



## TRIGONOMETRY-1

1. If  $5 \sin \theta - 4 \cos \theta = 0$ ,  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ , then the value of  $\frac{5 \sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta}{5 \sin \theta + 3 \cos \theta}$  is

- A)  $\frac{3}{7}$       B)  $\frac{2}{7}$       C)  $\frac{5}{8}$       D)  $\frac{3}{8}$

2. If  $\tan \theta = \frac{5}{9}$ , then  $\frac{18 \sin \theta - 7 \cos \theta}{9 \sin \theta + 11 \cos \theta}$  is equal to

- A)  $\frac{5}{14}$       B)  $\frac{3}{16}$       C)  $\frac{2}{5}$       D)  $\frac{4}{11}$

3. If  $5 \tan \theta = 4$ , then  $\frac{5 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta}{5 \sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta}$  is equal to

- A)  $\frac{5}{7}$       B)  $\frac{3}{5}$       C)  $\frac{2}{5}$       D)  $\frac{1}{6}$

4. If  $12 \sin \theta = 5 \cos \theta$ , then  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta - \cot \theta$  is equal to

- A)  $\frac{139}{156}$       B)  $-\frac{71}{65}$       C)  $\frac{116}{156}$       D)  $-\frac{16}{65}$

5. If  $\sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} \dots \infty}}$  then,  $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = ?$

- A)  $\frac{36}{\sqrt{35}}$       B)  $\frac{36}{35}$       C)  $\frac{\sqrt{35}}{36}$       D)  $\sqrt{\frac{35}{36}}$

6. If  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = 1.25$ , then  $\frac{4 \tan \theta - 5 \cos \theta + 1}{\sec \theta + 4 \cot \theta - 1} = ?$

- A) 2      B)  $\frac{10}{11}$       C)  $\frac{9}{10}$       D)  $\frac{1}{2}$

7.  $\sin \theta = \frac{8}{17}$ ,  $\tan \alpha = \frac{15}{8}$ , then find  $\cos(\theta + \alpha) = ?$

- A) 0      B) 1      C)  $\frac{23}{17}$       D)  $\frac{15}{17}$

8.  $\cos 19^\circ = \frac{a}{b}$  then  $\operatorname{cosec} 19^\circ - \cos 71^\circ = ?$

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A)  $\frac{b^2}{a\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$       B)  $\frac{a^2}{b\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}$       C)  $\frac{a^2 b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$       D)  $\frac{ab}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}$

9. If  $\cos \theta = \frac{2p}{p^2 + 1}$ , ( $p \neq \pm 1$ ) then  $\cos \text{ec} \theta$  is equal to

A)  $\frac{2p}{p^2 - 1}$       B)  $\frac{2p}{p^2 + 1}$       C)  $\frac{p^2 + 1}{2p}$       D)  $\frac{p^2 + 1}{p^2 - 1}$

10. If  $\sin \theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$ ,  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ , then the value of  $\sec \theta + \tan \theta$  is

A)  $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + a}{b}$       B)  $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + b}{2a}$       C)  $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + a}{2b}$       D)  $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + b}{a}$

11. In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$  and  $AB = c$ ,  $BC = a$ ,  $CA = b$ , then find the value of  $(\text{cosec} B - \cos A)$ ?

A)  $\frac{c^2}{ab}$       B)  $\frac{b^2}{ca}$       C)  $\frac{a^2}{bc}$       D)  $\frac{bc}{a^2}$

12. In a triangle ABC, right angled at B,  $AB = 7$  and  $(AC - BC) = 1\text{cm}$ . The value of  $(\sec A + \cot C)$  is:

A)  $\frac{4}{3}$       B)  $\frac{3}{4}$       C)  $\frac{175}{24}$       D) 7

13. If  $\cot \theta = \sqrt{6}$ , then the value of  $\frac{\cos \text{ec}^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta}{\cos \text{ec}^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta}$  is

A)  $\frac{49}{36}$       B)  $\frac{43}{36}$       C)  $\frac{7}{5}$       D)  $\frac{48}{35}$

14. If  $\frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} = \frac{5}{4}$ , then  $\frac{\tan^2 \theta + 1}{\tan^2 \theta - 1} = ?$

A)  $\frac{25}{16}$       B)  $\frac{41}{9}$       C)  $\frac{41}{40}$       D)  $\frac{40}{41}$

15. If  $\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cot^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} = 3$ ,  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ , then the value of  $\cot \theta + \cos \text{ec} \theta$  is

A)  $\sqrt{3}$       B)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       C)  $2\sqrt{3}$       D)  $3\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

16. If  $\sec x + \cos x = 3$ , then  $\tan^2 x - \sin^2 x = ?$

A) 5      B) 13      C) 9      D) 4

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17. What is the simplified value of  $\frac{\cot A + \tan B}{\cot B + \tan A} = ?$

A)  $\tan B \cot A$ B)  $\tan A \cot B$ C)  $\tan A \tan B$ D)  $\cot A \cot B$ 

18. If  $x = a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta$ ,  $y = a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta$ , then which of the following is true?

A)  $\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2} = 1$

B)  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 - b^2$

C)  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + b^2$

D)  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

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19. If  $\sin \theta$ ,  $\cos \theta$  and  $\tan \theta$  are in G.P., then find  $\cot^6 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = ?$

A) -1

B) 1

C) 0

D) 2

20.  $(1 - \sin A \cos A)(\sin A + \cos A) = ?$

A)  $\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A$

B)  $\sin^3 A + \cos^3 A$

C)  $\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$

D) 0

21. If  $\cos \alpha + \sec \alpha = \sqrt{3}$ , then the value of  $\cos^3 \alpha + \sec^3 \alpha = ?$

A) 2

B) 4

C) 0

D) 1

22. If  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$ , and  $\sec^{107} \theta + \cos^{107} \theta = 2$ , then  $(\sec \theta + \cos \theta)$  is equal to?

A)  $2^{-107}$

B) 2

C)  $\frac{1}{2}$

D) 1

23.  $x = a + a \sin \alpha \cos \beta$ ;  $y = b(1 + \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$ ;  $z = c \cos \alpha$  then

$$\left(\frac{x-a}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y-b}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = ?$$

A) 3

B) 1

C) -1

D) 0

24.  $9 \sin^2 \theta + 5 \cos^2 \theta = 8 (0 \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ)$ , then  $\theta = ?$

A)  $90^\circ$ B)  $60^\circ$ D)  $45^\circ$ D)  $30^\circ$ 

25. The value of  $\theta$ , when  $\sqrt{3} \cos \theta + \sin \theta = 1 (0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ)$ , is

A)  $90^\circ$ B)  $30^\circ$ C)  $60^\circ$ D)  $0^\circ$ 

26. If  $2 \cos \theta = 2 - \sin \theta$  then  $\cos \theta = ?$

A) 1 or  $\frac{3}{5}$

B) 1 or  $-\frac{1}{2}$

C) -1 or  $-\frac{1}{2}$

D) -1 or  $\frac{3}{5}$

27. If  $\theta$  lies in the first quadrant and  $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ , then the value of

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 $\tan^2 2\theta + \sin^2 3\theta$  is?

- A)  $\frac{4}{3}$                       B) 4                      C) 3                      D)  $\frac{7}{2}$

28. For  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ , if  $2 \cos^2 \theta = 3 \sin \theta$ , then the value of  $(\cos \sec^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)$  is equal to?

- A)  $1\frac{1}{2}$                       B)  $1\frac{3}{4}$                       C)  $1\frac{1}{4}$                       D)  $2\frac{1}{4}$

29. If  $2 \sin^2 \theta + 5 \cos \theta - 4 = 0$ ,  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ , then the values of  $\cot \theta + \cos \sec \theta$  is

- A)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$                       B)  $\sqrt{3}$                       C)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$                       D)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

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30. If  $3 - 2 \sin^2 \theta - 3 \cos \theta = 0$ ,  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$ , then the value of  $(2 \cos \sec \theta + \tan \theta)$ :

- A)  $7\sqrt{3}$                       B)  $5\sqrt{3}$                       C)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$                       D)  $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$

31. If  $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta - 3 \cos \theta + 2 = 0$ ,  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ , then what is the value of  $4 \cos \sec \theta + \cot \theta$ ?

- A)  $3\sqrt{3}$                       B) 4                      C)  $4\sqrt{4}$                       D) 3

32. If  $\tan^2 \theta - 3 \sec \theta + 3 = 0$ ,  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ , then the value of  $\sin \theta + \cot \theta$  is

- A)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{6}$                       B)  $2\sqrt{3}$                       C)  $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$                       D)  $3\sqrt{3}$

33. If  $3 + \cos^2 \theta = 3(\cot^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)$ ,  $0 < \theta < 90^\circ$ , then what is the value of  $(\cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta)$ ?

- A)  $3\sqrt{2}$                       B)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 2}{2}$                       C)  $\frac{2\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$                       D)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$

34.  $\frac{2 + \tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta}{\sec \theta \cos \sec \theta}$  is equal to

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- A)  $\cot \theta$                       B)  $\cos \theta \sin \theta$                       C)  $\sec \theta \cos \sec \theta$                       D)  $\tan \theta$

35. The value of  $\tan^2 \phi + \cot^2 \phi - \sec^2 \phi \cos \sec^2 \phi$  is equal to

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

36. The value of  $\frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\cos \sec^2 \theta} + \frac{\cos \sec^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} - (\sec^2 \theta + \cos \sec^2 \theta)$  is

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

37. If  $12 \cot^2 \theta - 31 \cos \sec \theta + 32 = 0$ ,  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ , then the value of  $\sin \theta$  will be

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- A)  $\frac{5}{4}, \frac{4}{3}$       B)  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$       C)  $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{4}$       D)  $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{2}$

38. If  $\frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = 4$ ,  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ , then the value of  $(\tan \theta + \sec \theta)$  is

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

39. If  $\left( \frac{1}{1 + \sec \theta} - \frac{1}{1 - \sec \theta} \right) \cos \theta = 2$ ,  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ , then the value of  $\sin^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta$  is?

