

EXERCISE-I

Fundamental trigonometrical ratios and functions

- If $5 \tan \theta = 4$, then $\frac{5 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta}{5 \sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta} =$
 (A) 0 (B) 1
 (C) $1/6$ (D) 6
- If $\tan \theta = \frac{x \sin \varphi}{1 - x \cos \varphi}$ and $\tan \varphi = \frac{y \sin \theta}{1 - y \cos \theta}$,
 then $\frac{x}{y} =$
 (A) $\frac{\sin \varphi}{\sin \theta}$ (B) $\frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \varphi}$
 (C) $\frac{\sin \varphi}{1 - \cos \theta}$ (D) $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \varphi}$
- If $p = \frac{2 \sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta + \sin \theta}$, and $q = \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}$, then
 (A) $pq = 1$ (B) $\frac{q}{p} = 1$
 (C) $q - p = 1$ (D) $q + p = 1$
- If $\tan \theta + \sin \theta = m$ and $\tan \theta - \sin \theta = n$, then
 (A) $m^2 - n^2 = 4mn$ (B) $m^2 + n^2 = 4mn$
 (C) $m^2 - n^2 = m^2 + n^2$ (D) $m^2 - n^2 = 4\sqrt{mn}$
- If $\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b}$, then $\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^8 \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^8 \theta} =$
 (A) $\pm \frac{(a^2 + b^2)^4}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \left(\frac{a}{b^8} + \frac{b}{a^8} \right)$ (B) $\pm \frac{(a^2 + b^2)^4}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \left(\frac{a}{b^8} - \frac{b}{a^8} \right)$
 (C) $\pm \frac{(a^2 - b^2)^4}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \left(\frac{a}{b^8} + \frac{b}{a^8} \right)$ (D) $\pm \frac{(a^2 - b^2)^4}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \left(\frac{a}{b^8} - \frac{b}{a^8} \right)$
- If $a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = m$ and $a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta = n$,
 then $a^2 + b^2 =$
 (A) $m + n$ (B) $m^2 - n^2$
 (C) $m^2 + n^2$ (D) None of these
- The value of $6(\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta) - 9(\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) + 4$ is
 (A) -3 (B) 0
 (C) 1 (D) 3

Sign & trigonometric ratio of allied angles

- If $\sin \theta = \frac{24}{25}$ and θ lies in the second quadrant, then $\sec \theta + \tan \theta =$
 (A) -3 (B) -5
 (C) -7 (D) -9
- If $\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A = \frac{11}{2}$, then $\tan A =$
 (A) $\frac{21}{22}$ (B) $\frac{15}{16}$
 (C) $\frac{44}{117}$ (D) $\frac{117}{43}$
- If $\tan \theta = \frac{20}{21}$, $\cos \theta$ will be
 (A) $\pm \frac{20}{41}$ (B) $\pm \frac{1}{21}$
 (C) $\pm \frac{21}{29}$ (D) $\pm \frac{20}{21}$
- If $\sin x = \frac{-24}{25}$, then the value of $\tan x$ is
 (A) $\frac{24}{25}$ (B) $\frac{-24}{7}$
 (C) $\frac{25}{24}$ (D) None of these
- The value of $\frac{\cot 54^\circ}{\tan 36^\circ} + \frac{\tan 20^\circ}{\cot 70^\circ}$ is
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 1 (D) 0
- The value of $\sin 10^\circ + \sin 20^\circ + \sin 30^\circ + \dots + \sin 360^\circ$ is
 (A) 1 (B) 0
 (C) -1 (D) None of these
- $\cos 1^\circ + \cos 2^\circ + \cos 3^\circ + \dots + \cos 180^\circ =$
 (A) 0 (B) 1
 (C) -1 (D) 2
- If $\alpha = 22^\circ 30'$, then $(1 + \cos \alpha)(1 + \cos 3\alpha)$
 $(1 + \cos 5\alpha)(1 + \cos 7\alpha)$ equals
 (A) $1/8$ (B) $1/4$
 (C) $\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}}$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}$

Trigonometrical ratios of sum and difference of two and three angles

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

- (A) 1 (B) 2
(C) ∞ (D) -2

17. $\frac{1}{\sin 10^\circ} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos 10^\circ} =$

- (A) 0 (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) 4

18. If $\cos(A + B) = \alpha \cos A \cos B + \beta \sin A \sin B$, then $(\alpha, \beta) =$

- (A) $(-1, -1)$ (B) $(-1, 1)$
(C) $(1, -1)$ (D) $(1, 1)$

19. $\frac{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B}{\sin A \cos A - \sin B \cos B} =$

- (A) $\tan(A - B)$ (B) $\tan(A + B)$
(C) $\cot(A - B)$ (D) $\cot(A + B)$

20. If $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{4}{5}$, $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5}{13}$ and α, β

lie between 0 and $\frac{\pi}{4}$, then $\tan 2\alpha =$

- (A) $\frac{16}{63}$ (B) $\frac{56}{33}$
(C) $\frac{28}{33}$ (D) None of these

21. If $\cos(A - B) = \frac{3}{5}$ and $\tan A \tan B = 2$, then

- (A) $\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{5}$ (B) $\sin A \sin B = -\frac{2}{5}$
(C) $\cos A \cos B = -\frac{1}{5}$ (D) $\sin A \sin B = -\frac{1}{5}$

