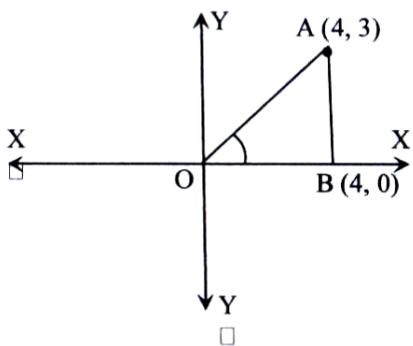


Work Sheet for Class – Ten
(Girls and Boys)
Chapter- Eight
Exercise-8.2
Trigonometry

Creative Multiplication Choice Questions

1.



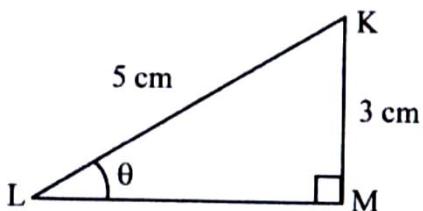
Cosec(-θ) + sec(-θ) = What? [D.B.- 19]

- a) $-\frac{5}{12}$ b) $\frac{-35}{12}$
 c) $\frac{1}{5}$ d) $\frac{7}{5}$

2. $\sin\left(\frac{25\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$ is in which quadrant? [R.B.- 19]

- a) First b) Second
 c) Third d) Foruth

3.



According to the above figure then what is the value of $\tan\theta \cos\theta$? [S.B.- 19]

- a) $\frac{3}{5}$ b) $\frac{15}{16}$
 c) $\frac{16}{15}$ d) $\frac{5}{3}$

4. What is the value of $\cos(120^\circ)$? [S.B.- 19]

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

5. If $\tan\theta = 1$ then – S.B.- 19]

- i. $\sin\theta + \frac{1}{\sec\theta} = \sqrt{2}$
 ii. $\sin^2\theta + \cot^2\theta = \frac{3}{2}$

iii. $\sec(-\theta) + \operatorname{cosec}(-\theta) = 2\sqrt{2}$

Which one of the following is correct?

- a) i and ii b) i and iii
 c) ii and iii d) i, ii and iii

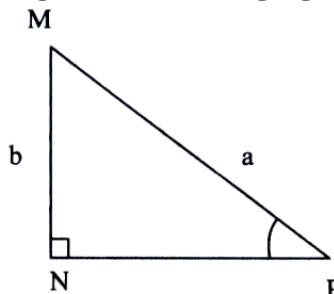
6. In which quadrant the angle -785° lie? [J.B.- 19]

- a) First b) Second
 c) Third d) Foruth

7. If $\cos\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ then find the value of $\tan\theta$? [B.B.- 19]

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

Answer to the questions no. (8 – 9) in according to the following figure:



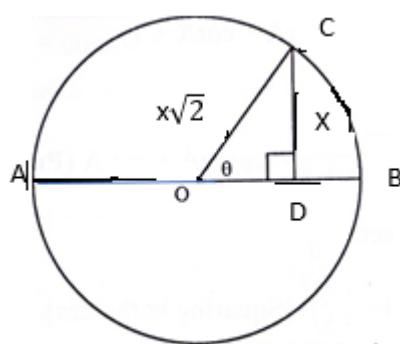
8. $\sin P + \cos M =$ What? [C.B.- 19]

- a) $\frac{2b}{a}$ b) $\frac{2a}{b}$
 c) $\frac{b + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$ d) $\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$

9. What is the value of $\tan M$? [C.B.- 19]

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

10.



In the diagram then – [B.B.- 19]

- i. In triangle DOC, $DO = x$.

- ii. $AB = 2x$

iii. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Which one of the following is correct?

- a) i and ii b) i and iii

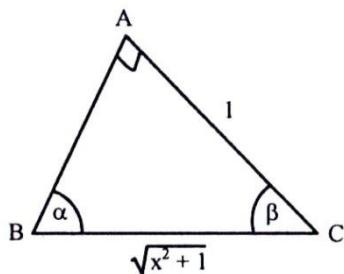
11. c) ii and iii d) i, ii and iii
 $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin^2(-\frac{\pi}{3})$ = What? [B.B.- 19]
- a) $-\frac{1}{2}$ b) $-\frac{1}{4}$
c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) 1
12. $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \pi < \theta < 2\pi$ then what is the value of θ ? [All B.- 18]
- a) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ b) $\frac{4\pi}{3}$
c) $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ d) $\frac{11\pi}{6}$
13. What is the value of $\cos\left(\frac{-31\pi}{3}\right)$? [D.B.- 17]
- a) 1 b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
14. If $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ then — [D.B.- 17]
- i. $\sec^2 \theta = 2$
ii. $\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}$
iii. $\tan^2 \theta = 1$
- Which one of the following is correct?
- a) i and ii b) i and iii
c) ii and iii d) i, ii and iii
15. What is the value of $\sin^2\left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$? [R.B.- 17]
- a) $-\frac{1}{4}$ b) $-\frac{1}{2}$
c) $\frac{1}{4}$ d) $\frac{1}{2}$
- 16.
-
- From the figure — [J.B.- 17]
- i. $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$
ii. $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$
iii. $\sin^2 \theta = \frac{16}{25}$
- Which one of the following is correct?
- a) i and ii b) i and iii
c) ii and iii d) i, ii and iii
17. If $\theta = 30^\circ$ then — [J.B.- 17]
- i. $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$
ii. $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$

