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MATHS

BOOKS - CENGAGE

TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Solved Examples And Exercises

1. In $ABC, \;=\;$ if $(a+b+c)(a-b+c)=3ac,$ then find $\angle B^{\cdot}$

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2. In $ABC,$ prove that $\left(a-b^2\dfrac{\cos^2 C}{2}+(a+b)^2\dfrac{\sin^2 C}{2}=c^{2^{\cdot}}\right.$

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3. If the angles A,B,C of a triangle are in A.P. and sides a,b,c, are in G.P., then prove that a^2, b^2, c^2 are in A.P.

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4. If $a = \sqrt{3}, b = \frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}\right)^{\cdot}$ and $c = 2,$ then find $\angle A$

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5. In a scalene triangle ABC, D is a point on the side AB such that $CD^2 = ADDB,$ sin $s \in AS \in B = \frac{\sin^2 C}{2}$ then prove that CD is internal bisector of $\angle C^{\cdot}$

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6. In a $\text{DeltaA B C},$ $\angle \text{C} = 60$ & $\angle A = 75.$ If D is a point on AC such that area of the DeltaB A D is $\sqrt{3}$ times the area of the $\text{DeltaB C D},$ then the $\angle A B D =$ 60^0 (b) 30^0 (c) 90^0 (d) none of these

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7. In a triangle ABC, $\angle A = 60^0 andb : e = (\sqrt{3} + 1) : 2$, then find the value of $(\angle B - \angle C)^{\cdot}$

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8. A tower subtends angles $\alpha, 2\alpha, 3\alpha$ respectively, at point $A, B, andC$ all lying on a horizontal line through the foot of the tower. Prove that $\frac{AB}{BC} = 1 + 2\cos 2\alpha^{\cdot}$

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9. In a triangle, if the angles $A, B, andC$ are in A.P. show that $2\frac{\cos 1}{2}(A - C) = \frac{a + c}{\sqrt{a^2 - ac + c^2}}$

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10. If in a triangle $ABC, \angle C = 60^0$, then prove that $\frac{1}{a+c} + \frac{1}{b+c} = \frac{3}{a+b+c}$.

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11. Perpendiculars are drawn from the angles A, B and C of an acute-angled triangle onthe opposite sides, and produced to meet the circumscribing circle. If these produced parts are $\alpha., \beta, \gamma,$ respectively, then show that, then show that $\frac{a}{\alpha} + \frac{b}{\beta} + \frac{c}{\gamma} = 2(\tan A + \tan B + \tan C)$.

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12. If $pandq$ are perpendicular from the angular points A and B of ABC drawn to any line through the vertex C, then prove that $a^2b^2\sin^2C = a^2p^2 + b^2q^2 - 2abpq\cos C$

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13. The two adjacent sides of a cyclic quadrilateral are $2and5$ and the angle between them is $60^{0^{\cdot}}$ If the area of the quadrilateral is $4\sqrt{3}$, find the remaining two sides.

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14. In a circle of radius $r,$ chords of length a and bcm subtend angles $\theta and 3\theta$, respectively, at the center. Show that $r = a\sqrt{\frac{a}{3a - b}}cm$

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15. In $ABC,$ as semicircle is inscribed, which lies on the side $\cdot$ If x is the lengthof the angle bisector through angle $C,$ then prove that the radius of the semicircle is $x\sin\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)^{\cdot}$

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16. In any $\triangle ABC$, prove that

$$\left(b^2 - c^2\right)\cot A + \left(c^2 - a^2\right)\cot B + \left(c^a - b^2\right)\cot C = 0$$

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17. In triangle ABC, angle A is greater than angle B. If the measure of angles A and B satisfy the equation $3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x - k = 0$. (A) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (C) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (D) $\frac{5\pi}{6}$

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18. In triangle $ABC, a:b:c = 4:5:6$. The ratio of the radius of the circumcircle to that of the incircle is____.

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19. The set of all real numbers a such that $a^2 + 2a, 2a + 3, and a^2 + 3a + 8$ are the sides of a triangle is____

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20. A polygon of nine sides, each side of length 2, is inscribed in a circle. The radius of the circle is __________.

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21. In triangle ABC, if $\cot A, \cot B, \cot C$ are in $\dot{A}\dot{P}$, then a^2, b^2, c^2 are in __________ progression.

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22. If in a triangle ABC, $\frac{2\cos A}{a} + \frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{2\cos C}{c} = \frac{a}{bc} + \frac{b}{ca}$, then prove that the triangle is right angled.

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23. If the angles of a triangle are $30^0 and 45^0$ and the included side is $(\sqrt{3}+1)cm$ then the area of the triangle is_____.

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24. A circle is inscribed in an equilateral triangle of side $\dot{a}$ The area of any square inscribed in this circle is _____.

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25. In triangle ABC, AD is the altitude from $\dot{A}$ If $b > c, \angle C = 23^0, and AD = \frac{abc}{b^2 - c^2},$ then $\angle B =$ _–_

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26. If D is the mid-point of the side BC of triangle ABC and AD is perpendicular to AC , then (a) $3b^2 = a^2 - c$ (b) $3a^2 = b^2 3c^2$ $b^2 = a^2 - c^2$ (d) $a^2 + b^2 = 5c^2$

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27. In $ABC, A = \frac{2\pi}{3}, b - c = 3\sqrt{3}cm$ and area of $ABC = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}cm^2, then(a)$9c m$(b)$18 c m$(c)$27 c m`

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28. The general value of θ satisfying the equation $\tan^2\theta + \sec 2\theta = 1$ is____

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29. In any triangle ABC, $\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{R^2}$ has the maximum value of (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) none of these

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30. Solve $\sqrt{5 - 2\sin x} = 6\sin x - 1$

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31. In triangle $ABC, R(b + c) = a\sqrt{bc}, where R$ is the circumradius of the triangle. Then the triangle is a)isosceles but not right b)right but not isosceles c)right isosceles d)equilateral

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32. Solve $\sin^3\theta\cos\theta - \cos^3\theta\sin\theta = \frac{1}{4}.$

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33. In ABC, P is an interior point such that $\angle PAB = 10^0 \angle PBA = 20^0, \angle PCA = 30^0, \angle PAC = 40^0$ then ABC is (a) isosoceles (b) right angled (c) obtuse angled

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34. Solve $4\cos\theta - 3\sec\theta = \tan\theta$

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35. $P(x, y)$ is a variable point on the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ and $Q(x + c, y + c)$ is another variable point, where c is a constant. The locus of the midpoint of PQ is an (a)parabola (b) ellipse (c)hyperbola (d) circle

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36. Solve the equation $2\cos^2\theta + 3\sin\theta = 0$

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37. In ABC, if $b^2 + c^2 = 2a^2$, then value of $\frac{\cot A}{\cot B + \cot C}$ is $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) $\frac{5}{2}$ (d) $\frac{5}{2}$

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38. Find the number of solution of $[\cos x] + |\sin x| = 1, x \in \pi \leq x \leq 3\pi$ (where [ ] denotes the greatest integer function).

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39. If $\sin\theta and - \cos\theta$ are the roots of the equation $ax^2 - bx - c = 0$, where $a, bandc$ are the sides of a triangle ABC, then $\cos B$ is equal to $1 - \frac{c}{2a}$ (b) $1 - \frac{c}{a}$ $1 + \frac{c}{ca}$ (d) $1 + \frac{c}{3a}$

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40. If the equation $a\sin x + \cos 2x = 2a - 7$ possesses a solution, then find the value of a

A. $a \in [2, 4]$

B. $a \in [2, 6]$

C. $a \in [2, 8]$

D. $a \in [2, 10]$

Answer: B

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41. In ABC, $(a + b + c)(b + c - a) = kbc$ if $k < 0$ (b) $k > 0$ `=4`

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42. Find the number of solution of the equation $e^{\sin x} - e^{-\sin x} - 4 = 0$

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43. If in $ABC, A = \frac{\pi}{7}, B = \frac{2\pi}{7}, C = \frac{4\pi}{7}$ then $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ must be

A. (a) R^2

B. (b) $3R^2$

C. (c) $5R^2$

D. (d) $7R^2$

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44. If $x \in (0, 2\pi) and y \in (0, 2\pi)$, then find the number of distinct ordered pairs (x, y) satisfying the equation $9\cos^2 x + \sec^2 y - 6\cos x - 4\sec y + 5 = 0$

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45. In a triangle ABC if $BC = 1 and AC = 2$, then what is the maximum possible value of angle A?

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46. Find the number of roots of the equation $16\sec^3\theta - 12\tan^2\theta - 4\sec\theta = 9$ in interval $(-\pi, \pi)$

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47. If a^2, b^2, c^2 are in A.P., then prove that $\tan A, \tan B, \tan C$ are in H.P.

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48. If $2\tan^2 x - 5\sec x = 1$ for exactly seven distinct value of $x \in \left[0, \frac{n\pi}{2}\right], n \in N$ then find the greatest value of n

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49. If an a triangle $ABC, b = 3c and C - B = 90^0,$ then find the value of $\tan B$

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50. The real roots of the equation $\cos^7 x + \sin^4 x = 1$ in the interval $(-\pi, \pi)$ are ________, _______, and _______

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51. If the base angles of triangle are $\left(\left(22\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)^{\circ}$ and $\left(112\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\circ}$, then prove that the altitude of the triangle is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of its base.

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52. The general solution of the trigonometric equation $\sin x + \cos x = 1$ is given by 1.x=2npi,n=0,+-1,+-2. . 2. $x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}; n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2,$ 3. x='npi'+ (-1)^n (pi/4)-(pi/4) ,n=0,+-1,+-2, 4. none of these`

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53. Prove that $\frac{a^2\sin(B - C)}{\sin b + \sin C} + \frac{b^2\sin(C - A)}{\sin C + \sin A} + \frac{c^2\sin(A - B)}{\sin A + \sin B} = 0$

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54. The equation $2\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\sin^2 x = x^2 + x^{-2}; 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ has

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55. The perimeter of a triangle ABC is six times the arithmetic mean of the sines of its angles. If the side $a is 1$ then find angle A

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56. One of the general solutions of $4\sin\theta\sin2\theta\sin4\theta = \sin3\theta$ is

$(3n \pm 1)\frac{\pi}{12}, \forall n \in Z$ $(3n \pm 1)\frac{\pi}{9}, \forall n \in Z$ $(3n \pm 1)\frac{\pi}{12}, \forall n \in Z$

$(3n \pm 1)\frac{\pi}{3}, \forall n \in Z$

A. $\frac{9n \pm 1}{\pi}/9$

B. $\frac{7n \pm 1}{\pi}/9$

C. $\frac{5n \pm 1}{\pi}/9$

D. $\frac{3n \pm 1}{\pi}/9$

Answer: D

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57. If $A = 75^{\circ}, B = 45^{\circ}$, then prove that $b + c\sqrt{2} = 2a$

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58. The general solution of the equation $8\cos x\cos 2x\cos 4x = \dfrac{\sin 6x}{\sin x}$ is

$x = \left(\dfrac{n\pi}{7}\right) + \left(\dfrac{\pi}{21}\right), \forall n \in Z$ $x = \left(\dfrac{2\pi}{7}\right) + \left(\dfrac{\pi}{14}\right), \forall n \in Z$

$x = \left(\dfrac{n\pi}{7}\right) + \left(\dfrac{\pi}{14}\right), \forall n \in Z$ $x = (n\pi) + \left(\dfrac{\pi}{14}\right), \forall n \in Z$

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59. In any triangle. if $\dfrac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \dfrac{\sin(A - B)}{\sin(A + B)}$, then prove that the triangle is either right angled or isosceles.

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60. $\dfrac{\sin^3\theta - \cos^3\theta}{\sin\theta - \cos\theta} - \dfrac{\cos\theta}{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2\theta}} - 2\tan\theta\cot\theta = -1$ if

A. (a) $\theta \in \left(0, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

B. (b) $\theta \in \left(\dfrac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$

C. (c)$\theta \in \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$

D. (d) $\theta \in \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$

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61. ABCD is a trapezium such that $AB \mid \mid CDandCB$ is perpendicular to them. If $\angle ADB = \theta, BC = p, andCD = q$, show that $AB = \frac{\left(p^2 + q^2\right)\sin\theta}{p\cos\theta + q\sin\theta}$

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62. For $0 < x, y < \pi$, the number of ordered pairs (x, y) satisfying system equations $\cot^2(x - y) - \left(1 + \sqrt{3}\right)\cot(x - y) + \sqrt{3} = 0$ and $\cos y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ is

A. (a)0

B. (b)1

C. (c) 2

D. (d) 3

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63. In ABC with usual notations, if $r = 1, r_1 = 7$ and $R = 3$, the ABC is (a) equilateral (b) acute angled which is not equilateral (c)obtuse angled (d) right angled

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64. The least positive solution of $\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}\sin 2x\right) = \sqrt{3}$ lie (a) $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ (b) $\left(\frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ (c) $\left(\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{9}\right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

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65. If $2\sec^2 A - \sec^4 A - 2cosec^2 A + cosec^4 A = \frac{15}{4}$, *then* tan A is equal $1/\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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66. In $ABC,$ show that $a^2(s-a)+b^2(s-b)+c^2(s-c)\Big) = 4R\left(1 + r\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)\right)$

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67. The minimum value of $\sqrt{(3\sin x - 4\cos x - 10)(3\sin x + 4\cos x - 10)}$ is

____

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68. The number of real roots of the equation $cosec\theta + \sec\theta - \sqrt{15} = 0$ ling in $[0, \pi]$ is. 6 (b) 8 (c) 4 (d) 0

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69. If $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$, then the number of solutions of $3(\sin x + \cos x) - 2\left(\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x\right) = 8$ is

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70. If $a \in (0, 1) and f(a) = \left(a^2 - a + 1\right) + \frac{8\sin^2 a}{\sqrt{a^2 - a + 1}} + \frac{27\operatorname{cosec}^2 a}{\sqrt{a^2 - a + 1}}$, then the least value of $\frac{f(a)}{2}$ is______

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71. Prove that the area of a regular polygon hawing $2n$ sides, inscribed in a circle, is the geometric mean of the areas of the inscribed and circumscribed polygons of n sides.

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72. If $2\sin^2\left((\pi/2)\cos^2 x\right) = 1 - \cos(\pi \sin 2x), x \neq (2n+1)\pi/2, n \in I$, then $\cos 2x$ is equal to

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73. If $\frac{\sin^4 x}{2} + \frac{\cos^4 x}{3} = \frac{1}{5} then\ \tan^2 x = \frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{\sin^8 x}{8} + \frac{\cos^8 x}{27} = \frac{1}{125}\ \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{3}$
(d) $\frac{\sin^8 x}{8} + \frac{\cos^8 x}{27} = \frac{2}{125}$

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74. If $b = 3, c = 4, and B = \frac{\pi}{3}$, then find the number of triangles that can be constructed.

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75. The number of solutions of the equation $\cos 6x + \tan^2 x + \cos(6x)\tan^2 x = 1$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ is (a)4 (b)5 (c) 6 (d) 7

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76. Prove that the sum of the radii of the radii of the circles, which are, respectively, inscribed and circumscribed about a polygon of n sides, whose side length is a, is $\frac{1}{2}a\frac{\cot\pi}{2n}\cdot$

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77. If $A = 4\sin\theta + \cos^2\theta$, then which of the following is not true? (a) maximum value of $A is 5$. (b)minimum value of $A is$ - 4 (c) maximum value of A occurs when $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}\cdot$ (d) Minimum value of A occurs when maximum value of $\sin\theta$=1

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78. The number of solutions of the equation $\sin^3 x\cos x + \sin^2 x\cos^2 x + \sin x\cos^3 x = 1$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ is/are 0 (b) 2

(c) 3 (d) infinite

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79. Which of the following is the least? sin 3 (b) sin 2 (c) sin 1 (d) sin 7

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80. If the area of the circle is A_1 and the area of the regular pentagon inscribed in the circle is A_2, then find the ratio $\frac{A_1}{A_2}$.

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81. The general values of θ satisfying the equation $2\sin^2\theta\pi - 3\sin\theta\pi - 2 = 0$ is $(n \in Z)$ $n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{\pi}{2}$ $n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{5\pi}{6}$ (d) $n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{7\pi}{6}$

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82. Which of the following is the least? sin 3 (b) sin 2 (c) sin 1 (d) sin 7

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83. In $ABC, sidesb, c$ and angle B are given such that a has two valus $a_1 and a_2$. Then prove that $\left|a_1 - a_2\right| = 2\sqrt{b^2 - c^2 \sin^2 B}$

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84. If $\theta \in [0, 5\pi]$ and $r \in R$ such that $2\sin\theta = r^4 - 2r^2 + 3$ then the maximum number of values of the pair (r, θ) is.....

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85. Find the least value of $\sec^6 x + cosec^6 x + \sec^6 x cosec^6 x$.

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86. In $ABC, a, candA$ are given and b_1, b_2 are two values of the third side b such that $b_2 = 2b_1$. Then prove that $\sin A = \sqrt{\frac{9a^2 - c^2}{8c^2}}$

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87. The solutions of the equation $1 + (\sin x - \cos x)\frac{\sin\pi}{4} = 2\frac{\cos^2(5x)}{2}$ is/are

$x = \frac{n\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{8}, n \in Z$

$x = \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{16}, n \in Z$

$x = \frac{n\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}, n \in Z$

$x = \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{7\pi}{8}, n \in Z$

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88. Find the values of a for which $a^2 - 6\sin x - 5a \leq 0, Aax \in R.$

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89. If $A = 30^0, a = 7, andb = 8$ in $ABC,$ then find the number of triangles that can be constructed.

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90. If $xandy$ are positive acute angles such that $(x + y)$ and $(x - y)$ satisfy the equation $\tan^2\theta - 4\tan\theta + 1 = 0,$ then $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (c) $y = \frac{\pi}{6}$ (d) $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$

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91. Solve $\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + \sin\theta = \sqrt{2}$

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92. If in a triangle ABC , $a = 15, b = 36, c = 39$ then $\sin\frac{C}{2}$=

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93. Solve $\sin^4\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + \cos^4\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) > \frac{1}{2}$

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94. If $\sin^4\alpha + \cos^4\beta + 2 = 4\sin\alpha\cos\beta, 0 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ then find the value of $(\sin\alpha + \cos\beta)^{\cdot}$

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95. In triangle ABC, AD is the altitude from $\dot{A}$ If $b > c, \angle C = 23^0, andAD = \frac{abc}{b^2 - c^2}$, then $\angle B =$ ___

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96. Solve $\sin x + \sin y = \sin(x + y) and |x| + |y| = 1$

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97. Find the values of p so that the equation $2\cos^2 x - (p+3)\cos x + 2(p-1) = 0$ has a real solution.

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98. ABC is a triangle, P is a point on $ABandQ$ is a point on AC such that $\angle AQP = \angle ABC^{\cdot}$ Complete the relation $\frac{AreaofAPQ}{AreaofABC} = \frac{\dot{()}}{AC^2}$.

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99. Solve $\sin x > -\frac{1}{2}$

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100. Which of the following is possible? $\sin\theta = \frac{5}{3}$ (b) $\tan\theta = 1002$ $\cos\theta = \frac{1 + p^2}{1 - p^2}, (p \neq \pm 1)$ (d) $\sec\theta = \frac{1}{2}$

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101. The number of solution of $\sec^2\theta + cosec^2\theta + 2cosec^2\theta = 8, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ is 4 (b) 3 (c) 0 (d) 2

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102. Evaluate the sine, cosine, and tangent of each of the following angles without using a calculator: 300^0, -405^0, $\frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{4}$.

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103. Prove that the least positive value of x, satisfying $\tan x = x + 1$, lies in the interval $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

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104. Find the reference angles corresponding to each of the following angles. It may help if you sketch θ in standard position. (i)$\theta = -230^0$ (ii) $\frac{31\pi}{9}$ (iii) $\theta = 640^0$

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105. If Δ is the area of a triangle with side lengths a, b, c, then show that as $\Delta \leq \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{(a+b+c)abc}$ Also, show that the equality occurs in the above inequality if and only if $a = b = c$.

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106. Suppose the point with coordinates $(-12, 5)$ is on the terminal side of angle θ. Find the values of the six trigonometric functions of θ.

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107. If m and $n(n > m)$ are positive integers, then find the number of solutions of the equation $n|\sin x| = m|\cos x|' f$ or $x \in [0, 2\pi]$. Also find the solution.

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108. I_n is the area of n sided refular polygon inscribed in a circle unit radius and O_n be the area of the polygon circumscribing the given circle, prove that $I_n = \frac{O_n}{2}\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2I_n}{n}\right)^2}\right)$

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109. Solve $3\tan 2x - 4\tan 3x = \tan^2 3x \tan 2x$.

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110. Assuming the distance of the earth from the moon to be 38,400 km and the angle subtended by the moon at the eye of a person on the earth to be 31', find the diameter of the moon.

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111. Let the angles $A, B and C$ of triangle ABC be in AP and let $b:c$ be $\sqrt{3}:\sqrt{2}$. Find angle A.

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112. Find the angle between the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock when the time is 7:20 AM.

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113. For which values of a does the equation $4\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = a^2 + \sqrt{3}\sin 2x - \cos 2x$ have solution? Find the solution for $a = 0$, if any exists

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114. If in a triangle of base 'a', the ratio of the other two sides is r (<1).Show that the altitude of the triangle is less than or equal to $\frac{ar}{1 - r^2}$

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115. Solve $\sin\theta + \sqrt{3}\cos\theta \geq 1, \; -\pi < \theta < \pi$

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116. For each natural number k, let C_k denotes the circle radius k centimeters in the counter-clockwise direction.After completing its motion on C_k, the particle moves to C_{k+1} in the radial direction. The motion of the particle continues in this manner. The particle starts at (1,0).If the particle crosses the the positive direction of the x-axis for first time on the circle C_n,then n equal to

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117. Let A,B,C, be three angles such that $A = \frac{\pi}{4}$ and $\tan B \tan C = p^{\cdot}$ Find all possible values of p such that A, B, C are the angles of a triangle.

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118. State if the given angles are coterminal. (i) $\alpha = 185^0, \beta = -545^0$ (ii) $\alpha = \frac{17\pi}{36}, \beta\frac{161\pi}{36}$

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119. Prove that a triangle ABC is equilateral if and only if $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = 3\sqrt{3}$.