- A) 1      B)  $2 \frac{1}{2}$       C)  $3 \frac{1}{2}$       D) 2

40. If  $\cos A = \tan B$ ,  $\cos B = \tan C$  and  $\cos C = \tan A$ , then  $\sin A = ?$

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

41. Simplified value of  $\left( \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} + \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\tan \theta + \cot \theta} \right)$  is

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

42. If  $\frac{(\sin \theta - \sec \theta)(\cos \theta - \sec \theta)}{\tan^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} = r^3$ , then  $r = ?$

- A)  $\sin \theta \cos \theta$       B)  $\tan \theta$   
C)  $\cot \theta$       D)  $\cos \sec \theta \sec \theta$

43. If  $\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}} \times \sqrt{\frac{\sec \theta - \cot \theta}{\sec \theta + \cot \theta}} = \frac{1 - r}{1 + r}$ , then the value of  $r$  is

- A)  $\sin \theta$       B)  $\cos \sec \theta$       C)  $\sec \theta$       D)  $\cos \theta$

44. If  $(1 + \tan^2 \theta) + (1 + (\tan^2 \theta)^{-1}) = k$ , then  $\sqrt{k} = ?$

- A)  $\cos \sec \theta \sec \theta$       B)  $\cos \sec \theta \cos \theta$   
C)  $\sin \theta \cos \theta$       D)  $\sin \theta \sec \theta$

45. If  $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \tan^2 \phi$ , then which of the following is true?

- A)  $\cos \theta \cos \theta \phi = 1$       B)  $\cos^2 \phi - \sin^2 \phi = \tan^2 \theta$   
C)  $\cos^2 \phi - \sin^2 \phi = \cot^2 \theta$       D)  $\cos \theta \cos \phi = \sqrt{2}$

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### TRIGONOMETRY-2

1. If  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = 0$  then  $\sin(5\alpha + 6\beta) = ?$ 

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

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2. If  $\cot(\alpha + \beta) = 0$  then  $\sin(\alpha + 2\beta) = ?$ 

- A)
- $\sin \alpha$
- B)
- $\cos \beta$
- C)
- $\sin \beta$
- D)
- $\cos 2\beta$

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3.  $\frac{4}{3} \cot^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + 3 \cos^2 150^\circ - 4 \operatorname{cosec}^2 45^\circ + 8 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = ?$ 

- A)
- $\frac{25}{4}$
- B)
- $\frac{13}{2}$
- C)
- $-1$
- D)
- $-\frac{7}{2}$

4. The value of

$$\frac{4 \tan^2 30^\circ + \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 90^\circ + \frac{1}{8} \cot^2 60^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ \cos^2 45^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ} \text{ is?}$$

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

5.  $\sin(630^\circ + A) + \cos A = ?$ 

- A)
- $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- B)
- $\frac{1}{2}$
- C) 0 D) 1

6. The  $\frac{(\cos 9^\circ + \sin 81^\circ)(\sec 9^\circ + \operatorname{cosec} 81^\circ)}{\sin 56^\circ \sec 34^\circ + \cos 25^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 65^\circ}$  is

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- A)
- $\frac{1}{2}$
- B) 4 C) 2 D) 1

7.  $\sec^2 29^\circ - \cot^2 61^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ + \operatorname{cosec}^2 30^\circ$  is equal to?

- A)
- $\frac{19}{4}$
- B)
- $\frac{23}{4}$
- C)
- $\frac{15}{4}$
- D)
- $\frac{11}{4}$

8. What is  $\operatorname{cosec}(75^\circ + \theta) - \sec(15^\circ - \theta) - \tan(55^\circ + \theta) + \cot(35^\circ - \theta) = ?$ 

- A)
- $-1$
- B) 0 C) 1 D)
- $\frac{3}{2}$

9.  $\operatorname{cosec}^2 67^\circ + \sec^2 57^\circ - \cot^2 33^\circ - \tan^2 23^\circ$  is equal to?

- A)
- $2\sqrt{2}$
- B) 2 C)
- $\sqrt{2}$
- D) 0

10.  $A = 30^\circ$ ,  $B = 60^\circ$ ,  $C = 135^\circ$  then

$$\sin^3 A + \cos^3 B + \tan^3 C - 3 \sin A \cos B \tan C = ?$$

- A) 0 B)
- $-1$
- C) 8 D) 9

11.  $2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 23^\circ \cdot \cot^2 67^\circ - \sin^2 23^\circ - \sin^2 67^\circ - \cot^2 67^\circ = ?$ 

- A) 1 B)
- $\sec^2 23^\circ$
- C)
- $\tan^2 23^\circ$
- D) 0

12. If  $\operatorname{cosec} 31^\circ = x$ , thenFollow **Chandan Logics** onDownload **Chandan Logics APP**Contact: **96 76 57 8793 / 94 94 55 8793**One **STOP** For **ALL Competitive EXAMS**



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$\sin^2 59^\circ + \frac{1}{\cos \operatorname{ec}^2 31^\circ} + \tan^2 59^\circ - \frac{1}{\sin^2 59^\circ \cos \operatorname{ec}^2 59^\circ}$  is equal to

- A)  $x + 1$       B)  $x^2 - 1$       C)  $x - 1$       D)  $x^2 + 1$

13.  $\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{32} + \sin^2 \frac{7\pi}{32} + \sin^2 \frac{9\pi}{32} + \sin^2 \frac{15\pi}{32} = ?$

- A)  $\frac{8}{3}$       B) 2      C)  $\frac{7}{4}$       D)  $\frac{5}{16}$

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14. If  $\cos x = \frac{-1}{2}$  and  $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , then the value of  $2 \tan^2 x + 3 \cos \operatorname{ec}^2 x$  is

- A) 4      B) 10      C) 8      D) 16

15.  $\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \sin^2 3^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 89^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ = ?$

- A)  $42 \frac{1}{2}$       B) 41      C)  $45 \frac{1}{2}$       D) 42

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16.  $\cos^2 5^\circ + \cos^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 15^\circ + \dots + \cos^2 90^\circ = ?$

- A)  $12 \frac{1}{2}$       B) 10      C)  $8 \frac{1}{2}$       D) 18

17. The value of  $(\tan 29^\circ \cot 61^\circ - \operatorname{cosec}^2 61^\circ) + \cot^2 54^\circ - \sec^2 36^\circ + (\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 3^\circ + \sin^2 5^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 89^\circ)$  is

- A)  $22 \frac{1}{2}$       B) 21      C)  $20 \frac{1}{2}$       D) 22

18.  $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{40} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{40} + \cos^2 \frac{7\pi}{40} + \cos^2 \frac{10\pi}{40} + \cos^2 \frac{13\pi}{40} + \cos^2 \frac{17\pi}{40} + \cos^2 \frac{19\pi}{40} = ?$

- A) 2      B) 3      C)  $2 \frac{1}{2}$       D)  $3 \frac{1}{2}$

19. Find the value of  $\frac{\tan 1^\circ}{1 + \tan 1^\circ} + \frac{\tan 2^\circ}{1 + \tan 2^\circ} + \dots + \frac{\tan 89^\circ}{1 + \tan 89^\circ} ?$

- A)  $44 \frac{1}{2}$       B) 45      C) 44      D) 89

20.  $\tan 13^\circ \cdot \tan 15^\circ \cdot \tan 60^\circ \cdot \tan 75^\circ \cdot \tan 77^\circ = ?$

- A)  $\sqrt{3}$       B)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$       C)  $2\sqrt{3}$       D) 2

21.  $\tan 7^\circ \cdot \tan 11^\circ \cdot \tan 23^\circ \cdot \tan 30^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ \cdot \tan 67^\circ \cdot \tan 79^\circ \cdot \tan 83^\circ = ?$

- A)  $\sqrt{3}$       B)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$       C)  $2\sqrt{3}$       D) 2

22.  $\tan 1^\circ \cdot \tan 2^\circ \cdot \tan 3^\circ \dots \tan 88^\circ \cdot \tan 89^\circ = ?$

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A)  $\sqrt{3}$

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

C) 1

D) 2

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23.  $\cot 10^\circ \cdot \cot 21^\circ \cdot \cot 60^\circ \cdot \cot 69^\circ \cot 80^\circ = ?$

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A)  $\sqrt{3}$

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

C)  $2\sqrt{3}$

D) 2

24.  $\cos 1^\circ \cdot \cos 2^\circ \cdot \cos 3^\circ \dots \cos 199^\circ = ?$

A) 1

B) -1

C) 0

D) 2

25. The value of  $\frac{\tan 13^\circ \tan 37^\circ \tan 45^\circ \tan 53^\circ \tan 77^\circ}{2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 60^\circ (\cos^2 60^\circ - 3 \cos 60^\circ + 2)}$  is

A) 2

B) 1

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

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

26. What is the value of  $\frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{\cos 39^\circ}{\sin 51^\circ} \right) - \sqrt{\sin^2 39^\circ + \sin^2 51^\circ} = ?$

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

B)  $\frac{5}{2}$

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C) 0

D) Both  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{5}{2}$

27. The value of  $\left[ \frac{(\sin^2 24^\circ + \sin^2 66^\circ)}{\cos^2 24^\circ + \cos^2 66^\circ} + \sin^2 61^\circ + \cos 61^\circ \sin 29^\circ \right]$  is?

A) 3

B) 1

C) 2

D) 0

28.  $\frac{\sin 37^\circ}{\cos 53^\circ} + \frac{2 \tan 49^\circ}{\cot 41^\circ} - 5(\cot 11^\circ \cdot \cot 31^\circ \cdot \cot 45^\circ \cdot \cot 59^\circ \cdot \cot 79^\circ) + 3(\sin^2 77^\circ + \sin^2 13^\circ)$

A) 1

B) 0

C) -1

D) 2

29.  $\tan(8\theta - 11^\circ) \cdot \tan(11\theta - 13^\circ) = 1$ , then find the value of  $\sin 10\theta + \cos 5\theta$ ?

