



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
Class X, Mathematics *Worksheet- Introduction to Trigonometry*
Date: 25-10-2020

SECTION A (1mark questions)

Q.1.	If $\sin \theta = \cos \theta$, find the value of θ .
Q.2.	If $\cos A = \frac{7}{25}$, find the value of $\tan A + \cot A$.
Q.3.	If $x = a \sin \theta$ and $y = a \cos \theta$ then find the value of $x^2 + y^2$
Q.4.	Find the value of $\frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}}$.
Q.5.	If $\cos \theta = \frac{2}{3}$, then find the value of $2 \sec^2 \theta + 2 \tan^2 \theta - 7$.
Q.6.	If $\tan (3x - 15^\circ) = 1$ then find the value of x .
Q.7.	Find the value of $\frac{1 - \cos 60^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ}$
Q.8.	Evaluate: $\sin^2 60^\circ + 2 \tan 45^\circ - \cos^2 30^\circ$
Q.9.	If $\sin x + \cos y = 1$; $x = 30^\circ$ and y is an acute angle, find the value of y .
Q.10.	In ΔABC , right angled at B, $AB = 5$ cm and $\sin C = \frac{1}{2}$. Find the length of side AC.

SECTION B (2 marks questions)

Q.11.	Prove that $(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) (\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha) = \sec \alpha + \operatorname{cosec} \alpha$
Q.12.	Prove that: $\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}} = \operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A$
Q.13.	Find A and B, if $\sin (A + 2B) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ and $\cos (A + B) = \frac{1}{2}$
Q.14.	If $\sqrt{3} \sin \theta - \cos \theta = 0$ and $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$, find the value of θ .
Q.15.	In a ΔABC right angled at B, the ratio of AB to AC is $1:\sqrt{2}$. Find the value of $\frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$

SECTION C (3mark questions)	
Q.16.	If $\tan \theta + \sin \theta = m$, $\tan \theta - \sin \theta = n$ then show that $m^2 - n^2 = 4 \sqrt{mn}$.
Q.17.	If $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$, show that $\cos \theta - \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$.
Q.18.	Evaluate: $4 - \frac{\sin 30^\circ + \tan 45^\circ - \operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ}{\sec 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \cot 45^\circ}$
Q.19.	If $4 \tan \theta = 3$, evaluate $\frac{4 \sin \theta - \cos \theta + 1}{4 \sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1}$.
Q.20.	$\frac{1}{\sec A - 1} + \frac{1}{\sec A + 1} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} A \cot A$

SECTION D (5 marks questions)

Q.21.	Prove that: $\frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} - \frac{\cot \theta}{1 - \cot \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}$
Q.22.	Prove that: $2 (\cos^6 \theta + \sin^6 \theta) - 3 (\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) + 1 = 0$
Q.23.	Prove that: $\frac{\sin \theta}{\cot \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta} = 2 + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta}$
Q.24.	Prove that $\sin^8 \theta - \cos^8 \theta = (1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta)(1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta)$
Q.25.	In $\triangle ABC$ right angled at B, BC = 7 cm and AC - AB = 1 cm. Find the value of $\cos A + \sin A$.

Answers

Answers	1	45°	2	$\frac{625}{168}$	3.	a^2	4	$\tan \theta$
	5	0	6	20°	7	$2 - \sqrt{3}$	8	2
	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	10 cm	13	$A=60^\circ, B=0$	14	30°
	15	1	18.	$\frac{1 + 24\sqrt{3}}{11}$	19.	$\frac{13}{11}$	25	$\frac{31}{25}$