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120. If $\sin A = s \in B and \cos A = \cos B$, then find the value of A in terms of B.

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121. Express 1.2 rad in degree measure.

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122. In triangle ABC, if $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = \frac{7}{4}, then \frac{R}{r}$ is equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{2}$

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123. Find the number of solutions of $\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0 \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$

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124. Find the length of an arc of a circle of radius 5cm subtending a central angle measuring 15^{0}.

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125. In an equilateral triangle, the inradius, circumradius, and one of the exradii are in the ratio a)2:4:5 (b) 1:2:3 (c) 1:2:4 (d) 2:4:3

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126. Solve : $(\log)\left(-x^2-6x\right)/10(\sin 3x + \sin x) = (\log)\left(-x^2-6x\right)/10(\sin 2x)$

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127. Find in degrees the angle subtended at the centre of a circle of diameter 50cm by an arc of length 11cm.

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128. The area of a regular polygon of n sides is (where r is inradius, R is circumradius, and a is side of the triangle) $\frac{nR^2}{2}\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right)$ (b) $nr^2\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$ $\frac{na^2}{4}\frac{\cot\pi}{n}$ (d) $nR^2\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$

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129. Find the value of θ which satisfy $r\sin\theta = 3$ and $r = 4(1 + \sin\theta), 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

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130. If arcs of same length in two circles subtend angles of $60^0 and 75^0$ at their centers, find the ratios of their radii.

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131. If the sides a, b, c of a triangle ABC form successive terms of G.P. with common ratio $r(>1)$ then which of the following is correct? $A > \frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $B \geq \frac{\pi}{3}$ (d) `A

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132. Solve: $16^{\sin^2 x} + 16^{\cos^2 x} = 10, 0 \leq x < 2\pi$

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133. If $\sec x + \sec^2 x = 1$ then the value of $\tan^8 x - \tan^4 x - 2\tan^2 x + 1$ will be equal to 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

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134. Find the general value of θ which satisfy both $\sin\theta = -\frac{1}{2} and tan\theta = 1/\sqrt{3}$ simultaneously. a) 11π/6 b) 7π/6 c) π/6 d)11π/6 , 7π/6

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135. If sec α and α are the roots of $x^2 - px + q = 0$, then (a) $p^2 = q(q - 2)$ (b) $p^2 = q(q + 2)$ (c)$p^2q^2 = 2q$ (d) none of these

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136. Solve sinx +cosx =1

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137. The value of expression $\left(2\sin^2 91^0 - 1\right)\left(2\sin^2 92^0 - 1\right)\left(2\sin^2 180^0 - 1\right)$ is equal to 0 (b) 1 (c) 2^{90} (d) $2^{90} - 90$

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138. Solve $\dfrac{\tan 3x - \tan 2x}{1 + \tan 3x \tan 2x} = 1$

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139. In a ABC, if $AB = x, BC = x + 1, \angle C = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$, then the least integer value of x is 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) none of these

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140. Solve $\tan x + \tan 2x + \tan 3x = \tan x \tan 2x \tan 3x, x \in [0, \pi]$

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141. The value of $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{7}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{7}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{7}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{7}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{7}\right)$ is 1 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) none of these

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142. In a triangle $ABC, DandE$ are points on $BCandAC,$ respectivley, such that $BD = 2DCandAE = 3EC^{\cdot}$ Let P be the point of intersection of $ADandBE^{\cdot}$ Find BP/PE using the vector method.

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143. $A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5$ be a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle of unit radius ,then the product of $\left(A_0A_1 \cdot A_0A_2 \cdot A_0A_4\right.$ is equal to

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144. General solution of $\tan\theta + \tan4\theta + \tan7\theta = \tan\theta\tan4\theta\tan7\theta$ is

$\theta = \frac{n\pi}{12}, whern \in Z$ $\theta = \frac{n\pi}{9}, whern \in Z$ $\theta = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{12}, whern \in Z$

noneofthese

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145. In $\triangle ABC$,$\Delta = 6$, $abc = 60$, $r = 1$ Then the value of $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}$ is nearly (a) 0.5 (b) 0.6 (c) 0.4 (d) 0.8

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146. The total number of solution of the equation $\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = \sin x \cos x$ in $[0, 2\pi]$ is :

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147. The numerical value of $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2\tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + 4\tan\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) + 8\tan\left(\frac{8\pi}{3}\right)$ is equal to (A) $-5\sqrt{3}$ (B) $-\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$ (C) $5\sqrt{3}$ (D) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$

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148. In a triangle ABC , $a = 2, b = 3$ and $\sin A = \frac{2}{3}$ then cos C=

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149. A right triangle has perimeter of length 7 and hypotenuse of length 3. If θ is the larger non-right angle in the triangle, then the value of $\cos\theta equal$. $\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4 + \sqrt{2}}{6}$ $\frac{4 - \sqrt{2}}{3}$ (d) $\frac{4 - \sqrt{2}}{6}$

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150. General solution of $\sin^2 x - 5\sin x\cos x - 6\cos^2 x = 0$ is $x = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, n \in Z$ only $n\pi + \tan^{-1}6, n \in Z$ only both (a) and (b) none of these

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151. In triangle ABC , base BC and area of triangle are fixed. The locus of the centroid of triangle ABC is a straight line that is a) parallel to side BC (b)right bisector of side BC (c)perpendicular to BC (d)inclined at an angle $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{}{BC}\right)$ to side BC

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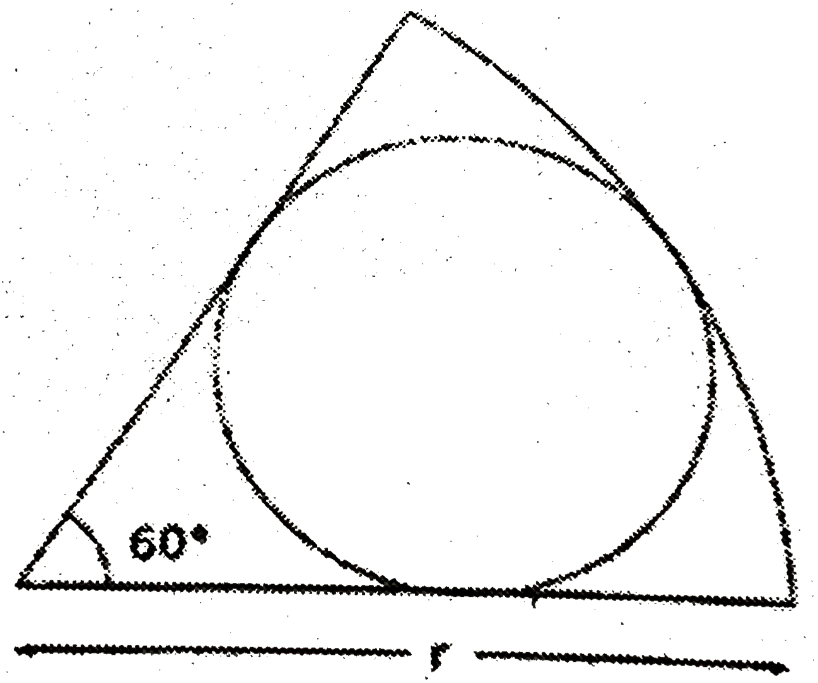
152. A circle is drawn in a sector of a larger circle of radius r, as shown in the adjacent figure. The smaller circle is tangent to the two bounding radii and the are of the sector. The radius of the small circle is-



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153. The sides of a triangle are three consecutive natural numbers and its largest angle is twice the smalles one. Determine the sides of the triangle.

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154. The sum of all the solution of the equation $\cos\theta\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}+\theta\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-\theta\right)=\frac{1}{4}\theta\in[0,6\pi]$ (A) 15π (B) 30π (C) $\frac{100\pi}{3}$ (D) none of these

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155. The least value of $2\sin^2\theta+3\cos^2\theta$ is 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5

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156. In triangle ABC, prove that the maximum value of $\tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)is\frac{R}{2s}$

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157. Number of solution of the equation `cos^4 2x+2sin^2 2x=17(cosx+sinx)^8,0

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158. Given that the side length of a rhombus is the geometric mean of the length of its diagonals. The degree measure of the acute angle of the rhombus is (a)15^0 (b) 30^0 (c) 45^0 (d) 60^0

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159. The number of solution of $\sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x = \cos x + \cos 2x + \cos 3x, 0 \le x \le 2\pi,$ is (a)7 (b)5 (c) 4 (d) 6

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160. In a $\triangle ABC$, prove that a cos A+b cos B+c cos C=2a sin B sin C

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161. Minimum value of $\frac{\sec^4\alpha}{\tan^2\beta}+\frac{\sec^4\beta}{\tan^2\alpha}$, where $\alpha\ne\frac{\pi}{2},\beta\ne\frac{\pi}{2}$,0

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162. A man observes that when he moves up a distance c metres on a slope, the angle of depression of a point on the horizontal plane from the base of the slope is 30^0, and when he moves up further a distance c metres, the angle of depression of that point is 45^0. The angle of inclination of the slope with the horizontal is.

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163. Which of the following is true for $z = (3 + 2i\sin\theta)(1 - 2\sin\theta) where i = \sqrt{-1}$? (a) z is purely real for $\theta = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, n \in Z$ (b)z is purely imaginary for $\theta = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in Z$ (c) z is purely real for $\theta = n\pi, n \in Z$ (d) none of these

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164. Express $45^0 20' 10''$ in radian measure $(\pi = 3.1415)$

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165. The number of solution of $\sec^2\theta + cosec^2\theta + 2cosec^2\theta = 8, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ is 4 (b) 3 (c) 0 (d) 2

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166. The base of a triangle is divided into three equal parts. If t_1, t_2, t_3 are the tangents of the angles subtended by these parts at the opposite vertex, prove that $\left(\frac{1}{t_1}+\frac{1}{t_2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{t_2}+\frac{1}{t_3}\right)=4\left(1+\frac{1}{t_2^2}\right)$.

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167. A man observes when he has climbed up $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of an inclined ladder, placed against a wall, the angular depression of an object on the floor is α. When he climbs the ladder completely, the angleof depression is β . If the inclination of the ladder to the floor is θ, then prove that $\cot\theta=\frac{3\cot\beta-\cot\alpha}{2}$

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168. Number of solutions of the equation $\sin^4 x-\cos^2 x\sin x+2\sin^2 x+\sin x=0 \in 0\le x\le 3\pi$ is____

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169. If the median AD of triangle ABC makes an angle $\frac{\pi}{4}$ with the side BC, then find the value of $|\cot B - \cot C|$.

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170. If $\sin\theta, \tan\theta, \cos\theta$ are in G.P. then $4\sin^2\theta - 3\sin^4\theta + \sin^6\theta = ?$

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171. The value of k if the equation $2\cos x + \cos 2kx = 3$ has only one solution is (a)-2 (b)2 (c) $\sqrt{2}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}$

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172. If I_1, I_2, I_3 are the centers of escribed circles of ABC, show that are of

$$I_1I_2I_3 = \frac{abc\cdot}{2r}$$

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173. Let $f(\theta) = \frac{1}{1 + (\cot\theta)^x}$, and $S = \sum_{\theta = 1^0}^{89^0} f(\theta)$, then the value of $\sqrt{2S - 8}$ is__________

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174. The number of values of θ in the interval $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ satisfying the equation $\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^{\sec^2\theta} = \tan^4\theta + 2\tan^2\theta$ is

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175. If the distance between incenter and one of the excenter of an equilateral triangle is 4 units, then find the inradius of the triangle.

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176. The value of $3\frac{\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t - 1}{\sin^6 t + \cos^6 t - 1}$ is equal to ________

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177. Number of roots of the equation $2^{\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} - 2(0.25)^{\frac{\sin^2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\cos 2x}} + 1 = 0, is\_\_\_$

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178. If $\sin\theta - \cos\theta = 1,$ then the value of $\sin^3\theta - \cos^3\theta$ is ________

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179. Given a triangle ABC with sides a=7, b=8 and c=5. Find the value of expression $(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C)\left(\frac{\cot A}{2} + \frac{\cot B}{2} + \frac{\cot C}{2}\right)$

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180. The smallest positive value of x (in radians) satisfying the equation $(\log)_{\cos x}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x\right) = 2 - (\log)_{\sec x}(\tan x)$ is (a) $\frac{\pi}{12}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

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181. In convex quadrilateral $ABCD, AB = a, BC = b, CD = c, DA = d$. This quadrilateral is such that a circle can be inscribed in it and a circle can also be circumscribed about it. Prove that $\frac{\tan^2 A}{2} = \frac{bc}{ad}\cdot$

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182. Suppose that for some angles $x and y$, the equations $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 y = \frac{3a}{2} and \cos^2 x + \sin^2 y = \frac{a^2}{2}$ hold simultaneously. the possible value of a is __________

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183. In a cyclic quadrilateral PQRS, PQ= 2 units, QR= 5 units, RS=3 units and $\angle PQR = 60^0$, then what is the measure of SP?

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184. The number of solution of the equation $\sin 2\theta - 2\cos\theta + 4\sin\theta = 4 \in [0, 5\pi]$ is equal to 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

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185. If Δ represents the area of acute angled triangle ABC, then $\sqrt{a^2b^2 - 4\Delta^2} + \sqrt{b^2c^2 - 4\Delta^2} + \sqrt{c^2a^2 - 4\Delta^2} =$ (a) $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ (b)

$\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2}$ (c) $abcosC + bosA + cacosB$ (d) $absinC + bcsinA + casinB$

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186. In Triangle $ABC, BC = 8, CA = 6 and AB = 10.$ A line dividing the triangle ABC into regions of equal area is perpendicular to AB at point $\dot{X}$ Find the value of $BXI\sqrt{2}$.

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187. If $\frac{1}{6}\sin\theta, \cos\theta, \tan\theta$ are in $G\ddot{P}$, then θ is equal to

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188. If the angles of a triangle are $30^0 and 45^0$ and the included side is $(\sqrt{3} + 1)cm$ then the area of the triangle is_____.

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189. The number of solutions of equation

`6cos2theta+2cos^2(pi/2)+2sin^2pi=0,-pi

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190. In $ABC, a, candA$ are given and b_1, b_2 are two values of the third side b such that $b_2 = 2b_1$. Then prove that $\sin A = \sqrt{\frac{9a^2 - c^2}{8c^2}}$

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191. Two circles of radii 4cm and 1cm touch each other externally and θ is the angle contained by their direct common tangents. Find $\frac{\sin\theta}{2} + \frac{\cos\theta}{2}$.

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192. Which of the following sets can be the subset of the general solution of $1 + cas3x = 2\cos 2x(n \in Z)$? $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$ $n\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$ (d) $2n\pi$

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193. Let PQ and RS be tangent at the extremities of the diameter PR of a circle of radius r. If PS and RQ intersect at a point X on the circumference of the circle, then prove that $2r = \sqrt{PQ \times RS}$.

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194. The number of solutions of $12\cos^3 x - 7\cos^2 x + 4\cos x = 9$ is 0 (b) 2 (c) infinite (d) none of these

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195. If in Figure $\tan(\angle BAO) = 3$, then find the ratio $BC : CA$

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196. In triangle, ABC if $2a^2b^2+2b^2c^2=a^4+b^4+c^4$, then angle B is equal to 45^0 (b) 135^0 120^0 (d) 60^0

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197. If angle C of triangle ABC is 90^0, then prove that $\tan A+\tan B=\frac{c^2}{ab}$ (where, a, b, c, are sides opposite to angles A, B, C, respectively).

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198. The sides of ABC satisfy the equation $2a^2+4b^2+c^2=4ab+2a\cdot$ Then the triangle a)isosceles the triangle b)obtuse c)$B=\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{8}\right)$ d) $A=\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$

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199. If sides of triangle ABC are $a, b and c$ such that $2b = a + c$ then $\frac{b}{c} > \frac{2}{3}$

(b) $\frac{b}{c} > \frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{b}{c} < 2$ (d) $\frac{b}{c} < \frac{3}{2}$

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200. By geometrical interpretation, prove that

(i) $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\beta\cos\alpha$

(ii) $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta$

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201. If $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2^n + 1}$, prove that: $2^n\cos\theta\cos2\theta\cos2^2\theta....... \cos2^{n-1}\theta = 1.$

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202. Let

$$f(x) = \cos\left(a_1 + x\right) + \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(a_2 + x\right) + \frac{1}{2^2}\cos\left(a_1 + x\right) + \ + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\cos\left(a_n + x\right)$$

where $a \Big) 1, a_2 a_n \in R^{\cdot}$ If $f\left(x_1\right) = f\left(x_2\right) = 0, then \left|x_2 - x_1\right|$ may be equal to π

(b) 2π (c) 3π (d) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

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203. Three circles touch each other externally. The tangents at their point of contact meet at a point whose distance from a point of contact is 4. Then, the ratio of their product of radii to the sum of the radii is

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204. Prove that $\tan 20^0 \tan 40^0 \tan 60^0 \tan 80^0$=3

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205. If $\cot\theta + \tan\theta = x$ and $\sec\theta - \cos\theta = y,$ prove that $\left(x^2 y\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} - \left(xy^2\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$

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206. The solution of the system of equations $\sin x \sin y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \cos x \cos y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ are $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}(2n + k); n, k \in I$ $y_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2}(k - 2n); n, k \in I$ $x_2 = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2}(2n + k); n, k \in I$ $y_2 = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}(k - 2n); n, k \in I$

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207. Find the least value of $\sec A + \sec B + \sec C$ in an acute angled triangle

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208. If in triangle $AB, \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B \sin C = 1.$ Show that $a:b:c = 1:1:\sqrt{2}$

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209. Let $f(x) = \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x + k\left(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x\right)$ for some real number k. Determine(a) all real numbers k for which $f(x)$ is constant for all values of x.

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210. Number of integral values of a for which the equation $\cos^2 x - \sin x + a = 0$ has roots when $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ is__________

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211. In ABC, prove that $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq \frac{3}{2}$.

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212. In a ΔABC, the median to the side BC is of length $\frac{1}{\sqrt{11 - 6\sqrt{3}}}$ and it divides the $\angle A$ into angles 30° and 45°. Find the length of the side BC.

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213. If $p\operatorname{cosec}\theta + q\cot\theta = 2$ and $p^2\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta - q^2\cot^2\theta = 5$ then the value of $\sqrt{81p^{-2} - q^{-2}}$ is_______

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214. In a $\triangle ABC$, if $\frac{\tan A}{2}, \frac{\tan B}{2}, \frac{\tan C}{2}$ are in AP, then show that $\cos A, \cos B, \cos C$ are in AP

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215. With usual notion, if in triangle ABC, $\frac{b+c}{11}=\frac{c+a}{12}=\frac{a+b}{13}$, *thenprovethat* $\frac{\cos A}{7}=\frac{\cos B}{19}=\frac{\cos C}{25}$

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216. Solution of the equation $\sin\left(\sqrt{1+\sin 2\theta}\right)=\sin\theta+\cos\theta is(n\in Z)$ (a) $n\pi$ - $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $n\pi+\frac{\pi}{12}$ (c) $n\pi+\frac{\pi}{6}$ (d) none of these

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217. If in a $\Delta ABC, \cos A+\cos B+\cos c=\frac{3}{2}$. Prove that ΔABC is an equilateral triangle.

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218. Let $\alpha,\beta,\gamma>0 and \alpha+\beta+\gamma=\frac{\pi}{2}$. Then prove that $\sqrt{\tan\alpha\tan\beta}$ + $\sqrt{tan\beta\tan\gamma}+\sqrt{\tan\alpha\tan\gamma}\leq\sqrt{3}$

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219. Number of solutions of the equation $\sin^4 x - \cos^2 x \sin x + 2\sin^2 x + \sin x = 0 \in 0 \leq x \leq 3\pi$ is_____

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220. The exradii r_1, r_2 and r_3 of $\triangle ABC$ are in H.P.show that its sides are in A.P .

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221. Solve $7\cos^2\theta + 3\sin^2\theta = 4$

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222. If $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{1}{5}$ and $0 \leq \theta < \pi$, then $\tan\theta$ is

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223. In ABC Prove that $\frac{\cos^2 A}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 B}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 C}{2} \leq \frac{9}{4}$. In $\frac{\cos^2 A}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 B}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 C}{2} = y\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$ then find the maximum value of y.

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224. The exradii r_1, r_2 and r_3 of $\triangle ABC$ are in H.P. Show that its sides $a, bandc$ are in AP..

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225. Find the number of roots of the equation $\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2\tan x, f \text{ or } x \in (0, 3\pi)$.

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226. In ABC, prove that $\operatorname{cosec}\frac{A}{2} + \operatorname{cosec}\frac{B}{2} + \operatorname{cosec}\frac{C}{2} \geq 6.$

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227. If $x = \frac{2\sin\theta}{1 + \cos\theta + \sin\theta}$, $then\frac{1 - \cos\theta + \sin\theta}{1 + \sin\theta}$ is equal to $1 + x$ (b) $1 - x$ (c) x (d) $\frac{1}{x}$

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228. Solve the equation $2(\cos x + \cos 2x) + \sin 2x(1 + 2\cos x) = 2\sin x$ for $(- \pi \leq x \leq \pi)$

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229. Which of the following is not the quadratic equation whose roots are $\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta and \sec^2\theta$? $x^2 - 6x + 6 = 0$ (b) $x^2 - 7x + 7 = 0$ $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$ (d) none of these

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230. If $A + B + C = \pi,$ prove that $\frac{\tan A}{\tan B \tan C} + \frac{\tan B}{\tan A tan C} + \frac{\tan C}{\tan A \tan B} = \tan A + \tan B + \tan C - 2\cot A - 2\cot B - 2\cot C$

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231. In triangle ABC, line joining the circumcenter and orthocentre is parallel to side AC, then the value of $tan A \tan C is equa < o$ $\sqrt{3}$ (b) 3 (c) $3\sqrt{3}$ (d) none of these

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232. Solve $(x + 1) = \sqrt{x - 3}$

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233. If $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = p$ and $\sec\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta = q$, then prove that $q\left(p^2 - 1\right) = 2p$

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234. If $A + B + C = \pi$ prove that $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = 1\cos A\cos B\cos C$.

