



Trigonometric Identities Ex 6.1 Q30

Answer :

We need to prove $\frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = 1 + \tan \theta + \cot \theta$

Now, using $\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$ in the L.H.S, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} &= \frac{\tan \theta}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\tan \theta}\right)} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\tan \theta}\right)}{1 - \tan \theta} \\ &= \frac{\tan \theta}{\left(\frac{\tan \theta - 1}{\tan \theta}\right)} + \frac{1}{\tan \theta(1 - \tan \theta)} \\ &= \left(\frac{\tan \theta}{\tan \theta - 1}\right)(\tan \theta) + \frac{1}{\tan \theta(1 - \tan \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{\tan \theta - 1} - \frac{1}{\tan \theta(\tan \theta - 1)} \\ &= \frac{\tan^3 \theta - 1}{\tan \theta(\tan \theta - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

Further using the identity $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tan^3 \theta - 1}{\tan \theta(\tan \theta - 1)} &= \frac{(\tan \theta - 1)(\tan^2 \theta + \tan \theta + 1)}{\tan \theta(\tan \theta - 1)} \\ &= \frac{\tan^2 \theta + \tan \theta + 1}{\tan \theta} \\ &= \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{\tan \theta} + \frac{\tan \theta}{\tan \theta} + \frac{1}{\tan \theta} \\ &= \tan \theta + 1 + \cot \theta \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\boxed{\frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = 1 + \tan \theta + \cot \theta}$

Trigonometric Identities Ex 6.1 Q31

Answer :

We need to prove $\sec^6 \theta = \tan^6 \theta + 3 \tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta + 1$

Solving the L.H.S, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\sec^6 \theta &= (\sec^2 \theta)^3 \\ &= (1 + \tan^2 \theta)^3\end{aligned}$$

Further using the identity $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}(1 + \tan^2 \theta)^3 &= 1 + \tan^6 \theta + 3(1)^2 (\tan^2 \theta) + 3(1)(\tan^2 \theta)^2 \\ &= 1 + \tan^6 \theta + 3 \tan^2 \theta + 3 \tan^4 \theta \\ &= 1 + \tan^6 \theta + 3 \tan^2 \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta) \\ &= 1 + \tan^6 \theta + 3 \tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta \quad (\text{using } 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta)\end{aligned}$$

Hence proved.

Trigonometric Identities Ex 6.1 Q32

Answer :

We need to prove $\operatorname{cosec}^6 \theta = \cot^6 \theta + 3 \cot^2 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + 1$

Solving the L.H.S, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{cosec}^6 \theta &= (\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta)^3 \\ &= (1 + \cot^2 \theta)^3 \quad (1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta)\end{aligned}$$

Further using the identity $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}(1 + \cot^2 \theta)^3 &= 1 + \cot^6 \theta + 3(1)^2 (\cot^2 \theta) + 3(1)(\cot^2 \theta)^2 \\ &= 1 + \cot^6 \theta + 3 \cot^2 \theta + 3 \cot^4 \theta \\ &= 1 + \cot^6 \theta + 3 \cot^2 \theta (1 + \cot^2 \theta) \\ &= 1 + \cot^6 \theta + 3 \cot^2 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \quad (\text{using } 1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta)\end{aligned}$$

Hence proved.

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