Trigonometry

1. Find (i) sin C (ii) cos C and
(iii) tan C in the adjacent triangle.

2. In a triangle XYZ, Đ Y is right angle,
XZ = 17 m and YZ = 15 cm, then find
(i) sin X (ii) cos Z (iii) tan X

3. In a triangle PQR with right angle at Q, the value of Đ P is x, PQ = 7 cm and QR = 24 cm, then find sin x and cos x.

If tan A = 3/4 , then find the other trigonometric ratio of angle A.

If Đ A and Đ P are acute angles such that sin A = sin P then prove that Đ A = ĐP

1. In right angle triangle ABC, 8 cm, 15 cm and 17 cm are the lengths of AB, BC and CA respectively. Then, find sin A, cos A and tan A.

2. The sides of a right angle triangle PQR are PQ = 7 cm, PR = 25 cm and ĐQ = 90o respectively. Then find, tan P - tan R.

3. In a right angle triangle ABC with right angle at B, in which a = 24 units, b = 25 units and ĐBAC = q. Then, find cos q and tan q.

4. If cos A =12/13 , then find sin A and tan A (A<90o).

5. If 3 tan A = 4, then find sin A and cos A.

6. In DABC and DXYZ, if Đ A and Đ X are acute angles such that cos A = cos X then show that Đ A = Đ X.

Find the values of cosec 60o, sec 60o and cot 60o.

Find the values of sin 30o, cos30o, tan 30o, cosec 30o, sec30o and cot 30o by using the ratio concepts.

Find the values for tan 90o, cosec 90o, sec 90o and cot 90o.

In DABC, right angle is at B, AB = 5 cm and ĐACB = 30o. Determine the lengths of the sides BC and AC.

In DPQR, right angle is at Q, PQ = 3 cm and PR = 6 cm. Determine ĐQPR and ĐPRQ.