

- ★ **Basic Concept (मूल सिद्धांत) :-**
- ★ If in a circle of radius  $r$ , an arc of length  $l$  subtends an angle of  $\theta$  radians, then  $\theta = \frac{l}{r}$
- ★ यदि एक वृत्त, जिसकी त्रिज्या  $r$ , चाप की लम्बाई  $l$  तथा केन्द्र पर अंतरित कोण  $\theta$  रेडियन है, तो  $\theta = \frac{l}{r}$
- ★ 1 degree (डिग्री) =  $\frac{\pi}{180}$  radian (रेडियन) ;  $1^\circ = 60'$ ;  $1' = 60''$
- ★ 1 radian (रेडियन) =  $57^\circ 17' 45''$

- ★  $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ ,  $\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1$ ,  $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \cot^2 x = 1$
- ★  $\sin x \cdot \operatorname{cosec} x = 1$ ,  $\sec x \cdot \cos x = 1$ ,  $\tan x \cdot \cot x = 1$
- ★  $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ ,  $\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\tan x}$

Quadrant (चतुर्थांश)	I	II	III	IV
sin, cosec	+	+	-	-
cos, sec	+	-	-	+
tan, cot	+	-	+	-

	$(-\theta)$	$(90^\circ - \theta)$ $= \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$	$(90^\circ + \theta)$ $= \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right)$	$(180^\circ - \theta)$ $= (\pi - \theta)$	$(180^\circ + \theta)$ $= (\pi + \theta)$	$(270^\circ - \theta)$ $= \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$	$(270^\circ + \theta)$ $= \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta\right)$	$(360^\circ - \theta)$ $= (2\pi - \theta)$	$(360^\circ + \theta)$ $= (2\pi + \theta)$
<b>sin</b>	$-\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\sin \theta$	$-\sin \theta$	$-\cos \theta$	$-\cos \theta$	$-\sin \theta$	$\sin \theta$
<b>cos</b>	$\cos \theta$	$\sin \theta$	$-\sin \theta$	$-\cos \theta$	$-\cos \theta$	$-\sin \theta$	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\cos \theta$
<b>tan</b>	$-\tan \theta$	$\cot \theta$	$-\cot \theta$	$-\tan \theta$	$\tan \theta$	$\cot \theta$	$-\cot \theta$	$-\tan \theta$	$\tan \theta$
<b>cosec</b>	$-\operatorname{cosec} \theta$	$\sec \theta$	$\sec \theta$	$\operatorname{cosec} \theta$	$-\operatorname{cosec} \theta$	$-\sec \theta$	$-\sec \theta$	$-\operatorname{cosec} \theta$	$\operatorname{cosec} \theta$
<b>sec</b>	$\sec \theta$	$\operatorname{cosec} \theta$	$-\operatorname{cosec} \theta$	$-\sec \theta$	$-\sec \theta$	$-\operatorname{cosec} \theta$	$\operatorname{cosec} \theta$	$\sec \theta$	$\sec \theta$
<b>cot</b>	$\cot \theta$	$\tan \theta$	$-\tan \theta$	$-\cot \theta$	$\cot \theta$	$\tan \theta$	$-\tan \theta$	$-\cot \theta$	$\cot \theta$

- ★  $\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cdot \cos y \pm \cos x \cdot \sin y$   
 $\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cdot \cos y \mp \sin x \cdot \sin y$   
 $\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \cdot \tan y}$
- ★  $2\sin x \cdot \cos y = \sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y)$   
 $2\cos x \cdot \sin y = \sin(x+y) - \sin(x-y)$   
 $2\cos x \cdot \cos y = \cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)$   
 $2\sin x \cdot \sin y = \cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)$
- ★  $\sin C + \sin D = 2\sin \frac{C+D}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C-D}{2}$   
 $\sin C - \sin D = 2\cos \frac{C+D}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C-D}{2}$   
 $\cos C + \cos D = 2\cos \frac{C+D}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C-D}{2}$   
 $\cos C - \cos D = -2\sin \frac{C+D}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C-D}{2}$
- ★  $\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cdot \cos x = \frac{2\tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$   
 $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2\cos^2 x - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$   
 $\tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$
- ★  $\sin 3x = 3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x$   
 $\cos 3x = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$   
 $\tan 3x = \frac{3\tan x - \tan^3 x}{1 - 3\tan^2 x}$
- ★  $\sin x = 2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2\tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}$   
 $\cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$   
 $\tan x = \frac{2\tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}$
- ★  $\sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = n\pi; n \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = (2n+1) \frac{\pi}{2}; n \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\tan \theta = 0 \Rightarrow x = n\pi; n \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\sin x = \sin y \Rightarrow x = n\pi + (-1)^n y, n \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\cos x = \cos y \Rightarrow x = 2n\pi \pm y, n \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\tan x = \tan y \Rightarrow x = n\pi + \alpha, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

**Multiple Choice Questions**  
**(बहु विकल्पीय प्रश्न)**

1. The radian measure of  $25^\circ$  is.

- (a)  $\left(\frac{5\pi}{18}\right)^c$       (b)  $\left(\frac{5\pi}{24}\right)^c$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{5\pi}{36}\right)^c$       (d) None of these.

$25^\circ$  माप का संगत रेडियन है:

- (a)  $\left(\frac{5\pi}{18}\right)^c$       (b)  $\left(\frac{5\pi}{24}\right)^c$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{5\pi}{36}\right)^c$       (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

2. The Radian measure of  $30^\circ$  is.

- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$       (b)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2\pi}{5}$       (d)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

$30^\circ$  माप का संगत रेडियन है:

- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$       (b)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2\pi}{5}$       (d)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

3. The radian measure of  $162^\circ$  is.

- (a)  $\left(\frac{7\pi}{10}\right)^c$       (b)  $\left(\frac{9\pi}{10}\right)^c$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)^c$       (d)  $\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)^c$

$162^\circ$  माप का संगत रेडियन है:

- (a)  $\left(\frac{7\pi}{10}\right)^c$       (b)  $\left(\frac{9\pi}{10}\right)^c$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)^c$       (d)  $\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)^c$

4. The radian measure of  $-240^\circ$  is.

- (a)  $\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)^c$       (b)  $\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)^c$   
 (c)  $\left(-\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)^c$       (d)  $\left(-\frac{4\pi}{5}\right)^c$

$-240^\circ$  का रेडियन मान है:

- (a)  $\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)^c$       (b)  $\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)^c$   
 (c)  $\left(-\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)^c$       (d)  $\left(-\frac{4\pi}{5}\right)^c$

5. The radian measure of  $47^\circ 30'$  is.

- (a)  $\left(\frac{19\pi}{72}\right)^c$       (b)  $\left(\frac{19\pi}{36}\right)^c$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{19\pi}{9}\right)^c$       (d) None of these

$47^\circ 30'$  का रेडियन मान है:

- (a)  $\left(\frac{19\pi}{72}\right)^c$       (b)  $\left(\frac{19\pi}{36}\right)^c$

- (c)  $\left(\frac{19\pi}{9}\right)^c$       (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

6. The radian measure of  $3^\circ 45'$  is.

- (a)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{36}\right)^c$       (b)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{54}\right)^c$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{48}\right)^c$       (d)  $\left(\frac{5\pi}{96}\right)^c$

$3^\circ 45'$  का रेडियन मान है:

- (a)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{36}\right)^c$       (b)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{54}\right)^c$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{\pi}{48}\right)^c$       (d)  $\left(\frac{5\pi}{96}\right)^c$