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235. Let D be the middle point of the side BC of a triangle ABC If the triangle ADC is equilateral, then $a^2 : b^2 : c^2$ is equal to $1:4:3$ (b) $4:1:3$ (c) $4:3:1$ (d) $3:4:1$

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236. Solve $2\tan\theta - \cot\theta = -1$

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237. If $\sec^4\theta + \sec^2\theta = 10 + \tan^4\theta + \tan^2\theta$, then $\sin^2\theta = \frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $\frac{4}{5}$ (d) $\frac{5}{6}$

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238. If $\cos(A + B + C) = \cos A \cos B \cos C$, then find the value of $\frac{8\sin(B + C)\sin(C + A)\sin(A + B)}{\sin 2A \sin 2B \sin 2C}$

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239. A four figure number is formed of the figures 1, 2, 3, 5 with no repetitions. The probability that the number is divisible by 5 is a.$3/4$ b. $1/4$ c. $1/8$ d. none of these

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240. Solve $\tan 3\theta = -1$

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241. If $\sin A = \sin B and \cos A = \cos B$, then prove that $\frac{\sin(A - B)}{2} = 0$

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242. In triangle ABC, if $\cot A \cdot \cot C = \frac{1}{2} and \cot B \cdot \cot C = \frac{1}{18}$, then the value of $\tan C$ is

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243. If in a triangle $ABC, \frac{1 + \cos A}{a} + \frac{1 + \cos B}{b} + \frac{1_{\cos C}}{c} = \left(k^2(1 + \cos A)(1 + \cos B)\frac{1 + \cos C}{abc}\right.$, then k is equal to $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}R}$ (b) $2R$ (c) $\frac{1}{R}$

(d) none of these

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244. Solve $\tan\theta + \tan 2\theta + \sqrt{3}\tan\theta\tan 2\theta = \sqrt{3}$

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245. The product of the sines of the angles of a triangle is p and the product of their cosines is q. Show that the tangents of the angles are the roots of the equation $qx^3 - px^2 + (1+q)x - p = 0$.

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246. If in a triangle ABC, $\frac{1+\cos A}{a} + \frac{1+\cos B}{b} + \frac{1\cos C}{c} = \left(k^2(1+\cos A)(1+\cos B)\frac{1+\cos C}{abc}\right.$, then k is equal to $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}R}$ (b) $2R$ (c) $\frac{1}{R}$ (d) none of these

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247. In $ABC, a = 5, b = 12, c = 90^0 and D$ is a point on AB so that $\angle BCD = 45^0$. Then which of the following is not true? $CD = \frac{60\sqrt{2}}{17}$ (b) $BD = \frac{65}{17}$ $AD = \frac{60\sqrt{2}}{17}$ (d) none of these

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248. Solve $\tan 5\theta = \cot 2\theta$

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249. If $x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2}$, then prove that $\begin{vmatrix} \sin x & \sin y & \sin z \\ \cos x & \cos y & \cos z \\ \cos^3 x & \cos^3 y & \cos^3 z \end{vmatrix} = 0$

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250. In a right-angled isosceles triangle, the ratio of the circumradius and inradius is $2\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right):1$ (b) $\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right):1$ $2:1$ (d) $\sqrt{2}:1$

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251. If $\sin x + \operatorname{cosec} x = 2,$ then $\sin^n x + \operatorname{cosec}^n x$ is equal to 2 (b) 2^n (c) 2^{n-1} (d) 2^{n-2}

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252. Solve $2\sin^2 x - 5\sin x\cos x - 8\cos^2 x = -2$

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253. Prove that: $\sin 10^0 \sin 30^0 \sin 50^0 \sin 70^0 = \frac{1}{16}$.

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254. In ABC, $\left(\sin A\dfrac{a - b\cos C}{\sin C(c - b\cos A) =}\right.$ -2 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) 1

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255. If $\sin x + \sin y + \sin z + \sin w = -4$, then the value of $\sin^{400}x + \sin^{300}y + \sin^{200}z + \sin^{100}w$ is $\sin^{400}x\sin^{300}y\sin^{200}z + \sin^{100}w$ $\sin x\sin y\sin z\sin w$ 4 (d) 3

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256. Show that $\cos 20^{o}\cos 40^{o}\cos 60^{o}\cos 80^{o} = \dfrac{1}{16}$

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257. Find common roots of the equations $2\sin^2 x + \sin^2 2x = 2 and \sin 2x + \cos 2x = \tan x$

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258. The sides of a triangle are in A.P. and its area is $\frac{3}{5}th$ of the an equilateral triangle of the same perimeter, prove that its sides are in the ratio 3:5:7

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259. If $1 + \sin x + \sin^2 x + \sin^3 x + \infty$ is equal to $4 + 2\sqrt{3}, 0 < x < \pi,$ then $x$is equal to

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260. If $K = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{18}\right)\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{18}\right)\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{18}\right),$ then the numerical value of K is_____

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261. The general solution of the equation $8\cos x\cos 2x\cos 4x = \frac{\sin(6x)}{s \in x}$ is

$x = \left(\frac{n\pi}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{\pi}{21}\right), \forall n \in Z$

$x = \left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{\pi}{14}\right), \forall n \in Z$

$x = \left(\frac{n\pi}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{\pi}{14}\right), \forall n \in Z$ $x = (n\pi) + \left(\frac{\pi}{14}\right), \forall n \in Z$

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262. The value of the expression $\frac{\tan^2 20^0 - \sin^2 20^0}{\tan^2 20^0 + \sin^2 20^0}$ is__________

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263. A piece of paper is in the shape of a square of side 1m long. It is cut at the four corners to make a regular polygon of eight sides (octagon). The area of the polygon is

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264. If $\sin x + \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$, where $x \in 1st$ quadrant, then $\frac{\tan x}{2}$ is equal to (a) $\frac{3 - \sqrt{7}}{3}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{7} - 2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{4 - \sqrt{7}}{4}$ (d) none of these

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265. If $\tan\theta + \sec\theta = x$,find $\sin\theta$

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266. For $n \in Z,$ the general solution of $\left(\sqrt{3} - 1\right)\sin\theta + \left(\sqrt{3} + 1\right)\cos\theta = 2is(n \in Z)$ $\theta = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{12}$ $\theta = n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{12}$ $\theta = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\theta = n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{12}$

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267. The value of $\cot 70^0 + 4\cos 70^0$ is (a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (b) $\sqrt{3}$ (c) $2\sqrt{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}$

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268. In ABC, right-angled at C, if $\tan A = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}}$, show that the sides $a, bandc$ are in G.P.

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269. If $\cos ec\theta - \sin\theta = mand\sec\theta - \cos\theta = n$, eliminate$\theta$

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270. The solution of $4\sin^2 x + \tan^2 x + \cos ec^2 x + \cot^2 x - 6 = 0 is (n \in Z)$ $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$ $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$ (d) $n\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$

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271. The value of $\frac{\sin\pi}{14}\frac{\sin(3\pi)}{14}\frac{\sin(5\pi)}{14}\frac{\sin(7\pi)}{14}\frac{\sin(9\pi)}{14}\frac{\sin(11\pi)}{14}\frac{\sin(13\pi)}{14}$ is equal to__________

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272. If $3\sin\theta + 5\cos\theta = 5,$ then show that $5\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta = \pm 3.$

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273. In $ABC,$ if $\frac{\sin A}{c\sin B} + \frac{\sin B}{c} + \frac{\sin C}{b} = \frac{c}{ab} + \frac{b}{ac} + \frac{a}{bc},$ then the value of angle A is 120^0 (b) 90^0 (c) 60^0 (d) 30^0

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274. The set of values of x satisfying the equation $\sin 3\alpha = 4\sin\alpha\sin(x + \alpha)\sin(x - \alpha)$ is $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}, \forall n \in Z$ $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, \forall n \in Z$ $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{9}, \forall n \in Z$ $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{12}, \forall n \in Z$

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275. $\operatorname{cosec}\frac{360^0}{7} + \operatorname{cosec}\frac{540^0}{7} = \operatorname{cosec}\frac{180^0}{7}$ (b) $\operatorname{cosec}\frac{90^0}{7}$ $\frac{\sec(180^0)}{7}$ (d) $\frac{\sec(90^0)}{7}$

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276. 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.

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277. In a triangle $ABC,$ the altitude from A is not less than BC andthe altitude from B is not less than AC . The triangle is right angled (b) isosceles obtuse angled (d) equilateral

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278. If $\frac{3 - \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right)}{1 - \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right)} = k\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right)$ then the value of k is (a)1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

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279. If $\tan(A - B) = 1 and \sec(A + B) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$, then the smallest positive values of A and B, respectively, are $\frac{25\pi}{24}, \frac{19\pi}{24}$ (b) $\frac{19\pi}{24}, \frac{25\pi}{24}$ $\frac{31\pi}{24}, \frac{31\pi}{24}$ (d) $\frac{13\pi}{24}, \frac{31\pi}{24}$

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280. Prove that following identities

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

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281. If in ABC, AC is double of AB , then the value of $\cot\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\cot\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right)$ is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $-\frac{1}{3}$ (c) 3 (d) $\frac{1}{2}$

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282. If $3\tan\left(\theta - 15^0\right) = \tan\left(\theta + 15^0\right)$, then θ is equal to $n \in Z$) n$\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{8}$ $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$ (d) none of these

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283. Let $P(x) = \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x + \sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x + s \in 2x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 + \cot x + \cot^2 x}{1 + \tan x + \tan^2 x}\right)$, then the minimum value of $P(x)$ equal 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 16

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284. prove that $\frac{1}{\sec A - \tan A} - \frac{1}{\cos A} = \frac{1}{\cos A} - \frac{1}{\sec A + \tan A}$

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285. Number of solution(s) satisfying the equation $\frac{1}{\sin x}-\frac{1}{\sin 2x}=\frac{2}{\sin 4x}$ in $[0, 4\pi]$ equals 0 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 6

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286. If in ABC , side a, b, c are in A.P. then (a) $B>60^0$ (b) $B<60^0$ (c) $B\leq 60^0$ (d) $B=|A-C|$

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287. The value of $\sin^3 10^0+\sin^3 50^0-\sin^3 70^0$ is equal to (a)-$\frac{3}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) -$\frac{3}{4}$ (d) -$\frac{3}{8}$

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288. Show That $2\left(\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x\right) - 3\left(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x\right) + 1 = 0$

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289. If the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is four times the length of the perpendicular drawn from the opposite vertex to it, then the difference of the two acute angles will be 60^0 (b) 15^0 (c) 75^0 (d) 30^0

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290. The number of roots of the equation $x\sin x = 1, x \in [-2\pi, 0) \cup (0, 2\pi)$ is 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 0

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291. If $\cos x = \tan y, \cot y = \tan z, \cot z = \tan x$, then the value of $\sin x$ is (a) $2\cos 18^0$ (b) $\cos 18^0$ (c) $\sin 18^0$ (d) $2\sin 18^0$

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292. If $\tan\theta + \sin\theta = m$ and $\tan\theta - \sin\theta = n$, then $m^2 - n^2 is .... (a) 4mn$ (b) $m^2 + n^2 = 4mn$ (c)m^2-n^2=m^2+n^2(d)m^2-n^2=4sqrt(m n)`

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293. If one side of a triangle is double the other, and the angles on opposite sides differ by 60^0, then the triangle is equilateral (b) obtuse angled (c) right angled (d) acute angled

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294. Number of roots of the equation $(3 + \cos x)^2 = 4 - 2\sin^8 x, x \in [0, 5\pi] are$ ________

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295. The side of a triangle inscribed in a given circle subtends angles $\alpha, \beta and \gamma$ at the centre. The minimum value of the arithmetic mean of $\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \cos\left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, and $\cos\left(\gamma + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ is equal to ____

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296. If $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{y + \frac{1}{y}}$ for $x \in [0, \pi]$, then (a) $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $y = 0$ (c) $y = 1$ (d) $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

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297. With usual notations, in triangle $ABC, a\cos(B - C) + b\cos(C - A) + c\cos(A - B)$ is equal to(a) $\frac{abc}{R^2}$ (b) $\frac{abc}{4R^2}$ (c) $\frac{4abc}{R^2}$ (d) $\frac{abc}{2R^2}$

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298. $3(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^4 + 6(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 + 4\left(\sin^6\theta + \cos^6\theta\right)$ is equal to 11 (b) 12 (c) 13 (d) 14

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299. If $\tan\theta = \sqrt{n}$, where $n \in N, \geq 2$, then $\sec 2\theta$ is always (a) a rational number (b) an irrational number (c) a positive integer (d) a negative integer

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300. The value of $\cos y \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - y\right)\cos x + \sin y \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - y\right)$ is zero if (A) $x = 0$ (B) $y = 0$ (C) $x = y$ (D) $n\pi + y - \frac{\pi}{4}(n \in Z)$

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301. If P is a point on the altitude AD of the triangle ABC such the $\angle CBP = \frac{B}{3}$, then AP is equal to $2a\frac{\sin C}{3}$ (b) $2b\frac{\sin C}{3}$ $2c\frac{\sin B}{3}$ (d) $2c\frac{\sin C}{3}$

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302. If θ_1 and θ_2 are two values lying in $[0, 2\pi]$ for which $tan\theta = \lambda$, then $\tan\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\theta_2}{2}\right)$ is equal to (a)0 (b) -1 (c) 2 (d) 1

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303. If $\tan\theta = -\frac{4}{3}$, $then \sin\theta$ is $-\frac{4}{5} but \neg \frac{4}{5}$ (b) $-\frac{4}{5}$ or $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5} but \neg -\frac{4}{5}$ (d) none of these

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304. Let ABC be a triangle with $\angle A = 45^0$. Let P be a point on side BC with PB=3 and PC=5. If O is circumcenter of triangle ABC, then length OP is $\sqrt{18}$
(b) $\sqrt{17}$ (c) $\sqrt{19}$ (d) $\sqrt{15}$

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305. One of the general solutions of $\sqrt{3}\cos\theta - 3\sin\theta = 4\sin2\theta\cos3\theta$ is $m\pi + \frac{\pi}{18}, m \in Z$ $\frac{m\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}, \forall m \in Z$ $m\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{18}, m \in Z$ none of these

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306. Let $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ and $t_1 = (\tan\theta)^{\tan\theta}$, $t_2 = (\tan\theta)^{\cot\theta}$, $t_3 = (\cot\theta)^{\tan\theta}$, $t_4 = (\cot\theta)^{\cot\theta}$, then

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307. Sum of roots of the equation $x^4 - 2x^2\sin^2\left(\pi\frac{x}{2}\right) + 1 = 0$ is 0 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 3

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308. Let n be a positive integer such that $\frac{\sin\pi}{2n} + \frac{\cos\pi}{2n} = \frac{\sqrt{n}.}{2}$ Then $6 \leq n \leq 8$ (b) $4 < n \leq 8$ c) $4 \leq n \leq 8$ d) $4 < n < 8$

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309. If $\cos x + \cos y - \cos(x + y) = \frac{3}{2}$, then $x + y = 0$ (b) $x = 2y$ $x = y$ (d) $2x = y$

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310. Prove that in a ABC, $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C \leq \frac{9}{4}$.

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311. The number of solution of the pair of equations $2\sin^2\theta - \cos 2\theta = 0 and 2\cos^2\theta - 3\sin\theta = 0$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ is 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 4

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312. In triangle ABC, Medians AD and CE are drawn. If $AD = 5, \angle DAC = \frac{\pi}{8}, and \angle ACE = \frac{\pi}{4}$, then the area of the triangle ABC is equal to $\frac{25}{9}$ (b) $\frac{25}{3}$ (c) $\frac{25}{18}$ (d) $\frac{10}{3}$

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313. If $\frac{\cos^4 A}{\cos^2 B} + \frac{\sin^4 A}{\sin^2 B} = 1$ then prove that $(i) \sin^4 A + \sin^4 B = 2\sin^2 A \sin^2 B$ $(ii) \frac{\cos^4 B}{\cos^2 A} + \frac{\sin^4 B}{\sin^2 A} = 1$

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314. Prove that $r_1 + r_2 + r_3 - r = 4R$

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315. Number of solution of equation $2\frac{\sin x}{2}\cos^2 x - 2\frac{\sin x}{2}\sin^2 x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x f \text{ or } x \in [0, 4\pi]$ is 6 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

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316. If $\cot(\theta - \alpha), 3\cot\theta, \cot(\theta + \alpha)$ are in A.P. and θ is not an integral multiple of $\frac{\pi}{2}$, then the value of $\frac{4\sin^2\theta}{3\sin^2\alpha} =$ ________

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317. If $x = \sec\theta - \tan\theta and y = \cos ec\theta + \cot\theta$, then prove that $xy + 1 = y - x$

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318. If $A > 0, B > 0 and A + B = \frac{\pi}{3}$, the maximum value of $\tan A \tan B$ is______

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319. Prove that $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + \frac{r}{R}$

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320. The least value of $2\sin^2\theta + 3\cos^2\theta$ is 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5

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321. If $\frac{\sec^4\theta}{a} + \frac{\tan^4\theta}{b} = \frac{1}{a+b}$, then prove that $|b| \leq |a|$.

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322. Prove that:

$$\left(\frac{\cos A + \cos B}{\sin A - \sin B}\right)^n + \left(\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A - \cos B}\right)^n = \{2\cot^n\left(\frac{A - B}{2}\right), \quad \text{if} \quad niseven0, \quad \text{if} \quad nisod$$

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323. Prove that $(b + c)\cos A + (c + a)\cos B + (a + b)\cos C = 2s$.

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324. Find the number of solution of the equation $1 + e^{\cot^2 x} = \sqrt{2|\sin x| - 1} + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \sin^4 x}$ for $x \in (0, 5\pi)$.

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325. If $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = a,$ and $\sin\theta = \cos\theta = b$, then

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326. If $r_1 = r_2 + r_3 + r$ prove that the triangle is right angled .

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327. Find the number of solution of $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ satisfying the equation

$$\left((\log)_{\sqrt{3}}\tan\theta\left(\sqrt{(\log)_{\tan\theta}3 + (\log)_{\sqrt{3}}3\sqrt{3}} = -1\right.\right.$$

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328. Prove that $(\cos\alpha + \cos\beta)^2 + (\sin\alpha - \sin\beta)^2 = 4\cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)$

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329. Let $f(x) = \frac{a}{x} + x^{2^{\cdot}}$ If it has a maximum at $x = -3$, then find the value of $a^{\cdot}$

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330. Let ABC be an acute angled triangle whose orthocentre is at H. If altitude from A is produced to meet the circumcircle of triangle ABC at D, then prove $HD = 4R\cos B\cos C$

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331. If $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} and \cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, then the general value of θ is $(n \in Z)^{\cdot}$ (a) $2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}$ (b) $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$ $2n\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6}$ (d) $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$

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332. In quadrilateral $ABCD$, if $\sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{C+D}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{C-D}{2}\right) = 2$ then find the value of $\frac{\sin A}{2}\frac{\sin B}{2}\frac{\sin C}{2}\frac{\sin D}{2}\cdot$

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333. Find the range of $y = \sin^3 x - 6\sin^2 x + 11\sin x - 6$.

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334. A ladder rest against a wall making an angle α with the horizontal. The foot of the ladder is pulled away from the wall through a distance x, so that it slides a distance y down the wall making an angle β with the horizontal. Prove that $x = y\frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta)}{2}$.

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335. Let ABC be an acute angled triangle whose orthocentre is at H. If altitude from A is produced to meet the circumcircle of triangle ABC at D, then prove $HD = 4R\cos B\cos C$

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336. The general values of θ satisfying the equation $2\sin^2\theta\pi - 3\sin\theta\pi - 2 = 0$ is $(n \in Z)^{\cdot}$ $n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{\pi}{2}$ $n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{5\pi}{6}$ (d) $n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{7\pi}{6}$

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337. The equation $\sec^2\theta = \frac{4xy}{(x+y)^2}$ is possible for x,y, $\in R$ only if

A. x=y

B. x=-y

C. 2x=y

D. null

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338. Prove that: $\cos 18^0 - \sin 18^0 = \sqrt{2}\sin 27^0$

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339. In a acute angled triangle ABC, proint D, E and F are the feet of the perpendiculars from A,B and C onto BC, AC and AB, respectively. H is orthocentre. If $\sin A = \frac{3}{5} and BC = 39,$ then find the length of AH

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340. The number of solutions of the equation $\cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos^2 x - 2\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\frac{\cos\pi}{6} = \frac{\sin^2\pi}{6}$ in interval $\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ is________

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341. which of the following is correct?(a)$\sin 1^{\circ} > \sin 1$(b)`sin1

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342. Prove that: $\frac{\sin 5A - \sin 3A}{\cos 5A + \cos 3A} = \tan A \frac{\sin A + \sin 3A}{\cos A + \cos 3A} = \tan 2A$

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343. Let ABC be a triangle with incenter I and inradius $r\dot{}$ Let $D, E, andF$ be the feet of the perpendiculars from I to the sides $BC, CA, andAB,$ respectively. If r_1, r_2andr_3 are the radii of circles inscribed in the quadrilaterals $AFIE, BDIF, andCEID,$ respectively, prove that $\frac{r_1}{r - 1_1} + \frac{r_2}{r - r_2} + \frac{r_3}{r - r_3} = \frac{r_1r_2r_3}{(r - r_1)(r - r_2)(r - r_3)}$

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344. If $5\tan\theta = 4,$ then $\frac{5\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta}{5\sin\theta + 2\cos\theta}$ is equal to 0 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) 6

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345. Prove that $\frac{r_1 + r_2}{1 + \cos C} = 2R$

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346. Number of solutions of the equation $\left(\sqrt{3} + 1\right)^{2x} + \left(\sqrt{3} - 1\right)^{2x} = 2^{3x}$ is_______

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347. Prove that

$$\cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma + \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 4\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\beta + \gamma}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2}\right)$$

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348. If $x = \frac{\sin^3 P}{\cos^2 P}, y = \frac{\cos^3 P}{\sin^2 P}$ and $\sin P + \cos P = \frac{1}{2}$ then find the value of x + y.