A)  $\sqrt{3}$

B)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

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

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

30. If  $\cos(90 - \theta) = \sin(3\theta - 50^\circ)$  then  $\theta = ?$

A)  $30^\circ$

B)  $20^\circ$

C)  $25^\circ$

D)  $45^\circ$

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31. If  $\sec(7\theta + 28^\circ) = \operatorname{cosec}(30^\circ - 3\theta)$  then  $\theta = ?$

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A)  $12.5^\circ$

B)  $8^\circ$

C)  $10^\circ$

D)  $15^\circ$

32. If  $\operatorname{cosec} 2\theta = \sec(3\theta - 15^\circ)$ , then  $\theta$  is equal to

A)  $22^\circ$

B)  $20^\circ$

C)  $25^\circ$

D)  $21^\circ$

33. If  $\tan(70^\circ - 3\theta) = \cot(9\theta - 280^\circ)$  then  $\tan \frac{6\theta}{5} + \cos(\theta - 20^\circ) = ?$

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A)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$       B)  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$       C)  $\sqrt{3}$       D)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

34. If  $\sin(3x - 23^\circ) \cdot \sec(5x - 37^\circ) = 1$  then  $x$  ?

A)  $16^\circ$       B)  $15.25^\circ$       C)  $12.25^\circ$       D)  $18.75^\circ$

35. If  $\sin 3\theta \cdot \sec 2\theta = 1$ , then what is the value of  $[3 \tan^2(5\theta / 2) - 1]$  ?

A) 0      B) 3      C) 1      D) 2

36. If  $6(\sec^2 59^\circ - \cot^2 31^\circ) - \frac{2}{3} \sin^2 90^\circ - 3 \tan^2 56^\circ \cdot y \tan^2 34^\circ = \frac{y}{3}$ , then the value of  $y$  is?

A)  $\frac{8}{5}$       B)  $-\frac{8}{5}$       C)  $\frac{2}{3}$       D)  $-\frac{2}{3}$

37.  $\frac{5}{\sec^2 \theta} + \frac{2}{1 + \cot^2 \theta} + 3 \sin^2 \theta = ?$

A) 2      B) 3      C) 4      D) 5

38.  $\frac{6}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} + \frac{2}{1 + \cot^2 \alpha} + 4 \sin^2 \alpha - 1 = ?$

A) 2      B) 3      C) 4      D) 5

39.  $3(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x) + 6(\sin x + \cos x)^2 + 4(\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x) = ?$ 

A) 11      B) 14      C) 13      D) 12

40. If  $A + B + C = 90^\circ$ , then  $\sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \left( \frac{180 - B - C}{2} \right) + \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B + C}{2} = ?$

A)  $\frac{1}{2}$       B)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$       C) 0      D)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$

41. If the sum and difference of two angles are  $135^\circ$  and  $\frac{\pi}{12}$  respectively, then the value of the largest angles in radian measure is?

A)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$       B)  $\frac{3\pi}{3}$       C)  $\frac{5\pi}{12}$       D)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

42. If the sum and difference of two angles are  $\frac{7\pi}{9}$  radian and  $36^\circ$  respectively, then the value of the smallest angles in degree measure is?

A)  $52^\circ$       B)  $60^\circ$       C)  $56^\circ$       D)  $48^\circ$

43. Find central angle made by an arc of length 11cm and radius 14cm?

A)  $90^\circ$       B)  $45^\circ$       C)  $60^\circ$       D)  $75^\circ$

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1.  $\left(\frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 - \cot \theta}\right)^2 + 1 = ?$

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

2. If  $\sin \alpha + \cos \beta = 2$ , then  $\cos \alpha + \sin \beta = ?$

- A) 0      B) 1      C) 2      D) -1

3. If  $\sin \alpha + \cos \beta = 2$  ( $0 \leq \beta < \alpha \leq 90^\circ$ ), then  $\sin\left(\frac{2\alpha + \beta}{3}\right) = ?$

- A)  $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$       B)  $\cos \frac{\alpha}{3}$       C)  $\sin \frac{\alpha}{3}$       D)  $\sin \frac{5\alpha}{3}$

4. If  $\sin x + \cos x = c$ , then  $\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x$  is equal to?

- A)  $\frac{1 + 6c^2 - 3c^4}{16}$       B)  $\frac{1 + 6c^2 - 3c^4}{4}$   
C)  $\frac{1 + 6c^2 + 3c^4}{16}$       D)  $\frac{1 + 6c^2 + 3c^4}{4}$

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5. The value of  $\frac{2(\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta) - 3(\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta)}{\cos^4 \theta - \sin^4 \theta - 2\cos^2 \theta}$  is?

- A) -2      B) 1      C) -1      D) 2

6. If  $(r \cos \theta - \sqrt{3})^2 + (r \sin \theta - 1)^2 = 0$ , then  $\frac{r \tan \theta + \sec \theta}{r \sec \theta + \tan \theta} = ?$

- A)  $\frac{4}{5}$       B)  $\frac{3}{5}$       C)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$       D)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

7. If  $6 - 4 \sin^2 \theta = 7 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$  then find  $\cot \theta = ?$

- A)  $\frac{2}{3}$       B)  $\frac{3}{4}$       C)  $\frac{1}{3}$       D)  $\frac{3}{2}$

8. If  $1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x + \cos^3 x + \dots \infty$  terms  $= 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$ , then  $x = ?$

- A)  $15^\circ$       B)  $30^\circ$       C)  $45^\circ$       D)  $60^\circ$

9.  $\frac{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} + \frac{\cos^3 \theta - \sin^3 \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}$  is equal to?

- A) -1      B) 2      C) 0      D) 1

10.  $(1 + \sin \alpha)(1 + \sin \beta)(1 + \sin \gamma) = (1 - \sin \alpha)(1 - \sin \beta)(1 - \sin \gamma)$  Then value of each side?

- A)  $\pm \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma$       B)  $\pm \sec \alpha \sec \beta \sec \gamma$   
C)  $\pm \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma$       D)  $\pm \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma$

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11.  $(1 + \cos \alpha)(1 - \sin \beta)(1 + \cos \gamma)(1 - \sin \delta) = (1 - \cos \alpha)(1 + \sin \beta)$

$(1 - \cos \gamma)(1 + \sin \delta)$  then value of each term is = ?

A)  $\pm \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma \sin \delta$  B)  $\pm \sec \alpha \sec \beta \sec \gamma \sec \delta$

C)  $\pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma \sin \delta$  D)  $\pm \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma \cos \delta$

12.  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^4(90 - \theta)} + \frac{1}{\sin^2(90 - \theta) - 1}} = ?$

A)  $\cos \operatorname{ec} \theta \cdot \cot \theta$

B)  $\tan \theta \cdot \sec \theta$

C)  $\cos \operatorname{ec} \theta \cdot \tan \theta$

D)  $\sec \theta \cdot \cos \operatorname{ec} \theta$

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13. The value of  $\sqrt{\frac{\cos \operatorname{ec} \theta - \cot \theta}{\cos \operatorname{ec} \theta + \cot \theta}} \div \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}$  is equal to

A) 1 B)  $\cos \operatorname{ec} \theta$  C)  $\sec \theta$  D)  $\frac{1}{2}$

14.  $\sqrt{\frac{\cos \operatorname{ec} A}{\cos \operatorname{ec} A - 1} + \frac{\cos \operatorname{ec} A}{\cos \operatorname{ec} A + 1}} = 2$ , then A = ?

A)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

B)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

C)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

D)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$

15.  $\left( \frac{\cos \operatorname{ec} A}{\cot A + \tan A} \right)^2 = ?$

A)  $2 \cos^2 A$

B)  $1 - \sin^2 A$

C)  $\sec^2 A$

D)  $\sec A \cdot \tan A$

16.  $\sin^2(90 - \theta) - \left[ \frac{\sin(90 - \theta) \sin \theta}{\tan \theta} \right] = ?$

A)  $\cos \operatorname{ec} \theta$  B)  $\cos \theta$

C) 0

D) 1

17. If  $\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$  then  $\cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta = ?$

A) 0

B) 1

C) -1

D) 2

18. If  $\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$  then  $\cos^4 \theta + \cos^8 \theta + 2 \cos^6 \theta = ?$

A) 0

B) 1

C) -1

D) 2

19. If  $\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$ , then  $\cos^{12} \theta + 3 \cos^{10} \theta + 3 \cos^8 \theta + \cos^6 \theta - 1 = ?$

A) 0

B) 1

C) -1

D) 2

20. If  $\tan^4 \theta + \tan^2 \theta = 1$  then  $\cos^4 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = ?$

A) 0

B) 1

C) -1

D) 2

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21. If  $\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta} = a$ ,  $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = b$ , then  $\sin^2 \beta = ?$

- A)  $\frac{a^2 - 1}{a^2 + b^2}$       B)  $\frac{a^2 + 1}{a^2 - b^2}$       C)  $\frac{a^2 + 1}{a^2 + b^2}$       D)  $\frac{a^2 - 1}{a^2 - b^2}$

22. If  $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}$ , then  $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = ?$

- A)  $\pm\sqrt{2} \sin \theta$       B)  $\pm\sqrt{2} \cos \theta$   
C)  $\pm\sqrt{2} \tan \theta$       D)  $\pm\sqrt{2} \cot \theta$

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23. If  $a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = c$  then  $a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta = ?$

- A)  $\pm\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$       B)  $\pm\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}$   
C)  $\pm\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}$       D)  $\pm\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2}$

24. If  $3 \sin \theta + 5 \cos \theta = 5$ , then value of  $5 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta = ?$