7.  $50^\circ 37' 30'' =$

- (a)  $\left(\frac{5\pi}{16}\right)^c$       (b)  $\left(\frac{7\pi}{18}\right)^c$   
 (c)  $\left(\frac{9\pi}{32}\right)^c$       (d)  $\left(\frac{11\pi}{36}\right)^c$

8.  $\left(\frac{8\pi}{5}\right)^c =$

- (a)  $272^\circ$       (b)  $302^\circ$   
 (c)  $288^\circ$       (d)  $316^\circ$

9. Degree measure of  $\left(\frac{11}{18}\right)^c$  is.

- (a)  $80^\circ$       (b)  $70^\circ$   
 (c)  $90^\circ$       (d)  $35^\circ$

$\left(\frac{11}{18}\right)^c$  का डिग्री मान है:

- (a)  $80^\circ$       (b)  $70^\circ$   
 (c)  $90^\circ$       (d)  $35^\circ$

10. Degree measure of  $\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)^c$ .

- (a)  $100^\circ$       (b)  $200^\circ$   
 (c)  $300^\circ$       (d)  $150^\circ$

$\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)^c$  का डिग्री मान है:

- (a)  $100^\circ$       (b)  $200^\circ$   
 (c)  $300^\circ$       (d)  $150^\circ$

11. A wheel make 180 revolution in 1 minute. How many radian does it turn in 1 second?

- (a)  $(3\pi)^c$       (b)  $(4\pi)^c$   
 (c)  $(6\pi)^c$       (d)  $(12\pi)^c$

एक पहिया एक मिनट में 180 परिक्रमण करता है तो 1 सेकंड में कितने रेडियन माप का कोण बनाएगा ?

- (a)  $(3\pi)^c$       (b)  $(4\pi)^c$   
 (c)  $(6\pi)^c$       (d)  $(12\pi)^c$

12. The radius of a circle is 30 cm. The length of the arc of this circle whose chord is 30 cm long, is.

- (a)  $9\pi$  cm      (b)  $10\pi$  cm  
 (c)  $12\pi$  cm      (d)  $13.6\pi$  cm

- एक वृत्त, जिसकी त्रिज्या 30cm है, की एक जीवा 30cm लम्बाई की है तो इसके छोटे चाप की लम्बाई है:
- (a)  $9\pi$  cm (b)  $10\pi$  cm  
(c)  $12\pi$  cm (d)  $13.6\pi$  cm
13. In a right triangle the difference between two acute angle is  $\left(\frac{\pi}{15}\right)^c$ . The measure of the smallest angle is -  
(a)  $40^0$  (b)  $45^0$   
(c)  $36^0$  (d)  $39^0$
- एक समकोण त्रिभुज में, न्यूनकोणों का अन्तर  $\left(\frac{\pi}{15}\right)^c$  हो तो सबसे छोटे कोण का मान है:  
(a)  $40^0$  (b)  $45^0$   
(c)  $36^0$  (d)  $39^0$
14. If the arcs of the same length in two circles subtend angles  $60^0$  and  $75^0$  at their respective centers, the ratio of their radius is.  
(a)  $3 : 5$  (b)  $3 : 2$   
(c)  $5 : 4$  (d) None of these.
- यदि दो वृत्तों के चापों की लम्बाई समान हो और वे अपने केन्द्र पर  $60^0$  और  $75^0$  का कोण बनाते हैं तो उनकी त्रिज्याओं की अनुपात है:  
(a)  $4 : 5$  (b)  $3 : 2$   
(c)  $5 : 4$  (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
15. If the arcs of the same length in two circles subtended angle  $65^0$  and  $110^0$  at their respective centre The ratio of their radius is.  
(a)  $11 : 23$  (b)  $11 : 13$   
(c)  $22 : 13$  (d)  $23 : 26$
- यदि दो वृत्तों के चापों की लम्बाई समान हो और वे अपने केन्द्र में क्रमशः  $65^0$  तथा  $110^0$  का कोण बनाते हैं, तो उनकी त्रिज्या के अनुपात है:  
(a)  $11 : 23$  (b)  $11 : 13$   
(c)  $22 : 13$  (d)  $23 : 26$
16. The minute hand of a watch is 1.4cm long. How far does its tip move in 45 minutes?  
(a) 6cm (b) 6.3cm  
(c) 6.6cm (d) 7cm
- एक घड़ी में मिनट की सूई 1.4 cm लम्बी है। इसकी नोक 45 मिनट में कितनी दूर जा सकती है।  
(a) 6cm (b) 6.3cm  
(c) 6.6cm (d) 7cm
17. In a circle, the central angle is  $45^0$  intercepts an arc. of length 33 cm. The radius of the circle is .  
(a) 21cm (b) 35cm  
(c) 42cm (d) 14cm
- उस वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए, जिसमें  $45^0$  का केंद्रीय कोण परिधि पर 33cm लम्बाई का चाप काटता है।  
(a) 21cm (b) 35cm  
(c) 42cm (d) 14cm
18. In a circle of radius 14 cm an arc subtends an angle of  $36^0$  at the centre. The length of the arc is.  
(a) 6.6cm (b) 7.7cm  
(c) 8.8cm (d) 9.1cm
- 14 cm त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त के एक चाप की लम्बाई क्या है? जो केन्द्र पर  $36^0$  का कोण बनाता है:  
(a) 6.6cm (b) 7.7cm  
(c) 8.8cm (d) 9.1cm
19. A wire of length 121cm is bent to form an arc of a circle of radius 180cm. The angle subtended at the centre by the arc is.  
(a)  $36^0 20'$  (b)  $34^0 40'$   
(c)  $38^0 30'$  (d)  $39^0 10'$
- 121 cm लम्बाई वाले तार को मोड़ कर, 180cm त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त का चाप बनाया जाता है, तो चाप द्वारा केन्द्र पर बनने वाले कोण का मान होगा।  
(a)  $36^0 20'$  (b)  $34^0 40'$   
(c)  $38^0 30'$  (d)  $39^0 10'$
20. When a clock shows the time 7 : 20, What is the angle between its minute hand and the hour hand?  
(a)  $60^0$  (b)  $80^0$   
(c)  $100^0$  (d)  $120^0$
- एक घड़ी में समय 7 : 20 दिखाई दे रहा है। तो मिनट की सूई और घण्टे की सूई कितना कोण बनाएगी।  
(a)  $60^0$  (b)  $80^0$   
(c)  $100^0$  (d)  $120^0$
21.  $\sin \frac{31\pi}{3} =$   
(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
(c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (d)  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
22.  $\cos \frac{41\pi}{4} =$   
(a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
(c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$
23.  $\tan \frac{19\pi}{3} =$   
(a)  $\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $-\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  (d)  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

24.  $\text{cosec}(-1410^\circ) =$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- (c) 2
- (d)  $\sqrt{2}$

25.  $\sin(765^\circ) =$

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- (b)  $\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- (d)  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$

26. If  $\cos x = \frac{-1}{2}$ , and x lies in quadrant III, then  $\cot x =$

- (a)  $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (b)  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (d) None of these.