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349. Number of solution(s) of the equation $\frac{\sin x}{\cos 3x} + \frac{\sin 3x}{\cos 9x} + \frac{\sin 9x}{\cos 27x} = 0$ in the interval $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ is___________

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350. Prove that: $\frac{\sin A + s \in 3A + \sin 5A + \sin 7A}{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A} = \tan 4A$

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351. Prove that

$$\left(r + r_1\right)\tan\left(\frac{B - C}{2}\right) + \left(r + r_2\right)\tan\left(\frac{C - A}{2}\right) + \left(r + r_3\right)\tan\left(\frac{A - B}{2}\right) = 0$$

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352. $(a+2)\sin\alpha + (2a-1)\cos\alpha = (2a+1)$ if $\tan\alpha i s$ (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ (c) $2a\left(a^2+1\right)$ (d) $\frac{2a}{a^2-1}$

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353. If $x, y \in [0, 2\pi] and \sin x + \sin y = 2,$ then the value of $x + y$ is π (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) 3π (d) none of these

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354. The value of $\left(1+\frac{\cos\pi}{8}\right)\left(1+\frac{\cos(3\pi)}{8}\right)\left(1+\frac{\cos(5\pi)}{8}\right)\left(1+\frac{\cos(7\pi)}{8}\right) is$

(a)1/4 (b) 3/4 (c) 1/8 (d) 3/8

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355. Log $f(x) = \log\left((\log)_{1/3}\left((\log)_7(\sin x + a)\right)\right)$ be defined for every real value of x, then the possible value of a is 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

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356. Number of roots of $\cos^2 x + \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}\sin x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - 1 = 0$ which lie in the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$ is 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

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357. If $\sin\theta_1 + \sin\theta_2 + \sin\theta_3 = 3$, then $\cos\theta_1 + \cos\theta_2 + \cos\theta_3$ is equal to 3 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 0

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358. Number of integral values of a for which the equation $\cos^2 x - \sin x + a = 0$ has roots when $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ is__________

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359. It $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{4}{5}, \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5}{13} and \alpha, \beta$ lie between $0 and \frac{\pi}{4}$, prove that $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{56}{33}$

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360. If $\sin^2\theta = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + 1}{2x}$, then x must be -3 (b) -2 (c) 1 (d) none of these

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361. If $\cos 4x = a_0 + a_1\cos^2 x + a^2\cos^4 x$ is true for all values of $x \in R$, then the value of $5a_0 + a_1 + a_2$ is______

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362. If $ABC, \sin C + \cos C + \sin(2B + C) - \cos(2B + C) = 2\sqrt{2}.$ Prove that ABC is right-angled isosceles.

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363. In triangle ABC, let $\angle c = \frac{\pi \cdot}{2}$ If r is the inradius and R is circumradius of the triangle, then $2(r + R)$ is equal to (a)$a + b$ (b) $b + c$ (c)$c + a$ (d) $a + b + c$

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364. Suppose ABCD (in order) is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle. Which of the following is/are always true? (a)$\sec B = \sec D$ (b) $\cot A + \cot C = 0$ (c) $\operatorname{cosec} A = \operatorname{cosec} C$ (d) $\tan B + \tan D = 0$

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365. Solve $\sec 4\theta - \sec 2\theta = 2$

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366. Prove that

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n}\left(\frac{1}{\cos\theta + \cos(2r+1)\theta}\right) = \frac{\sin n\theta}{2\sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta \cdot \cos(n+1)\theta}, (where n \in N)$$

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367. ABC is an isosceles triangle inscribed in a circle of radius r. If $AB = AC$ and h is the altitude from A to BC, then triangle ABC has perimeter $P = 2\left(\sqrt{2hr - h^2} + \sqrt{2hr}\right)$ and area A= ___________ and also $(\lim)_{h \to 0}\frac{A}{P^3} = \_ -\_-$

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368. Solve : $5\cos 2\theta + 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + 1 = 0, \ -\pi < \theta < \pi$

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369. If $x^2 + y^2 = x^2y^2$ then find the range of $\frac{5x + 12y + 7xy}{xy}$.

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370. If A lies in second quadrant and $3\tan A + 4 = 0$, then the value of $2\cot A - 5\cos A + \sin A$ is equal to

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371. Solve $\sin 2\theta + \cos\theta = 0$

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372. Two medians drawn from the acute angles of a right angled triangle intersect at an angle $\frac{\pi}{6}$. If the length of the hypotenuse of the triangle is 3 units, then the area of the triangle (in sq. units) is (a) $\sqrt{3}$ (b) 3 (c) $\sqrt{2}$ (d) 9

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373. Given x, y $\in R, x^2 + y^2 > 0$. Then the range of $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + xy + 4y^2}$

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374. A circle centred at 'O' has radius 1 and contains the point A. Segment AB is tangent to the circle at A and $\angle AOB = \theta$. If point C lies on OA and BC bisects the angle ABO then OC equals

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375. Solve that equation : $\cos\theta + \cos 3\theta - 2\cos 2\theta = 0$

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376. If $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ then find the maximum value of $\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x + y}$

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377. If inside a big circle exactly $n(n \leq 3)$ small circles, each of radius r, can be drawn in such a way that each small circle touches the big circle and also touches both its adjacent small circles, then the radius of big circle is

$r\left(1 + \text{cosec}\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{1 + \frac{\tan\pi}{n}}{\frac{\cos\pi}{\pi}}\right)$ $r\left[1 + \text{cosec}\frac{2\pi}{n}\right]$ (d) $\frac{r\left[\frac{\sin\pi}{2n} + \frac{\cos\pi}{2n}\right]^2}{\frac{\sin\pi}{n}}$

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378. If $b > 1, \sin t > 0, \cos t > 0 and (\log)_b(\sin t) = x, then (\log)_b(\cos t)$ is equal to

$(a)\frac{1}{2}(\log)_b\left(1 - b^{2x}\right)$ (b) $2\log\left(1 - b^{\frac{x}{2}}\right)$ $(\log)_b\sqrt{1 - b^{2x}}$ (d) $\sqrt{1 - x^2}$

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379. Find the general values of x and y satisfying the equations

$5\sin x\cos y = 1; 4\tan x = \tan y$

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380. If $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$, then find the range of $2x + y^{\cdot}$

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381. If A is the area and $2s$ is the sum of the sides of a triangle, then (a) $A \leq \frac{s^2}{4}$ (b) $A \leq \frac{s^2}{3\sqrt{3}}$ (c)$2R\sin A(d)$none of these`

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382. The value of expression of $(\alpha\tan\gamma + \beta\cot\gamma)(\alpha\cot\gamma + \beta\tan\gamma) - 4\alpha\beta\cot^2 2\gamma$ depends on α (b) β (c) γ (d) none of these

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383. Find the general solution of : $\sqrt{3}\sec 2\theta = 2$

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384. Find the value of $2\cos^3\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) - \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right)$

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385. In acute angled triangle ABC, AD is the altitude. Circle drawn with AD as its diameter cuts $ABandACatPandQ,$ respectively. Length of PQ is equal to $/(2R)$ (b) $\frac{abc}{4R^2}$ (c)$2R\sin A\sin B\sin C$ (d) $\frac{\delta}{R}$

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386. $\sin^2 5^\circ + \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 15^2 + \ldots\ldots. + \sin^2 90^2 =$

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387. Solve $\dfrac{\dfrac{\sin^3 x}{2} - \dfrac{\cos^3 x}{2}}{2 + \sin x} = \dfrac{\cos x}{3}$

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388. Prove that $4\dfrac{\cos(2\pi)}{7}\dfrac{\dot{\cos\pi}}{7} - 1 = 2\dfrac{\cos(2\pi)}{7}\cdot$

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389. Suppose $\alpha, \beta, \gamma and \delta$ are the interior angles of regular pentagon, hexagon, decagon, and dodecagon, respectively, then the value of $|\cos\alpha\sec\beta\cos\gamma\cos ec\delta|$ is ________

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390. Find the value of $\frac{\cos^2\pi}{16}+\frac{\cos^2(3\pi)}{16}+\frac{\cos^2(5\pi)}{16}+\frac{\cos^2(7\pi)}{16}\cdot$

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391. Solve $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sin x}+\frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{\cos x}=8, x\in\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

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392. Prove that $\frac{\cos(2\pi)}{15}\frac{\cos(4\pi)}{15}\frac{\cos(8\pi)}{15}\frac{\cos(14\pi)}{15}=\frac{1}{16}$

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393. If sin(120^0-alpha)=sin(120^0-beta),0

A. then find the relation between alphaa n dbetadot`

B. null

C. null

D. null

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394. Solve $\cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x = \frac{1}{4}$

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395. Prove that $\sin 20^{\circ} \sin 40^{\circ} \sin 60^{\circ} \sin 80^{\circ} = \frac{3}{16}$.

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396. Find the sign of the values of $\tan 113^{0} - \cos 107^{0} = a$ and $\tan 107^{0} - \cos 105^{0} = b$

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397. Solve the equation $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x - \cos x = \cos^2 x$

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398. If $x\sin a + y\sin 2a + z\sin 3a = \sin 4a$ $x\sin b + y\sin 2b + z\sin 3b = \sin 4b$, $x\sin c + y\sin 2c + z\sin 3c = \sin 4c$, then the roots of the equation $t^3 - \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)t^2 - \left(\frac{y+2}{4}\right)t + \left(\frac{z-x}{8}\right) = 0, a, b, c, \neq n\pi,$ are (a)$\sin a, \sin b, \sin c$ (b) $\cos a, \cos b, \cos c$ (b)$\sin 2a, \sin 2b, \sin 2c$ (d) $\cos 2a, \cos 2b\cos 2c$

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399. Prove that $\frac{\sin x - \cos x + 1}{\sin x + \cos - 1} = \sec x + \tan x.$

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400. The lengths of the medians through acute angles of a right-angled triangle are 3 and 4. Find the area of the triangle.

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401. If $2\tan^2 x - 5\sec x = 1$ is satisfied by exactly seven distinct values of $x \in \left[0, \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2}\right], n \in N,$ then the greatest value of n is_______.

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402. In triangle $ABC, \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = 6 and \tan A \tan B = 2,$ then the values of $\tan A, \tan B, \tan C$ are, respectively (a)$1, 2, 3$ (b) $3, 2/3, 7/3$ (c)$4, 1/2, 3/2$ (d) none of these

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403. If $2\cos x + \sin x = 1,$ then find the value of $7\cos x + 6\sin x$

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404. If $\cos 25^{0} + \sin 25^{0} = p$, then $\cos 50^{0}$ is equal to

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405. If $\sin x + \sin^{2} x = 1$ then the value of $\tan^{8} x - \tan^{4} x - 2\tan^{2} x + 1$ will be equal to 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

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406. Find the values of $x and y$ for which cosec $\theta = \dfrac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$ is satisfied.

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407. The set of all x in the interval $[0, \pi]$ for which $2\sin^{2} x - 3\sin x + 1 \geq 0$ is______

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408. If in a triangle $\left(1 - \frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{r_1}{r_3}\right) = 2$ then the triangle is right angled

(b) isosceles equilateral (d) none of these

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409. Find $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 5n + 6}$

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410. A parallelogram containing a 60^0 angle has perimeter p and its longer diagonal is of length $\ddot{}$ Find its area.

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411. If in a triangle $\left(1 - \frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{r_1}{r_3}\right) = 2$ then the triangle is right angled

(b) isosceles equilateral (d) none of these

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412. If $\sin(\sin x + \cos x) = \cos(\cos x - \sin x)$, and largest possible value of $\sin\xi s\frac{\pi}{k}$, then the value of k is_____.

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413. If $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$ then range of $f(x) = \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x\right) + \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right)$ is (a) $\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, \infty\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, \infty\right)$ (c) $\left(0, \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ (d) $\left(0, \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

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414. The values of x_1 between 0 and 2π, satisfying the equation $\cos 3x + \cos 2x = \frac{\sin(3x)}{2} + \frac{\sin x}{2}$ are

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415. Show that $\frac{\sin 8x \cos x - \sin 6x \cos 3x}{\cos 2x \cos x - \sin 3x \sin 4x} = \tan 2x$

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416. In an acute angled triangle $ABC, r + r_1 = r_2 + r_3 and \angle B > \frac{\pi}{3}$, then

$b + 2c < 2a < 2b + 2c$

$b + 4c < 4a < 2b + 4c$

$b + 4c < 4a < 4b + 4c$

$b + 3c < 3a < 3b + 3c$

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417. If $u_n = \sin^n \theta + \cos^n \theta$, then prove that $\frac{u_5 - u_7}{u_3 - u_5} = \frac{u_3}{u_1}$.

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418. If $x, y \in R$ and $x^2 + y^2 + xy = 1$, then find the minimum value of $x^3y + xy^3 + 4$.

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419. The general solution of the equation $\sin^{100}x - \cos^{100}x = 1$ is $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, n \in I$ (b) n$\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in I$ $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, n \in I$ (d) $2n\pi = \frac{\pi}{3}, n \in I$

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420. If in triangle ABC, $\sum \frac{\sin A}{2} = \frac{6}{5} and \sum II_1 = 9$ (where $I_1, I_2 and I_3$ are excenters and I is incenter, then circumradius R is equal to $\frac{15}{8}$ (b) $\frac{15}{4}$ (c) $\frac{15}{2}$ (d) $\frac{4}{12}$

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421. Prove that in $ABC, \tan A + \tan B + \tan C \geq 3\sqrt{3},$ where A, B, C are acute angles.

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422. In triangle $ABC, \angle A = 60^0, \angle B = 40^0, and \angle C = 80^{0^{\cdot}}$ If P is the center of the circumcircle of triangle ABC with radius unity, then the radius of the circumcircle of triangle BPC is (a)1 (b) $\sqrt{3}$ (c) 2 (d) $\sqrt{3}$ 2

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423. If $\cos 3x + \sin\left(2x - \frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = -2$, then x is equal to $(k \in Z)$ $\frac{\pi}{3}(6k+1)$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}(6k-1)$ $\frac{\pi}{3}(2k+1)$ (d) none of these

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424. $\frac{\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C}{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C} isequa < o$ $8\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)$ (b) $8\cos\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)$ $8\tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)$ (d) $8\frac{\cot\left(\frac{A}{2}B\right)}{2}\cot\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)$

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425. In triangle ABC, $\angle A = 60^0$, $\angle B = 40^0$, $and \angle C = 80^{0^{\cdot}}$ If P is the center of the circumcircle of triangle ABC with radius unity, then the radius of the circumcircle of triangle BPC is 1 (b) $\sqrt{3}$ (c) 2 (d) $\sqrt{3}$ 2

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426. The number of solution (s) of the equation

$\sqrt{2} + \cos 2x = (\sin x + \cos x) \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$

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427. If $\tan A = \dfrac{1 - \cos B}{\sin B}$, then $\tan 2A = \tan B$.

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428. The total number of solution of $\cos x = \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x}$ in $[0, 2\pi]$ is equal to

2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) none of these

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429. In ABC, the bisector of the angle A meets the side BC at D andthe circumscribed circle at E. Prove that $DE = \dfrac{a^2 \frac{\sec A}{2}}{2(b + c)}$

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430. The value of $\cos^2 10^0 - \cos 10^0 \cos 50^0 + \cos^2 50^0$ is equal to $\frac{4}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) 3

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431. If $\sin^3 x\cos 3x + \cos^3 x\sin 3x = \frac{3}{8}$, then the value of $8\sin 4x$ is__

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432. The equation $\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x + \sin 2x + \alpha = 0$ is solvable for $-\frac{5}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$

(b) $-3 \leq \alpha < 1$ $-\frac{3}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$ (d) $-1 \leq \alpha \leq 1$

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433. In triangle ABC, if $r_1 = 2r_2 = 3r_2$, then $a:b$ is equal to $\frac{5}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{5}$ (c) $\frac{7}{4}$

(d) $\frac{4}{7}$

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434. If $\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) and \cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}\left(y + \frac{1}{y}\right), (xy > 0); x, y, \alpha, \beta \in R$ then

$\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \sin\gamma \forall \gamma \in R$ $\cos\alpha\cos\beta = 1 \forall \alpha, \beta \in R$

$(\cos\alpha + \cos\beta)^2 = 4 \forall \alpha, \beta \in R$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \sin\alpha + \sin\beta + s \in \gamma \forall a, b, \gamma \in R$

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435. In triangle ABC, $\frac{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C}{\sin A + \sin B - \sin C}$ is equal to

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436. The radii r_1, r_2, r_3 of the escribed circles of the triangle ABC are in H.P. If the area of the triangle is $24cm^2 and$ its perimeter is 24cm, then the length of its largest side is 10 (b) 9 (c) 8 (d) none of these

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437. Let $\alpha and \beta$ be any two positive values of x for which $2\cos x, |\cos x|,$ and $1 - 3\cos^2 x$ are in G.P. The minimum value of $|\alpha - \beta|$ is $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) none of these

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438. If $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2\pi,$ then (a) $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)$ (b) $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 1$ (c) $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right) = -\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)$ (d)none of these

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439. The total number of solution of $|\cot x| = \cot x + \frac{1}{\sin x}, x \in [0, 3\pi]$, is equal to 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 0

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440. The value of $f(\alpha) = \sqrt{cosec^2\alpha - 2\cot\alpha} + \sqrt{cosec^2\alpha + 2\cot\alpha}$ can be $2\cot\alpha$ (b) $-2\cot\alpha$ (c) 2 (d) -2

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441. In $ABC, let R = circumradius, r = \in radius$ If r is the distance between the circumcenter and the incenter, the ratio $\frac{R}{r}$ is equal to $\sqrt{2} - 1$ (b) $\sqrt{3} - 1$ $\sqrt{2} + 1$ (d) $\sqrt{3} + 1$

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442. If $a\sin x + b\cos(x + \theta) + b\cos(x - \theta) = d,$ then the minimum value of $|\cos\theta|$ is equal to (a) $\frac{1}{2|b|}\sqrt{d^2 - a^2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2|a|}\sqrt{d^2 - a^2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2|d|}\sqrt{d^2 - a^2}$ (d) none of these

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443. The number of solution the equation $\cos(\theta).\cos(\pi\theta) = 1$ has 0 (b) 1

(c) 4 (d) 2

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444. If $x = \sec\varphi - \tan\varphi$ and $dy = \cos ec\varphi + \cot\varphi$, then (a)$x = \frac{y+1}{y-1}$ (b) $x = \frac{y-1}{y+1}$ (c)$y = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ (d) $xy + x - y + 1 = 0$

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445. Prove that $5\cos\theta + 3\cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 3$ lies between $-4 and 10$.

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446. The general solution of $\cos x \cos 6x = -1$ is $x = (2n+1)\pi, n \in Z$ $x = 2n\pi, n \in Z$ $x = n\pi, n \in Z$ (d) none of these

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447. If $f(x) = \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x,$ then range of $f(x)$ is

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448. Which of the following number(s) is/are rational? (a)$\sin 15^0$ (b) $\cos 15^0$ (c)$\sin 15^0 \cos 15^0$ (d) $\sin 15^0 \cos 75^0$

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449. The number of solutions of $\sum_{r=1}^{5} \cos rx = 5$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ is 0 (b) 2 (c) 5 (d) 10

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450. The minimum value of $a\tan^2 x + b\cot^2 x$ equals the maximum value of $a\sin^2\theta + b\cos^2\theta$ where $a > b > 0.$ The $\frac{a}{b}$ is 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

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451. Which of the following statements are always correct (where Q denotes the set of rationals)? (a)$\cos 2\theta \in Q$ and $\sin 2\theta \in Q \Rightarrow \tan\theta \in Q$ (if defined), (b)$\tan\theta \in Q \Rightarrow \sin 2\theta, \cos 2\theta$ and $\tan 2\theta \in Q$ (if defined) (c) if $\sin\theta \in Q$ and $\cos\theta \in Q \Rightarrow \tan 3\theta \in Q$ (if defined) (d)if $\sin\theta \in Q \Rightarrow \cos 3\theta \in Q$

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452. The greatest value of $\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta is \frac{1}{2}$ (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

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453. Let $\theta \in [0, 4\pi]$ satisfy the equation $(\sin\theta + 2)(\sin\theta + 3)(\sin\theta + 4) = 6.$ If the sum of all the values of θ is of the form $k\pi$, then the value of k is 6 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 2

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454. Prove that: $\frac{\sin(B - C)}{\cos B \cos C} + \frac{\sin(C - A)}{\cos C \cos A} + \frac{\sin(A - B)}{\cos A \cos B} = 0$

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455. Given a right triangle with $\angle A = 90^\circ$. Let M be the mid-point of BC. If the inradii of the triangle ABM and ACM are r_1 and r_2 then find the range of $\frac{r_1}{r_2}$

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456. If $f(x) = \cos^2\theta + \sec^2\theta$, then $f(x) < 1$ (b) $f(x) = 1$ $2 > f(x) > 1$ (d) $f(x) \geq 2$

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457. Let

α, β such that $\pi < \alpha - \beta < 3\pi$. If $\sin\alpha + \sin\beta = -21/65 \cos\alpha + \cos\beta = -27/65$

, then find the value of $\cos\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$.

