45^\circ + A)}$



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73. What is the value of $\frac{\sin(30^\circ - A)}{\cos A - \sqrt{3}\sin A}$



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74. If $\theta = \frac{11\pi}{4}$, find the numerical value of $\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + 2 \tan \theta - \sec^2 \theta$



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75. If A lies between 180° and 270° and $3 \tan A = 4$, find the value of $2 \cot A - \cos A + \sin A$



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76. What is the value of $\frac{\sin(x - y)}{\cos x \cos y} + \frac{\sin(y - z)}{\cos y \cos z} + \frac{\sin(z - x)}{\cos z \cos x}$?



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77. If $A + B = \frac{\pi}{4}$, find the numerical value of $(1 + \tan A)(1 + \tan B)$ is equal to



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78. If $\cos \theta + \sqrt{3} \sin \theta = 2$, then the value of θ is equal to



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79. The least value of $\cos \theta + \sin \theta$ is



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80. For what value of θ , $\sin \theta + \cos \theta$ is maximum

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81. Simplify $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos(\pi + 60^\circ)}}$

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82. If $\sec \theta = x + \frac{1}{4x}$, the value of $\sec \theta + \tan \theta$ is equal to

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83. What is the value of $\frac{(\sec \theta + 1)^2 + (1 + \sec \theta)^2}{1 + \sec^2 \theta}$?

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84. If $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$, what is the value of $\cos 2\theta$?

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85. If $0 < A < \pi/2$ and $\cos A = 4/5$, find the value of $\sin 2A$.

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86. If $\cos y^\circ = \sin(y^\circ + 20^\circ)$, find the least positive value of y .

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87. The value of

$$\cos^2 5^\circ + \cos^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 15^\circ + \cos^2 20^\circ + \cos^2 70^\circ + \cos^2 75^\circ + \cos^2 80^\circ$$

is equal to

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88. If $A = 29^\circ$, find the value of $\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A + 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A$

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89. If $\cos x = \tan 40^\circ \tan 50^\circ$, what is the value of x ?

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90. Minimum value of $\sec^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$ is

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91. If $a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = c$, then what is the value of $a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta$?

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92. If $\sin x + \sin^2 x = 1$, then which one of the following is true

A. $\cos x + \cos^2 x = 1$

B. $\cos x - \cos^2 x = 1$

C. $\cos^2 x + \cos^4 x = 1$

D. $\cos^4 x + \cos^3 x = 1$

Answer: C

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93. The value of $(\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y)^2 + (\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y)^2$ is equal to

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94. A vertical tower stands on a horizontal plane, and from a point on the ground at a distance of 30 metres from the foot of the tower, the angle of elevation is 60° . The height of the tower is

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95. A person, standing on the bank of a river, observes that the angle subtended by a tree on the opposite bank is 60° . When he retreats 20m from the bank, he finds the angle to be 30° . Find the height of the tree and the breadth of the river.



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Multiple Choice Questions

1. The value of $\cos 10^\circ \sin 20^\circ$ is _____.

- A. positive
- B. negative
- C. 0
- D. 1

Answer: A



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2. The value of $\sec \theta$ can

- A. never be greater than 1
- B. never be less than 1
- C. never be equal to 1
- D. never lie between -1 and 1

Answer: D



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3. The value of $\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta$ is

- A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 6

Answer: A



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4. The value of $\cos 1^\circ \cos 2^\circ \cos 3^\circ \dots \cos 179^\circ$ is

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

B. 0

C. 1

D. -1

Answer: B



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5. $\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \dots \tan 89^\circ =$

A. 1

B. 0

C. ∞

D. $\frac{1}{2}$

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following is correct ? [Hint: 1 radian = $180^\circ/\pi = 57^\circ 30'$ approx.]

A. $\sin 1^\circ > \sin 1$

B. $\sin 1^\circ < \sin 1$

C. $\sin 1^\circ = \sin 1$

D. $\sin 1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \cdot \sin 1$

Answer: B



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7. If $\tan \theta = -\frac{4}{3}$, then $\sin \theta$ is

A. $-\frac{4}{5}$ but not $\frac{4}{5}$

B. $-\frac{4}{5}$ or $\frac{4}{5}$

C. $\frac{4}{5}$ but not $-\frac{4}{5}$

D. None of these

Answer: B



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8. If $0^\circ \leq x \leq 90^\circ$ and $1 + \tan^2 x - 2 \tan x = 0$, then the value of x is

A. 30°

B. 45°

C. 60°

D. 90°

Answer: B



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9. If x is acute, then $\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}}$ is