यदि  $\cos x = \frac{-1}{2}$ , और x तीसरे चतुर्थांश में स्थित हो

- तो  $\cot x =$
- (a)  $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}$
  - (b)  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$
  - (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
  - (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

27. If  $\sin x = \frac{3}{5}$ , x lies in quadrant II, then  $\cos x =$

- (a)  $\frac{2}{5}$
- (b)  $\frac{-4}{5}$
- (c)  $\frac{-3}{5}$
- (d)  $\frac{-4}{3}$

यदि  $\sin x = \frac{3}{5}$ , और x दूसरे चतुर्थांश में स्थित हो तो  $\cos x =$

- (a)  $\frac{2}{5}$
- (b)  $\frac{-4}{5}$
- (c)  $\frac{-3}{5}$
- (d)  $\frac{-4}{3}$

28. If  $\cot x = \frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , then  $\sin x + \cos x =$

- (a)  $\frac{7}{5}$
- (b)  $\frac{-7}{5}$
- (c) 1
- (d)  $\frac{5}{7}$

यदि  $\cot x = \frac{3}{4}$ , और  $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  हो, तो  $\sin x + \cos x =$

- (a)  $\frac{7}{5}$
- (b)  $\frac{-7}{5}$
- (c) 1
- (d)  $\frac{5}{7}$

29. If  $\sec \theta = \sqrt{2}$  and  $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$ , then  $1 + \sin^2 \theta =$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (b)  $\frac{-3}{2}$
- (c)  $\frac{3}{2}$
- (d)  $\frac{-1}{2}$

यदि  $\sec \theta = \sqrt{2}$  और  $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$  हो तो  $1 + \sin^2 \theta =$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (b)  $\frac{-3}{2}$
- (c)  $\frac{3}{2}$
- (d)  $\frac{-1}{2}$

30. If  $\sec \theta = \frac{13}{5}$  and  $\theta$  is acute, then  $\frac{4 - 3 \cot \theta}{3 + 4 \tan \theta} =$

- (a)  $\frac{55}{252}$
- (b)  $\frac{44}{305}$
- (c)  $\frac{54}{255}$
- (d)  $\frac{33}{215}$

यदि  $\sec \theta = \frac{13}{5}$  और  $\theta$  न्यूनकोण हो तो  $\frac{4 - 3 \cot \theta}{3 + 4 \tan \theta} =$

- (a)  $\frac{55}{252}$
- (b)  $\frac{44}{305}$
- (c)  $\frac{54}{255}$
- (d)  $\frac{33}{215}$

31. If  $\cos \theta = \frac{-12}{13}$  and  $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  then  $(\cot \theta + \text{cosec} \theta) =$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{5}$
- (b)  $\frac{-1}{5}$
- (c)  $\frac{3}{5}$
- (d)  $\frac{-3}{5}$

यदि  $\cos \theta = \frac{-12}{13}$  और  $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  हो तो

$(\cot \theta + \text{cosec} \theta) =$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{5}$
- (b)  $\frac{-1}{5}$
- (c)  $\frac{3}{5}$
- (d)  $\frac{-3}{5}$

32.  $\text{cosec} 105^\circ =$

- (a)  $-2$
- (b) 2
- (c)  $\sqrt{2}$
- (d)  $-\sqrt{2}$

33.  $(\sin 105^\circ + \cos 105^\circ) =$

- (a)  $\sqrt{2}$
- (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (d)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

34.  $\sin 15^\circ =$

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$
- (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
- (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

35. The values of  $\cot \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $\cot \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\cot \frac{\pi}{6}$  are in

- (a) A.P
- (b) G.P
- (c) H.P
- (d) None of these.

- $\cot \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $\cot \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\cot \frac{\pi}{6}$  का मान है।
- (a) A.P      (b) G.P  
 (c) H.P      (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
36. Which is smaller  $\sin 64^\circ$  or  $\cos 64^\circ$ ?  
 (a)  $\sin 64^\circ$       (b)  $\cos 64^\circ$   
 (c) both are equal (d) Can not be compared
- $\sin 64^\circ$  या  $\cos 64^\circ$  में न्यूनतम मान किसका होगा।  
 (a)  $\sin 64^\circ$       (b)  $\cos 64^\circ$   
 (c) दोनों बराबर हैं। (d) तुलना नहीं हो सकता।
37. The value of  $\sec \theta$  can.  
 (a) Never be greater than 1  
 (b) Never be less than 1  
 (c) Never be equal to 1  
 (d) Never lie between -1 and 1
- $\sec \theta$  का मान हो सकता है।  
 (a) कभी भी 1 से बड़ा न हो।  
 (b) कभी भी 1 से छोटा न हो।  
 (c) कभी भी 1 के बराबर न हो।  
 (d) -1 और 1 के बीच कभी न हो।
38.  $\cos 75^\circ =$   
 (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$       (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$       (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
39.  $\tan \frac{13\pi}{12} =$   
 (a)  $2 + \sqrt{3}$       (b)  $1 + \sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $2 - \sqrt{3}$       (d)  $\sqrt{2} - 1$
40.  $\sin 70^\circ \cdot \cos 10^\circ - \cos 70^\circ \cdot \sin 10^\circ =$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (d)  $\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$
41.  $\sin 36^\circ \cdot \cos 9^\circ + \cos 36^\circ \cdot \sin 9^\circ =$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (d) 1.
42.  $\cos 50^\circ \cdot \cos 10^\circ - \sin 50^\circ \cdot \sin 10^\circ =$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$       (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (d) 0
43.  $\sin(40^\circ + \theta) \cdot \cos(10^\circ + \theta) - \cos(40^\circ + \theta) \cdot \sin(10^\circ + \theta) =$   
 (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{2}$       (d) none of these.
- $\sin(40^\circ + \theta) \cdot \cos(10^\circ + \theta) - \cos(40^\circ + \theta) \cdot \sin(10^\circ + \theta) =$   
 (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{2}$       (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
44.  $\sin \frac{7\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{7\pi}{12} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} =$   
 (a)  $\sqrt{2}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (d) None of these.
- $\sin \frac{7\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{7\pi}{12} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} =$   
 (a)  $\sqrt{2}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
45.  $\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} =$   
 (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{2}}$       (b)  $\frac{-(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{2\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$       (d)  $\frac{-(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{2\sqrt{2}}$
46. If  $\sin \theta = \frac{15}{17}$  and  $\cos \phi = \frac{12}{13}$ , where  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  both lie in quadrant I, then  $\sin(\theta + \phi) =$   
 (a)  $\frac{171}{221}$       (b)  $\frac{180}{221}$   
 (c)  $\frac{220}{221}$       (d)  $\frac{181}{221}$
- यदि  $\sin \theta = \frac{15}{17}$  और  $\cos \phi = \frac{12}{13}$ , जहाँ  $\theta$  और  $\phi$  दोनों प्रथम चतुर्थांश में स्थित हो तो  $\sin(\theta + \phi) =$   
 (a)  $\frac{171}{221}$       (b)  $\frac{180}{221}$   
 (c)  $\frac{220}{221}$       (d)  $\frac{181}{221}$
47. If  $\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$  and  $\cos \phi = \frac{12}{13}$ , where  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  both lie in quadrant IV, then  $\cos(\theta + \phi) =$   
 (a)  $\frac{33}{65}$       (b)  $\frac{-33}{65}$   
 (c)  $\frac{16}{65}$       (d)  $\frac{-16}{65}$
- यदि  $\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$  और  $\cos \phi = \frac{12}{13}$ , जहाँ  $\theta$  और  $\phi$  दोनों प्रथम चतुर्थांश में स्थित हो तो  $\cos(\theta + \phi) =$   
 (a)  $\frac{33}{65}$       (b)  $\frac{-33}{65}$   
 (c)  $\frac{16}{65}$       (d)  $\frac{-16}{65}$