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458. The number of values of x in the in interval $[0, 5\pi]$ satisfying the equation $3\sin^2 x - 7\sin x + 2 = 0$ is 0 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 10

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459. The maximum value of the expression $\left|\sqrt{\sin^2 x + 2a^2} - \sqrt{2a^2 - 1 - \cos^2 x}\right|$, where $a and x$ are real numbers, is $\sqrt{3}$ (b) $\sqrt{2}$ (c) 1 (d) $\sqrt{5}$

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460. Let A, B, C be the three angles such that $A + B + C = \pi$. If $TanA\tan B = 2$, then find the value of $\frac{\cos A . \cos B}{\cos c}$

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461. The set of values of $\lambda \in R$ such that $\sin^2\theta + \cos\theta = \lambda\cos^2\theta$ holds for some θ, is (a)$(- \infty, 1]$ (b) $(-\infty, - 1]$ (c)φ (d) $[- 1, \infty)$

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462. Let $2\sin^2 x + 3\sin x - 2 > 0$ and $x^2 - x - 2 < 0$(x is measured in radians). Then x lies in the interval (a)$\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$ (b) $\left(- 1, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$ (c)$(- 1, 2)$ (d) $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 2\right)$

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463. Prove that $\sqrt{\cot^2\theta - \cos^2\theta} = \cot\theta . \cos\theta$

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464. Prove that the distance between the circumcenter and the orthocentre of triangle ABC is $R\sqrt{1 - 8\cos A\cos B\cos C}$

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465. The number of all the possible triplets (a_1, a_2, a_3) such that $a_1 + a_2\cos(2x) + a_3\sin^2(x) = 0$ for all x is 0 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) infinite

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466. Range of $f(\theta) = \cos^2\theta\left(\cos^2\theta + 1\right) + 2\sin^2\theta$ is

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467. If $\sin\alpha\cos\beta = -\frac{1}{2}$ then find the range of values of $\cos\alpha\sin\beta$

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468. If $0 < \theta < \pi$, then minimum value of$3\sin\theta + cosec^3\theta$ is

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469. In ABC, let L, M, N be the feet of the altitudes. The prove that $\sin(\angle MLN) + \sin(\angle LMN) + \sin(\angle MNL) = 4\sin A\sin B\sin C$

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470. The value of θ lying between $\theta = 0 andth\eta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and satisfying the equation

$\left|1 + \sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta 4\sin 4\theta\sin^2\theta 1 + \cos^2\theta 4\sin 4\theta\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta 1 + 4\sin 4\theta\right| = 0are$ $\frac{7\pi}{24}$

(b) $\frac{5\pi}{24}$ (c) $\frac{11\pi}{24}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{24}$

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471. If $\sin(A - B) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10,}}\cos(A + B) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$, find the value of tan2A where A and B lie between 0 and $\frac{\pi \cdot}{4}$

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472. There exists a value of θ between 0 and 2π that satisfies the equation $\sin^4\theta - 2\sin^2\theta - 1 = 0$

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473. Let $A = \sin^8\theta + \cos^{14}\theta$; then for all real θ

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474. If $3\tan\theta\tan\phi = 1$, then prove that $2\cos(\theta + \phi) = \cos(\theta - \phi)$

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475. Minimum value of $y = 256\sin^2 x + 324\operatorname{cosec}^2 x, \forall x \in R$ is (a) 432 (b) 504 (c) 576 (d) 776

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476. If $\left(\cos^2 x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right)\left(1 + \tan^2 2y\right)(3 + \sin 3z) = 4,$ then x is an integral multiple of π x cannot be an even multiple of π z is an integral multiple of π y is an integral multiple of $\frac{\pi}{2}$

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477. A circle is inscribed in a triangle ABC touching the side AB at D such that $AD = 5, BD = 3,$ if $\angle A = 60^0$ then length BC equals. 9 (b) $\frac{120}{13}$(c) 13(d) 12

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478. In a triangle ABC, if $\sin A \sin(B - C) = \sin C \sin(A - B)$, then prove that $\cot A, \cot B, \cot C$ are in AP

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479. The minimum value of the expression $\sin\alpha + \sin\beta + \sin\gamma$, where α, β, γ are real numbers satisfying $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi$ is

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480. In ABC, $\frac{\cot A}{2} + \frac{\cot B}{2} + \frac{\cot C}{2}$ is equal to $\frac{\Delta}{r^2}$ (b) $\frac{(a + b + c)^2}{abc} 2R$ (c) $\frac{\Delta}{r}$ (d) $\frac{\Delta}{Rr}$

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481. The value of $\theta \in (0, 2\pi)$ for which $2\sin^2\theta - 5\sin\theta + 2 > 0$ is (a) $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cup \left(\frac{5\pi}{6}, 2\pi\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi\pi}{6}\right)$ (c) $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{41\pi}{48}, \pi\right)$

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482. In ABC, if $\cot A + \cot B + \cot C = 0$ then find the value of $\cos A \cos B \cos C$

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483. Show that $\tan 1^0 \tan 2^0 \ldots . \tan 89^0 = 1$

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484. In triangle ABC, the line joining the circumcenter and incenter is parallel to side AC, then $\cos A + \cos C$ is equal to -1 (b) 1 (c) -2 (d) 2

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485. The number of solutions of the pair of equations $2\sin^2\theta - \cos(2\theta) = 0,\ 2\cos^2\theta - 3\sin\theta = 0$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ is

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486. Given $A = \sin^2\theta + \cos^4\theta$, then for all real θ, (a)$1 \leq A \leq 2$ (b) $\frac{3}{4} \leq A \leq 1$ (c) $\frac{13}{16} \leq A \leq 1$ (d) $\frac{3}{4} \leq A \leq \frac{13}{16}$

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487. If A, B, C, D are angles of a cyclic quadrilateral, then prove that $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C + \cos D = 0$

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488. The number of distinct real roots of $|\sin x \cos x \cos x \cos x \sin x \cos x \cos x \cos x \sin x| = 0$ in the interval $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ is 0 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 3

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489. if $\dfrac{\cos A+\cos B}{\sin A+\sin B}=k\left(\dfrac{\sin A-\sin B}{\cos A-\cos B}\right)$ then k is

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490. $\cos(\alpha-\beta)=1 and \cos(\alpha+\beta)=\dfrac{l}{e}$, where $\alpha, \beta\mu\in[-\pi, \pi]$. Number of pairs of α, β which satisfy both the equations is 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 4

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491. The base BC of ABC is fixed and the vertex A moves, satisfying the condition $\dfrac{\cot B}{2}+\dfrac{\cot C}{2}=2\dfrac{\cot A}{2}$, then $b+c=a$ $b+c=2a$ vertex A moves along a straight line Vertex A moves along an ellipse

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492. In a right angled triangle, acute angle A and B satisfy $\tan A+\tan B+\tan^2 A+\tan^2 B+\tan^3 A+\tan^3 B=70.$ Find the angle A and B in radians.

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493. Solve $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 y = 2\sec^2 z$ for $x, y, and z$

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494. If $0 < \alpha < \beta < \gamma > \pi/2$,then prove that $\tan\alpha < \frac{\sin\alpha + \sin\beta + \sin\gamma}{\cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma} < \tan\gamma$.

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495. Given $b = 2, c = \sqrt{3}, \angle A = 30^0$, then inradius of ABC is $\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{4}$ (d) $none of these$

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496. If A,B,C are angles of a triangle, then $2\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) - \sin A\cot\left(\frac{B}{2}\right) - \cos A$ is (a)independent of A,B,C (b) function of A,B (c)function of C (d) none of these

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497. Solve $\cos^{50}x - \sin^{50}x = 1$

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498. Prove that:

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

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499. If two sides of a triangle are roots of the equation $x^2 - 7x + 8 = 0$ and the angle between these sides is 60^0 then the product of inradius and circumradius of the triangle is $\frac{8}{7}$ (b) $\frac{5}{3}$ (c) $\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}$ (d) 8

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500. Prove that:

$(1 + \sec 2\theta)(1 + \sec 4\theta)(1 + \sec 8\theta)\left(1 + \sec 2^n\theta\right) = tan 2^n\theta \cot\theta, n \in N$

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501. If $3\sin x + 4\cos ax = 7$ has at least one solution, then find the possible values of a

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502. Prove that $\frac{\cos\left(90^0 + \theta\right)\sec(-\theta)\tan\left(180^0 - \theta\right)}{\sec\left(360^0 - \theta\right)\sin\left(180^0 + \theta\right)\cot\left(90^0 - \theta\right)} = -1$

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503. Find the length of the tanget to a circle with centre 'O' and radius $= 6cm$ from a point P such that $OP = 10cm$.

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504. Prove that : $\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta}} = \cos ec\theta + \cot\theta$.

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505. Find the number of solutions of $\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0 \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$

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506. Prove that $\sin\left(-420^0\right)\left(c0s390^0\right)+\cos\left(-660^0\right)\left(\sin330^0\right)=-1$

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507. If R_1 is the circumradius of the pedal triangle of a given triangle $ABC, andR_2$ is the circumradius of the pedal triangle of the pedal triangle formed, and so on R_3, R_4 then the value of $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} R_i,$ where R (circumradius) ofABC is 5 is 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 15

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508. If $x=\sin\left(\theta+\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)+\sin\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{12}\right)+\sin\left(\theta+\frac{3\pi}{12}\right)\cdot$ $Y=\cos\left(\theta+\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)+\cos\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{12}\right)+\cos\left(\theta+\frac{3\pi}{12}\right)\cdot$ then prove that $\frac{X}{Y}-\frac{Y}{X}=2\tan2\theta$

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509. In any triangle, the minimum value of $r_1r_2r_3/r^3$ is equal to 1 (b) 9 (c) 27 (d) none of these

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510. Solve the equation: $\cos^2\left[\frac{\pi}{4}\left(\sin x + \sqrt{2}\cos^2 x\right)\right] - \tan^2\left[x + \frac{\pi}{4}\tan^2 x\right] = 1$

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511. Which of the following is the greates? $\operatorname{cos}ec1$ (b) $\operatorname{cos}ec2$ $\operatorname{cos}ec4$ (d) $\operatorname{cos}ec(-6)$

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512. Prove that $\frac{\tan\pi}{16} + 2\frac{\tan\pi}{8} + 4 = \frac{\cot\pi}{16}$.

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513. Find the value of x for which $f(x) = \sqrt{\sin x - \cos x}$ is defined, $x \in [0, 2\pi)$

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514. In triangle $ABC, b^2 \sin 2C + c^2 \sin 2B = 2bc where b = 20, c = 21,$ then inradius= (a)4 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 9

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515. Solve for $x and y : \sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x = 8y - y^2 - 18, where 0 \leq x \leq 4\pi, y \in R$

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516. Prove that:

$$\left(\frac{\cos A + \cos B}{\sin A - s \in B}\right)^n + \left(\frac{\sin A + s \in B}{\cos A - \cos B}\right)^n = \left\{2\cot^n\left(\frac{A - B}{2}\right), \quad \text{if} \quad n is even 0, \quad \text{if} \quad nis\right.$$

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517. The ratio of the area of a regular polygon of n sides inscribed in a circle to that of the polygon of same number of sides circumscribing the same is 3:4. Then the value of n is

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518. Solve $\sec 4\theta - \sec 2\theta = 2$

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519. Solve $\tan x > \cot x$, where $x \in [0, 2\pi]$

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520. If $\frac{\tan(\theta+\alpha)}{a} = \frac{\tan(\theta+\beta)}{b} = \frac{\tan(\theta+\gamma)}{c}$

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b}\sin^2(\alpha-\beta) + \frac{b+c}{b-c}\sin^2(\beta-\gamma) + \frac{c+a}{c-a}\sin^2(\gamma-\alpha) = 0$$

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521. Solve $1 + \sin x \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 0$

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522. The area of the circle and the area of a regular polygon of n sides and of perimeter equal to that of the circle are in the ratio of (a) $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) : \frac{\pi}{n}$ (b) $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) : \frac{\pi}{n}$ (c)$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) : \frac{\pi}{n}$ (d) $\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) : \frac{\pi}{n}$

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523. Which of the following is/are correct ?

(a) $(\tan x)^{\ln(\cos x)} < (\cot x)^{\ln(\cos x)}\ \forall x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

(b)$(\sin x)^{\ln(\sec x)} > (\cos x)^{\ln(\cos x)}\ \forall x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

(c) $\left(\sec.\ \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{\ln(\tan x)} > \left(\sec.\ \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{\ln(\cos x)}\ \forall x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

(d) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\ln(\sin x)} > \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\ln(\sin x)}\ \forall x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

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524. In triangle ABC, $\tan(A - B) + \tan(B - C) + \tan(C - A = 0$. Prove that the triangle isisoceles.

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525. If the inequality $\sin^2 x + a\cos x + a^2 > 1 + \cos x$ holds for any $x \in R$, then the largest negative integral value of a is -4 (b) 3 (c) -2 (d) -1

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526. If $x, y and z$ are the distances of incenter from the vertices of the triangle ABC , respectively, then prove that $\frac{abc}{xyz} = \cot\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\cot\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)\cot\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)$

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527. The general values of θ satisfying the equation $2\sin^2\theta - 3\sin\theta - 2 = 0$ is $(n \in Z)^{\cdot}$ $n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{\pi}{2}$ $n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{5\pi}{6}$ (d) $n\pi + (-1)^n\frac{7\pi}{6}$

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528. A right angle is divided into three positive parts $\alpha, \beta and \gamma^{\cdot}$ Prove that for all possible divisions $tan\alpha + \tan\beta + \tan\gamma > 1 + \tan\alpha\tan\beta\tan\gamma^{\cdot}$

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529. The number of solutions of the equation $\tan x + \sec x = 2\cos x$ lying in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ is 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

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530. Incircle of ABC touches the sides BC, CA and AB at D, E and F, respectively. Let r_1 be the radius of incricel of BDF Then prove that

$$r_1 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{s(-b)\sin B}{\left(1 + \frac{\sin B}{2}\right)}$$

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531. If $\cos^2 x - (c - 1)\cos x + 2c \geq 6$ for every $x \in R$, then the true set of values of c is $(2, \infty)$ (b) $(4, \infty)$ (c) $(-\infty, -2)$ (d) $(-\infty, -4)$

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532. Let $f(x) = x^2 - 2\sqrt{\left(\sin\sqrt{3} - \sin\sqrt{2}\right)}x - \left(\cos\sqrt{3} - \cos\sqrt{2}\right)$

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533. Find the number of roots of equation $x\sin x = 1$

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534. Let ABC be a triangle with $\angle B = 90^0$. Let AD be the bisector of $\angle A$ with D on BC. Suppose AC=6cm and the area of the triangle ADC is $10cm^2$. Find the length of BD.

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535. If $\pi, then\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{1 + \cos\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos\alpha}{1 - \cos\alpha}}$ is equal to $\frac{2}{\sin\alpha}$ (b) - $\frac{2}{\sin\alpha}$ (c) $\frac{1}{\sin\alpha}$ (d) - $\frac{1}{\sin\alpha}$

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536. In which of the following sets the inequality $\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x > \frac{5}{8}$ holds good? (a) $\left(- \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{5\pi}{8} \right)$ (c) $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{7\pi}{8}, \frac{9\pi}{8} \right)$

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537. Find the number of solutions of $\sin x = \frac{x}{10}$

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538. If the distances of the vertices of a triangle =ABC from the points of contacts of the incercle with sides are $\alpha, \beta and \gamma$ then prove that $r^2 = \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}$

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539. If $\frac{3\pi}{4}, \sqrt{2\cot\alpha + \frac{1}{\sin^2\alpha}}$ is equal to $1 + \cot\alpha$ (b) $-1 - \cot\alpha$ $1 - \cot\alpha$ (d) $-1 + \cot\alpha$

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540. Which of the following identities, wherever defined, hold(s) good? (a) $\cot\alpha - \tan\alpha = 2\cot 2\alpha$ (b) $\tan\left(45^0 + \alpha\right) - \tan\left(45^0 - \alpha\right) = 2\operatorname{cosec} 2\alpha$ (c) $\tan\left(45^0 + \alpha\right) + \tan\left(45^0 - \alpha\right) = 2\sec 2\alpha$ (d) $\tan\alpha + \cot\alpha = 2\tan 2\alpha$

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541. Find the coordinates of the points of intersection of the curves $y = \cos x, y = \sin 3x$ if $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

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542. If $y = (\sin x + \operatorname{cosec} x)^2 + (\cos x + \sec x)^2$, then the minimum value of $y, \forall x \in R,$

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543. A triangle ABC is inscribed in a circle with centre at O, The lines $AO, BOandCO$ meet the opposite sides at $D, E, andF$, respectively. Prove that $\frac{1}{AD} + \frac{1}{BE} + \frac{1}{CF} = \frac{a\cos A + b\cos B + \mathrm{os}C}{}$

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544. For $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{7}$ which of the following hold(s) good? (a) $\tan\alpha\tan 2\alpha\tan 3\alpha = \tan 3\alpha - \tan 2\alpha - \tan\alpha$ (b)$\cos ec\alpha = \cos ec2\alpha + \cos ec4\alpha$ (c) $\cos\alpha - \cos 2\alpha + \cos 3\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ (d)$8\cos\alpha\cos 2\alpha\cos 4\alpha = 1$

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545. A tower stands vertically on the ground. From a point which is 15 meter away from the foot of the tower, the angle of elevation of the top of the tower is 45°. What is the height of the tower?

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546. One of the root equation $\cos x - x + \frac{1}{2} = 0$ lies in the interval (a) $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ (b) $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2, 0}\right)$ (c) $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$ (d) $\left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$

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547. If a and b are positive quantities, $(a > b)$ find minimum positive value of $(a\sec\theta - b\tan\theta)$

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548. The distance between the two parallel lines is 1 unit. A point A is chosen to lie between the lines at a distance 'd' from one of them Triangle ABC is equilateral with B on one line and C on the other parallel line. The length of the side of the equilateral triangle is

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549. If the equation $\cot^4 x - 2\text{cosec}^2 x + a^2 = 0$ has at least one solution, then the sum of all possible integral values of a is equal to

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550. The smallest positive x satisfying the equation $(\log)_{\cos x}\sin x + (\log)_{\sin x}\cos x = 2$ is $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

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551. O is the circumcenter of $ABCandR_1, R_2, R_3$ are respectively, the radii of the circumcircles of the triangle OBC, OCA and OAB. Prove that $\frac{a}{R_1} + \frac{b}{R_2} + \frac{c}{R_3}, \frac{abc}{R_3}$

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552. The expression $\left(\tan^4 x + 2\tan^2 x + 1\right)\cos^2 x, when x = \frac{\pi}{12}$, can be equal to (a)$4\left(2 - \sqrt{3}\right)$ (b) $4\left(\sqrt{2} + 1\right)$ (c)$16\frac{\cos^2 \pi}{12}$ (d) $16\frac{\sin^2 \pi}{12}$

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553. If roots of the equation $2x^2 - 4x + 2\sin\theta - 1 = 0$ are of opposite sign, then θ belongs to $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$ (b) $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cup \left(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \pi\right)$ $\left(\frac{13\pi}{6}, \frac{17\pi}{6}\right)$ (d) $(0, \pi)$

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554. The variable x satisfying the equation $|\sin x \cos x| + \sqrt{2 + \tan^2 x + \cot^2 x} = \sqrt{3}$ belongs to the interval $(a)\left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ (b) $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ (c) $\left[\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi\right]$ (d) none-existent

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555. If $A + B + C = \pi$, prove that $\frac{\tan^2 A}{2} + \frac{\tan^2 B}{2} + \frac{\tan^2 C}{2} \geq 1$.

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556. A triangle has sides 6,7, and 8. The line through its incenter parallel to the shortest side is drawn to meet the other two sides at P and Q. Then find the length of the segment PQ.

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557. If $|2\sin\theta - \cos ec\theta| \geq 1 and th\eta \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}, n \in Z,$ then $\cos 2\theta \geq \frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\cos 2\theta \geq \frac{1}{4}$ $\cos 2\theta \leq \frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\cos 2\theta \leq \frac{1}{4}$

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558. Let $f_n(\theta) = \dfrac{\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \cos 2\theta + \cos\left(\frac{7\theta}{2}\right) + \ldots. + \cos(3n - 2)\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + \sin 2\theta + \sin\left(\frac{7\theta}{2}\right) + \ldots. + \sin(3n - 2)\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$ then (a) $f_3\left(\frac{3\pi}{16}\right) = \sqrt{2} - 1$ (b) $f_5\left(\frac{\pi}{28}\right) = \sqrt{2} + 1$ (c)$f_7\left(\frac{\pi}{60}\right) = \left(2 + \sqrt{3}\right)$ (d) none of these

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559. Each side of triangle ABC is divided into three equal parts. Find the ratio of the are of hexagon $PQRSTU$ to the area of the triangle ABC.

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560. Which of the following is a solution of the equation $2x - y = 6$?

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561. $(1 + \tan\alpha\tan\beta)^2 + (\tan\alpha - \tan\beta)^2 =$

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562. If $\cot^3\alpha + \cot^2\alpha + \cot\alpha = 1$ then (a) $\cos2\alpha.\tan\alpha = -1$ (b)$\cos2\alpha.\tan\alpha = 1$ (c) $\cos2\alpha - \tan2\alpha = 1$ (d)$\cos2\alpha - \tan2\alpha = -1$

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563. Find the rang of $f(x) = \sqrt{\sin^2 x - 6\sin x + 9} + 3$

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564. The number of solution of the equation $\left|2\sin x - \sqrt{3}\right|^{2\cos^2 x - 3\cos x + 1} = 1 \in [0, \pi]$ is 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

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565. In $ABC, letR = circumradius, r = \in radius$ If r is the distance between the circumcenter and the incenter, the ratio $\frac{R}{r}$ is equal to $\sqrt{2} - 1$ (b) $\sqrt{3} - 1$ $\sqrt{2} + 1$ (d) $\sqrt{3} + 1$

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566. The expression $\cos^2(\alpha + \beta) + \cos^2(\alpha - \beta) - \cos 2\alpha. \cos 2\beta,$ is (a)independent of α (b) independent of β (c)independent of $\alpha and \beta$ (d)dependent on $\alpha and \beta$

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567. In triangle $ABC,$ if $A - B = 120^\circ$ and $R = 8r,$ where R and r have their usual meanings, then $\cos C$ equal (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{5}{6}$ (d) $\frac{7}{8}$

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568. The sum of all the solution in $[0, 4\pi]$ of the equation $\tan x + \cot x + 1 = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) is$ (a) 3π (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $\frac{7\pi}{2}$ (d) 4π

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569. If $f(x, y)$ satisfies the equation $1 + 4x - x^2 = \sqrt{9\sec^2 y + 4cosec^2 y}$ then find the value of $xandtan^2 y^{\cdot}$

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570. Prove that $\frac{\cos(2\pi)}{15}\frac{\cos(4\pi)}{15}\frac{\cos(8\pi)}{15}\frac{\cos(14\pi)}{15} = \frac{1}{16}$

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571. ABC is an equilateral triangle of side $4cm^{\cdot}$ If $R, randh$ are the circumradius, inradius, and altitude, respectively, then $\frac{R + h}{h}$ is equal to 4

(b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 3

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572. The total number of solutions of $\log_e|\sin x| = -x^2 + 2x \in [0, \pi]$ is equal to

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573. If $\sin^2\theta_1 + \sin^2\theta_2 + \sin^2\theta_3 = 0,$ then which of the following is not the possible value of $\cos\theta_1 + \cos\theta_2 + \cos\theta_3$? (a) 3 (b) -3 (c) -1 (d) -2

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574. The length of the shadow of a vertical pole of height $h,$ thrown by the suns rays at three different moments are $h, 2hand3h$. Find the sum of the angles of elevation of the rays at these three moments.

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575. For real values of θ, which of the following is/are always positive?