A. $\sec x + \tan x$

B. $\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x$

C. $\sec x + \operatorname{cosec} x$

D. $\tan x + \cot x$

Answer: A



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10. The value of $\sin^3 \alpha(1 + \cot \alpha) + \cos^3 \alpha(1 + \tan \alpha)$ is equal to

A. $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha$

B. $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha$

C. $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$

D. $\operatorname{cosec} \alpha \sec \alpha$

Answer: B



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11. If $x = r \cos \alpha \cos \beta$, $y = r \cos \alpha \sin \beta$, $z = r \sin \alpha$ then $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 =$

A. r^2

B. r^4

C. 1

D. None of these

Answer: A



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12. If $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 0 = \sin \alpha + \sin \beta$, then $\cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta$ is equal to

A. $-2 \sin(\alpha + \beta)$

B. $-2 \cos(\alpha + \beta)$

C. $2 \sin(\alpha + \beta)$

D. $2 \cos(\alpha + \beta)$

Answer: B



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13. $\tan \frac{2\pi}{5} - \tan \frac{\pi}{15} - \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{2\pi}{5} \tan \frac{\pi}{15}$ is equal to

A. $-\sqrt{3}$

B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

C. 1

D. $\sqrt{3}$

Answer: D

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14. If $A + B + C = \pi$ and $m\angle C$ is obtuse then $\tan A \cdot \tan B$ is

A. $\tan A \tan B \geq 1$

B. $\tan A \tan B < 1$

C. $\tan A \tan B = 1$

D. None of these

Answer: B

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15. If $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\tan B = \frac{1}{3}$, then the value of $A+B$ is

A. $\frac{\pi}{6}$

B. π

C. zero

D. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

Answer: D



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16. The value of $\frac{\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} + \frac{(\cos^3 \theta - \sin^3 \theta)}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}$ is

A. 2

B. 1

C. 0

D. None of these

Answer: A



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17. The extremum values of $\cos x$ are :

A. $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

B. -1 and 0

C. -1 and 1

D. 0 and 1

Answer: C



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18. The value of

$\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta$ is

A. 1

B. 0

C. -1

D. 3

Answer: A

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19. If $A = \cos^4 \theta + \sin^2 \theta$, then for all values of θ :

A. $1 \leq A \leq 2$

B. $\frac{13}{16} \leq A \leq 1$

C. $\frac{3}{4} \leq A \leq \frac{13}{16}$

D. $\frac{3}{4} \leq A \leq 1$

Answer: D

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20. If $\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b}$, then the value of $b \cos 2\theta + a \sin 2\theta$ is

A. a

B. b

C. $\frac{b}{a}$

D. None of these

Answer: B



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21. If A lies in the third quadrant and $3 \tan A - 4 = 0$, then $5 \sin 2A + 3 \sin A + 4 \cos A$ is equal to

A. 0

B. $-\frac{24}{5}$

C. $\frac{24}{5}$

D. $\frac{48}{5}$

Answer: A



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22. If $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 3$, then the value of $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C$ is

A. 3

B. 2

C. 1

D. 0

Answer: D



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23. If $x = y \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = z \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$, then what is $xy + yz + zx$ equal to ?

A. -1

B. 0

C. 1

D. 2

Answer: B



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24. $\left(1 + \cos. \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 + \cos. \frac{3\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 + \cos. \frac{5\pi}{8}\right) \left(1 + \cos. \frac{7\pi}{8}\right)$ is equal

to

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. $\frac{1}{8}$

D. $\frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

Answer: C



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25. If $\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} = 4$ and $0^\circ \leq x \leq 90^\circ$, then the value of x is

A. 10°

B. 15°

C. 30°

D. 45°

Answer: C



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26. The equation $a \sin x + b \cos x = c$, where $|c| > \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ has

A. a unique solution

B. infinite solutions

C. no solution

D. None of these

Answer: C



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27. The value of $16 \sin 144^\circ \sin 108^\circ \sin 72^\circ \sin 36^\circ$ is equal to

A. 1

B. 3

C. 5

D. $\frac{1}{16}$

Answer: C



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28. $\cos 2x + 2 \cos x$ is always :-

- A. greater than $-\frac{3}{2}$
- B. less than or equal to $\frac{3}{2}$
- C. greater than or equal to $-\frac{3}{2}$
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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29. If $\sin \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 2$, then $\sin^n \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^n \theta$ is equal to

- A. 2
- B. $2n$
- C. 2^{n-1}
- D. 2^{n-2}

Answer: A



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30. The value of $[\sqrt{3}\cot 20^\circ - 4\cos 20^\circ]$ is equal to-

A. 1

B. -1

C. 0

D. None of these

Answer: A



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31. The value of $\sqrt{3}\operatorname{cosec}20^\circ - \sec 20^\circ$ is equal to