48. If  $\cot\theta = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\sec\phi = \frac{-5}{3}$ , where  $\theta$  lies in quadrant III and  $\phi$  lies in quadrant II, then  $\tan(\theta + \phi) =$
- (a)  $\frac{5}{11}$       (b)  $\frac{2}{11}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-6}{11}$       (d)  $\frac{10}{11}$
- यदि  $\cot\theta = \frac{1}{2}$  और  $\sec\phi = \frac{-5}{3}$ , जहाँ  $\theta$  तीसरा चतुर्थांश तथा  $\phi$  दूसरा चतुर्थांश में स्थित हो तो  $\tan(\theta + \phi) =$
- (a)  $\frac{5}{11}$       (b)  $\frac{2}{11}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-6}{11}$       (d)  $\frac{10}{11}$
49.  $\cos 15^\circ - \sin 15^\circ =$
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2}}$       (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2}}$
50.  $\cot 105^\circ - \tan 105^\circ =$
- (a)  $\sqrt{3}$       (b)  $2\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$
51.  $2\sin \frac{5\pi}{12} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{12} =$
- (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$       (b)  $\sqrt{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
52.  $2\cos \frac{5\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{12} =$
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (d)  $\sqrt{2}$
53.  $\cos\theta + \sin(270^\circ + \theta) - \sin(270^\circ - \theta) + \cos(180^\circ + \theta) =$
- (a)  $2\cos\theta$       (b)  $2\sin\theta$   
 (c) 0      (d) None of these.
- $\cos\theta + \sin(270^\circ + \theta) - \sin(270^\circ - \theta) + \cos(180^\circ + \theta) =$
- (a)  $2\cos\theta$       (b)  $2\sin\theta$   
 (c) 0      (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
54.  $\frac{\cos 8^\circ - \sin 8^\circ}{\cos 8^\circ + \sin 8^\circ} =$
- (a)  $\tan 8^\circ$       (b)  $\tan 37^\circ$   
 (c)  $\tan 52^\circ$       (d) None of these
- $\frac{\cos 8^\circ - \sin 8^\circ}{\cos 8^\circ + \sin 8^\circ} =$
- (a)  $\tan 8^\circ$       (b)  $\tan 37^\circ$   
 (c)  $\tan 52^\circ$       (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
55.  $\frac{\cos(\pi + \theta) \cdot \cos(-\theta)}{\sin(\pi - \theta) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right)} =$
- (a)  $\tan x$       (b)  $\cot^2 x$   
 (c)  $\tan^2 x$       (d) 1
56.  $\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + x\right) - \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - x\right) =$
- (a)  $\sqrt{2}\sin x$       (b)  $2\sin x$   
 (c)  $-\sqrt{2}\sin x$       (d)  $\frac{1}{2}\sin x$
57.  $\frac{\sin 3x - \sin x}{\cos x - \cos 3x} =$
- (a)  $\tan 2x$       (b)  $\cot 2x$   
 (c)  $-\tan 2x$       (d)  $-\cot 2x$
58.  $\frac{\cos 6x + \cos 4x}{\sin 6x - \sin 4x} =$
- (a)  $\cot x$       (b)  $\tan x$   
 (c)  $-\cot x$       (d)  $-\tan x$
59.  $\sin^2 6x - \sin^2 4x =$
- (a)  $\sin 10x$       (b)  $\sin 2x$   
 (c)  $\sin 10x \cdot \sin 2x$       (d) None of these
- $\sin^2 6x - \sin^2 4x =$
- (a)  $\sin 10x$       (b)  $\sin 2x$   
 (c)  $\sin 10x \cdot \sin 2x$       (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
60.  $\sin 10^\circ \cdot \sin 50^\circ \cdot \sin 70^\circ =$
- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$       (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{8}$       (d)  $\frac{1}{16}$
61.  $\cos 20^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ \cdot \cos 80^\circ =$
- (a)  $\frac{1}{16}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{8}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$       (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}$
62.  $2\sin 75^\circ \cdot \sin 15^\circ =$
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$       (d) None of these.
- $2\sin 75^\circ \cdot \sin 15^\circ =$
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$       (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
63.  $2\cos 45^\circ \cdot \cos 15^\circ =$
- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$       (d)  $\frac{3}{2}$

64.  $\cos 75^\circ - \sin 75^\circ =$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$       (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
65. If  $\sin x = \frac{-1}{2}$  and  $x$  lies in quadrant III then,  $\sin 2x =$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (b)  $\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (d)  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$
- यदि  $\sin x = \frac{-1}{2}$  और  $x$  तीसरा चतुर्थांश में स्थित हो, तो  $\sin 2x =$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (b)  $\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       (d)  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$
66. If  $\sec x = \frac{-13}{12}$  and  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$ , then,  $\cos 2x =$   
 (a)  $\frac{-120}{169}$       (b)  $\frac{119}{169}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-120}{119}$       (d) None of these.
- यदि  $\sec x = \frac{-13}{12}$  और  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$ , हो, तो  $\cos 2x =$   
 (a)  $\frac{-120}{169}$       (b)  $\frac{119}{169}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-120}{119}$       (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
67. If  $\tan x = \frac{-3}{4}$  and  $\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < \pi$ , then,  $\tan 2x =$   
 (a)  $\frac{-24}{25}$       (b)  $\frac{7}{25}$   
 (c)  $\frac{24}{7}$       (d)  $\frac{-24}{7}$
- यदि  $\tan x = \frac{-3}{4}$  और  $\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < \pi$ , हो, तो  $\tan 2x =$   
 (a)  $\frac{-24}{25}$       (b)  $\frac{7}{25}$   
 (c)  $\frac{24}{7}$       (d)  $\frac{-24}{7}$
68. If  $\cos x = \frac{-3}{5}$  and  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$ , then  $\sin \frac{x}{2} =$   
 (a)  $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}}$       (b)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}$       (d)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$
- यदि  $\cos x = \frac{-3}{5}$  और  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$ , हो, तो  $\sin \frac{x}{2} =$   
 (a)  $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}}$       (b)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}$       (d)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$
69. If  $\cos x = \frac{-4}{5}$  and  $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , then  $\cos \frac{x}{2} =$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$       (b)  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$       (d)  $\frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}}$
- यदि  $\cos x = \frac{-4}{5}$  और  $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , हो तो  $\cos \frac{x}{2} =$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$       (b)  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$       (d)  $\frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}}$
70. If  $\tan x = \frac{3}{4}$  and  $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , then  $\tan \frac{x}{2} =$   
 (a) 3      (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 (c) -3      (d)  $\frac{-1}{3}$
- यदि  $\tan x = \frac{3}{4}$  और  $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , हो तो  $\tan \frac{x}{2} =$   
 (a) 3      (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 (c) -3      (d)  $\frac{-1}{3}$
71. If  $\sin x = \frac{1}{3}$ , then  $\sin 3x =$   
 (a) 1      (b)  $\frac{1}{9}$   
 (c)  $\frac{7}{9}$       (d)  $\frac{23}{27}$
- यदि  $\sin x = \frac{1}{3}$ , हो तो  $\sin 3x =$   
 (a) 1      (b)  $\frac{1}{9}$   
 (c)  $\frac{7}{9}$       (d)  $\frac{23}{27}$
72. If  $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ , then  $\cos 3x =$   
 (a)  $\frac{3}{2}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{6}$   
 (c) -1      (d)  $\frac{2}{3}$
- यदि  $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ , हो तो  $\cos 3x =$   
 (a)  $\frac{3}{2}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{6}$   
 (c) -1      (d)  $\frac{2}{3}$
73.  $\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x} =$   
 (a)  $\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}$       (b)  $\cot^2 \frac{x}{2}$   
 (c)  $\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}$       (d)  $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{x}{2}$
74.  $\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}} =$   
 (a)  $\tan \frac{x}{2}$       (b)  $\cot \frac{x}{2}$

