

Ch-8 Introduction to Trigonometry

1. Prove that $\frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} = 1 + (\sec \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta) = 1 + \tan \theta + \cot \theta$.
2. If $\tan A = n(\tan B)$ and $\sin A = m(\sin B)$, prove that $\cos^2 A = \frac{m^2 - 1}{n^2 - 1}$.
3. Prove that $\frac{\cos A - \sin A + 1}{\cos A + \sin A - 1} = \operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A$, using the identity $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A$.
4. If $x(\sin^3 \theta) + y(\cos^3 \theta) = \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$ and $x(\sin \theta) = y(\cos \theta)$, prove that, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.
5. Find the value of $(\sin 45^\circ - \cos 45^\circ)$.
6. If $\tan \theta + \sin \theta = m$ and $\tan \theta - \sin \theta = n$, show that $(m^2 - n^2) = 4\sqrt{mn}$.
7. If $\sin A = \frac{1}{2}$, then find the value of $\cos A$.
8. If $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = 3x$ and $\cot \theta = \frac{3}{x}$, then find the value of $\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$.
9. What is the value of $\sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$?
10. Given, $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{4}{3}$, calculate all other trigonometric ratios.
11. Evaluate : $\frac{\cos 60^\circ - \cot 45^\circ + \operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ}{\sec 60^\circ + \tan 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ}$.
12. Prove that $\frac{\cot \theta}{1 + \tan \theta} = \frac{\cot \theta - 1}{2 - \sec^2 \theta}$.
13. If $\sin 3\theta = \cos(\theta - 6^\circ)$, find value of θ .
14. If $\tan A = \frac{4}{3}$, then find value of $\frac{\sin A + \cos A}{\sin A - \cos A}$.
15. If $\tan A = \frac{b}{a}$, where a and b are real numbers, find value of $\sin^2 A$.
16. Prove that $\frac{\cot A - \cos A}{\cot A + \cos A} = \frac{\operatorname{cosec} A - 1}{\operatorname{cosec} A + 1}$.
17. If $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$, show that $\cos \theta - \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$.
18. Prove that $\sin \theta (1 + \tan \theta) + \cos \theta (1 + \cot \theta) = \sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta$.
19. Prove that $(\sin \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)^2 + (\cos \theta + \sec \theta)^2 = 7 + \tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta$.
20. If $\sec 4A = \operatorname{cosec}(A - 20^\circ)$, find the value of A.
21. Find : $\frac{2 \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 30^\circ}$.
22. If $\sin B = \frac{12}{13}$, then find the value of $\cot B$.
23. If $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta (1 + \cos \theta) (1 - \cos \theta) = x$, then find the value of x.
24. In a $\triangle ABC$, if $\angle C = 90^\circ$, then prove that $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \tan^2 B = 1$.
25. Prove that $(\sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta + 1) \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = 2$.
26. If $a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta = c$, then prove that $a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}$.
27. Prove that $\frac{1}{\sec A - 1} + \frac{1}{\sec A + 1} = 2 \cdot \operatorname{cosec} A \cdot \cot A$.
28. Prove that $(\operatorname{cosec} A - \sin A) \cdot (\sec A - \cos A) = \frac{1}{\tan A + \cot A}$.
29. Find value of $\sqrt{3} \sin x = \cos x$.
30. Find x, if $\tan x = \sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \sin 30^\circ$.