- A)  $\pm 3$       B)  $\pm 5$       C)  $\pm 2$       D)  $\pm 1$

25.  $\sec \theta (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) = \sqrt{2}$  then what is the value of  $\frac{2 \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} = ?$

- A)  $3\sqrt{2}$       B)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$       C)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$       D)  $\sqrt{2}$

26.  $12 \sin \theta + 35 \cos \theta = 37$ , then  $35 \sin \theta - 12 \cos \theta = ?$

- A) 0      B) 1      C) 37      D) 12

27.  $24 \sin \theta + 7 \cos \theta = 25$ , then  $7 \sin \theta + 24 \cos \theta = ?$

- A) 25      B) 336/25      C) 317/24      D) 275/7

28. If  $21 \tan \theta = 20$ , then  $(1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta) : (1 - \sin \theta + \cos \theta) = ?$

- A) 5:2      B) 3:1      C) 2:1      D) 7:3

29.  $(a^2 - b^2) \sin \theta + 2ab \cos \theta = a^2 + b^2$ , then  $\tan \theta = ?$

- A)  $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{2ab}$       B)  $\frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2}$       C)  $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$       D)  $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$

30. If  $\frac{\cos^4 \alpha}{\cos^2 \beta} + \frac{\sin^4 \alpha}{\sin^2 \beta} = 1$ , then  $\frac{\cos^4 \beta}{\cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{\sin^4 \beta}{\sin^2 \alpha} = ?$

- A) 1      B) 2      C) 0      D) -1

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## TRIGONOMETRY-4

1. If  $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = P$ , then  $\frac{p^2 + 1}{p^2 - 1} = ?$

- A)
- $\sin \theta$
- B)
- $\cos \theta$
- C)
- $\tan \theta$
- D)
- $\cot \theta$

2.  $\sec^4 x - \sec^2 x = ?$

- A)
- $\tan^2 x - \tan^4 x$
- B)
- $\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x$

- C)
- $\cos^4 x - \cos^2 x$
- D)
- $\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x$

3.  $\sec \theta \cdot \cos \theta (1 - \sin \theta)(1 - \cos \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)(\cos \theta + \cot \theta) = ?$

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

4. If  $\tan 9^\circ = \frac{p}{q}$ , then the value of  $\frac{\sec^2 81^\circ}{1 + \cot^2 81^\circ}$  is?

- A)
- $\frac{p}{q}$
- B)
- $\frac{p^2}{p^2 + q^2}$
- C)
- $\frac{p^2}{q^2}$
- D)
- $\frac{q^2}{p^2}$

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5.  $\left[ \frac{1}{\sec A + \tan A} \right]^2 = ?$

- A)
- $\sec A + \tan A$
- B)
- $\sin A \cos A$
- C)
- $\frac{1 - \sin A}{1 + \sin A}$
- D)
- $\frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}$

6.  $\frac{1}{\cos \theta - \cot \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = ?$

- A) 1 B)
- $\cot \theta$
- C)
- $\cos \theta$
- D)
- $\tan \theta$

7. The value of  $\frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cot^2 \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}$  is

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

8.  $\left[ 1 + \frac{\tan^2 A}{1 + \sec A} \right] \left[ \frac{\cot^2 A}{\cos A - 1} - 1 \right] = ?$

- A)
- $2\cos 2A$
- B)
- $2\sin 2A$
- C)
- $2\operatorname{cosec} 2A$
- D)
- $2\tan 2A$

9.  $\frac{\cot \theta}{(1 - \sin \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)}$  is equal to

- A)
- $\cos \theta$
- B)
- $\sin \theta$
- C)
- $\sec \theta$
- D) 1

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10.  $\frac{(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)(1 - \sin \theta)}{\cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta)(\cos \theta - \cot \theta)}$  is equal to

- A)
- $\sin \theta$
- B)
- $\sec \theta$
- C)
- $\cos \theta$
- D)
- $\cos \theta$

11. If  $\sec^5 x - \sec^3 x = 1$  then  $\cos^2 x + \cos^5 x = ?$





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A) 1                      B) 0                      C)  $\frac{3}{2}$                       D)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 12. If  $\cos \text{ec} \theta + \cos \text{ec}^2 \theta = 1$  then  $\cot^{12} \theta - 3 \cot^{10} \theta + 3 \cot^8 \theta - \cot^6 \theta = ?$

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

13. If  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$  and  $\cos \text{ec} \theta = \cot^2 \theta$ , then the value of expression

$\cos \text{ec}^4 \theta - 2 \cos \text{ec}^3 \theta + \cot^2 \theta$  is equal to

A) 2                      B) 0                      C) 1                      D) 3

14.  $\left[ \frac{(\sec^3 x - \tan^3 x)}{(\sec x - \tan x)} \right] - 2 \tan^2 x - \sec x \tan x = ?$

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

15. What is the value of

$[\tan^2(90 - \theta) - \sin^2(90 - \theta)] \cos \text{ec}^2(90 - \theta) \cot^2(90 - \theta) ?$

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

16.  $(\cos \text{ec}^4 A - \cot^2 A) - (\cot^4 A + \cos \text{ec}^2 A) = ?$

A) -1                      B)  $-\frac{1}{2}$                       C) 0                      D) 1

17. If  $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = x$ , then  $\tan^4 \theta + \cot^4 \theta = ?$

A)  $(x^3 - 3)^2 + 2$                       B)  $(x^4 - 2x) + 4$   
 C)  $x(x - 4) + 2$                       D)  $x^2(x^2 - 4) + 2$

18. If  $\tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta = 2$ , then  $2^{\sec \theta \cdot \text{cosec} \theta} = ?$

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

19.  $\frac{1 + 2 \cot^2(90 - x) - 2 \cos \text{ec}(90 - x) \cdot \cot(90 - x)}{\cos \text{ec}(90 - x) - \cot(90 - x)} = ?$

A)  $\sec x + \tan x$                       B)  $\cos \text{ec} x + \tan x$   
 C)  $\sec x - \tan x$                       D)  $\cos x - \sin x$

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20. If  $27 \sec^2 \theta - 11 \tan^2 \theta = 52$ , then  $\frac{1 + 2 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta}{1 - 2 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta} = ?$

A) 90                      B) 81                      C) 76                      D) 63

21.  $\sqrt{\frac{\sec 31}{\text{cosec} 59}} + \sin(180 - \theta) \times \sin(90 - \theta) + \frac{\cot(90 - \theta)}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = ?$

A)  $\sin(180 - \theta) - \cos(90 + \theta)$                       B)  $\sin(180 + \theta) + \cos(90 - \theta)$   
 C)  $\sin(180 - \theta) - \sin(270 - \theta)$                       D)  $\cos(270 + \theta) - \sin(90 - \theta)$

22. If  $\sec \theta = 3x$  and  $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{x}$ , ( $x \neq 0$ ) then the value of  $9 \left( x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$  is

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- A)  $\frac{1}{2}$       B)  $\frac{1}{3}$       C) 1      D)  $\frac{1}{4}$

23. If  $\sec \theta = 8x$ ,  $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{8x}$ , then  $64x^2 + \frac{1}{64x^2} = ?$

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- A) 1      B) 2      C)  $\sqrt{5}$       D)  $\sqrt{17}$

24. If  $\sec \theta - \tan \theta = 5$  then  $\sin \theta = ?$

- A)  $\frac{12}{13}$       B)  $\frac{11}{13}$       C)  $\frac{5}{13}$       D)  $\frac{11}{12}$

25. If  $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = 7 + 4\sqrt{3}$  then  $\cot \theta = ?$

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

26. If  $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = \sqrt{21 + \sqrt{21 - \sqrt{21 + \sqrt{21 - \dots \infty}}}}$   $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = ?$

- A) 17/13      B) 17/21      C) 13/21      D) 21/13

27. If  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ , then  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = ?$

- A)  $\sqrt{2}$       B)  $\frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{3}$       C)  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$       D)  $\frac{1+2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

28. If  $5 \sec \theta - 6 \tan \theta = 7$  then  $5 \tan \theta - 6 \sec \theta = ?$

- A)  $\pm 2\sqrt{15}$       B)  $\pm 7$       C)  $\pm \sqrt{38}$       D) None

29. If  $7 \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 5 \cot \theta = 8$ , then  $7 \cot \theta + 5 \operatorname{cosec} \theta = ?$

- A)  $\pm 2\sqrt{11}$       B)  $\pm 5$       C)  $\pm 2\sqrt{10}$       D) None

30.  $\frac{1 - \sin A \cos A}{\cos A(\sec A - \operatorname{cosec} A)} * \frac{\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A}{\sin^3 A + \cos^3 A} = ?$

- A)  $\sin A$       B)  $\cos A$       C)  $\tan A$       D)  $\operatorname{cosec} A$