- (c)  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$  (d)  $\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$
75.  $\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} =$   
 (a)  $\tan \frac{x}{2}$  (b)  $\cot \frac{x}{2}$   
 (c)  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$  (d) None of these.
- $\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} =$   
 (a)  $\tan \frac{x}{2}$  (b)  $\cot \frac{x}{2}$   
 (c)  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$  (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
76.  $\cot \frac{x}{2} - \tan \frac{x}{2} =$   
 (a)  $2\tan x$  (b)  $2\cot x$   
 (c)  $2\sin x$  (d)  $2\cos x$
77.  $2\sin 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ \cdot \cos 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ =$   
 (a) 1 (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (d)  $\sqrt{2}$
78.  $(2\cos^2 15^\circ - 1) =$   
 (a)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 (c)  $2\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$
79.  $(3\sin 40^\circ - 4\sin^3 40^\circ) =$   
 (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
 (c)  $3\sqrt{3}$  (d) None of these.
- $(3\sin 40^\circ - 4\sin^3 40^\circ) =$   
 (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
 (c)  $3\sqrt{3}$  (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
80.  $(8\cos^3 20^\circ - 6\cos 20^\circ) =$   
 (a)  $\frac{5}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{3}$   
 (c) 1 (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
81.  $\frac{(1 + \tan 15^\circ)}{(1 - \tan 15^\circ)} =$   
 (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (b)  $\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$
82. If  $\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b}$ , then  $a\sin 2\theta + b\cos 2\theta =$   
 (a) a (b) b  
 (c) a + b (d) a - b  
 यदि  $\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b}$ , हो तो  $a\sin 2\theta + b\cos 2\theta =$   
 (a) a (b) b  
 (c) a + b (d) a - b
83.  $\frac{\sin 2x}{1 - \cos 2x} =$   
 (a)  $\tan x$  (b)  $\cot x$   
 (c)  $\sec x$  (d)  $\operatorname{cosec} x$
84.  $\frac{\tan 2x}{1 + \sec 2x} =$   
 (a)  $\sin x$  (b)  $\cos x$   
 (c)  $\tan x$  (d)  $\cot x$
85.  $\sin 105^\circ \cdot \sin 75^\circ =$   
 (a)  $\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$
86.  $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2\cos 4\theta}}$   
 (a)  $2\sin \theta$  (b)  $2\cos \theta$   
 (c)  $\sin 2\theta$  (d)  $\cos 2\theta$
87. If  $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = 2$ , then  $\sin \theta =$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 यदि  $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = 2$ , हो तो  $\sin \theta =$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
88. If  $7\sin^2 \theta + 3\cos^2 \theta = 4$ , then  $\tan \theta =$   
 (a)  $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (d)  $\pm \frac{1}{3}$   
 यदि  $7\sin^2 \theta + 3\cos^2 \theta = 4$ , हो तो  $\tan \theta =$   
 (a)  $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (d)  $\pm \frac{1}{3}$
89. If  $\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$  then  $(\cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) =$   
 (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 2 (d) None of these.  
 यदि  $\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$  हो तो  $(\cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) =$   
 (a) 0 (b) 1  
 (c) 2 (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

90. If  $\sec\theta - \tan\theta = \frac{2}{3}$ , then which one of the following is true
- $\sec\theta = \frac{5}{6}$ ,  $\tan\theta = \frac{2}{3}$
  - $\sec\theta = \frac{13}{12}$ ,  $\tan\theta = \frac{5}{12}$
  - $\sec\theta = \frac{8}{9}$ ,  $\tan\theta = \frac{4}{5}$
  - None of these.
- यदि  $\sec\theta - \tan\theta = \frac{2}{3}$ , हो तो कौन सत्य है
- $\sec\theta = \frac{5}{6}$ ,  $\tan\theta = \frac{2}{3}$
  - $\sec\theta = \frac{13}{12}$ ,  $\tan\theta = \frac{5}{12}$
  - $\sec\theta = \frac{8}{9}$ ,  $\tan\theta = \frac{4}{5}$
  - इनमें से कोई नहीं।
91. The angle of triangle are in the ratio  $3 : 4 : 5$ . The smallest angle in radian will be.
- $\frac{5\pi}{12}$
  - $\frac{\pi}{4}$
  - $\frac{\pi}{3}$
  - $\frac{\pi}{6}$
- किसी त्रिभुज के कोण के  $3 : 4 : 5$  अनुपात में है, तो छोटे कोण का मान रेडियन में होगा?
- $\frac{5\pi}{12}$
  - $\frac{\pi}{4}$
  - $\frac{\pi}{3}$
  - $\frac{\pi}{6}$
92.  $1 \text{ degree} =$
- $\frac{\pi}{180}$  radian
  - $\frac{180}{\pi}$  radian
  - $\pi$  radian
  - None of these.
93.  $\cos(-1710^\circ) =$
- 0
  - 1
  - $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- Very Short Answer Type Questions**  
(अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)
- Convert  $300^\circ$  into radian measure.  
 $300^\circ$  को रेडियन माप में बदलिए।
  - Convert  $(-22^\circ 30')$  into radian measure.  
 $(-22^\circ 30')$  को रेडियन माप में बदलिए।
  - Convert  $430^\circ$  into radian measure.  
 $430^\circ$  को रेडियन माप में बदलिए।
  - Convert  $(-4)^\circ$  radian into degree measure.  
 $(-4)^\circ$  रेडियन को डिग्री माप में बदलिए।
  - Convert  $\frac{5\pi}{12}$  radian into degree measure.
- $\frac{5\pi}{12}$  रेडियन को डिग्री माप में बदलिए।
6. Convert  $\frac{7\pi}{6}$  radian into degree measure.  
 $\frac{7\pi}{6}$  रेडियन को डिग्री माप में बदलिए।
7. Find the value of  $\tan x$ . If  $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $x$  lies in third quadrant.
- यदि  $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , और  $x$  III चतुर्थांश में स्थित हो तो  $\tan x$  का मान ज्ञात करें।
8. If  $\cot x = -\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $x$  lies in second quadrant there third the value of  $\sin x$ .
- यदि  $\cot x = -\frac{3}{4}$ , और  $x$ , III चतुर्थांश में स्थित हो तो  $\sin x$  का मान ज्ञात करें।
- **Find the value of (मान ज्ञात करें)**
- $\cos\left(\frac{41\pi}{4}\right)$
  - $\sec\left(\frac{-19\pi}{3}\right)$
  - $\operatorname{cosec}(-1110^\circ)$
  - $\tan 15^\circ$
  - $\cos 75^\circ$
- **Prove that (सिद्ध करें)**
- $\sin 105^\circ + \cos 105^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - $\cos 50^\circ \cdot \cos 10^\circ - \sin 50^\circ \cdot \sin 10^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$
  - $\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$
  - $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right) = \sin(x+y)$
  - $\frac{\sin(x+y)}{\sin(x-y)} = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{\tan x - \tan y}$
  - $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin x)$
  - $2 \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$
  - $\frac{\sin 3x - \sin x}{\cos x - \cos 3x} = \cot 2x$
- Short Answer Type Questions**  
(लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)
- Prove that (सिद्ध करें।)  
 $\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{-(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2\sqrt{2}}$