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576. The total number of solution of $\sin\{x\} = \cos\{x\}$ (where $\{\}$ denotes the fractional part) in $[0, 2\pi]$ is equal to 5 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) none of these

A. 5

B. 6

C. 8

D. None of these

Answer: option 2

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577. In triangle ABC, let $\angle c = \frac{\pi}{2}$. If r is the inradius and R is circumradius of the triangle, then $2(r + R)$ is equal to $a + b$ (b) $b + c$ $c + a$ (d) $a + b + c$

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578. If $\tan^3 A + \tan^3 B + \tan^3 C = 3\tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C$, then prove that triangle ABC is an equilateral triangle.

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579. Find the value of x for which $3\cos x = x^2 - 8x + 19$ holds good.

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580. The set of all x in $\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ satisfying $|4\sin x - 1| < \sqrt{5}$ is given by

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581. a triangle ABC with fixed base BC , the vertex A moves such that $\cos B + \cos C = 4\sin^2\left(\frac{A}{2}\right).$ If $a, b and c,$ denote the length of the sides of the triangle opposite to the angles $A, B, and C$, respectively, then (a) $b + c = 4a$ (b) $b + c = 2a$ (c) the locus of point A is an ellipse (d) the locus of point A is a pair of straight lines

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582. Prove that $\tan 70^0 = 2\tan 50^0 + \tan 20^0$

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583. Show that the equation $\sin\theta = x + \frac{1}{x}$ is not possible if x is real.

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584. Solve: $2\sin^2 x + \sin^2 2x = 2$

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585. In a triangle PQR, P is the largest angle and $\cos P = \frac{1}{3}$. Further the incircle of the triangle touches the sides PQ, QR and RP at N, L and M respectively, such that the lengths of PN, QL and RM are consecutive even integers. Then possible length(s) of the side(s) of the triangle is (are)

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586. The upper $\frac{3}{4}$ th portion of a vertical pole subtends an angle θ such that $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ at a point in the horizontal plane through its foot and at a distance 40m from the foot. Find the possible height of the vertical pole.

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587. Solve $(\log)_3(x - 2) \leq 2$.

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588. If $f(x) = \cos^2 x + sec^2 x, then$ $f(x) < 1$ (b) $f(x) = 1$ (c) $2 < f(x) < 1$ (d) $f(x) \geq 2$

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589. Prove that $(1 + \cot\theta - \mathrm{cos}ec\theta)(1 + \tan\theta + \sec\theta) = 2$

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590. Solve $4\cot 2\theta = \cot^2\theta - \tan^2\theta$

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591. Find the range of $f(x) = \sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 2$

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592. Prove that $\dfrac{\cos 10^0 + \sin 10^0}{\cos 10^0 - \sin 10^0} = \tan 55^0$

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593. Find the range of $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{4\cos x - 3}$.

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594. Find the most general solution of $2^{1 + |\cos x| + \left|\cos^2 x\right| + \left|\cos^3 x\right| + \ldots \infty} = 4$

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595. Let $ABCandABC'$ be two non-congruent triangles with sides $AB = 4, AC = AC' = 2\sqrt{2}$ and angle $B = 30^0$. The absolute value of the difference between the areas of these triangles is

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596. If in triangle ABC, $\angle C = 45^0$ then find the range of the values of $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B^{\cdot}$

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597. Solve $\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + \sin\theta = \sqrt{2}$

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598. Find the range of $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{5\sin x - 6}$

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599. Two parallel chords of a circle of radius 2 are at a distance. $\sqrt{3+1}$ apart. If the chord subtend angles $\dfrac{\pi}{k}$ and $\dfrac{2\pi}{k}$ at the center, where $k > 0$, then the value of [k] is

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600. Prove that: $\sum_{k=1}^{100} \sin(kx)\cos(101 - k)x = 50\sin(101x)$

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601. The expression $3\left[\sin^4\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi - \alpha\right) + \sin^4(3\pi + \alpha)\right] - 2\left[\sin^6\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi + \alpha\right) + \sin^6(5\pi - \alpha)\right]$ is equal to

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602. Solve $\sqrt{3}\cos\theta - 3\sin\theta = 4\sin 2\theta\cos 3\theta$

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603. Consider a triangle ABC and let $a, b and c$ denote the lengths of the sides opposite to vertices $A, B, and C$, respectively. Suppose $a = 6, b = 10,$ and the area of triangle is $15\sqrt{3}$. If $\angle ACB$ is obtuse and if r denotes the radius of the incircle of the triangle, then the value of r^2 is

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604. If $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, then prove that $\frac{si(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)}{\sin\alpha + \sin\beta + \sin\gamma} < 1$

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605. Find the number of integral value of n so that $\sin x(\sin x + \cos x) = n$ has at least one solution.

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606. In triangle ABC, $\angle C = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ and CD is the internal angle bisector of $\angle C$ meeting the side AB at D. If Length CD is 1, then H.M. of a and b is equal to : (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

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607. Let $P = \left[\theta : \sin\theta - \cos\theta = \sqrt{2}\cos\theta\right)$ and $Q = \left\{\theta : \sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{2}\sin\theta\right\}$ be two sets. Then:

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608. Let $\alpha, \beta and \gamma$ satisfy $0 < \alpha < \beta < \gamma < 2\pi$ It $\cos(x+\alpha) + \cos(x+\beta) + \cos(x+\gamma) = 0$ for all$x \in R$, then find the possible values of $(\gamma - \alpha)$

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609. Find the smallest positive values of $x and y$ satisfying $x - y = \frac{\pi}{4} and \cot x + \cot y = 2$

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610. Let C be incircle of $\dot{ABC}$ If the tangents of lengths $t_1, t_2 and t_3$ are drawn inside the given triangle parallel to sidese $a, b and c$, respectively, the $\frac{t_1}{a} + \frac{t_2}{b} + \frac{t_3}{c}$ is equal to 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

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611. If $\cos(x - y), \cos x and \cos(x + y)$ are in H.P., then $\cos x \sec\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) =$

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612. For what value of k the equation $\sin x + \cos(k + x) + \cos(k - x) = 2$ has real solutions?

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613. $\tan^6\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right) - 33\tan^4\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right) + 27\tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right)$ is equal to (a)0 (b) $\sqrt{3}$ (c) 3(d)9

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614. If $x, y \in [0, 2\pi]$ then find the total number of order pair (x, y) satisfying the equation $\sin x . \cos y = 1$

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615. For a positive integer n, let

$f_n(\theta) = (\tan\theta/2)(1 + \sec\theta)(1 + \sec 2\theta)(1 + \sec 4\theta)..................\left(1 + \sec 2^n\theta\right).$

Then (a)$f_2\left(\frac{\pi}{16}\right) = 1$ (b) $f_3\left(\frac{\pi}{32}\right) = 1$ (c)$f_4\left(\frac{\pi}{64}\right) = 1$ (d) $f_5\left(\frac{\pi}{128}\right) = 1$

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616. If area of a triangle is 2 sq. units, then find the value of the product of the arithmetic mean of the lengths of the sides of a triangle and harmonic mean of the lengths of the altitudes of the triangle.

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617. Find the values of $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$ which satisfy the equation $8^{1 + |\cos x| + \left|\cos^2 x\right| + \left|\cos^3 x\right| + \ldots \ldots \ldots} = 4^3$

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618. Given that $a, b, c,$ are the side of a ABC which is right angled at C, then the minimum value of $\left(\frac{c}{a} + \frac{c}{b}\right)^2$ is

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619. The centroid of a triangle ABC is at the point $(1, 1, 1)$. If the coordinates of A and B are $(3, -5, 7)$ and $(-1, 7, -6)$, respectively, find the coordinates of the point C.

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620. If $(\sin\alpha)x^2 - 2x + b \geq 2$, for all real values of $x \leq 1 and \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup (\pi/2, \pi)$, then possible real value of b is /are $a2$ b. 3 c. 4 d. 5

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621. Let $f(\theta) = \sin\theta(\sin\theta + \sin 3\theta)$ Then $f(\theta)$ is (a) ≥ 0 only when $\theta \geq 0$ (b) ≤ 0 for all real θ (c) ≥ 0 for all real θ (d) ≤ 0 only when $\theta \leq 0$

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622. In ABC, $\frac{\cot A}{2} + \frac{\cot B}{2} + \frac{\cot C}{2}$ is equal to / $\left(r^2\right)$ (b) $\frac{(a+b+c)^2}{abc}2R$ (c) $/r$

(d) $/(Rr)$

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623. The value of x in $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ satisfying $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sin x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\cos x} = 4\sqrt{2}$ is / are

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624. Show that $\sin 12^o \sin 48^o \sin 54^o = \frac{1}{8}$.

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625. If $\cos 3\theta = \cos 3\alpha$, then the value of $\sin\theta$ can be given by $\pm\sin\alpha$ (b)

$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} \pm \alpha\right)$ $\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \alpha\right)$ (d) $\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \alpha\right)$

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626. Prove that $\sin(A + B)\sin(A - B) = \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A$

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627. $\alpha and \beta$ are the positive acute angles and satisfying equation $5\sin 2\beta = 3\sin 2\alpha$ and $\tan\beta = 3\tan\alpha$ simultaneously. Then the value of $\tan\alpha + \tan\beta$ is ________

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628. If $a = 9, b = 4andc = 8$ then find the distance between the middle point of BC and the foot of the perpendicular form $\dot{A}$

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629. Which of the following sets can be the subset of the general solution of $1 + cas3x = 2\cos 2x(n \in Z)$? (a)$n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$ (c)$n\pi$ - $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (d) $2n\pi$

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630. Given both $\theta and \phi$ are acute angles and $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}, \cos\varphi = \frac{1}{3},$ then the value of $\theta + \varphi$ belongs to (a)$\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ (b) $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]$ (c) $\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right]$ (d) $\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \pi\right]$

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631. If the cotangents of half the angles of a triangle are in A.P., then prove that the sides are in A.P.

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632. $e^{|\sin x|} + e^{-|\sin x|} + 4a = 0$ will have exactly four different solutions in $[0, 2\pi]$ if. $a \in R$ (b) $a \in \left[-\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right]$ $a \in \left[\frac{-1-e^2}{4e}, \infty\right]$ (d) none of these

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633. If the sides of a triangle are $17, 25 and 28$, then find the greatest length of the altitude.

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634. If both the distinct roots of the equation $|\sin x|^2 + |\sin x| + b = 0 \in [0, \pi]$ are real, then the values of b are $[-2, 0]$ (b) $(-2, 0)$ $[-2, 0]$ (d) $none of these$

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635. Prove that $\frac{(a+b+c)(b+c-a)(c+a-b)(a+b-c)}{4b^2c^2} = \sin^2 A$

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636. The number of values of $y \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$ satisfying the equation $|\sin 2x| + |\cos 2x| = |\sin y|$ is 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

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637. If $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} and \beta + \gamma = \alpha$, then $\tan\alpha$ equals

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638. prove that $a^2\sin 2B + b^2\sin 2A = 4\Delta$

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639. The equation $\cos^8 x + b\cos^4 x + 1 = 0$ will have a solution if b belongs to (A) $(-\infty, 2]$ (B) $[2, \infty]$ (C) $[-\infty, -2]$ (D) none of these

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640. Let $f(n) = 2\cos nx \, \forall n \in N,$ then $f(1)f(n+1) - f(n)$ is equal to (a)$f(n+3)$ (b) $f(n+2)$ (c)$f(n+1)f(2)$ (d) $f(n+2)f(2)$

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641. If in triangle ABC, $\Delta = a^2 - (b-c)^2$, then find the value of $\tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)$.

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642. Solve $x^2 - 4 - [x] = 0$ (where [] denotes the greatest integer function).

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643. If $\sin\theta_1 - \sin\theta_2 = a and \cos\theta_1 + \cos\theta_2 = b,$ then (a)$a^2 + b^2 \geq 4$ (b) $a^2 + b^2 \leq 4$ (c)$a^2 + b^2 \geq 3$ (d) $a^2 + b^2 \leq 2$

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644. If a, b and c are the side of a triangle, then the minimum value of $\frac{2a}{b + c - a} + \frac{2b}{c + a - b} + \frac{2c}{a + b - c} is$ (a) 3 (b) 9 (c) 6 (d) 1

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645. $\sin x + \cos x = y^2 - y + a$ has no value of x for any value of y if a belongs to $\left(0, \sqrt{3}\right)$ (b) $\left(-\sqrt{3}, 0\right)$ $\left(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}\right)$ (d) $\left(\sqrt{3}, \infty\right)$

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646. If $\frac{\cos x}{a} = \frac{\cos(x + \theta)}{b} = \frac{\cos(x + 20)}{c} = \frac{\cos(x + 3\theta)}{d}$ then $\frac{a + c}{b + d}$ is equal to (a)$\frac{a}{d}$ (b) $\frac{c}{b}$ (c) $\frac{b}{c}$ (d) $\frac{d}{a}$

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647. Let PQR be a triangle of area with $a = 2, b = \frac{7}{2}, andc = \frac{5}{2}, wherea, b, andc$ are the lengths of the sides of the triangle opposite to the angles at $P, Q, andR$ respectively. Then $\frac{2\sin P - \sin 2P}{2\sin P + \sin 2P} equals$

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648. If the inequality $\left(mx^2 + 3x + 4 + 2x\right)/\left(x^2 + 2x + 2\right) < 5$ is satisfied for all $x \in R,$ then find the value of m

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

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650. Let ABC be a triangle such that $\angle ACB = \frac{\pi}{6}$ and let $a, bandc$ denote the lengths of the side opposite to $A, B, andC$ respectively. The value(s) of x for which $a = x^2 + x + 1, b = x^2 - 1, andc = 2x + 1$ is(are) $-\left(2 + \sqrt{3}\right)$ (b) $1 + \sqrt{3}$ $2 + \sqrt{3}$ (d) $4\sqrt{3}$

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651. The equation $\sin^4 x - 2\cos^2 x + a^2 = 0$ can be solved if (a)$-\sqrt{3} \leq a \leq \sqrt{3}$ (b) $\sqrt{2} \leq a \leq \sqrt{2}$ (c)$-1 \leq a \leq a$ (d) none of these

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652. Value of $\frac{3 + \cot 80^0 \cot 20^0}{\cot 80^0 + \cot 20^0}$ is equal to (a)$\cot 20^0$ (b) $\tan 50^0$ (c)$\cot 50^0$ (d) $\cot\sqrt{20^0}$

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653. Let ABC be a triangle such that $\angle ACB = \frac{\pi}{6}$ and let $a, b and c$ denote the lengths of the side opposite to $A, B, and C$ respectively. The value(s) of x for which $a = x^2 + x + 1, b = x^2 - 1, and c = 2x + 1$ is(are) $-(2 + \sqrt{3})$ (b) $1 + \sqrt{3}$ $2 + \sqrt{3}$ (d) $4\sqrt{3}$

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654. If $\tan\alpha$ is equal to the integral solution of the inequality $4x^2 - 16x + 15 < 0$ and $\cos\beta$ is equal to the slope of the bisector of the first quadrant, then $\sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta)$ is equal to (a) $\frac{3}{5}$ (b) $\frac{3}{5}$ (c) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ (d) $\frac{4}{5}$

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655. Consider the system of linear equations in $x, y and z$: $(\sin 3\theta)x - y + z = 0 (\cos 2\theta)x + 4y + 3z = 0$ $3x + 7y + 7z = 0$ Which of the following can be the value of θ for which the system has a non-trivial solution $n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6}, \forall n \in Z$ $n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3}, \forall n \in Z$

$n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{9}, \forall n \in Z$ none of these

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656. Let $ABCD$ be a quadrilateral with area 18, side AB parallel to the side $CD, andAB = 2CD$. Let AD be perpendicular to $ABandCD$. If a circle is drawn inside the quadrilateral $ABCD$ touching all the sides, then its radius is 3 (b) 2 (c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) 1

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657. The number of ordered pairs which satisfy the equation $x^2 + 2x\sin(xy) + 1 = 0$ are (where $y \in [0, 2\pi]$) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 0

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658. Let

α, β such that $\pi < \alpha - \beta < 3\pi$. If $\sin \alpha + \sin\beta = -21/65 \cos\alpha + \cos\beta = -27/65$

, then find the value of $\cos\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$.

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660. If $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{14}$, then the value of $(\tan\alpha\tan2\alpha + \tan2\alpha\tan4\alpha + \tan4\alpha\tan\alpha)$ is 1 (b) $1/2$ (c) 2 (d) $1/3$

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661. The equation $(\cos p - 1)x^2 + (\cos p)x + \sin p = 0$ in the variable x has real roots. The p can take any value in the interval (a)$(0, 2\pi)$ (b) $(-\pi, 0)$ (c)

$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ (d) $(0, \pi)$

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662. In $ABC,$ the median AD divides $\angle BAC$ such that $\angle BAD : \angle CAD = 2 : 1$. Then $\cos\left(\frac{A}{3}\right)$ is equal to $\frac{\sin B}{2\sin C}$ (b) $\frac{\sin C}{2\sin B}$ $\frac{2\sin B}{\sin C}$ (d) $noneofthese$

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663. If $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi and|\cos x| \leq \sin x,$ then then (a) set of all values of x is $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$ (b) the number of solutions that are integral nultiple of $\frac{\pi}{4}$ is one (c) the number of the largest and the smallest solution is π (d) the set of all values of x is $x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$

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664. $\dfrac{\sin 3\theta + \sin 5\theta + \sin 7\theta + \sin 9\theta}{\cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta + \cos 7\theta + \cos 9\theta} isequa < o$ $\tan 3\theta$ (b) $\cot 3\theta$ (c) $\tan 6\theta$ (d) $\cot 6\theta$

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665. In a triangle, the lengths of the two larger sides are 10 and 9, respectively. If the angles are in A.P., then the length of the third side can be (a) $5 - \sqrt{6}$ (b) $3\sqrt{3}$ (c) 5 (d) $5 + \sqrt{6}$

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666. If x, y, z are in A.P., then $\dfrac{\sin x - \sin z}{\cos z - \cos x}$ is equal to $\tan y$ (b) $\cot y$ (c) $\sin y$ (d) $\cot y$

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667. The expression $\cos 3\theta + \sin 3\theta + (2\sin 2\theta - 3)(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)$ is positive for all θ in (a) $\left(2n\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}, 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), n \in Z$ (b) $\left(2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right), n \in Z$ (c) $\left(2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}, 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right), n \in Z$ (d) $\left(2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, 2n\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right), n \in Z$

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668. If $3\sin\beta = \sin(2\alpha + \beta)$ then $\tan(\alpha + \beta) - 2\tan\alpha$ is (a)independent of α (b)independent of β (c)dependent of both α and β (d)independent of both α and β

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669. Which of the following expresses the circumference of a circle inscribed in a sector OAB with radius $R and AB = 2a$? (a)$2\pi\frac{Ra}{R+a}$ (b) $\frac{2\pi R^2}{a}$ $2\pi(r-a)^2$ (d) $2\pi\frac{R}{R-a}$

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670. If $(x - a)\cos\theta + y\sin\theta = (x - a)\cos\phi + y\sin\phi = a$ and $\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - \tan\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right) = 2b$,then (a) $y^2 = 2ax - \left(1 - b^2\right)x^2$ (b) $\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{x}(y + bx)$ (c)$y^2 = 2bx - \left(1 - a^2\right)x^2$ (d)$\tan\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{x}(y - bx)$

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671. Prove that $(b + c)\cos A + (c + a)\cos B + (a + b)\cos C = 2s$.

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672. If $p = \sin(A - B)\sin(C - D), q = \sin(B - C)\sin(A - D),$ $r = \sin(C - A)\sin(B - D)$ then (a) $p + q - r = 0$ (b) $p + q + r = 0$ $p - q + r = 0$ (d) $p^3 + q^3 + r^3 = 3pqr$

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673. If $\cos\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{2c}}$, then prove that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

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674. If $\cos x - \sin\alpha\cot\beta\sin x = \cos\alpha$, then the vlaue of $\tan(x/2)$ is

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675. In ABC, if $a = 10 and b\cot B + c\cot C = 2(r + R)$ then the maximum area of ABC will be (a) 50 (b) $\sqrt{50}$ (c) 25 (d) 5

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676. Which of the following set of values of x satisfies the equation $2^{2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1} + 2^{2 - 2\sin^2 x + 3\sin x} = 9$? (a)$x = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}, n \in I$ (b) $x = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, n \in I$ (c)$x = n\pi, n \in I$ (d) $x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in I$

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677. A variable triangle ABC is circumscribed about a fixed circle of unit radius. Side BC always touches the circle at D and has fixed direction. If B and C vary in such a way that (BD) (CD)=2, then locus of vertex A will be a straight line. a)parallel to side BC b)perpendicular to side BC c)making an angle $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ with BC d)making an angle $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$ with BC

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678. Let k be sum of all x in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ such that $3\cot^2 x + 8\cot x + 3 = 0$, then the value of k/π is ________.

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679. Let $P(k) = \left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4k}\right)\right)\left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{(2k-1)\pi}{4k}\right)\right)\left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4k}\right)\right)\left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{(4k-1)\pi}{4k}\right)\right)$. Then (a)$P(3) = \frac{1}{16}$ (b)

$P(4) = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{16}$ (c) $P(5) = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{32}$ (d) $P(6)\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{16}$

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680. The sides of a triangle are $x^2 + x + 1, 2x + 1, andx^2 - 1$. Prove that the greatest angle is $120^{0^{\cdot}}$

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681. Find the values of θ in the interval $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ satisfying the equation $(1 - \tan\theta)(1 + \tan\theta)\sec^2\theta + 2^{\tan} \wedge (2\theta) = 0$

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682. ABC is a triangle such that $\sin(2A + B) = \sin(C - A) = -\sin(B + 2C) = \frac{1}{2}$. If A,B, and C are in AP. then the value of A,B and C are..

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683. Let $a, bandc$ be the three sides of a triangle, then prove that the equation $b^2x^2 + \left(b^2 = c^2 - \alpha^2\right)x + c^2 = 0$ has imaginary roots.