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### TRIGONOMETRY-5

- The value of the expression  $(\cos^6 \theta + \sin^6 \theta - 1)(\tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta + 2)$  is  
A) -1      B) 1      C) 0      D) -3
- If  $P = \sec^6 \theta - \tan^6 \theta - 3 \sec^2 \theta \tan^2 \theta$ ,  $Q = \cos^6 \theta - \cot^6 \theta - 3 \cos^2 \theta \cot^2 \theta$ , and  $R = \sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta + 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$ , then find the value of  $(P + Q + R)^{(P+Q+R)}$ ?  
A) 0      B) 8      C) 27      D) 256
- What is simplified value of  $1 + \tan A \cdot \tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)$ ?  
A)  $\cos A$       B)  $\sin A$       C)  $\sec A$       D)  $\cot A$   
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- Find the value of  $\left(\cot \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \tan \alpha - 1\right) 2 - \tan \alpha \cdot \sin 2\alpha = ?$   
A)  $2 \sec \alpha$       B)  $2 \sin \alpha$       C)  $2 \cos \alpha$       D)  $2 \tan \alpha$
- $\frac{(2 \sin A)(1 + \sin A)}{1 + \sin A + \cos A}$  is equal to  
A)  $1 - \sin A \cos A$       B)  $1 + \sin A - \cos A$   
C)  $1 + \cos A - \sin A$       D)  $1 + \sin A \cos A$
- $\cos^6 \theta - \cot^6 \theta - 3 \cot^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = ?$   
A) 2      B) -1      C) 1      D) 4
- $2 \sec^2 A - \sec^4 A - 2 \cos^2 A + \cos^4 A - \cot^4 A + \tan^4 A$   
A) 0      B) 1      C) -1      D) 2
- $\left(\frac{\cot \theta}{\cot \theta - \cot 3\theta} + \frac{\tan \theta}{\tan \theta - \tan 3\theta}\right) = ?$   
A) 0      B) 1      C) 2      D) 4
- $\frac{\sin \theta}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta - 1} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \cot \theta - 1} = ?$   
A) 0      B) 1      C) -1      D) 2  
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- $\sec^4 \alpha (1 - \sin^4 \alpha) - 2 \tan^2 \alpha = ?$   
A) 1      B) 2      C) 3      D) 0
- $\cos^2 \theta + \cos^2(\alpha + \theta) - 2 \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \theta \cos(\theta + \alpha) = ?$   
A)  $\sin^2 \alpha$       B)  $\cos^2 \alpha$       C)  $\tan^2 \alpha$       D)  $\sec^2 \alpha$
- $\cos^2(A - B) + \cos^2 B - 2 \cos(A - B) \cdot \cos A \cdot \cos B = ?$   
A)  $\cos^2 A$       B)  $\sin^2 A$       C)  $\tan^2 A$       D)  $\cot^2 A$

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13. If  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$ , then  $\left( \frac{5 \cos \theta - 4}{3 - 5 \sin \theta} - \frac{3 + 5 \sin \theta}{4 + 5 \cos \theta} \right)$  is equal to

- A) 0                      B) 1                      C)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       D)  $\frac{1}{4}$

14.  $\left( \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 3 \sin A}{1 - 3 \cos A} \right)^5 + \left( \frac{1 + 3 \cos A}{2\sqrt{2} - 3 \sin A} \right)^5 = ?$

- A)  $2\sqrt{2}^5$                       B) 243                      C) 0                      D) 1

15.  $\frac{(1 - \sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2}{(1 + \cos \theta)(1 - \sin \theta)} = ?$

- A) 2                      B) 1                      C) 3                      D) 0

16.  $\frac{\sin^8 \theta - \cos^8 \theta}{\cos 2\theta(1 + \cos^2 2\theta)} = ?$

- A) 1                      B)  $-\frac{1}{2}$                       C) -1                      D) 2

17. If  $\tan^2 \alpha \tan^2 \beta + \tan^2 \beta \tan^2 \gamma + \tan^2 \gamma \tan^2 \alpha + 2 \tan^2 \alpha \tan^2 \beta \tan^2 \gamma = 1$ , then  $\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma = ?$

- A) 0                      B) 1                      C) -1                      D) 3

18.  $\frac{\tan A}{1 - \cot A} + \frac{\cot A}{1 - \tan A} - \frac{2}{\sin 2A} = ?$

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

19.  $\frac{\tan A}{1 - \cot A} + \frac{\cot A}{1 - \tan A} = K + \tan A + \cot A$ , then  $K = ?$

- A) 1                      B) 2                      C) 3                      D) 0

20. If  $\frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = 1 + k$ , then  $k = ?$

- A)  $\cot \theta + \sec \theta$                       B)  $\tan \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta$   
C)  $\tan \theta \cdot \sec \theta$                       D)  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta \cdot \sec \theta$

21. If  $\cos x \cdot \cos y + \sin x \cdot \sin y = -1$  then value of  $\cos x + \cos y = ?$

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

22.  $\sec \theta \left( \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} \right) - 2 \tan^2 \theta$  is equal to ?

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

23.  $\left[ \sec x \cdot \sec y + \tan x \cdot \tan y^2 - \sec x \cdot \tan y + \tan x \cdot \sec y^2 \right] = ?$

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A) -1      B) 0      C)  $\sec^2 x$       D) 1

24.  $\cos \theta (\tan \theta + 2)(2 \tan \theta + 1) = ?$

A)  $2 \sec \theta + 5 \sin \theta$       B)  $3 \sec \theta + 4 \sin \theta$   
 C)  $\sec \theta + \sin \theta$       D)  $4 \sec \theta + 5 \sin \theta$

25. If  $\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} = K + \sin \theta \cos \theta$ , then  $K = ?$

A) 1      B) 2      C) 3      D) 4

26. If  $\cos^3 A + \cos^3(120^\circ + A) + \cos^3(120^\circ - A) = K \cos 3A$ , then  $K = ?$

A)  $\frac{3}{4}$       B)  $\frac{1}{2}$       C)  $\frac{4}{3}$       D) 1

27. If A, B and C are angles of a triangle, then  $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C = ?$

A) 0      B) 1      C) 2      D) 4

28.  $\tan^2 \alpha = 1 + 2 \tan^2 \beta$ , then find the value of  $\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha - \cos \beta = ?$

A) 0      B) 1      C) 2      D)  $\sqrt{2}$

29. If  $2y \cos \theta = x \sin \theta$  and  $2x \sec \theta - y \csc \theta = 3$ , then  $x^2 + 4y^2 = ?$

A) 1      B) 2      C) 0      D) 4

30. If  $a = \sec x - \tan x$  and  $b = \operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x$  then  $(1-a)(1+b) = ?$

A) 1      B) -1      C) 2      D) 4

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## TRIGONOMETRY-6

1.  $\frac{\sin 59^\circ \cos 31^\circ + \cos 59^\circ \sin 31^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ \cos 25^\circ - \sin 20^\circ \sin 25^\circ} = ?$

- A)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$       B)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$       C)  $\sqrt{3}$       D)  $\sqrt{2}$

2.  $\frac{\cos 40^\circ - \cos 140^\circ}{\sin 80^\circ + \sin 20^\circ} = ?$

- A)  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$       B)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$       C)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       D)  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

3. Find the value of  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \phi\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \phi\right)$ .

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

4.  $\frac{2 \sin(45^\circ + \theta) \cdot \sin(45^\circ - \theta)}{\cos 2\theta} = ?$

- A) 0      B)  $\tan 2\theta$       C)  $\cot \theta$       D) 1

5.  $(\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y)(\sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y) = ?$

- A)  $\cos^2 y - \cos^2 x$       B)  $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 y$   
C)  $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 y$       D)  $\sin^2 y - \sin^2 x$

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6.  $\frac{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A + \sin 7A}{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A} = ?$

- A)  $\tan 2A$       B)  $\tan 8A$       C)  $\cot 4A$       D)  $\tan 4A$

7.  $\frac{\sin 7x - \sin 5x}{\cos 7x + \cos 5x} - \frac{\cos 6x - \cos 4x}{\sin 6x + \sin 4x} = ?$

- A)  $2 \sin x$       B)  $2 \tan x$       C)  $2 \cos x$       D)  $2 \cot x$

8.  $\frac{(\sin 4x + \sin 4y) \tan(2x - 2y)}{\sin 4x - \sin 4y} = ?$

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

9.  $\frac{\sin(x + y) - 2 \sin x + \sin(x - y)}{\cos(x - y) + \cos(x + y) - 2 \cos x} \times \frac{\sin 10x - \sin 8x}{\cos 10x + \cos 8x} = ?$

- A) 0      B)  $\tan^2 x$       C) 1      D)  $2 \tan x$

10.  $\frac{\cos 3\theta + 2 \cos 5\theta + \cos 7\theta}{\cos \theta + 2 \cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta} + \sin 2\theta \tan 3\theta = ?$





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

11.  $\frac{\tan 5\theta + \tan 3\theta}{4 \cos 4\theta(\tan 5\theta - \tan 3\theta)} = ?$

- A)  $\sin 2\theta$       B)  $\cos 2\theta$       C)  $\tan 4\theta$       D)  $\cot 2\theta$

12.  $\sin 75^\circ + \sin 15^\circ = ?$

- A)  $\sqrt{3}$       B)  $2\sqrt{3}$       C)  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$       D)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$

13.  $\frac{\cos 11^\circ - \sin 11^\circ}{\cos 11^\circ + \sin 11^\circ} = \cot 4\theta$ , then  $\theta = ?$

- A)  $11^\circ$       B)  $14^\circ$       C)  $9^\circ$       D)  $16^\circ$

14.  $\tan 70^\circ = ?$

- A)  $2\tan 20^\circ + \tan 50^\circ$       B)  $2\tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ$   
C)  $2\tan 50^\circ \tan 20^\circ$       D) None

15.  $(1 + \tan 8^\circ)(1 + \tan 37^\circ) = ?$

- A) 1      B) 2      C) 3      D) 4

16.  $(1 + \tan 1^\circ)(1 + \tan 2^\circ)(1 + \tan 3^\circ) \dots (1 + \tan 45^\circ) = ?$

- A)  $2^{21}$       B)  $2^{22}$       C)  $2^{23}$       D)  $2^{24}$

17.  $(1 - \cot 6^\circ)(1 - \cot 7^\circ)(1 - \cot 8^\circ) \dots (1 - \cot 39^\circ) = 2^x$ ,  $x = ?$

- A) 15      B) 16      C) 17      D) 18

18. If  $A + B = 225^\circ$  then  $\frac{\cot A}{1 + \cot A} \times \frac{\cot B}{1 + \cot B} = ?$

- A) 1      B) 2      C)  $\frac{1}{2}$       D)  $\frac{1}{4}$

19. In a  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\tan \frac{A}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{A}{2} = ?$

- A) 0      B) 1      C) -1      D) 2

20.  $\tan 17^\circ \cdot \tan 32^\circ + \tan 32^\circ \cdot \tan 41^\circ + \tan 41^\circ \cdot \tan 17^\circ = ?$

- A) 0      B) 1      C) -1      D) 3

21.  $\cot 38^\circ \cdot \cot 63^\circ + \cot 63^\circ \cdot \cot 79^\circ + \cot 79^\circ \cdot \cot 38^\circ = ?$

- A) 0      B) 1      C) -1      D) 3

22. If  $\tan(A + B) = 1/2$ ,  $\tan(A - B) = 1/3$ , then find the value of  $\tan 2A$ ?

- A) 5      B) 7      C) 1      D) 3

23. If  $\tan \alpha = \frac{m}{m+1}$ ,  $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{2m+1}$  then find the value of  $(\alpha + \beta)$ ?