2. Evaluate (मान निकालें।)  $\tan \frac{13\pi}{13}$
3. Prove that (सिद्ध करें।)  

$$\tan 56^\circ = \frac{\cos 11^\circ + \sin 11^\circ}{\cos 11^\circ - \sin 11^\circ}$$
4. If (यदि)  $\frac{\cos(A+B)}{\cos(A-B)} = \frac{\sin(C+D)}{\sin(C-D)}$  Prove that (सिद्ध करें कि)  $\tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C + \tan D = 0$
5. Prove that (सिद्ध करें)  

$$\sin 10^\circ \cdot \sin 50^\circ \cdot \sin 60^\circ \cdot \sin 70^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}$$
6. If (यदि)  $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$  and (और)  $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , then find (हो, तो) the value  $\sin 2x$ . (का मान ज्ञात करें।)
7. Show that (दिखाइए कि)  $\tan 3x \cdot \tan 2x \cdot \tan x = \tan 3x - \tan 2x - \tan x$ .
8. If  $\tan x = \frac{-4}{3}$  and  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$ , find the values of  $\cos \frac{x}{2}$ .  
यदि  $\tan x = \frac{-4}{3}$  और  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$ , हो तो  $\cos \frac{x}{2}$  का मान ज्ञात करें।
9. Prove that.  $\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$   
सिद्ध करें—  $\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$
10. Find the radius of the circle in which a centre angle of  $45^\circ$  intercepts an arc of length 33cm.  
उस वृत्त की त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए, जिसमें  $45^\circ$  का केन्द्रीय कोण परिधि पर 33cm लम्बाई का चाप कटता है।
11. A wheel makes 360 revolutions in one minute through how many radians does it turn in one second.  
एक पहिया एक मिनट में 360 परिक्रमण करता है तो एक सेकंड में कितने रेडियन का कोण बनाएगा?
12. The angles of a triangle are in A.P. and the greatest angle is double the least. Find all the angle in degree and radian.  
एक त्रिभुज के कोण A.P. में हैं। सबसे बड़ा कोण सबसे छोटा कोण का दुगुना है। त्रिभुज के तीनों कोणों का मान डिग्री एवं रेडियन में ज्ञात करें।
13. Prove that  $\tan 3x = \frac{3\tan x - \tan^3 x}{1 - 3\tan^2 x}$   
सिद्ध करें—  $\tan 3x = \frac{3\tan x - \tan^3 x}{1 - 3\tan^2 x}$

### Long Answer Type Questions (दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

1. Find the value of  $\sin 18^\circ$ .  
 $\sin 18^\circ$  का मान ज्ञात करें।
2. If  $\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$  and  $\cos \phi = \frac{12}{13}$  where  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  both lie in the forth quadrant. find the value of  $\sin(\theta - \phi)$  and  $\tan(\theta + \phi)$ .  
यदि  $\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$  और  $\cos \phi = \frac{12}{13}$ , जहाँ  $\theta$  और  $\phi$  दोनों IV चतुर्थांश में स्थित हो तो  $\sin(\theta - \phi)$  और  $\tan(\theta + \phi)$  का मान ज्ञात करें।
3. Prove that  $\frac{\sin 8x \cdot \cos x - \sin 6x \cdot \cos 3x}{\cos 2x \cdot \cos x - \sin 4x \cdot \sin 3x} = \tan 2x$   
सिद्ध करें—  $\frac{\sin 8x \cdot \cos x - \sin 6x \cdot \cos 3x}{\cos 2x \cdot \cos x - \sin 4x \cdot \sin 3x} = \tan 2x$
4. Prove that  $-\tan 4x = \frac{4\tan x(1 - \tan^2 x)}{1 - 6\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x}$   
सिद्ध करें—  $\tan 4x = \frac{4\tan x(1 - \tan^2 x)}{1 - 6\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x}$

## Answer key उत्तरमाला

### Multiple Choice Questions (बहु विकल्पीय प्रश्न)

- |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |
|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|
| (1)  | c | (2)  | b | (3)  | b | (4)  | c | (5)  | b |
| (6)  | c | (7)  | c | (8)  | c | (9)  | d | (10) | d |
| (11) | c | (12) | b | (13) | d | (14) | c | (15) | c |
| (16) | c | (17) | c | (18) | c | (19) | c | (20) | c |
| (21) | c | (22) | a | (23) | a | (24) | c | (25) | c |
| (26) | c | (27) | b | (28) | b | (29) | c | (30) | a |
| (31) | b | (32) | b | (33) | b | (34) | c | (35) | b |
| (36) | b | (37) | d | (38) | b | (39) | c | (40) | c |
| (41) | a | (42) | c | (43) | b | (44) | c | (45) | d |
| (46) | c | (47) | a | (48) | b | (49) | b | (50) | b |
| (51) | c | (52) | a | (53) | c | (54) | b | (55) | b |
| (56) | c | (57) | b | (58) | a | (59) | c | (60) | c |
| (61) | b | (62) | a | (63) | c | (64) | b | (65) | c |
| (66) | b | (67) | d | (68) | b | (69) | b | (70) | c |
| (71) | d | (72) | c | (73) | b | (74) | c | (75) | a |
| (76) | b | (77) | a | (78) | b | (79) | a | (80) | c |
| (81) | b | (82) | b | (83) | b | (84) | c | (85) | b |
| (86) | b | (87) | b | (88) | b | (89) | b | (90) | b |
| (91) | b | (92) | a | (93) | a |      |   |      |   |

### Very Short Answer Type Questions (अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

1. We know that (हम जानते हैं)

$$180^\circ = \pi^c$$

$$\therefore 300^\circ = \left(300 \times \frac{\pi}{180}\right)^c$$

$$= \left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)^c$$

2. We know that (हम जानते हैं)

$$180^\circ = \pi^c$$

$$\therefore -22^\circ 30' = -22^\circ \frac{30}{60} \quad [\because 1^\circ = 60']$$

$$= -22 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{45}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{180}\right)^c$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\pi}{8}\right)^c$$

3. We know that (हम जानते हैं कि)

$$180^\circ = \pi^c$$

$$\therefore 430^\circ = 430 \times \frac{\pi^c}{180} = \left(\frac{43\pi}{18}\right)^c$$

4. We know that (हम जानते हैं)

$$180^\circ = \pi^c$$

$$-4 \text{ रेडियन} = \left(-4 \times \frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ = -\left(4 \times \frac{180}{22}\right)^\circ$$

$$= \frac{-2520}{11}^\circ = -229^\circ 54' 32.7''$$

5. We know that (हम जानते हैं)

$$180^\circ = \pi^c$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)^c = \left(\frac{5\pi}{12} \times \frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ = 75^\circ$$

6. We know that (हम जानते हैं)

$$180^\circ = \pi^c$$

$$\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)^c = \left(\frac{7\pi}{6} \times \frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ = 210^\circ$$

7. Given than (दिया हुआ है)

$$\cos x = \frac{-1}{2}, x \text{ lies in III quadrant (}x \text{ तृतीय चतुर्थांश में स्थित है)}$$

$$\sin x = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}$$

$$= -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}/2}{-1/2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{2}{1} = \sqrt{3}$$