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684. Number of roots of the equation $|\sin x \cos x| + \sqrt{2 + tan^2x + \cot^2 x} = \sqrt{3}, x \in [0, 4\pi]are$

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685. Let $f:(- 1, 1)\vec{R}$ be such that $f(\cos 4\theta) = \dfrac{2}{2 - \sec^2\theta}$ for $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$. Then the value(s) of $f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ is (are) (a)$1 - \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ (b) $1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ (c) $1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ (d) $1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

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686. In a triangle ABC, if the sides a,b,c, are roots of $x^3 - 11x^2 + 38x - 40 = 0$, then find the value of $\frac{\cos A}{a} + \frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{\cos C}{c}$

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687. If $A = \sin 45^0 + \cos 45^0 and B = \sin 44^0 + \cos 44^0$, then $(a) A > B (b) A = B$

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688. If $a, b \in [0, 2\pi]$ and the equation $x^2 + 4 + 3\sin(ax + b) - 2x = 0$ has at least one solution, then the value of $(a + b)$ can be (a) $\frac{7\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{5\pi}{2}$ (c) $\frac{9\pi}{2}$ (d) none of these

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689. Let $a \leq b \leq c$ be the lengths of the sides of a triangle. If $a^2 + b^2 < c^2$, then prove that triangle is obtuse angled .

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690. Show that $4\sin 27^0 = \left(5 + \sqrt{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(3 - \sqrt{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

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691. The sum of all roots of $\sin\left(\pi(\log)_3\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) = 0$ in $(0, 2\pi)$ is $\frac{3}{2}$ (b) 4 (c) $\frac{9}{2}$ (d) $\frac{13}{3}$

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692. Three parallel chords of a circle have lengths 2,3,4 units and subtend angles $\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta$ at the centre, respectively $(\alpha < \beta < \pi)$, then find the value of $\cos\alpha$

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693. Show that $\cos 36^\circ \cos 72^\circ \cos 108^\circ \cos 144^\circ = \frac{1}{16}$

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694. The equation $\tan^4 x - 2\sec^2 x + a = 0$ will have at least one solution if

A) 1 < a ≤ 4 B) a ≥ 2 C) a ≤ 3 D) None of these

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695. A tower PQ stands at a point P within the triangular park ABC such that the sides $a, bandc$ of the triangle subtend equal angles at $P,$ the foot of the tower. if the tower subtends angles $\alpha, \beta and \gamma, at A, B and C$ respectively, then prove that $a^2(\cot\beta - \cot\gamma) + b^2(\cot\gamma - \cot\alpha) + a^2(\cot\alpha - \cot\beta) = 0$

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696. The total number of ordered pairs (x, y) satisfying $|x| + |y| = 2, \sin\left(\frac{\pi x^2}{3}\right) = 1,$ is equal to a)4 b)6 c)10 d)12

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697. If $\tan\beta = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\gamma}{1 + \tan\alpha\tan\gamma}\cdot$ prove that $\sin 2\beta = \frac{\sin 2\alpha + \sin 2\gamma}{1 + \sin 2\alpha\sin 2\gamma}$.

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698. Show that $a(b\cos C - osB) = b^2 - c^2$

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699. If $4\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = 1$,then x is equal to $(n \in Z)$ (a)$n\pi$ (b) $n\pi \pm \sin^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$ (c)$\frac{2n\pi}{3}$ (d) $2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$

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700. If x + y + z = xyz, then prove that $\frac{2x}{1-x^2}+\frac{2y}{1-y^2}+\frac{2z}{1-z^2}=\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\cdot\frac{2y}{1-y^2}\cdot\frac{2z}{1-z^2}.$

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701. IF in triangle ABC $a\cos^2\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)c\cos^2\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)=\frac{3b}{2}$ then the sides a,b,and c

Watch Video Solution

702. Evaluate $\cos a\cos 2a\cos 3a\cos 999a$, where $a=\frac{2\pi}{1999}\cdot$

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703. If $\sin^3\theta + \sin\theta\cos^2\theta = 1, then\theta$ is equal to $(n \in Z)$ (a) $2n\pi$ (b) $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) $n\pi$

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704. Find the number of pairs of integer (x, y) that satisfy the following two equations: $\{\cos(xy) = x$ and $\tan(xy) = y$ (a)1 (b)2 (c) 4(d) 6

Watch Video Solution

705. Prove that $\left(4\cos^2 9^0 - 3\right)\left(4\cos^2 27^0 - 3\right) = \tan 9^0$.

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706. Let AD be a median of the ABC If $AE and AF$ are medians of the triangle $ABD and ADC$, respectively, and $AD = m_1, AE = m_2, AF = m_3,$ then

$\frac{a^2}{8}$ is equal to (a)$m_2^2 + m_3^2 - 2m_1^2$ (b) $m_1^2 + m_2^2 - 2m_3^2$ (c)$m_1^2 + m_3^2 - 2m_2^2$ (d) none of these

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707. Find the value of $\cos 12^0 + \cos 84^0 + \cos 156^0 + \cos 132^0$

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708. If $(\log)_3\left(x^2 - 6x + 11\right) \leq 1,$ then the exhaustive range of values of x is: (a) $(- \infty, 2) \cup (4, \infty)$ (b) $[2, 4]$ (c)$(- \infty, 1) \cup (1, 3) \cup (4, \infty)$ (d) none of these

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709. Find the angle θ whose cosine is equal to its tangent.

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710. If $\sin^2 x - 2\sin x - 1 = 0$ has exactly four different solutions in $x \in [0, n\pi]$, then value/values of n is/are $(n \in N)$ 5 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6

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711. If in triangle the angles are in the ratio as $1:2:3$, prove that the corresponding sides are $1:\sqrt{3}:2$.

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712. A balloon is observed simultaneously from three points A, B and C on a straight road directly under it. The angular elevation at B is twice and at C is thrice that at A. If the distance between A and B is 200 metres and the distance between B and C is 100 metres, then find the height of balloon above the road.

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713. A general solution of $\tan^2\theta + \cos 2\theta = 1$ is $(n \in Z)$ $n\pi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $n\pi$

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714. In an equilateral triangle, three coins of radii 1 unit each are kept so that they touch each other and also the sides of the triangle. The area of the triangle is (fig) $4 : 2\sqrt{3}$ (b) $6 + 4\sqrt{3}$ $12 + \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{4}$ (d) $3 + \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{4}$

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715. Prove that $\frac{\tan\pi}{10}$ is a root of polynomial equation $5x^4 - 10x^2 + 1 = 0.$

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716. If $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{y + \frac{1}{y}}$ for $x \in [0, \pi]$, then (a) $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $y = 0$ (c) $y = 1$ (d) $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

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717. Which of the following pieces of data does NOT uniquely determine an acute-angled triangle $ABC(R$ being the radius of the circumcircle)? $a, \sin A, \sin B$ (b) $a, b, c,\ \ a, \sin B, R$ (d) $a, \sin A, R$

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718. Prove that: $tan\alpha + 2\tan 2\alpha + 4\tan 4\alpha + 8\cot 8\alpha = \cot\alpha$

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719. $\sin\theta + \sqrt{3}\cos\theta = 6x - x^2 - 11, 0 \leq 4\theta\pi, x \in R,$ hold for no values of $xandth\eta\ onevalueof$ x and two values of θ two values of x and two values of θ two point of values of (x, θ)

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720. If the angles of triangle are in the ratio 4 :1:1 , then the ratio of the longest side to the perimeter is

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721. Find all the solution of $4\cos^2 x\sin x - 2\sin^2 x = 3\sin x$

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722. If $f(\theta) = \dfrac{1 - \sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta}{2\cos 2\theta}$, then value of $8f\left(11^0\right) \cdot f\left(34^0\right)$ is ____

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723. In triangle ABC, $2ac\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}(A - B + C)\right)$ is equal to $a^2 + b^2 - c^2$ (b) $c^2 + a^2 - b^2$ (c) $b^2 - c^2 - a^2$ (d) $c^2 - a^2 - b^2$

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724. $\tan 100^0 + \tan 125^0 + \tan 100^0 \tan 125^0$ is equal to 0 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) -1 (d) 1

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725. The solution set of the system of equations $x + y = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \cos x + \cos y = \frac{3}{2},$ where $x and y$ are real, is _______

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726. Let $A_1, A_2, ... A_n$ be the vertices of an n-sided regular polygon such that , $\frac{1}{A_1A_2} = \frac{1}{A_1A_3} + \frac{1}{A_1A_4}$. Find the value of n.

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727. The positive integer value of $n > 3$ satisfying the equation

$$\frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right)} + \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{n}\right)} is$$

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728. Let $f(x)=x^2 and g(x)=\sin x f \text{ or } all x \in R^{\cdot}$ Then the set of all x satisfying $(fogogof)(x)=(gogof)(x), where(fog)(x)=f(g(x)),$ is $\pm\sqrt{n\pi}, n \in \{0, 1, 2, .\}$ $\pm\sqrt{n\pi}, n \in \{1, 2, .\}$ $\frac{\pi}{2}+2n\pi, n \in \{, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$ $2n\pi, n \in \{, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \}$

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729. IF the lengths of the side of triangle are $3, 5AND7,$ then the largest angle of the triangle is $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ (c) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

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730. For $x \in (0, \pi),$ the equation $\sin x+2\sin 2x-\sin 3x=3$ has (A)infinitely many solutions (B)three solutions (C)one solution (D)no solution

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731. In triangle ABC, $\angle B = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $and \angle C = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot$ Let D divided BC internally in the ratio $1:3$. Then $\frac{\sin\angle BAD}{\sin\angle CAB}$ equals (a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (d) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

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732. If $\cos\theta_1 = 2\cos\theta_2$, then $\tan\left(\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$ is equal to (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $-\frac{1}{3}$ (c) 1 (d) -1

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733. If $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} and \cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, then the general value of θ is $(n \in Z)$ $2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}$ (b) $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$ $2n\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6}$ (d) $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$

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734. Consider the following statements concerning a ΔABC

(i) The sides a,b,c and area of triangle are rational.

(ii) $a, \tan\frac{B}{2}, \tan\frac{C}{2}$

(iii) $a, \sin A \sin B, \sin C$ are rational .

Prove that $(i) \Rightarrow (ii) \Rightarrow (iii) \Rightarrow (i)$

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735. Which of the following is the value of $\sin 27^0 - \cos 27^0$? (a) $-\frac{\sqrt{3-\sqrt{5}}}{2}$
(b) $\frac{\sqrt{5-\sqrt{5}}}{2}$ (c) $-\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ (d) none of these

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736. If the equation $\sin^2 x - a\sin x + b = 0$ has only one solution in $(0, \pi)$ then which of the following statements are correct?

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737. If in a triangleABC, $\frac{2\cos A}{a} + \frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{2\cos C}{c} = \frac{a}{bc} + \frac{b}{ca}$, then prove that the triangle is right angled.

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738. In ABC, if $b^2 + c^2 = 2a^2$, then value of $\frac{\cot A}{\cot B + \cot C}$ is $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3}{2}$ (c) $\frac{5}{2}$ (d) $\frac{5}{2}$

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739. Let $\tan x - \tan^2 x > 0$ and $|2s \in x| < 1$. Then the intersection of which of the following two sets satisfies both the inequalities? $x > n\pi, n \in Z$ (b) $x > n\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, n \in Z$`x

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740. One angle of an isosceles triangle is 120^0 and the radius of its incircle is $\sqrt{3}$. Then the area of the triangle in sq. units is

(a) $7 + 12\sqrt{3}$ (b) $12 - 7\sqrt{3}$ (c) $12 + 7\sqrt{3}$ (d) 4π

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741. If $\cot^2 x = \cot(x - y) \cdot \cot(x - z)$, then $\cot 2x$ is equal to $\left(x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

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742. If $x + y = \frac{\pi}{4} and \tan x + \tan y = 1, then (n \in Z)$ (a)$\sin x = 0 always$ (b)when $x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} then y = -n\pi$ (c)when $x = n\pi then y = n\pi + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ (d)when $x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} then y = n\pi - \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

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743. Prove that $\left(\frac{\cot A}{2} + \frac{\cot B}{2}\right)\left(a\frac{\sin^2 B}{2} + b\frac{\sin^2 A}{2}\right) = ot\frac{C}{2}$

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744. If $\frac{\sin x}{\sin y} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\cos x}{\cos y} = \frac{3}{2}$, where $x, y, \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, then the value of $\tan(x + y)$ is equal to (a)$\sqrt{13}$ (b) $\sqrt{14}$ (c) $\sqrt{17}$ (d) $\sqrt{15}$

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745. If $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$, then $2^{cosec^2(x)}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}y^2 - y + 1} \leq \sqrt{2}$ (a) is satisfied by exactly one value of y (b) is satisfied by exactly two value of x (c) is satisfied by x for which $\cos x = 0$ (d) is satisfied by x for which $\sin x = 0$

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746. If $y = (1 + tanA)(1 - tanB)$, where $A - B = \frac{\pi}{4}$, then $(y + 1)^{y+1}$ is equal to 9 (b) 4 (c) 27 (d) 81

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747. If $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos x = a$ has real solutions, then (a) number of integral values of a are 3 (b) sum of number of integral values of $a$is 0 (c) when $a = 1$, number of solutions for $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ are 3 (d) when $a = 1$, number of solutions for $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ are 2

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748. Solve the equation $\sin^3 x.\cos 3x + \cos^3 x.\sin 3x + \frac{3}{8} = 0$

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749. If $\cos 28^0 + \sin 28^0 = k^3, then \cos 17^0$ is equal to (a) $\frac{k^3}{\sqrt{2}}$ (b) - $\frac{k^3}{\sqrt{2}}$ (c) $\pm \frac{k^3}{\sqrt{2}}$

(d) none of these

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750. Solve the following system of simultaneous equation for $x and y$.

$4^{\sin x} + 3^{1/\cos y} = 11$ and $5.16^{\sin x} - 2.3^{1/\cos y} = 2$

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751. If $(1 + \tan\alpha)(1 + \tan 4\alpha) = 2, \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{16}\right)$, then α is equal to (a) $\frac{\pi}{20}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{30}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{40}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{60}$

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752. For the equation $1 - 2x - x^2 = \tan^2(x + y) + \cot^2(x + y)$ (a)exactly one value of x exists (b)exactly two values of x exists (c) $y = -1 + n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, n \in Z$ (d)$y = 1 + n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, n \in Z$

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753. If $\tan^2\left(\frac{\pi - A}{4}\right) + \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi - B}{4}\right) + \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi - C}{4}\right) = 1$, then ABC is (A) equilateral (B) isosceles (C) scalene (D) none of these

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754. For the smallest positive values of $xandy$, the equation $2(\sin x + \sin y) - 2\cos(x - y) = 3$ has a solution, then which of the following is/are true? (a)$\frac{\sin(x + y)}{2} = 1$ (b) $\cos\left(\frac{x - y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ (c)number of ordered pairs (x, y) is 2 (d)number of ordered pairs $(x, y) is 3$

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755. The minimum vertical distance between the graphs of $y = 2 + \sin x$ and $y = \cos x$ is (a)2 (b)1 (c) $\sqrt{2}$ (d) $2 - \sqrt{2}$

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756. Solve $\sin x + \sin\sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \cos 2x\right)^2 + \sin^2 2x\right)} = 0$

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757. Suppose $\sin^3 x \sin 3x = \sum_{m=0}^{n} C_m \cos mx$ is an identity in x, where C_0, C_1, C_n are constants and $C_n \neq 0$, the the value of n is ________

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758. Solve $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta\right) = \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\sin\theta\right)$

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759. The value of $\sum_{r=0}^{10} \cos^3\left(\frac{r\pi}{3}\right)$ is equal to (a)$\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{8}$ (c) - $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) - $\frac{1}{8}$

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760. Solve the equation $\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x - 2\sin^2 x + \frac{3\sin^2 2x}{4} = 0$

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761. If A+B+C $=\pi$show that

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

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762. Solve $\sin^2 x + \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 3x = \sin x \sin^2 3x$

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763. In any triangle ABC, prove that

$\sin^3 A\cos(B - C) + \sin^3 B\cos(C - A) + \sin^3 C\cos(A - B) = 3\sin A\sin B\sin C$

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764. Find the smallest positive root of the equation $\sqrt{\sin(1 - x)} = \sqrt{\cos x}$

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765. $\cot 16^0\cot 44^0 + \cot 44^0\cot 76^0 - \cot 76^0\cot 16^0$= (a)1(b)2 (c)3(d) 4

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766. Solve the equation $\tan^4 x + \tan^4 y + 2\cot^2 x\cot^2 y = 3 + \sin^2(x + y)$ for the values of $x and y$

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767. The value of $\frac{2\sin x}{\sin 3x} + \frac{\tan x}{\tan 3x}$ is________.

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768. Prove that the equation $2\sin x = |x| + a$ has no solution for $a \in \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3} - \pi}{3}, \infty\right)$.

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769. Prove that $\frac{\tan\pi}{16} = \sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}} - \left(\sqrt{2} + 1\right)$

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770. Solve the equation $2\sin x + \cos y = 2$ for the value of $x and y$.

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771. Find the value of $\frac{\cos(2\pi)}{7}+\frac{\cos(4\pi)}{7}+\frac{\cos(6\pi)}{7}$

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772. Prove that $\sin\theta+\sin3\theta+\sin5\theta+\ldots .\ +\sin(2n-1)\theta=\frac{\sin^2 n\theta\cdot}{\sin\theta}$

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773. Prove that $\frac{\cos3x}{\sin2x\sin4x}+\frac{\cos5x}{\sin4x\sin6x}+\frac{\cos7x}{\sin6x\sin8x}+\frac{\cos9x}{\sin8x\sin10x}=\frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{cosec}x)[\operatorname{cosec}2x-\operatorname{cosec}10x]$

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774. Prove that $2\sin2^0+4\sin4^0+6\sin6^0+\ldots\ldots.+180\sin180^0=90\cot1^0$.

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775. If $A + B + C = \pi$ prove that $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = 1\cos A\cos B\cos C$.

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776. Prove that in triangle ABC, $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C = 1 - 2\sin A\sin B\cos C$.

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777. In triangle ABC, prove that

$\sin(B + C - A) + \sin(C + A - B) + \sin(A + B - C) = 4\sin A\sin B\sin C$.

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778. Prove that $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}(n - k)\frac{\cos(2k\pi)}{n} = -\frac{n}{2}$, where $n \geq 3$ is an integer

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779. If $\frac{\tan(\ln 6)\tan(\ln 2)\tan(\ln 3)}{\tan(\ln 6) - \tan(\ln 2) - \tan(\ln 3)} = k$, then the value of k is_______

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780. In any triangle ABC, $\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C$ is always equal to (A) $2\sin A\sin B\cos C$ (B) $2\sin A\cos B\sin C$ (C) $2\sin A\cos B\cos C$ (D) $2\sin A\sin B\sin C$

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781. If $\cot^2 A\cot^2 B = 3$, then the value of $(2 - \cos 2A)(2 - \cos 2B)$ is ____

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782. If $\tan\alpha = \frac{m}{m+1}$ and $\tan\beta = \frac{1}{2m+1}$. Find the possible values of $(\alpha + \beta)$

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783. If $u=\sqrt{a^2\cos^2\theta+b^2\sin^2\theta}+\sqrt{a^2\sin^2\theta+b^2\cos^2\theta}$

then the difference between the maximum and manimum values of ` u^2

is given by

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784. The value of $\sin^2 12^0+\sin^2 21^0+\sin^2 39^0+\sin^2 48^0-\sin^2 9^0-\sin^2 18^0$ is

____

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785. The value of $f(x)=x^4+4x^3+2x^2-4x+7,$ when $x=\cot\left(\frac{11\pi}{8}\right)$ is

____

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786. Find the value of $\sqrt{3}\ \text{cosec}\ 20^\circ-\sec 20^\circ$

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787. If $(1+\sin t)(1+\cos t)=\frac{5}{4}$ then find the value of $(1-\sin t)(1-\cos t)$.

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788. If $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ are the smallest positive angles in ascending order of magnitude which have their sines equal to the positive quantity k, then the value of $4\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)+3\sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)+2\sin\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)+\sin\left(\frac{\delta}{2}\right)$ is equal to (a) $2\sqrt{1-k}$ (b) $2\sqrt{1+k}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{1-k}}{2}$ (d) none of these

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789. $\frac{\sin^2 A-\sin^2 B}{\sin A\cos A-\sin B\cos B}$ is equal to (a)$\tan(A-B)$ (b) $\tan(A+B)$ $\cot(A-B)$ (d) $\cot(A+B)$

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790. If $\cos 25^0 + \sin 25^0 = p$, then $\cos 50^0$ is (a)$\sqrt{2 - p^2}$ (b) $-\sqrt{2 - p^2}$ (c) $p\sqrt{2 - p^2}$ (d) $-p\sqrt{2 - p^2}$

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791. The value of $\cot\left(\frac{7\pi}{16}\right) + 2\cot\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right) + \cot\left(\frac{15\pi}{16}\right)$ is (a)4 (b)2 (c) -2 (d) -4

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792. If $\tan^2\theta = 2\tan^2\phi + 1, then \cos 2\theta + \sin^2\phi$ equals (a)-1 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) none of these

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793. If $\tan A . \tan B = \frac{1}{2}, then (5 - 3\cos 2A)(5 - 3\cos 2B) =$ (a)2 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) 16

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794. If $\cos^{-1}x - \frac{\cos^{-1}y}{2} = \alpha, then 4x^2 - 4xy\cos\alpha + y^2$ is equal to (a)4 (b) $2\sin^2\alpha$ (c) $-4\sin^2\alpha$ (d) $4\sin^2\alpha$

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795. The value of $\cos^2 10^0 - \cos 10^0 \cos 50^0 + \cos^2 50^0$ is equal to $\frac{4}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) 3

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796. If $2|\sin 2\alpha| = |\tan\beta + \cot\beta|, \alpha, \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, then the value of $\alpha + \beta$ is (a) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ (b) π (c) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ (d) $\frac{5\pi}{4}$

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797. In ABC, if $\frac{\sin A}{c\sin B} + \frac{\sin B}{c} + \frac{\sin C}{b} = \frac{c}{ab} + \frac{b}{ac} + \frac{a}{bc}$, then the value of angle A is 120^0 (b) 90^0 (c) 60^0 (d) 30^0

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798. If $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$, where $0^0 < A < 90^0$, then find the values of $\sin 2A$, $\cos 2A$, $\tan 2A$ and $\sin 4A$

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799. Prove that $(\cos A - \cos B)^2 + (\sin A - \sin B)^2 = 4\sin^2\left(\frac{A - B}{2}\right)$

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800. If $\tan\alpha = \frac{1}{7}$, $\sin\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$, prove that $\alpha + 2\beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

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801. Prove that $\frac{1 + \sin 2\theta}{1 - \sin 2\theta} = \left(\frac{1 + \tan\theta}{1 - \tan\theta}\right)^2$

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802. Prove that $\frac{1 - \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - A\right)}{1 + \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - A\right)} = \sin 2A$.