A. 2

B. 1

C. 4

D. -4

Answer: C



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32. If $\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$, then the value of $\cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta$ is

A. 1

B. 2

C. 1.5

D. None of these

Answer: A



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33. If $x = \sec^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$, $\theta \neq \theta$, then the value of x is

A. 0

B. ≤ 2

C. ≥ -2

D. $\neq 2$

Answer: D



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34. The equation $\sin^2 x = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2ab}$, is possible if

A. $a=b$

B. $a=-b$

C. $2a=b$

D. None of these

Answer: A



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35. If $A+B=\frac{\pi}{4}$, then $(1+\tan A)(1+\tan B)$ is equal

A. 1

B. 2

C. $\sqrt{3}$

D. None of these

Answer: B



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36. If $3 \sin \theta + 5 \cos \theta = 5$, then the value of $(5 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta)$ is

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: B



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37. If $(1+\sin x)(1+\sin y)(1+\sin z)=(1-\sin x)(1-\sin y)(1-\sin z)=k$, then k has the value

A. $\pm \cos x \cos y \cos z$

B. $\pm \sin x \sin y \sin z$

C. $\pm 3 \sin x \sin y \sin z$

D. None of these

Answer: B



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38. if $5 \cot \theta = 4$, then the value of $\left(\frac{5 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta} \right)$

A. $\frac{5}{14}$

B. $\frac{3}{4}$

C. 1

D. None of these

Answer: C

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39. If $\pi \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$, then $\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}} + \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}}$ is equal to :

A. $2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

B. $-2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

C. $2 \sec \theta$

D. $-\sec \theta$

Answer: B



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40. If $7 \sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta = 4$, then find value of $\tan \theta$.

A. $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

B. $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

C. $\pm \frac{1}{2}$

D. $\pm \frac{1}{3}$

Answer: B



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41. If $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$ then $\cos \theta - \sin \theta$ is equal to

A. $\sqrt{2} \cos \theta$

B. $\sqrt{2} \sin \theta$

C. $2 \cos \theta$

D. $2 \sin \theta$

Answer: B

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42. If $a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta = c$, then find the value of $a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta$.

A. $\pm \sqrt{a^2 |b^2| c^2}$

B. $\pm \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2}$

C. $\pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

D. $\pm \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 + a^2}$

Answer: B

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43. If $\tan^2 \theta = (1 - e^2)$, then $\sec \theta + \tan^3 \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$ is equal to

A. $(2 + e^2)^{3/2}$

B. $(2 - e^2)^{3/2}$

C. $(1 - e^2)^{3/2}$

D. $(1 + e^2)^{3/2}$

Answer: B



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44. If $\tan \theta + \sin \theta = 1$, then $\cos^2 \theta = n$ then $m^2 - n^2$ is equal

A. $4mn$

B. $4\sqrt{mn}$

C. $2mn$

D. $2\sqrt{mn}$

Answer: B

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45. If
 $(\sec A + \tan A)(\sec B + \tan B)(\sec C + \tan C) = (\sec A - \tan A)(\sec B - \tan B)(\sec C - \tan C)$
prove that the value of each side is ± 1 .

A. $\pm \sqrt{2}$

B. $\pm \sqrt{3}$

C. ± 2

D. ± 1

Answer: D

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46. If $a \cos^2 \theta + 3a \cos \theta \sin \theta \in^2 \theta = m$ and $a \sin^3 \theta + 3a \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \in^\theta = n$,

then prove that: $(m + n)^{2/3} + (m - n)^{2/3} = 2a^{2/3}$

A. $a^{2/3}$

B. $a^{4/3}$

C. $2a^{2/3}$

D. $2a^{4/3}$

Answer: C



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47. When $\theta = \frac{11}{3}\pi$, then the value of $\cos \theta - \sin \theta$ is

A. $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$

B. $\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$

C. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

D. None of these

Answer: A



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48. If A, B, C, D are the angles of a cyclic quadrilateral and $\cos A + \cos B = K(\cos C + \cos D)$, then the value of K is

A. 1

B. -1

C. 2

D. -2

Answer: B



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49. The value of $\tan 15^\circ \tan 25^\circ \tan 45^\circ \tan 65^\circ \tan 75^\circ$ is

A. 3

B. $\sqrt{3}$

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: D



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50. If $\frac{\tan 26^\circ + \tan 19^\circ}{x(1 - \tan 26^\circ \tan 19^\circ)} = \cos 60^\circ$, then the value of x is

A. 1

B. 2

C. $\sqrt{2}$

D. $\sqrt{3}$

Answer: B



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