- A)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$       B)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$       C)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$       D)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$

24.  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + A\right) \times \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + A\right) = ?$

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- A) 1                      B) 0                      C)  $\cot \frac{A}{2}$                       D) -1

25.  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) = ?$

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

26.  $\tan 13x - \tan 9x - \tan 4x = ?$

- A)  $\cot 13x \cdot \cot 9x \cdot \cot 4x$                       B)  $\tan 13x \cdot \tan 9x \cdot \tan 4x$   
C)  $1 + \tan 4x \cdot \tan 9x$                       D) None

27. If  $\theta$  lies in the first quadrant and  $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ , then the value of

$\tan^2 2\theta + \sin^2 3\theta$  is

- A)  $4/3$                       B) 4                      C) 3                      D)  $7/2$

28.  $\frac{1 - \sin(90 - 2A)}{1 + \sin(90 + 2A)} = ?$

- A)  $\sin A - \cos A$                       B)  $\cot^2 A$   
C)  $\tan^2 A$                       D)  $\sin^2 A \cdot \cos^2 A$

29. The value of  $(2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \left( \frac{1 + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} + \frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta} \right) = ?$

- A) 2                      B) 4                      C) 3                      D) 1

30.  $\left[ \frac{1}{1 - \tan \theta} \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \tan \theta} \right] = ?$

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

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## HEIGHTS & DISTANCE

1. The ratio of the length of a tree and its shadow is  $1:\sqrt{3}$ . The angle of elevation of the sun?

1. ఒక చెట్టు ఎత్తు, దాని నీడల నిష్పత్తి  $1:\sqrt{3}$  అయితే, సూర్యుడితో ఆ చెట్టు చేసే ఊర్ధ్వకోణం ఎంత?

A)  $30^\circ$  B)  $45^\circ$  C)  $60^\circ$  D)  $90^\circ$

2. What is the angle of elevation of the Sun, when the shadow of a pole of height X m is

$\frac{X}{\sqrt{3}}$  m?

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2. X మీటర్ల ఎత్తు గల స్తంభం యొక్క నీడ పొడవు  $\frac{X}{\sqrt{3}}$  మీ. ఉన్నప్పుడు, ఆ స్తంభం, సూర్యుడితో చేసే ఊర్ధ్వకోణం ఎంత?

A)  $30^\circ$  B)  $45^\circ$  C)  $60^\circ$  D)  $75^\circ$

3. A girl 1.2 m tall can just see the sun over a 3.62 m tall wall which is 2.42 m away from her. The angle of elevation of the sun is?

3. 1.2 మీ.ల.ఎత్తు గల ఒక్క బాలిక 3.62 మీ. ల ఎత్తు గల ఒక గోడకు కనీసం 2.42 మీ.ల దూరంలో నిల్చున్నప్పుడు మాత్రమే చూడగలదు అయిన సూర్యుడి యొక్క ఊర్ధ్వకోణం ఎంత ?

A)  $60^\circ$  B)  $30^\circ$  C)  $75^\circ$  D)  $45^\circ$

4. The angle of the elevation of the sun at a certain time is  $60^\circ$ . The height of the vertical pole that will cast a shadow of 30 m is?

4. ఒక నిర్దిష్ట సమయంలో సూర్యుని ఊర్ధ్వకోణం  $60^\circ$ . అయితే, 30 మీటర్ల పొడవు గల నీడను చేసే స్తంభం యొక్క ఎత్తు ఎంత?

A)  $30\sqrt{3}$  m B) 15 m C)  $\frac{30}{\sqrt{3}}$  m D)  $15\sqrt{2}$  m

5. What will be the length of a shadow of a vertical pole of height 9m. If angle of elevation of the sun is  $30^\circ$  at that time?

5. భూమితో సూర్యకిరణాలు చేసే కోణం  $30^\circ$  అయితే, 9 మీ. ఎత్తు గల స్తంభం యొక్క నీడ పొడవు ఎంత ఉంటుంది?

A)  $9\sqrt{3}$  m B)  $3\sqrt{3}$  m C)  $6\sqrt{3}$  m D)  $2\sqrt{3}$  m

6. The shadow of a building is 20m long when the angle of elevation of the sun is  $30^\circ$ . Find the height of the building?

6. ఒక భవనం యొక్క నీడ పొడవు 20 మీ. భూమితో సూర్యకిరణాలు చేసే కోణం  $30^\circ$ . అయితే, భవనం యొక్క ఎత్తు ఎంత?

A) 20 m B)  $20\sqrt{3}$  m C) 40 m D)  $(20/\sqrt{3})$  m

7. A ladder against the wall makes angle of elevation of  $60^\circ$  and bottom of the ladder is 6.5m away from the wall. Find the length of the ladder?

7. 6.5 మీ. ఎత్తు గల ఒక నిచ్చెన, భూమితో  $60^\circ$  కోణం చేస్తూ ఒక గోడకు వేయబడింది. అయితే, ఆ నిచ్చెన యొక్క పొడవు ఎంత?

A) 3.25m B) 13m C) 15m D) None of these

8. A ladder lean against the wall makes angle of elevation of  $60^\circ$  with the ground. If the length of the ladder is 19m, Find the distance of the foot of the ladder from the wall?

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8. 19 మీ. పొడవు గల నిచ్చెనను, భూమితో  $60^\circ$  కోణం చేస్తూ ఒక గోడకు వేయబడితే, నిచ్చెన అడుగుభాగం నుండి గోడ అడుగుభాగం ఎంత దూరంలో ఉంటుంది?

A) 18m B) 9m C) 9.5m D) 6 9676578793,9494558793

9. The length of a string between a kite and a point on the ground is 90 m. The string makes an angle of  $60^\circ$  with the level of ground. If there is no slack in the string, then the height of the kite is?

9. గాలిపటానికి మరియు భూమిపై ఒక బిందువుకు మధ్య గల దారం పొడవు 90 మీ. ఆ దారం భూమితో  $60^\circ$  ల ఊర్ధ్వకోణం చేస్తుంది. ఆ దారం బిగువుగా ఉన్నట్లయితే, గాలిపటం ఎంత ఎత్తులో ఎగురుతుంది?

A)  $90\sqrt{3}m$  B)  $45\sqrt{3}m$  C) 180m D) 45m

10. An electric pole is 10 m high. A steel wire tied to top of the pole is affixed at a point on the ground to keep the pole up right. If the wire makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the horizontal through the foot of the pole, find the length of the wire?

10. ఒక విద్యుత్ స్తంభం ఎత్తు 10 మీ. ఒక దృఢమైన లోహపు తీగ ఆధారంగా, ఆ విద్యుత్ స్తంభాన్ని నిటారు గా నిలబెట్టబడింది. ఆ లోహపు తీగ భూమితో  $30^\circ$  ఊర్ధ్వకోణం చేస్తే, దాని పొడవు ఎంత?

A) 20 m B)  $10\sqrt{2} m$  C) 10 m D)  $(5/\sqrt{2})m$

11. A tree is broken by the wind. If the top of the tree struck the ground at an angle of  $30^\circ$  and length of broken part is 30m, then the height of the tree is?

11. ఒక చెట్టు గాలికి విరిగి, విరిగిన పై భాగం భూమికి  $30^\circ$  ల కోణం చేస్తూ భూమిపై పడింది. విరిగిన చెట్టు భాగం పొడవు 30 మీ. అయితే, ఆ చెట్టు యొక్క ఎత్తు ఎంత?

A)  $25\sqrt{3} m$  B) 45m C)  $15\sqrt{3} m$  D)  $20\sqrt{3} m$

12. A straight tree breaks due to a storm and the broken part bends so that the top of the tree touches the ground making an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the ground. The distance from the foot of the tree to the point where the top touches the ground is 15 metres. Find the height of the tree?

12. ఒక చెట్టు గాలికి విరిగి, విరిగిన పై భాగం భూమికి  $30^\circ$  ల కోణం చేస్తూ భూమిపై పడింది. చెట్టు అడుగుభాగం నుండి, కిందపడిన చెట్టు కొన మధ్య దూరం 15 మీ. అయితే, చెట్టు విరగక ముందు దాని ఎత్తు ఎంత?

A)  $15\sqrt{3} m$  B)  $5\sqrt{3} m$  C)  $15(\sqrt{3}+1)m$  D)  $15(\sqrt{3}-1)m$

13. A vertical post 15 ft high is broken from a certain height and its upper part which is, not completely separated, meet the ground and make an angle of  $30^\circ$ . Find the height at which the post is broken?

13. 15 అడుగుల ఎత్తైన స్తంభం, ఒక నిర్దిష్ట ఎత్తు వద్ద విరిగి భూమికి  $30^\circ$  ల కోణం చేస్తూ భూమిపై పడింది. అయితే, ఎంత నిర్దిష్ట ఎత్తు వద్ద ఆ స్తంభం విరిగింది?

A) 5ft B) 10ft C) 7ft D) 4ft 9676578793,9494558793

14. The angle of elevation of the top of an unfinished pillar at a point 150m from its base is  $30^\circ$ . The height (in m) that the pillar must be raised so that its angle of elevation at the same point may be  $45^\circ$ , is?