- iii. $\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$
- Which one of the following is correct?
- a) i and ii b) i and iii
c) ii and iii d) i, ii and iii
18. If $A = 60^\circ$ and $B = 30^\circ$ then- [J.B.- 17]
- i. $\sin 2B = 2 \sin B \cdot \cos B$
ii. $\tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$
iii. $\cos 2B = 2 \cos^2 B - \sin^2 B$
- Which one of the following is correct?
- a) i and ii b) ii and iii
c) i and iii d) i, ii and iii
- Answer to the questions no. (19 – 20) according to the given information.
 $\sin A$ and $\cos A$ are opposite in sign then where $\sin A = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$.
19. In which quadrant the angle A lie? [Dj.B.- 17]
- a) First b) Second
c) Third d) Fourth
20. What is the value of $\tan A$? [Dj.B.- 17]
- a) -2 b) $-\frac{1}{2}$
c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) 2
- Answer to the questions no. (20 – 21) from the following information:
-
21. What is the value of θ in circular system? [C.B.- 17]
- a) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ b) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
c) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ d) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$
22. What is the value of $\cos \theta \tan \theta$? [C.B.- 17]
- a) $\frac{3}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
c) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ d) $\frac{1}{2}$
- Answer to the questions no. (23 – 24) to the information given below:
In $\triangle ABC$, $AB = AC = 5$ cm, $AD \perp BC$ and $BC = 6$ cm.

- 23. Area of ΔABC in square cm?** [Ctg.B.- 17]
- a) 12 b) 13
c) 14 d) 15
- 24. If the angle between AB and AD is θ then $\tan\theta$ = What?** [Ctg.B.- 17]
- a) $\frac{3}{4}$ b) $\frac{2}{3}$
c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{1}{3}$
- 25. If $\cos\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ and θ is acute angle then cosec θ ?** [Ctg.B.- 17]
- a) $\frac{3}{5}$ b) $\frac{2}{5}$
c) $\frac{5}{3}$ d) $\frac{5}{2}$
- 26. If $\sin 3A = \cos 3A$ then which one is the value of A?** [Ctg.B.- 17]
- a) 15° b) 20°
c) 30° d) 40°
- 27.**
-
- In figure then what is the length of PR? [S.B.- 17]
- a) $2\sqrt{3}$ cm b) $4\sqrt{3}$ cm
c) $6\sqrt{3}$ cm d) 12 cm
- 28. What is the value of $\sec\left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$?** [S.B.- 17]
- a) $-\sqrt{2}$ b) $-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
c) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ d) $\sqrt{2}$
- 29. What is the value of $\cos\left(-\frac{25\pi}{6}\right)$?** [J.B.- 17]
- a) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- 30. What is the value of $\tan\left(\frac{-25\pi}{6}\right)$?** [B.B.- 17]
- a) -1 b) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ d) 1
- 31. If $\cos\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $\pi < \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$ then which one of the values of $\tan\theta$?** [B.B.- 16]
- a) $-\sqrt{3}$ b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
c) 1 d) $\sqrt{3}$
- 32. When $\cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ then $\sin 3\theta$ = What?** [B.B.- 16]
- a) 0 b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) 1
- 33. If $\cos\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ while $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$ then what is the value of α ?** [S.B.- 16]
- a) $\frac{5p}{6}$ b) $\frac{2p}{3}$
c) $\frac{7p}{6}$ d) $\frac{4p}{3}$
- 34. If $P = \frac{\pi}{4}$ and $Q = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ then what is the value of $\cos(P + Q)$?** [C.B.- 16]
- a) -1 b) 0
c) 0.5 d) 1
- 35. If $\sec\theta + \tan\theta = 5$ then $(\sec\theta - \tan\theta) =$ What?** [R.B.- 15]
- a) -5 b) $-\frac{1}{5}$
c) $\frac{1}{5}$ d) 5
- 36. What is the value of θ in 4th quadrant if $\text{cosec}\theta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}$?**
- a) -300° b) -60°
c) 60° d) 300°
- 37.**
-
- From the figure —
- i. $\tan C = \frac{5}{12}$.
ii. $\sin A = \frac{12}{13}$.
iii. $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 C = \frac{288}{169}$.
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- a) i and ii b) i and iii
c) ii and iii d) i, ii and iii
- 38.**
-