8. Given that (दिया हुआ है)

$$\cot x = \frac{-3}{4}, x \text{ lies in II quadrant (}x \text{ द्वितीय चतुर्थांश में स्थित है)}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 x} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{16}} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\therefore \sin x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} x} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$9. \cos\left(\frac{41\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(10\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad [\because \cos[2n\pi + \theta] = \cos\theta]$$

$$= \cos\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$10. \sec\left(\frac{-19\pi}{3}\right) = \sec\left(\frac{19\pi}{3}\right) \quad [\because \sec(-\theta) = \sec\theta]$$

$$= \sec\left(6\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad [\because \sec(2n\pi + \theta) = \sec\theta]$$

$$= \sec\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= 2.$$

$$11. \operatorname{cosec}(-1110^\circ) = -\operatorname{cosec}(1110^\circ) \quad [\because \operatorname{cosec}(-\theta) = -\operatorname{cosec}\theta]$$

$$= -\operatorname{cosec}(3 \times 360^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

$$= -\operatorname{cosec}30^\circ$$

$$= -2.$$

$$12. \tan 15^\circ = \tan(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\tan 45^\circ - \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan 45^\circ \cdot \tan 30^\circ} \quad \left[\because \tan(x - y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \cdot \tan y}\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} \\
&= \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 - \sqrt{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
13. \quad \cos 75^\circ &= \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ) \\
&= \cos 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
14. \quad L.H.S &= \sin 105^\circ + \cos 105^\circ \\
&= \sin(60^\circ + 45^\circ) + \cos(60^\circ + 45^\circ) \\
&= \sin 60^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = R.H.S
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
15. \quad L.H.S \\
&\cos 50^\circ \cdot \cos 10^\circ - \sin 50^\circ \cdot \sin 10^\circ \\
&= \cos(50^\circ + 10^\circ) \\
&= \cos 60^\circ \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \quad R.H.S
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
16. \quad L.H.S &= \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{4} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - (1)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 1 \\
&= \frac{1+1-4}{4} = \frac{-2}{4} = \frac{-1}{2} = R.H.S
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
17. \quad L.H.S \\
&= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right) \\
&= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x + \frac{\pi}{4} - y\right) \\
&= \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - (x + y)\right] \\
&= \sin(x + y)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
18. \quad L.H.S &= \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\sin(x-y)} \\
&= \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos y + \cos x \cdot \sin y}{\sin x \cdot \cos y - \cos x \cdot \sin y} \\
&= \frac{\frac{\sin x \cdot \cos y}{\cos x \cdot \cos y} + \frac{\cos x \cdot \sin y}{\cos x \cdot \cos y}}{\frac{\sin x \cdot \cos y}{\cos x \cdot \cos y} - \frac{\cos x \cdot \sin y}{\cos x \cdot \cos y}} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dividing numerator} \\ \text{and denominator by} \\ \cos x \cdot \cos y \end{array} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{\tan x - \tan y} = R.H.S$$

$$\begin{aligned}
19. \quad L.H.S &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right) \\
&= \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin x \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin x) = R.H.S
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
20. \quad L.H.S &= 2 \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \\
&= \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) \\
&[ \because 2 \sin A \cdot \sin B = \cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)] \\
&= \cos \frac{4\pi}{12} - \cos \frac{6\pi}{12} \\
&= \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2} = R.H.S
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
21. \quad L.H.S &= \frac{\sin 3x - \sin x}{\cos x - \cos 3x} \\
&= \frac{2 \cos \frac{3x+x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{3x-x}{2}}{-2 \sin \frac{x+3x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x-3x}{2}} \\
&= \frac{\cos 2x \cdot \sin x}{-\sin 2x \cdot \sin(-x)} \\
&= \frac{\cos 2x \cdot \sin x}{\sin 2x \cdot \sin x} \\
&= \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = \cot 2x = R.H.S
\end{aligned}$$

**Short Answer Type Questions**  
(लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

$$\begin{aligned}
1. \quad L.H.S &= \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\
&= \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\
&= -\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
&= \frac{-(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{2\sqrt{2}} = R.H.S
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. \quad \tan \frac{13\pi}{12} &= \tan\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) \\
&= \tan \frac{\pi}{12} \\
&= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
&= \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{1 + \sqrt{3} \cdot 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} \\
&= \frac{3 + 1 - 2\sqrt{3}}{3 - 1} = \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 - \sqrt{3}
\end{aligned}$$

3. L.H.S =  $\tan 56^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \tan(45^\circ + 11^\circ) \\
&= \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 11^\circ}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \cdot \tan 11^\circ} \\
&= \frac{1 + \tan 11^\circ}{1 - \tan 11^\circ} \\
&= \frac{1 + \frac{\sin 11^\circ}{\cos 11^\circ}}{1 - \frac{\sin 11^\circ}{\cos 11^\circ}} = \frac{\cos 11^\circ + \sin 11^\circ}{\cos 11^\circ - \sin 11^\circ} = \text{R.H.S}
\end{aligned}$$

4. Given that (दिया हुआ है)

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\cos(A+B)}{\cos(A-B)} &= \frac{\sin(C+D)}{\sin(C-D)} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)}{\cos(A+B) - \cos(A-B)} &= \frac{\sin(C+D) + \sin(C-D)}{\sin(C+D) - \sin(C-D)} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{2\cos A \cos B}{-2\sin A \sin B} &= \frac{2\sin C \cos D}{2\cos C \sin D} \\
\Rightarrow -\cot A \cot B &= \tan C \cot D \\
\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\tan A \tan B} &= \frac{\tan C}{\tan D} \\
\Rightarrow -\tan D &= \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C \\
\Rightarrow \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C + \tan D &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

5. L.H.S =  $\sin 10^\circ \cdot \sin 50^\circ \cdot \sin 60^\circ \cdot \sin 70^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 10^\circ [\sin 70^\circ \cdot \sin 50^\circ] \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \sin 10^\circ [2 \sin 70^\circ \cdot \sin 50^\circ] \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \sin 10^\circ [\cos(70^\circ - 50^\circ) - \cos(70^\circ + 50^\circ)] \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \sin 10^\circ [\cos 20^\circ - \cos(90^\circ + 30^\circ)] \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \sin 10^\circ [\cos 20^\circ + \sin 30^\circ] \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \sin 10^\circ \left[ \cos 20^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \right] \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \sin 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin 10^\circ \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} [2 \sin 10^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin 10^\circ \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} [\sin(10^\circ + 20^\circ) + \sin(10^\circ - 20^\circ)] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin 10^\circ
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} [\sin 30^\circ - \sin 10^\circ] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin 10^\circ \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cdot \sin 10^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \sin 10^\circ \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} = \text{R.H.S}
\end{aligned}$$

6. Given that (दिया हुआ है)

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin x &= -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} \\
\therefore \cos x &= -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} \\
&= -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \\
&= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$= 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ Ans}$$

7.  $\tan 3x = \tan(2x + x)$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 3x = \frac{\tan 2x + \tan x}{1 - \tan 2x \cdot \tan x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 3x - \tan 3x \cdot \tan 2x \cdot \tan x = \tan 2x + \tan x$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 3x - \tan 2x - \tan x = \tan 3x \cdot \tan 2x \cdot \tan x$$

8. Given that (दिया हुआ है)

$$\begin{aligned}
\tan x &= -\frac{4}{3} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \\
\Rightarrow \sec x &= -\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \\
&= -\sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{9}} = -\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}} = -\frac{5}{3} \\
\therefore \sec x &= -\frac{5}{3} \\
\therefore \cos x &= -\frac{3}{5} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} &= -\frac{3}{5}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 - 5 \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} = -3 - 3 \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 = 2 \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \frac{x}{2} = \pm 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

i.e.  $\frac{x}{2}$  lies on first quadrant

$$\therefore \tan \frac{x}{2} = 2.$$

9. L.H.S

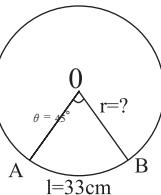
$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \\
&= \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}} \\
&= \frac{1 + \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}}}{1 - \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2}} \\
&= \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2}} \\
&= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