14. 150 మీటర్ల దూరం నుండి అసంపూర్ణంగా కట్టబడి ఉన్న స్తంభం యొక్క పైభాగానికి ఊర్ధ్వకోణం  $30^\circ$ . అదే దూరం నుండి ఆ

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స్తంభం పై భాగానికి ఊర్ధ్వకోణం  $45^\circ$  గా మారాలంటే, స్తంభం ఎత్తు ఇంకా ఎంత పెరగాలి?

- A) 63.4      B) 86.6      C) 126.8      D) 173.2

15. A statue stands on the top of a 25m tall pedestal. From a point on the ground, the angle of elevation of the top of the statue is  $60^\circ$  and from the same point, the angle of elevation of the top of the pedestal is  $45^\circ$ . Find the height of the statue?

15. ఒక విగ్రహం 25 మీ. ఎత్తు గల పీఠం పై నిలబెట్టబడి ఉంది. దానిని కొంత దూరం నుండి పరిశీలించిన, విగ్రహం పై భాగం  $60^\circ$

మరియు పీఠం పై భాగం  $45^\circ$  ఊర్ధ్వకోణం చేస్తున్నాయి. విగ్రహం ఎత్తు ఎంత?

- A)  $10(\sqrt{3}+1)$       B)  $15(\sqrt{3}+1)$       C)  $25(\sqrt{3}-1)$       D)  $20(\sqrt{3}-1)$

16. You are observing the top of the palm tree at an angle of elevation  $45^\circ$ . The angle of elevation changes to  $30^\circ$  when you move 120 m away from the tree. What is the height of the palm tree?

16. మీరు ఒక తాటి చెట్టు పై కొనను  $45^\circ$  ఊరధవకోణంలో పరిశీలిస్తున్నారు. ఆ తాటి చెట్టును ఇంకా 120 మీ. దూరం వెళ్ళిన

తరువాత చూస్తే, ఊరధవకోణం  $30^\circ$  కు మారింది. అయితే, ఆ తాటి చెట్టు ఎత్తు ఎంత?

- A) 120m      B)  $60(\sqrt{3}-1)$ m      C)  $60(\sqrt{3}+1)$ m      D) None of these

17. Angle of elevation of a pole from a point on the ground is  $30^\circ$ . After walking  $50\sqrt{3}$  toward the pole, the angle becomes  $60^\circ$ . Find the height of the pole?

17. ఉన్న చోటు నుండి  $50\sqrt{3}$  ముందుకు నడిచిన, ఒక స్తంభం ఊర్ధ్వకోణం  $30^\circ$ ల నుండి  $60^\circ$ ల కు మారింది. అయితే, ఆ స్తంభం ఎత్తు ఎంత?

- A) 75 m      B)  $65\sqrt{3}$  m      C)  $90\sqrt{3}$  m      D)  $60\sqrt{3}$  m

18. The angle of elevation of the top of a pole from a certain point is  $30^\circ$ . If the observer moves 20m towards the pole, the angle of elevation of the top of the pole increases by  $15^\circ$ . The height of tower is?

18. ఒక చోటు నుండి, స్తంభం యొక్క పై భాగానికి చేసే ఊర్ధ్వకోణం  $30^\circ$ . 20 మీటర్లు స్తంభం వైపుగా వెళితే, స్తంభం యొక్క పై

భాగానికి చేసే ఊర్ధ్వకోణం  $15^\circ$ లు పెరుగుతుంది. అయితే, ఆ స్తంభం ఎత్తు ఎంత?

- A) 17.3m      B) 21.9m      C) 27.3m      D) 30m

19. A straight highway leads to the foot of a tower. Ramaiah standing at the top of the tower observes a car at an angle of depression  $45^\circ$ . When the car moved 200 m towards the tower, the angle of depression of the car is found to be  $60^\circ$ . Find the height of the tower?

19. ఒక టవర్ పదం వరకు చక్కని రహదారి ఉంది. ఆ టవర్ పై నిలబడి రామయ్య అనే వ్యక్తి, దూరం నుండి వస్తున్న కారును  $45^\circ$ ల నిమ్న కోణంలో చూశాడు. ఆ కారు 200 మీ. టవర్ వైపుగా వచ్చాక,  $60^\circ$ ల నిమ్న కోణంలో చూశాడు. అయితే, ఆ టవర్ ఎత్తు ఎంత?

- A)  $\frac{200\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-1}$  m      B)  $\frac{200\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}+1}$  m      C)  $\frac{300\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-1}$  m      D)  $\frac{300\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}+1}$  m

20. From the top of a tower, the angles of depression of two objects on the ground on the same side of it, are observed to be  $60^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$  respectively and the distance between the objects is  $400\sqrt{3}$  m. The height (in m) of the tower is?

20. ఒక టవర్ పై నుండి, భూమి మీద ఒకే వైపుగా ఉన్న రెండు వస్తువులను  $60^\circ$  మరియు  $30^\circ$  నిమ్న కోణాలలో చూడవచ్చు.

ఆ వస్తువుల మధ్య దూరం  $400\sqrt{3}$  మీ. అయితే, ఆ టవర్ ఎత్తు ఎంత (మీ.)?

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A)  $800\sqrt{3}$  m B) 600m C)  $600\sqrt{3}$  m D)  $800\sqrt{3}$  m  
21. The angles of elevation of the top of a tree 220 m high from two points lie on the same plane are  $30^\circ$  and  $45^\circ$ . What is the distance between the two points?

21. ఒకే సమతలం పై ఉన్న రెండు బిందువులు, 220 మీ. ఎత్తు ఉన్న చెట్టు పైభాగానికి చేసే ఊర్ధ్వ కోణం  $30^\circ$  మరియు  $45^\circ$ . ఆ రెండు బిందువుల మధ్య దూరం ఎంత?

A) 193.22 B) 144.04 C) 176.12 D) 161.05  
22. When the sun's angle of depression changes from  $30^\circ$  to  $60^\circ$ , the length of the shadow of a tower decreases by 70 m. What is the height of the tower?

22. సూర్యుడి నిమ్న కోణం  $30^\circ$ ల నుండి  $60^\circ$ ల కు మారగా, ఒక టవర్ యొక్క నీడ పొడవు 70 మీటర్లు తగ్గుతుంది. అయితే, ఆ టవర్ ఎత్తు ఎంత?

A)  $25\sqrt{3}$  m B)  $35\sqrt{3}$  m C) 25m D) 35 m  
23. Golu is standing of some distance from a 60m tall building. Golu is 1.8 m tall. When Golu walks towards the building then the angle of elevation from his head changes from  $45^\circ$  to  $60^\circ$ , how much distance Golu covered towards the building?

23. 1.8 మీటర్ల పొడవు ఉన్న రాజు, 60 మీటర్ల ఎత్తైన భవనం నుండి కొంత దూరంలో ఉన్నాడు. రాజు భవనం వైపు నడుస్తున్నప్పుడు అతని తల వద్ద ఊర్ధ్వ కోణం  $45^\circ$  నుండి  $60^\circ$ లు గా మారుతుంది, అయితే, రాజు భవనం వైపు ఎంత దూరం ప్రయాణించాడు?

A)  $19.6(4 - \sqrt{3})$  B)  $19.4(3 - \sqrt{3})$  C)  $58.2 - 24.6\sqrt{3}$  D)  $19.4(\sqrt{3} + 1)$   
24. A navy captain going away from a lighthouse at a speed of  $4(3 - \sqrt{3})$  m/s. He observes that it takes him 1 min to change the angle of elevation of the top of the lighthouse from  $60^\circ$  to  $45^\circ$ , what is the height (in m) of the light house?

24. ఒక నేవీ కెప్టెన్ లైట్ హౌస్ నుండి దూరంగా సెకనుకు  $4(3 - \sqrt{3})$  మీటర్ల వేగంతో వెళ్ళసాగాడు. లైట్ హౌస్ పైభాగానికి ఊర్ధ్వ కోణం  $60^\circ$  నుండి  $45^\circ$ లు గా మారడానికి, అతనికి 1 నిమిషం పడుతుందని గమనించాడు. అయితే, లైట్ హౌస్ ఎత్తు (మీ) ఎంత?

A)  $360\sqrt{3}$  B) 720 C) 480 D)  $480\sqrt{3}$   
25. A person standing at the top of the tower observes a car at an angle of depression  $45^\circ$ . The car is approaching the foot of the tower with a uniform speed. 10 mins later, the angle of depression of the car is found to be  $60^\circ$ . Find the time taken by the car to reach the foot of the tower from this point?

25. ఒక టవర్ పై నిలబడి ఉన్న వ్యక్తి, దూరం నుండి వస్తున్న కారును  $45^\circ$  ల నిమ్న కోణంలో చూశాడు. సమవేగంతో వస్తున్న ఆ కారును 10 నిమిషాల తరువాత  $60^\circ$  ల నిమ్న కోణంలో గమనించాడు. ఈ స్థానం నుండి టవర్ చేరడానికి, కారుకు పట్టే కాలం ఎంత?

A) 12 minutes 20 seconds B) 13 minutes  
C) 13 minutes 40 seconds D) 14 minutes 24 seconds  
26. If the angles of the elevation of the top of a tower from 3 collinear points A, B and C on a line leading to foot of tower are  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$  respectively, then find the AB : BC?

26. ఒక టవర్ యొక్క అడుగు భాగానికి దారిలోని 3 ఏకరేఖీయ బిందువులు A, B మరియు C నుండి టవర్ పైభాగానికి ఊర్ధ్వ కోణాలు వరుసగా  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$  మరియు  $60^\circ$  అయితే, AB: BC ను కనుగొనండి?

A)  $\sqrt{3}$  B)  $2\sqrt{3} - 1$  C)  $3\sqrt{3} - 4$  D)  $4\sqrt{3}$   
27. From a point exactly midway between the foot of two towers P and Q, the angles of

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elevation of their tops are  $30^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ , respectively. The ratio of the height of P to that of Q is?

