

 <h1 style="margin: 0;">PATH FINDERS</h1> <p style="margin: 0; color: red;">Path To Success</p>	<h1 style="margin: 0;">CLASS 10th</h1> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p style="margin: 0;">CHAPTER 8 : Introduction To Trigonometry (30 MARKS TEST)</p> </div>	<p style="margin: 0;">APURVA COMPLEX, PHASE 3 BASEMENT. JAMKHED ROAD</p> <p style="margin: 0;">✉ pathfindersnagar@gmail.com</p> <p style="margin: 0;">☎ 8698496936 / 8446519878</p>
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INSTRUCTIONS:

1. PLEASE READ ALL QUESTIONS CAREFULLY AND ANSWER IN YOUR PAPER.
2. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY
3. CRYING IS ALLOWED BUT PLEASE DO SO QUIETLY.
4. DO NOT WIPE TEARS ON EXAM PAPER.
5. BEST OFF LUCK.

Q.No	QUESTIONS	MARKS
1.	If $\operatorname{cosec} A = \sqrt{10}$, find $\sec A, \cos A, \tan A, \cot A$.	2
2.	In ΔXYZ , $\angle Y = 90^\circ$, $XY = 2\sqrt{6}$, $XZ - YZ = 2$ then find $\sec x + \tan x$.	2
3.	Evaluate a) $\cos 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$. b) $4 \cot^2 45^\circ - \sec^2 60^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ + \cos^2 90^\circ$.	2
4.	a) If θ is an acute angle and $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = 2$ find $2 \tan^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta - 1$. b) If $\sin(A + b) = 1$ & $\cos(A - b) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, find A and B where A and B lies in first Quadrant.	2
5.	Prove that a) $\frac{1}{1+\sin\theta} + \frac{1}{1-\sin\theta} = 2 \sec^2 \theta$. b) $(1 + \tan^2 \theta)(1 + \sin\theta)(1 - \sin\theta) = 1$	2
6.	Prove that $(\sin\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta)^2 + (\cos\theta + \sec\theta)^2 = 7 + \tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta$	2
7.	Show that $\cot\theta - \tan\theta = \frac{2 \cos^2 \theta - 1}{\sin\theta \cos\theta}$	2
8.	Prove that $\frac{\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} + \sin\theta \cos\theta = 1$. OR Show that $\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{1 - \tan\theta} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin\theta - \cos\theta} = 1 + \sin\theta \cos\theta$.	3
9.	If $\operatorname{cosec} A = 2$, find the value of $\frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A}$	3
10.	Prove that $\frac{(1+\sin\theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{(1-\sin\theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta} = 2 \left(\frac{1+\sin^2 \theta}{1-\sin^2 \theta} \right)$	3
11.	Prove that $\frac{\sin\theta - \cos\theta + 1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta - 1} = \frac{1}{\sec\theta - \tan\theta}$	4