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803. If $\alpha + \beta = 90^0$, find the maximum and minimum values of $\sin\alpha\sin\beta$.

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804. Find the maximum and minimum values of $\cos^2\theta - 6\sin\theta\cos\theta + 3\sin^2\theta + 2$.

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805. If $p(x) = \sin x\left(\sin^3 x + 3\right) + \cos x\left(\cos^3 x + 4\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\sin^2 2x + 5$, then find the range of $p(x)$.

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806. The value of $\operatorname{cosec}\frac{\pi}{18} - 4\frac{\sin(7\pi)}{18}$ is

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807. If $A + B + C = \frac{3\pi}{2}, then \cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C$ is equal to (a) $1 - 4\cos A\cos B\cos C$ (b) $4\sin A\sin B\sin C$ (c) $1 + 2\cos A\cos B\cos C$ (d) $1 - 4\sin A\sin B\sin C$

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808. Prove that: $\frac{\cos\theta}{1+\sin\theta} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$

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809. If $\tan x = n \tan y, n \in R^+$, then the maximum value of $\sec^2(x-y)$ is equal to (a) $\frac{(n+1)^2}{2n}$ (b) $\frac{(n+1)^2}{n}$ (c) $\frac{(n+1)^2}{2}$ (d) $\frac{(n+1)^2}{4n}$

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810. Prove that: $\frac{1+\sin\theta-\cos\theta}{1+\sin\theta+\cos\theta} = \frac{\tan\theta}{2}$

Watch Video Solution

811. The greatest integer less than or equal to $\frac{1}{\cos 290^0} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sin 250^0}$ is

_____

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812. If $a \leq 3\cos x + 5\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \leq b$ for all x then (a, b) is (a)$\left(- \sqrt{19}, \sqrt{19}\right)$ (b) $(- 17, 17)$ (c) $\left(- \sqrt{21}, \sqrt{21}\right)$ (b) none of these

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813. Prove that: $\frac{\cos 2\theta}{1 + \sin 2\theta} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)$

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814. If $\sin\left(x + 20^0\right) = 2\sin x\cos 40^0, where \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, then which of the following hold(s) good? (a)$\cos 2x = \frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\operatorname{cosec} 4x = 2$ (c)$\frac{\sec x}{2} = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$ (d) $\frac{\tan x}{2} = \left(2 - \sqrt{3}\right)$

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815. If $\cos x + \cos y - \cos(x + y) = \frac{3}{2}$, then (a)$x + y = 0$ (b) $x = 2y$ (c)$x = y$ (d) $2x = y$

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816. Prove that: $\frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 - \cos 2\theta} = \cot\theta$

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817. Let $\frac{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}{\sin(\theta - \beta)} = \frac{a}{b} and \frac{\cos(\theta - \alpha)}{\cos(\theta - \beta)} = \frac{c}{d} then \frac{ac + bd}{ad + bc} =$ (a)$\cos(\alpha - \beta)$ (b) $\sin(\alpha - \beta)$ (c)$\sin(\alpha + \beta)$ (d) none of these

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818. $\frac{1 + \sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta}{1 + \sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta} = ?$

Watch Video Solution

819. Let $x = \sin 1^0$, then the value of the expression. $\frac{1}{\cos 0^0 \cos 1^{.0}} + \frac{1}{\cos 1^0 \cos 2^{.0}} + \frac{1}{\cos 2^0 \cos 3^{.0}} + \frac{1}{\cos 44^0 \cos 45^{.0}}$ is equal to x (b) $\frac{1}{x}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{x}$ (d) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$

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820. If $\sin\theta_1 \sin\theta_2 - \cos\theta_1 \cos\theta_2 + 1 = 0$, then the value of $\tan\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right)\cot\left(\frac{\theta_2}{2}\right)$ is equal to (a)-1 (b)1 (c) 2(d) -2

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821. on a cartesign plane, draw a line segment XY parallel to x-axis at a distance of 5units from x-axis and a line segment PQ parallel to y-axis at a distance of 3 units from y-axis .write the co-ordinates of their point of intersection.

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822. In triangle ABC, prove that $\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{B}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) \leq \frac{3}{2}\cdot$ Hence, deduce that $\cos\left(\frac{\pi + A}{4}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi + B}{4}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi + C}{4}\right) \leq \frac{1}{8}$

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823. If x_1 and x_2 are two distinct roots of the equation $a\cos x + b\sin x = c$, then $\tan\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)$ is equal to (a)$\frac{a}{b}$ (b) $\frac{b}{a}$ (c) $\frac{c}{a}$ (d) $\frac{a}{c}$

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824. $\frac{\sqrt{2} - \sin\alpha - \cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha - \cos\alpha}$ is equal to (a)$\sec\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$ (b)$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$ (c) $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$ (d)$\cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

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825. If $\frac{\tan(\alpha+\beta-\gamma)}{\tan(\alpha-\beta+\gamma)}=\frac{\tan\gamma}{\tan\beta}, (\beta \neq \gamma)$ then $\sin 2\alpha+\sin 2\beta+\sin 2\gamma=$ (a)0 (b)1 (c) 2(d)$\frac{1}{2}$

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826. If $\cos 2B=\frac{\cos(A+C)}{\cos(A-C)}$, then $\tan A, tanB, \tan C$ are in A.P. (b) G.P. (c) H.P. (d) none of these

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827. Suppose A and B are two angles such that $A, B \in (0, \pi)$ and satisfy $\sin A+\sin B=1$ and $\cos A+\cos B=0$. Then the value of $12\cos 2A+4\cos 2B$ is____

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828. If $\cot(\alpha + \beta) = 0$, then $\sin(\alpha + 2\beta)$ can be (a)- $\sin\alpha$ (b) $\sin\beta$ (c) $\cos\alpha$ (d) $\cos\beta$

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829. The absolute value of the expression $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{16}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{5\pi}{16}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{9\pi}{16}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{13\pi}{16}\right)$ is ______

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830. Prove that: $\frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta} = \tan\theta$

Watch Video Solution

831. If $A and B$ are acute positive angles satisfying the equations $3\sin^2 A + 2\sin^2 B = 1$ and $3\sin 2A - 2\sin 2B = 0$, then $A + 2B$ is equal to (a) π (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

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832. The roots of the equation $4x^2 - 2\sqrt{5}x + 1 = 0, are$ (a)$\sin 36^0, \sin 18^0$ (b) $\sin 18^0, \cos 36^0$ (c)$\sin 36^0, \cos 18^0$ (d) $\cos 18^0, \cos 36^0$

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833. If $x, y \in R$ satisfies $(x+5)^2 + (y-12)^2 = (14)^2$, then the minimum value of $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ is________

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834. In triangle ABC, if $\sin A \cos B = \frac{1}{4}$ and $3tanA = tanB, then \cot^2 A$ is equal to (a)2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5.

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835. the least positive value of x satisfying (sin^2 2x + 4 sin^4 x - 4 sin^2x cos^2x)/(4-sin^2(2x)-4sin^2 x)= 1/9 is

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836. Prove that $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{16}\right) + 2\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) + 4 = \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{16}\right)$.

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837. Show that $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2\cos 8\theta}}} = 2\cos\theta$

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838. If $\sin\alpha - \sin\beta = 1/3$ and $\cos\beta - \cos\alpha = 1/2$, show that $\cot(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2}{3}$.

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839. If $tan\frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}}\tan\frac{\varphi}{2}$, prove that $\cos\theta = \frac{a\cos\varphi + b}{a + b\cos\varphi}$.

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840. Prove that: $\frac{\cos^4\pi}{8} + \frac{\cos^4(3\pi)}{8} + \frac{\cos^4(5\pi)}{8} + \frac{\cos^4(7\pi)}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$

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841. If $\pi < x < 2\pi$, prove that $\frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x} + \sqrt{1-\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+\cos x} - \sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \cot\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$.

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842. If $f(x) = 2(7\cos x + 24\sin x)(7\sin x - 24\cos x)$, for every $x \in R$, then maximum value of $f(x)^{\frac{1}{4}}$ is_____

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843. If $\cos\theta = \cos\alpha\cos\beta$, prove that $tan\frac{\theta + \alpha}{2}tan\frac{\theta - \alpha}{2} = tan^2\frac{\beta}{2}$.

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844. Prove that $\sqrt{\sin^4 x + 4\cos^2 x} - \sqrt{\cos^4 x + 4\sin^2 x} = \cos 2x$

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845. If $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = 1, thenABC$ is (a)equilateral (b) isosceles (c)right angles (d) none of these

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846. Number of triangles ABC if $\tan A = x, \tan B = x + 1, andtanC = 1 - x$ is ________

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847. Which of the following quantities are rational? (a)$\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)$

(b) $\operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{9\pi}{10}\right)\sec\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right)$ (c)$\sin^4\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) + \cos^4\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$ (d) $\left(1 + \frac{\cos(2\pi)}{9}\right)\left(1 + \frac{\cos(4\pi)}{9}\right)\left(1 + \frac{\cos(8\pi)}{9}\right)$

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848. If $\log_{\sqrt{x}} 0.25 = 4$ then the value of x is ....

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849. If $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\sin 2\beta,}{3 - \cos 2\beta}$ then (a)$\tan\alpha = 2\tan\beta$ (b) $\tan\beta = 2\tan\alpha$ (c) $2\tan\alpha = 3\tan\beta$ (d) $3\tan\alpha = 2\tan\beta$

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850. If $\cos\beta$ is the geometric mean between $\sin\alpha and \cos\alpha$, where $0 < \alpha, \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, then$\cos 2\beta$ is equal to(a)-$2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)$ (b) -$2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)$ (c) -$2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)(d)2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)$`

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851. In a triangle ABC, if $A - B = 120^0 and \sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{32}$, then the value of $8\cos C$ is______

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852. In a triangle ABC, $\angle C = \frac{\pi}{2}\cdot$ If $\tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)$ and $\tan\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)$ are the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0, (a \neq 0)$, then the value of $\frac{a+b}{c}$ (where a, b, c, are sides of opposite to angles A, B, C, respectively) is

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853. If $\frac{\tan x}{2}=\frac{\tan y}{3}=\frac{\tan z}{5}, x+y+z=\pi$ and $\tan^2 x+\tan^2 y+\tan^2 z=\frac{38}{K}$ then K=________`

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854. In ABC, if $\sin^3\theta=\sin(A-\theta)\sin(B-\theta)\sin(C-\theta)$, then prove that $\cot\theta=\cot A+\cot B+\cot C$.

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855. If $\sin^{-1}a+\sin^{-1}b+\sin^{-1}c=\pi$, then $a\sqrt{1-a^2}+b\sqrt{1-b^2}+c\sqrt{1-c^2}$ is equal to (a)$a+b+c$ (b) $a^2b^2c^2$ (c)$2abc$ (d) $4abc$

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856. Find the sum of the series $cosec\theta+cosec2\theta+cosec4\theta+\ \to nterms$.

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857. If $\tan 6\theta = \frac{p}{q}$, find the value of $\frac{1}{2}(p\operatorname{cosec}2\theta - q\sec 2\theta)$

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858. If $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\sin\alpha + \cos\beta + \tan\alpha + \cot\alpha + \sec\alpha + \operatorname{cosec}\alpha = 7$, then prove that $\sin 2\alpha$ is a root of the equation $x^2 - 44x + 36 = 0$.

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859. Prove that $1 + \cot\theta \leq \cot\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$ for $0 < \theta < \pi$. Find θ when equality signs holds.

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860. Let A,B,C, be three angles such that $A = \frac{\pi}{4}$ and $\tan B \tan C = p$. Find all possible values of p such that A, B, C are the angles of a triangle.

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861. Eliminate x from equation $\sin(a + x) = 2b$ and $\sin(a - x) = 2c$.

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862. If $\tan\beta = \frac{n\sin\alpha\cos\alpha}{1 - n\sin^2\alpha}$, show that $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = (1 - n)\tan\alpha$.

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863. Prove that: $\frac{\sin x}{\cos 3x} + \frac{\sin 3x}{\cos 9x} + \frac{\sin 9x}{\cos 27x} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(\tan 27x - \tan x)$

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864. If $\theta = 3\alpha$and $\sin\theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$, the value of the expression $a\cosec\alpha$ - $b\sec\alpha$ is (a) $\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$ (b) $2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ (c) $a + b$ (d) none of these

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865. The value of $\tan 6^0 \tan 42^0 \tan 66^0 \tan 78^0$ is (a)1 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{8}$

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866. In triangle ABC , if angle c is 90 and the area of triangle is 30 sq.units,then minimum possible value of hypotenuse c is equal to (a)$30\sqrt{2}$ (b) $60\sqrt{2}$ (c) $120\sqrt{2}$ (d) $2\sqrt{30}$

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867. If $\sqrt{2}\cos A = \cos B + \cos^3 B, and \sqrt{2}\sin A = \sin B - \sin^3 B then \sin(A - B) =$

± 1 (b) $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\pm \frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\pm \frac{1}{4}$

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868. In a right angled triangle the hypotenuse is $2\sqrt{2}$ times the perpendicular drawn from the opposite vertex. Then the other acute angles of the triangle are (a) $\frac{\pi}{3} and \frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{8} and \frac{3\pi}{8}$ (c) $\frac{\pi}{4} and \frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{5} and \frac{3\pi}{10}$

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869. A circular ring of radius 3cm hangs horizontally form a point 4cm vertically above the centre by 4 strings attached at equal intervals to its circumference. If the angle between two consecutive strings be θ , then $\cos\theta$ is equal to (A) $\frac{4}{5}$ (B) $\frac{4}{25}$ (C) $\frac{16}{25}$ (D) none of these

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870. If $\tan\beta = 2\sin\alpha\sin\gamma \text{cos}ec(\alpha + \gamma)$, then $\cot\alpha, \cot\beta, \cot\gamma$ are in (a)A.P. (b) G.P. (c) H.P. (d) none of these

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871. $\tan 9 - \tan 27 - \tan 63 + \tan 81 = 4$

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872. Let $x = \sin 1^0$, then the value of the expression. $\frac{1}{\cos 0^0 \cos 1^{.0}} + \frac{1}{\cos 1^0 \cos 2^{.0}} + \frac{1}{\cos 2^0 \cos 3^{.0}} + \frac{1}{\cos 44^0 \cos 45^{.0}}$ is equal to (a) x (b) $\frac{1}{x}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{x}$ (d) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$

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873. If $\frac{\tan 3A}{\tan A} = k(k \neq 1)$ then which of the following is not true? (a) $\frac{\cos A}{\cos 3A} = \frac{k-1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\sin 3A}{\sin A} = \frac{2k}{k-1}$ (c) $\frac{\cot 3A}{\cot A} = \frac{1}{k}$ (d) none of these

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874. If $x \in \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$, then $4\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{4\sin^4 x + \sin^2 2x}$ is always equal to (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) -2 (d) none of these

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875. If $\cos x = \frac{2\cos y - 1}{2 - \cos y}$, where $x, y \in (0, \pi)$ then $\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\cot\left(\frac{y}{2}\right)$ is equal to $\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\sqrt{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

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876. If θ is eliminated from the equations $x = a\cos(\theta - \alpha)$ and $y = b\cos(\theta - \beta)$, then $\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) + \left(\frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) - \frac{2xy}{ab}\cos(\alpha - \beta)$ is equal to (a) $\sec^2(\alpha - \beta)$ (b) $cosec^2(\alpha - \beta)$ (c)$\cos^2(- \beta)$ (d) $\sin^2(\alpha - \beta)$

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877. If $\tan x = \frac{b}{a}$, then $\sqrt{\frac{a + b}{a - b}} + \sqrt{\frac{a - b}{a + b}}$ is equal to (a)$2\sin x/\sqrt{\sin 2x}$ (b) $2\cos x/\sqrt{\cos 2x}$ (c)$2\cos x/\sqrt{\sin 2x}$ (d) $2\sin x/\sqrt{\cos 2x}$

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878. Given that $\left(1 + \sqrt{1 + x}\right)\tan y = 1 + \sqrt{1 - x}$. Then $\sin 4y$ is equal to (a)$4x$ (b) $2x$ (c) x (d) none of these

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879. If $\cos 2B = \frac{\cos(A + C)}{\cos(A - C)}$, then $\tan A, tanB, \tan C$ are in (a)A.P. (b) G.P. (c) H.P. (d) none of these

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880. If $\frac{\cos(x - y)}{\cos(x + y)} + \frac{\cos(z + t)}{\cos(z - t)} = 0$, then the value of expression $\tan x \tan y \tan z \tan t$ is equal to (a)1 (b) -1 (c)2 (d) -2

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881. Prove that

$\cos(\pi + \theta) = -\cos\theta$

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882. Given $\alpha + \beta - \gamma = \pi$, prove that $\sin^2\alpha + \sin^2\beta - \sin^2\gamma = 2\sin\alpha\sin\beta\cos\gamma$

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883. The maximum value of $y = \dfrac{1}{\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x}$ is ______

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884. The value of $\cos ec 10^0 + \cos ec 50^0 - \cos ec 70^0$ is ___

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885. Column I, a) $\int \dfrac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1} dx$ is equal to b) $\int \dfrac{1}{\left(e^x + e^{-x}\right)^2} dx$ is equal to c) $\int \dfrac{e^{-x}}{1 + e^x} dx$ is equal to d) $\int \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} dx$ is equal to COLUMN II p) $x - \log\left[1 + \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} + c\right.$ q) $\log\left(e^x + 1\right) - x - e^{-x} + c$ r) $\log\left(e^{2x} + 1\right) - x + c$ s) $-\dfrac{1}{2\left(e^{2x} + 1\right)} + c$

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886. Given that $f(n\theta) = \frac{2\sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta - \cos 4n\theta}$, and $f(\theta) + f(2\theta) + f(3\theta) + \quad + f(n\theta) = \frac{\sin\lambda\theta}{\sin\theta\sin\mu\theta}$, then the value of $\mu - \lambda$ is ______

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887. If $\sin^2(\theta - \alpha)cas\alpha = \cos^2(\theta - \alpha)\sin\alpha = m\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$, then prove that $|m| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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888. Find the maximum value of $4\sin^2 x + 3\cos^2 x + \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$.

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889. Find the range of $f(x) = \frac{1}{(\cos x - 3)^2 + (\sin x + 4)^2}$

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890. Find the maximum value of $\sqrt{3}\sin x + \cos x$ and x for which a maximum value occurs.

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891. In ABC, if $\angle A = \frac{\pi}{4}$, then find all possible values of $\tan B \tan C^{\cdot}$

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892. If $A = \frac{\pi}{5}$, then find the value of $\sum_{r=1}^{8} \tan(rA) \cdot \tan((r+1)A)^{\cdot}$

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893. Prove that $\left(1 + \tan 1^0\right)\left(1 + \tan 2^0\right)......\left(1 + \tan 45^0\right) = 2^{23^{\cdot}}$

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894. Find the value of

$$\frac{\cot 25^0 + \cot 55^0}{\tan 25^0 + \tan 55^0} + \frac{\cot 55^0 + \cot 100^0}{\tan 55^0 + \tan 100^0} + \frac{\cot 100^0 + \cot 25^0}{\tan 100^0 + \tan 25^0}$$

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895. If $\tan x + \tan 2x + \tan 3x = \tan x \tan 2x \tan 3x$ then value of $|\sin 3x + \cos 3x|$ is

____

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896.

$$16\left(\cos\theta - \frac{\cos\pi}{8}\right)\left(\cos\theta - \frac{\cos(3\pi)}{8}\right)\left(\cos\theta - \frac{\cos(5\pi)}{8}\right)\left(\cos\theta - \frac{\cos(7\pi)}{8}\right) = \lambda\cos 4\theta,$$

then the value of λ is ____.

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897. Let $0 \leq a, b, c, d \leq \pi$, where b and c are not complementary, such that

$2\cos a + 6\cos b + 7\cos c + 9\cos d = 0$ and $2\sin a - 6\sin b + 7\sin c - 9\sin d = 0$,

then the value of $3\dfrac{\cos(a + d)}{\cos(b + c)}$ is_____

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898. The maximum value of the expression $\dfrac{1}{\sin^2\theta + 3\sin\theta\cos\theta + 5\cos^2\theta}$

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899. $(\sec 2x - \tan 2x)$ equals a) $\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ b)$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)$ c)$\cot\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ d) $\tan^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

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900. Prove that $\cos 65^0 + \cos 115^0 = 0$

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901. If $\sin A = \sin B and \cos A = \cos B,$ then prove that $\frac{\sin(A - B)}{2} = 0$

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902. Each question has four choices a,b,c and d out of which only one is correct. Each question contains Statement 1 and Statement 2. Make your answer as: If both the statements are true and Statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1. If both the statements are True but Statement 2 is not the correct explanation of Statement 1. If Statement 1 is True and Statement 2 is False. If Statement 1 is False and Statement 2 is True. Statement 1: $\frac{\sin\pi}{18}$ is a root of $8x^3 - 6x + 1 = 0$ Statement 2: For any $\theta \in R, \sin 3\theta = 3\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta$

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903. Each question has four choices, a,b,c and d, out of which only one is correct. Each question contains STATEMENT 1 and STATEMENT 2. If both the statement are TRUE and STATEMENT 2 is the correct explanation of STATEMENT 1. If both the statements are TRUE but STATEMENT 2 is NOT the correct explanation of STATEMENT 1. If STATEMENT 1 is TRUE and STATEMENT 2 is FLASE. If STATEMENT 1 is FALSE and STATEMENT 2 is TURE. Statement 1: Lagrange mean value theorem is not applicable to $f(x) = |x - 1|(x - 1)$ Statement 2: $|x - 1|$ is not differentiable at $x = 1$.

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904. Each question has four choices a,b,c and d out of which only one is correct. Each question contains Statement 1 and Statement 2. Make your answer as: If both the statements are true and Statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1. If both the statements are True but Statement 2 is not the correct explanation of Statement 1. If Statement 1 is True and Statement 2 is False. If Statement 1 is False and Statement 2 is

True. Statement 1: $\tan 5^0$ is an irrational number Statement 2: $\tan 15^0$ is an irrational number.

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