



MATHS

BOOKS - KC SINHA ENGLISH

TRIGONOMETRY - PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS - FOR COMPETITION

Exercise

1. The value of

$$6 + \log_{3/2} \left(\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \dots}}} \right) \text{ is } \dots\dots\dots$$

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2. Let PQR be a triangle of area Δ with $a = 2$, $b = 7/2$, and $c = 5/2$, where a, b and c are the lengths of the sides of the triangle opposite to the angles at P, Q and R, respectively. Then $\frac{2 \sin P - \sin 2P}{2 \sin P + \sin 2P}$ equals

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

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4. Prove that $\tan 9^\circ - \tan 27^\circ - \tan 63^\circ + \tan 81^\circ = 4$

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5. The equation $e^{\sin x} - e^{-\sin x} - 4 = 0$ has

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6. In a ΔPQR , if $3 \sin P + 4 \cos Q = 6$ and $4 \sin Q + 3 \cos P = 1$, then the angle R is equal to (1) $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (3) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (4) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

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7. ABCD is a trapezium such that AB and CD are parallel and $BC \perp CD$. If $\angle ADB = \theta$, $BC = p$ and $CD = q$, then AB is equal to

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8. If x, y, z are in A.P. and $\tan^{-1}x, \tan^{-1}y$ and $\tan^{-1}z$ are also in A.P., then (1) $2x = 3y = 6z$ (2) $6x = 3y = 2z$ (3) $6x = 4y = 3z$ (4) $x = y = z$

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9. Prove that : $\frac{\tan A}{1 - \cot A} + \frac{\cot A}{1 - \tan A} = 1 + \sec A \cdot \operatorname{cosec} A$

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10.

If

$$S = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{n^2 + 3n + 3}\right) + \dots + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1 + (n+1)^2}\right)$$

then $\tan S$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{20}{401 + 20n}$ (B) $\frac{n}{n^2 + 20n + 1}$ (C) $n(401 + 20n)$ (D) $\frac{20}{n^2 + n - 1}$

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11. The number of solution of the equation

$\sin 2\theta - 2\theta\pi + 4\sin \theta\pi = 4 \in [0, 5\pi]$ is equal to 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

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12. The value of $\cot \left(\sum_{n=1}^{23} \cot^{-1} \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^n 2k \right) \right)$ is (a) $\frac{23}{25}$ (b) $\frac{25}{23}$ (c) $\frac{23}{24}$
 (d) $\frac{25}{26}$

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13. The number of points in $[-\infty, \infty)$ for which $x^2 - x \sin x - \cos x = 0$ is

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14. about to only mathematics

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15. If $3^x = 4^{x-1}$, then $x = \frac{2(\log)_3 2}{2(\log)_3 2 - 1}$ (b) $\frac{2}{2 - (\log)_2 3}$ $\frac{1}{1 - (\log)_4 3}$
 (d) $\frac{2(\log)_2 3}{2(\log)_2 3 - 1}$

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