

WORKSHEET 1

CHAPTER 8 – TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS

- If $\sin A = \frac{1}{3}$, evaluate $\cos A \operatorname{cosec} A + \tan A \sec A$.
- If $\operatorname{cosec} A = 2$, find the value of $\frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A}$.
- Evaluate each of the following in the simplest form:
 - $\operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ + \cot 45^\circ$
 - $\cos 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ$
 - $\tan 30^\circ \sec 45^\circ + \tan 60^\circ \sec 30^\circ$
 - $\sin 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ$
- If θ is an acute angle and $\sin \theta = \cos \theta$, find the value of $2 \tan^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta - 1$.
- ABC is a right triangle, right angled at C. If $\angle A = 30^\circ$ and $AB = 40$ units, find the remaining two sides and $\angle B$ of $\triangle ABC$.
- If $\tan A = \sqrt{3}$, find other trigonometric ratios of $\angle A$.
- If $\sec \theta = \frac{25}{7}$, find all trigonometric ratios of θ .
- If $\sec \theta = \frac{5}{4}$, show that $\frac{2 \cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\cot \theta - \tan \theta} = \frac{12}{7}$.
- If $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, show that $(3 \cos \alpha - 4 \cos^3 \alpha) = 0$
- In right $\triangle ABC$, $\angle B = 90^\circ$, $AB = 3$ cm and $AC = 6$ cm. Find $\angle C$ and $\angle A$.
- Verify each of the following:
 - $\sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \sin 30^\circ$
 - $\cos 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \cos 30^\circ$
 - $2 \sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ = \sin 60^\circ$
 - $2 \sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ = \sin 90^\circ$
- Taking $\theta = 30^\circ$, verify each of the following:
 - $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$
 - $\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$
 - $\sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$
 - $\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$
 - $\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$
- Find the value of x in each of the following:
 - $\tan 3x = \sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \sin 30^\circ$
 - $\cos x = \cos 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$
 - $\sin 2x = \sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$
- Solve each of the following equations when $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$.
 - $2 \cos \theta = 1$
 - $2 \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}$
 - $2 \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}$
 - $3 \tan^2 \theta - 1 = 0$
- If A and B are acute angles such that $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan B = \frac{1}{3}$ and $\tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$, find $A + B$.
- If $\sin(A + B) = 1$ and $\cos(A - B) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $0^\circ < A + B \leq 90^\circ$, $A > B$, then find A and B.

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17. Show that:

(i) $2(\cos^2 45^\circ + \tan^2 60^\circ) - 6(\sin^2 45^\circ - \tan^2 30^\circ) = 6$

(ii) $2(\cos^4 60^\circ + \sin^4 30^\circ) - (\tan^2 60^\circ + \cot^2 45^\circ) + 3 \sec^2 30^\circ = \frac{1}{4}$

18. Evaluate each of the following:

(i) $2 \cos^2 60^\circ + 3 \sin^2 45^\circ - 3 \sin^2 30^\circ + 2 \cos^2 90^\circ$

(ii) $(\sin^2 30^\circ + 4 \cot^2 45^\circ - \sec^2 60^\circ)(\operatorname{cosec}^2 45^\circ \sec^2 30^\circ)$

(iii) $\frac{4}{\cot^2 30^\circ} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 30^\circ} - 2 \cos^2 45^\circ - \sin^2 0^\circ$

(iv) $\frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\cos 45^\circ} + \frac{\cot 45^\circ}{\sec 60^\circ} - \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\tan 45^\circ} - \frac{\cos 30^\circ}{\sin 90^\circ}$

19. Show that:

(i) $\frac{1 - \sin 60^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ} = \frac{\tan 60^\circ - 1}{\tan 60^\circ + 1}$

(ii) $\frac{\cos 30^\circ + \sin 60^\circ}{1 + \sin 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ} = \cos 30^\circ$

20. Show that:

(i) If $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$, then $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{7}{5}$

(ii) If $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = 2$, then $\left(\cot \theta + \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}\right) = 2$

(iii) If $\sec \theta = \frac{17}{8}$, then $\frac{3 - 4 \sin^2 \theta}{4 \cos^2 \theta - 3} = \frac{3 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \theta}$

(iv) If $\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b}$, then $\left(\frac{a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta}{a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta}\right) = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$

ANSWERS

WORKSHEET 1

1. $\frac{16\sqrt{2} + 3}{8}$
2. 2.
3. (i) 3 (ii) $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ (iii) $\frac{\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$ (iv) $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
4. $\frac{3}{2}$
5. $\angle B = 60^\circ$, $AC = 20\sqrt{3}$ units, $BC = 20$ units
6. $\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan A = \sqrt{3}$, $\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\sec A = 2$, $\cot A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
7. $\sin \theta = \frac{24}{25}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{7}{25}$, $\tan \theta = \frac{24}{7}$, $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{25}{24}$, $\sec \theta = \frac{25}{7}$, $\cot \theta = \frac{7}{24}$
10. $\angle C = 30^\circ$ and $\angle A = 60^\circ$
13. (i) $x = 15^\circ$ (ii) $x = 30^\circ$ (iii) $x = 15^\circ$
14. (i) $\theta = 60^\circ$ (ii) $\theta = 60^\circ$ (iii) $\theta = 60^\circ$ (iv) $\theta = 30^\circ$
15. 45°
16. $A = 60^\circ$ and $B = 30^\circ$
18. (i) $\frac{5}{4}$ (ii) $\frac{2}{3}$ (iii) $\frac{13}{3}$ (iv) $\frac{(\sqrt{2}+1-2\sqrt{3})}{2}$