



Class – Xth
Subject – Maths
Topic – Trigonometry

Time: 1:30hr

max.marks-25

1. Evaluate each of the following (2×2=4)
 - (a) $\cos^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 45^\circ + \cos^2 60^\circ + \cos^2 90^\circ$
 - (b) $\frac{\sin 30^\circ - \sin 90^\circ + 2\cos 0^\circ}{\tan 30^\circ \tan 60^\circ}$

2. If $\tan \theta = \frac{5}{12}$ check whether $\frac{1 - \cot^2 \theta}{1 + \cot^2 \theta} = \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta$ or not. (2)

3. Prove the following identity. (any two) (2×2=4)
 - a) $(\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A) = (1 - \cos A) / (1 + \cos A)$
 - b) $(\sin A + \operatorname{cosec} A)^2 + (\cos A + \sec A)^2 = 7 + \tan 2A + \cot 2A$
 - c) $\sqrt{(1 + \sin A) / (1 - \sin A)} = \sec A + \tan A$

4. Express the ratios $\cos A$, $\tan A$ and $\sec A$ in the terms of $\sin A$. (2)

5. If $\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$ and $A+B = 90^\circ$, than what is the value of $\cot B$? (2)

6. Without using trigonometric tables, show that $\tan 7^\circ \tan 23^\circ \tan 60^\circ \tan 67^\circ \tan 83^\circ = \sqrt{3}$. (2)

7. Prove that $\sec^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$. (1)

8. If $\tan \theta + \sin \theta = m$, and $\tan \theta - \sin \theta = n$, show that $m^2 - n^2 = 4\sqrt{mn}$ (2)

9. If $\tan \theta = 1/\sqrt{3}$, find the value of $\sec \theta$. (1)

10. If $\cos \theta - \sin \theta = 0$ and $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$, find the value of θ . (2)
11. Find the value of $9 \tan^2 A - 9 \sec^2 A$ (1)
12. Express $\sin 81^\circ + \cos 81^\circ$ in terms of trigonometric ratios of angles lying between 0° and 45° . (1)
13. If A, B and C are the interior angles of a triangle ABC, show that (2)

$$\sec \frac{(C + A)}{2} = \operatorname{cosec} \frac{B}{2}$$