27. P మరియు Q అనే రెండు టవర్ల మధ్యలో ఉన్న బిందువు నుండి, వాటి పైభాగానికి ఊర్ధ్వ కోణాలు వరుసగా  $30^\circ$  మరియు  $60^\circ$  అయితే, P మరియు Q యొక్క ఎత్తుల నిష్పత్తి ఎంత?

A)  $2:3\sqrt{3}$  B)  $1:2\sqrt{3}$  C) 1:3 D) 1:2

28. P and Q are two points on the ground on either side of a pole. The angles of elevation of the top of the pole as observed from P and Q are  $60^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$  respectively and the distance between them is  $84\sqrt{3}$  m. What is the height (in m) of the pole?

28. ఒక స్తంభం పై భాగాన్ని నుండి చూస్తే, దాని ఇరువైపులా ఉన్న బిందువు P మరియు Q  $60^\circ$  మరియు  $30^\circ$  ఊర్ధ్వ కోణాలలో పరిశీలించారు. ఆ రెండు బిందువు మధ్య దూరం  $84\sqrt{3}$  మీటర్లు అయితే, ఆ స్తంభం ఎత్తు ఎంత (మీ.)?

A) 63 B) 60 C) 73.5 D) 52.5

29. From the top of 120 m high lighthouse, the angle of depression of two ships on the opposite side of the base of the lighthouses  $30^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ . What is the distance between the ships? (rounded off)

29. 120 మీటర్లు ఎత్తు ఉన్న లైట్ హౌస్ పై నుండి చూస్తే, దాని ఇరువైపులా ఉన్న రెండు పడవలు  $30^\circ$  మరియు  $60^\circ$  నిమ్న కోణాలు చేయగా, ఆ పడవల మధ్య దూరం ఎంత?

A) 327 m B) 127 m C) 277 m D) 177 m

30. The angle of elevation of the top of the building from the foot of the tower is  $30^\circ$  and the angle of elevation of the top of the tower from the foot of the building is  $60^\circ$ . If the tower is 72 m high, find the height of the building?

30. ఒక టవర్ అడుగుభాగం నుండి భవనం పై భాగం  $30^\circ$  ఊర్ధ్వ కోణం చేస్తుంది, భవనం అడుగుభాగం నుండి టవర్ పై భాగం  $60^\circ$  ఊర్ధ్వ కోణం చేస్తుంది. టవర్ ఎత్తు 72 మీటర్లు అయిన, భవనం ఎత్తును కనుగొనుము?

A)  $18\sqrt{3}$  m B) 24 m C) 36 m D) 28.8 m

31. From the top of 135m long tower, the angle of depression of two points P and Q on same side of the base of tower on level ground is  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  such that  $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$  and  $\sin \phi = \frac{5}{\sqrt{89}}$ . What is the distance between P and Q?

31. 135 మీటర్ల ఎత్తైన టవర్ పై నుండి, ఒకే వైపున ఉన్న P మరియు Q అనే రెండు బిందువుల నిమ్న కోణాలు  $\theta$  మరియు  $\phi$  అయితే,

$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$  మరియు  $\sin \phi = \frac{5}{\sqrt{89}}$ . P మరియు Q మధ్య దూరం ఎంత? 9676578793, 9494558793

A) 32 m B) 40 m C) 36 m D) 42 m

32. A ladder leaning against a wall makes an angle  $\theta$  with the horizontal ground such that  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{37}{35}$ . If the foot of the ladder is 10.8 m away from the wall, what is the height of the point where the top of the ladder touches the wall?

32. గోడపై వాలుతున్న నిచ్చెన,  $\theta$  కోణం చేయగా,  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = 37/35$ . నిచ్చెన యొక్క అడుగు భాగం గోడకు 10.8 మీటర్ల దూరంలో ఉంటే, నిచ్చెన పైభాగం గోడను ఎంత ఎత్తులో తాకుతుంది ?

A) 31.5 m B) 20.8 m C) 35m D) 28 m

33. The angles of elevation of the top of a tower from two points at a distance of 'x' m and 'y' m ( $y > x$ ). If the angle of elevation of the top of the building from point P and Q are complementary, then what is the height of the building?

33. టవర్ తో ఒకే సరళరేఖపై 'x' మీటర్లు మరియు 'y' మీటర్లు ( $y > x$ ) దూరంలో ఉన్న రెండు బిందువుల నుండి టవర్ కొనను పరిశీలించిన, చేసే ఊర్ధ్వ కోణాలు పూరకాలు. అయితే, టవర్ ఎత్తును కనుగొనండి?

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- A)  $xy$       B)  $\sqrt{\frac{X}{Y}}$       C)  $\sqrt{\frac{Y}{X}}$       D)  $\sqrt{XY}$

34. A tower standing on a horizontal plane subtends a certain angle at a point 160 m apart from the foot of the tower. On advancing 100 m towards it, the tower is found to subtend an angle twice as before. The height of the tower is?

34. ఒక ఊతలం సమతలం పై ఉన్న టవర్ యొక్క అడుగు నుండి 160 మీటర్ల దూరానికి ఒక నిర్దిష్ట కోణం ఉంటుంది. ఆ టవర్ వైపు 100 మీ.

ముందుకు సాగినప్పుడు, కోణం రెండింతలు అవుతుంది. అయితే, టవర్ ఎత్తు ఎంత?

- A) 80 m      B) 75 m      C) 60 m      D) 100m

35. An aeroplane when flying at a height of 5000 m from the ground Passes vertically above another aeroplane at an instant, when the angles of elevation of the two aeroplanes from the same point on the ground are  $60^\circ$  and  $45^\circ$  respectively. The vertical distance between the aeroplanes at that instant is?

35. భూమి పై 5000 మీ.ల ఎత్తులకి ఒక విమానం వుంది ఈ విమానం సరిగ్గా క్రింద మరొక విమానం వుంది భూమి పైన ఒక స్థిర బిందువు

నుండి ఈ రెండు విమానాలు చేసే ఊర్వ కోణాలు  $60^\circ$  మరియు  $45^\circ$  అయిన ఈ రెండు విమానాల మధ్య దూరం ఎంత?

- A)  $5000(\sqrt{3} - 1)$  m      B)  $5000(3 - \sqrt{3})$  m  
C)  $5000(1 - 1/\sqrt{3})$  m      D) 4500 m

36. The angle of elevation of an aeroplane from a point on the ground is  $60^\circ$ . After flying for 30 sec, the angle of elevation changes to  $30^\circ$ . If the aeroplane is flying at a height of 4500 m, then what is the speed (in m/s) of aeroplane?

36. భూమి పై ఉన్న ఒక బిందువు నుండి గాలిలో ఎగురుతున్న విమానాన్ని పరిశీలిస్తే  $60^\circ$  ఊర్వ కోణం చేస్తుంది. 30 సెకన్ల తర్వాత దాని ఊర్వ కోణం

$30^\circ$  గా మారుతుంది. ఆ విమానం 4500 మీటర్ల ఎత్తులో ఎగురుతూ ఉంటే, దాని వేగాన్ని కనుక్కోండి.

- A)  $100\sqrt{3}$       B)  $110\sqrt{3}$       C) 110      D) 140

37. A balloon leaves from a point P rises at a uniform speed. After 6 mins, an observer situated at a distance of  $450\sqrt{3}$  m, from point P observes that angle of elevation of the balloon is  $60^\circ$ . Assume that point of observation and point P are on the same level. What is the speed (in m/s) of the balloon?

37. P నుండి, ఒక బెలూన్ సమవేగంతో గాలిలోకి ప్రయాణించింది. 6 నిమిషాల తరువాత, P నుండి  $450\sqrt{3}$  మీ. దూరంలో ఉన్న ఒక వ్యక్తి, ఆ

బెలూన్ ఊర్వ కోణం  $60^\circ$  గా పరిశీలించాడు. పరిశీలించిన బిందువు మరియు P ఒకే స్థాయిలో ఉంటే, ఆ బెలూన్ యొక్క వేగం (మీ./ సె) ఎంత?

- A) 4.25      B) 3.75      C) 4.5      D) 3.45

38. Hydrogen filled balloon ascending at the rate of 18 kmph was drifted by wind. Its angle of elevation at 10<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> minutes were found to be  $60^\circ$  and  $45^\circ$  respectively. The wind speed (in whole numbers) during the last five minutes, approximately, is equal to?

38. హైడ్రోజన్ నిండిన బెలూన్ గంటకు 18 కిలోమీటర్ల వేగంతో గాలిలో పైకి తేలుతుంది. 10 మరియు 15 వ నిమిషాలలో దాని ఊర్వ కోణాలు

వరుసగా  $60^\circ$  మరియు  $45^\circ$  గా కనుగొనబడింది. చివరి ఐదు నిమిషాలలో గాలి వేగం సుమారు గా ఎంత?

- A) 17 km/h      B) 24 km/h      C) 26 km/h      D) 33 km/h

39. A ladder is placed against a wall such that it just reaches the top of the wall. The foot of the ladder is at a distance of 6 m from the wall the angle of elevation of the top of the wall from the base of the ladder is  $15^\circ$ . What is the length (in m) of the ladder?

39. ఒక నిచ్చెనను గోడ పైభాగానికి చేరుకునేలా అమర్చబడింది. నిచ్చెన యొక్క అడుగు భాగం గోడ నుండి 6 మీటర్ల దూరంలో ఉంది, నిచ్చెన

అడుగుభాగం నుండి గోడ పైభాగానికి ఊర్వ కోణం  $15^\circ$ . అయితే, నిచ్చెన యొక్క పొడవు (మీటర్ల లో) ఎంత?

- A)  $6\sqrt{6} - 6\sqrt{3}$       B)  $6\sqrt{6} - 6\sqrt{2}$       C)  $6\sqrt{2} - 1$       D)  $6\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{2}$

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