10. Let the radius of the circle is r cm.

माना की वृत की क्रिया r cm है।

given that (दिया है) l = 33 cm

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{and (और)} \theta &= 45^\circ = \left(45 \times \frac{\pi}{180}\right)^c \\
&= 45 \times \frac{22}{7 \times 180} = \frac{11}{14} \text{ रेडियन}
\end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Now } \theta = \frac{l}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{l}{\theta} = \frac{33}{\frac{11}{14}}$$

$$= \frac{33}{11} \times 14 = 42 \text{ cm}$$

11. Given that a wheel make 360 revolution in one minute (ie 60 second)

i.e, 60 Second = 360 revolution

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ Second} = \frac{360}{60} \text{ revolution}$$

1 Second = 6 revolution

We know that 1 Complete revolution makes

$360^\circ$  (ie  $2\pi$  radian)

$\therefore 1 \text{ Second} = 6 \times 2\pi \text{ radian}$

$= 12\pi \text{ radian}$

एक पहिया 1 मिनट (अर्थात् 60 सेकेंड) में 360 परिक्रमण करता है।

अर्थात् 60 सेकेंड = 360 परिक्रमण

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ सेकेंड} = \frac{360}{60} = 6 \text{ परिक्रमण}$$

हम जानते हैं कि एक परिक्रमण  $2\pi$  (अर्थात्  $360^\circ$ ) का कोण बनाता है

$\therefore 1 \text{ सेकेंड} = 6 \times 2\pi \text{ रेडियन}$

$= 12 \text{ रेडियन}$

12. Given that the angles of the triangle are in A.P.

Let the first angle =  $\alpha$

Then Second angle =  $\alpha + \beta$

and Third angle =  $\alpha + 2\beta$

Now

$$\alpha + \alpha + \beta + \alpha + 2\beta = 180^\circ$$

$$3\alpha + 3\beta = 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 60^\circ \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Also given

$$2\alpha = \alpha + 2\beta$$

$$\alpha = 2\beta$$

From eq (1)

$$2\beta + \beta = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = 20^\circ, \alpha = 40^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{first angle} = 40^\circ = 40 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{2\pi}{9}$$

$$\text{Second angle} = 60^\circ = 60 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{third angle} = 80^\circ = 80 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{4\pi}{9}$$

दिया है कि त्रिभुज के कोण A.P. में हैं,

$\therefore$  माना कि पहला कोण =  $\alpha$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{तब दूसरा कोण} &= \alpha + \beta \\
 \text{तथा तीसरा कोण} &= \alpha + 2\beta \\
 \therefore \alpha + \alpha + \beta + \alpha + 2\beta &= 180^\circ \\
 \Rightarrow 3\alpha + 3\beta &= 180^\circ \\
 \alpha + \beta = 60^\circ &\quad \text{_____ (1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

हमें यह भी दिया है कि  $2\alpha = \alpha + 2\beta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &= 2\beta \\
 \text{समीकरण (1) से} \\
 2\beta + \beta &= 60^\circ \\
 3\beta &= 60^\circ \\
 \beta &= 20^\circ \\
 \therefore \alpha &= 40^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{पहला कोण} &= 40^\circ = 4 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{2\pi}{9} \text{ } ^\circ \\
 \text{दूसरा कोण} &= 60^\circ = 60 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ } ^\circ \\
 \text{तीसरा कोण} &= 80^\circ = 80 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{4\pi}{9} \text{ } ^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

13. L.H.S =  $\tan 3x = \tan(2x + x)$

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

#### Long Answer Type Questions (दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

1. Let (माना)  $\theta = 18^\circ$

Then (तब)

$$\begin{aligned}
 5\theta &= 90^\circ \\
 \Rightarrow 2\theta + 3\theta &= 90^\circ \\
 \Rightarrow 2\theta &= 90^\circ - 3\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \sin 2\theta &= \sin(90^\circ - 3\theta) \\
 \Rightarrow \sin 2\theta &= \cos 3\theta \\
 \Rightarrow 2\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta &= 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta \\
 \Rightarrow 2\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta - 4\cos^3 \theta + 3\cos \theta &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow \cos \theta [2\sin \theta - 4\cos^2 \theta + 3] &= 0 \\
 \therefore \cos \theta = 0 &\Rightarrow \cos 18^\circ \neq 0 \\
 \Rightarrow 2\sin \theta - 4\cos^2 \theta + 3 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow 2\sin \theta - 4(1 - \sin^2 \theta) + 3 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow 2\sin \theta - 4 + 4\sin^2 \theta + 3 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow 4\sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta - 1 &= 0 \\
 \therefore \sin \theta &= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 16}}{8} \\
 &= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{8} \\
 &= \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{8} \\
 &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4} \\
 \therefore \sin \theta &= \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4} \quad \left[ \sin \theta = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{4} < 0 \right] \\
 \therefore \sin 18^\circ &= \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4} \quad \left[ \text{But } \sin 18^\circ > 0 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Given that (दिया है)

$$\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}, \quad [\theta \text{ lies on IV quadrant}] \\
 (\theta \text{ चतुर्थ चतुर्थांश में स्थित है})$$

$$\sin \theta = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

Also (फिर)

$$\cos \phi = \frac{12}{13} \quad [\phi \text{ lies on IV quadrant}] \\
 (\phi \text{ चतुर्थ चतुर्थांश में स्थित है})$$

$$\sin \phi = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \phi} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{144}{169}} = -\frac{5}{13}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos \phi} = -\frac{5}{12}$$

$$\therefore \sin(\theta - \phi) = \sin \theta \cdot \cos \phi - \cos \theta \cdot \sin \phi$$

$$= \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{12}{13} - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{36}{65} + \frac{20}{65} = -\frac{16}{65}$$

Again

$$\begin{aligned}\tan(\theta + \phi) &= \frac{\tan\theta + \tan\phi}{1 - \tan\theta \cdot \tan\phi} = \frac{-\frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{12}}{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{12}\right)} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{9-5}{12}}{\frac{48-15}{48}} = \frac{-14}{12} \times \frac{48}{33} = -\frac{56}{33}\end{aligned}$$

3. L.H.S

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{\sin 8x \cdot \cos x - \sin 6x \cdot \cos 3x}{\cos 2x \cdot \cos x - \sin 4x \cdot \sin 3x} \\ &= \frac{2\sin 8x \cdot \cos x - 2\sin 6x \cdot \cos 3x}{2\cos 2x \cdot \cos x - 2\sin 4x \cdot \sin 3x} \\ &= \frac{\sin(8x+x) + \sin(8x-x) - [\sin(6x+3x) + \sin(6x-3x)]}{\cos(2x+x) + \cos(2x-x) - [\cos(4x-3x) - \cos(4x+3x)]} \\ &= \frac{\sin 9x + \sin 7x - \sin 9x - \sin 3x}{\cos 3x + \cos x - \cos x + \cos 7x} \\ &= \frac{\sin 7x - \sin 3x}{\cos 7x + \cos 3x} \\ &= \frac{2\cos \frac{7x+3x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{7x-3x}{2}}{2\cos \frac{7x+3x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{7x-3x}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2\cos 5x \cdot \sin 2x}{2\cos 5x \cdot \cos 2x} \\ &= \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \tan 2x = \text{R.H.S}\end{aligned}$$

4. L.H.S =  $\tan 4x = \tan 2(2x)$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{2\tan 2x}{1 - \tan^2 2x} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}}{1 - \left(\frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{4\tan x}{(1 - \tan^2 x)} \times \frac{(1 - \tan^2 x)^2}{(1 - \tan^2 x)^2 - 4\tan^2 x} \\ &= \frac{4\tan x(1 - \tan x)}{1 - 2\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x - 4\tan^2 x} \\ &= \frac{4\tan x(1 - \tan x)}{1 - 6\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x} = \text{R.H.S}\end{aligned}$$