22. $\tan 100^\circ + \tan 125^\circ + \tan 100^\circ \tan 125^\circ =$

- (A) 0 (B) $1/2$
(C) -1 (D) 1

23. If $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$, $\pi < \beta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$; $\sin \alpha = \frac{15}{17}$ and

$\tan \beta = \frac{12}{5}$, then the value of $\sin(\beta - \alpha)$ is

- (A) $-171/221$ (B) $-21/221$
(C) $21/221$ (D) $171/221$

24. If $\cos x + \cos y + \cos \alpha = 0$ and $\sin x + \sin y + \sin \alpha = 0$,

then $\cot\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) =$

- (A) $\sin \alpha$ (B) $\cos \alpha$
(C) $\cot \alpha$ (D) $\sin\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)$

25. If $\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 3\theta = \sin \alpha$ and $\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta = \cos \alpha$, then θ is equal to

- (A) $\alpha/2$ (B) α
(C) 2α (D) $\alpha/6$

26. If $\cos A = m \cos B$, then

(A) $\cot \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{m+1}{m-1} \tan \frac{B-A}{2}$

(B) $\tan \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{m+1}{m-1} \cot \frac{B-A}{2}$

(C) $\cot \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{m+1}{m-1} \tan \frac{A-B}{2}$

(D) None of these

27. If $x = \cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ$, then the value of x is

- (A) $\frac{1}{4} \tan 10^\circ$ (B) $\frac{1}{8} \cot 10^\circ$
(C) $\frac{1}{8} \operatorname{cosec} 10^\circ$ (D) $\frac{1}{8} \sec 10^\circ$

28. $\sin 12^\circ \sin 24^\circ \sin 48^\circ \sin 84^\circ =$

- (A) $\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ$
(B) $\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 60^\circ \sin 80^\circ$
(C) $\frac{3}{15}$

(D) None of these

29. $\tan 3A - \tan 2A - \tan A =$

- (A) $\tan 3A \tan 2A \tan A$
(B) $-\tan 3A \tan 2A \tan A$
(C) $\tan A \tan 2A - \tan 2A \tan 3A - \tan 3A \tan A$
(D) None of these

30. $\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \beta\right) - \sin^2\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) =$

- (A) $\sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta)$
 (B) $\cos(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha - \beta)$
 (C) $\sin(\alpha - \beta)\cos(\alpha + \beta)$
 (D) $\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha - \beta)$

Trigonometrical ratios of multiple and sub-multiple angles

31. $1 - 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) =$

- (A) $\cos 2\theta$ (B) $-\cos 2\theta$
 (C) $\sin 2\theta$ (D) $-\sin 2\theta$

32. $\frac{\sin 3A - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right)}{\cos A + \cos(\pi + 3A)} =$

- (A) $\tan A$ (B) $\cot A$
 (C) $\tan 2A$ (D) $\cot 2A$

33. If $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$, then $\tan 3A =$

- (A) $\frac{9}{2}$ (B) $\frac{11}{2}$
 (C) $\frac{7}{2}$ (D) $-\frac{1}{2}$

34. $\frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt{1 - \sin x}} =$ (when x lies in II^{nd} quadrant)

- (A) $\sin \frac{x}{2}$ (B) $\tan \frac{x}{2}$
 (C) $\sec \frac{x}{2}$ (D) $\text{cosec} \frac{x}{2}$

35. $(\sec 2A + 1)\sec^2 A =$

- (A) $r + R$ (B) $2\sec A$
 (C) $\sec 2A$ (D) $2\sec 2A$

36. $\frac{\cos A}{1 - \sin A} =$

- (A) $\sec A - \tan A$ (B) $\text{cosec} A + \cot A$
 (C) $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{A}{2}\right)$ (D) $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{A}{2}\right)$

37. $\tan \frac{A}{2}$ is equal to

- (A) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin A}{1 + \sin A}}$ (B) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin A}{1 - \sin A}}$
 (C) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}}$ (D) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{1 - \cos A}}$

38. If $\sin \alpha = \frac{-3}{5}$, where $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, then $\cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha =$

- (A) $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}$ (B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$
 (C) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$ (D) $\frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}}$

39. Let $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$. Then $\sec 2x - \tan 2x =$

- (A) $\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ (B) $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)$
 (C) $\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ (D) $\tan^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

40. If $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = x$, then

$\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta = \frac{1}{4}[4 - 3(x^2 - 1)^2]$ for

- (A) All real x (B) $x^2 \leq 2$
 (C) $x^2 \geq 2$ (D) None of these

41. $2\cos^2 \theta - 2\sin^2 \theta = 1$, then $\theta =$

- (A) 15° (B) 30°
 (C) 45° (D) 60°

42. If $\sin \alpha = \frac{336}{625}$ and $450^\circ < \alpha < 540^\circ$,

then $\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right) =$

- (A) $\frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}$ (B) $\frac{7}{25}$
 (C) $\frac{4}{5}$ (D) $\frac{3}{5}$

43. 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

44. $\cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{7\pi}{8} =$

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$

(B) $\frac{1}{4}$

(C) $\frac{3}{2}$

(D) $\frac{3}{4}$

45. If $\sin x + \cos x = \frac{1}{5}$, then $\tan 2x$ is

(A) $\frac{25}{17}$

(B) $\frac{7}{25}$

(C) $\frac{25}{7}$

(D) $\frac{24}{7}$