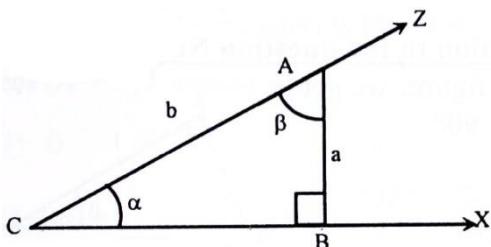
- What is the value of $\sec^2\theta + \tan^2\theta$ in the adjacent right-angled triangle?**
- a) 1 b) 3
c) 5 d) 6
- 39. If $\operatorname{cosec}2\theta = 0$ then what is the value of $\frac{2\tan\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta}$?**
- a) -1 b) 0
c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) 1
- 40. In which quadrant does the angle A lie then where $\sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $\tan A = -1$?**
- a) First b) Second
c) Third d) Fourth
- 41. When $\cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ then $\sin 3\theta =$ What?**
- a) 0 b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) 1
- 42. If $\theta = 60^\circ$ then —**
- $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$.
 - $\sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$.
 - $\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 0$.
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- a) i and ii b) i and iii
c) ii and iii d) i, ii and iii
- 43. If $\tan\theta = 3\sqrt{3}$ then $\cos\theta =$ What?**
- a) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}}$ b) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{7}}$
c) $\frac{2}{3\sqrt{7}}$ d) $\frac{7}{7\sqrt{3}}$
- 44. In $\triangle ABC, \angle A = 90^\circ$ and $\sin B = \frac{12}{13}$ then what is the value of $\tan C$?**
- a) $\frac{5}{12}$ b) $\frac{5}{13}$
c) $\frac{12}{5}$ d) $\frac{13}{12}$
- 45. What is the value of $\sin 60^\circ \tan 30^\circ$?**
- a) -25 b) $\frac{1}{2}$
c) 26 d) $\frac{1}{3}$
- 46. If $\sec x - \tan x = 1$ then find the value of x?**
- a) 0° b) 30°
c) 45° d) 60°
- 47. If $\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$ then what is the value of $\sec^2 A$?**
- a) $\frac{5}{4}$ b) $\frac{16}{25}$
c) $\frac{25}{16}$ d) $\frac{4}{5}$
- 48. If $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ and $B = \frac{\pi}{6}$ then what is the value of $\frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$?**
- a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
c) 1 d) $\sqrt{3}$
- 49. If $\sin\theta = \frac{3}{5}$ and θ is an obtuse angle then what is the value of $\cos\theta =$ What?**
- a) $\frac{4}{5}$ b) $\frac{5}{4}$
c) $-\frac{4}{5}$ d) $-\frac{5}{4}$
- 50. If $\cos\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ and θ is an acute angle then $\operatorname{cosec}\theta =$ What?**
- a) $\frac{3}{5}$ b) $\frac{2}{5}$
c) $\frac{5}{3}$ d) $\frac{5}{2}$

1.

Creative Questions:

- a) Find the value of $\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)$.
- b) Considering the stem prove that $(\sin\alpha - \cos\alpha)^2 = 1 - 2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha$.
- c) If $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 2$ then find the value of α .

2.



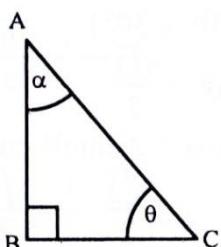
- a) Find the value of $\sec\alpha$.
- b) If $a=1$ and $b=2$, then prove that $\cos 3\beta = 4\cos^3\beta - 3\cos\beta$.
- c) If $a + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}$, then find the value of β .

3.

$$\mathbf{P} = a\cos\theta \text{ and } \mathbf{Q} = b\sin\theta.$$

- a) Find the value of $\frac{P^2}{a^2} + \frac{Q^2}{b^2}$.
- b) If $P - Q = c$, prove that $a\sin\theta + b\cos\theta = \pm\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}$
- c) If $a^2 = 3$, $b^2 = 7$ and $Q^2 + P^2 = 4$, prove that $\tan\theta = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

4.



- a) Find the quadrant, in which -700° lie with figure.

- b) If $\left(\frac{AC}{BC}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{AB}{BC}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{3}$ then find the value of θ
- c) According to the stem $\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha = \frac{2\tan\alpha}{1+\tan^2\alpha}$.

5. Given, $A = \sec\theta - \tan\theta$

- a) If $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, what is the value of $A^2 + 2A$.
- b) Prove that, $\sin\theta = \frac{1-A^2}{1+A^2}$
- c) Show that $\frac{\sin\theta - \cos\theta + 1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta - 1} = \frac{1}{A}$

6. We have, $\sin^2 ax + \cos^2 ax = 1$, then-

- a) What is the relation between $\sin\theta$ and $\tan\theta$. And why $(\sin\theta)^2 = \sin^2\theta$
- b) Prove that, $\frac{\sin A + \cos A + 1}{\sin A - \cos A + 1} = \operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A$
- c) If $\sec\theta = \frac{5}{3}$ and $\tan\theta$ negative, the find the value of $\frac{\operatorname{cosec}\theta - \cot\theta}{\operatorname{cosec}\theta + \cot\theta}$