

त्रिकोणमिति

[TRIGONOMETRY]

कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सूत्र :

$$1. \sin \theta = \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{कर्ण}}$$

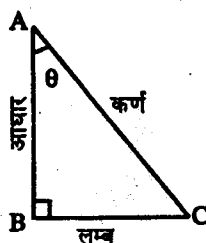
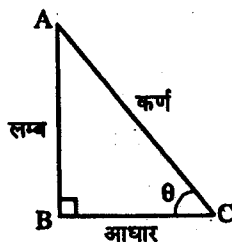
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{आधार}}{\text{कर्ण}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{आधार}}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{\text{कर्ण}}{\text{लम्ब}}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{\text{कर्ण}}{\text{आधार}}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\text{आधार}}{\text{लम्ब}}$$



$$2. \sin \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 1; \quad \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta};$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$3. \cos \theta \cdot \sec \theta = 1; \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta};$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$4. \tan \theta \cdot \cot \theta = 1; \quad \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta};$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$4. \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$6. \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}; \quad \cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$7. \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1$$

$$8. \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1$$

$$9. \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B + \cos A \cdot \sin B$$

$$10. \sin(A-B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B - \cos A \cdot \sin B$$

$$11. \cos(A+B) = \cos A \cdot \cos B - \sin A \cdot \sin B$$

$$12. \cos(A-B) = \cos A \cdot \cos B + \sin A \cdot \sin B$$

$$13. \tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 + \tan A \cdot \tan B}$$

$$14. \tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \cdot \tan B}$$

$$15. \cot(A+B) = \frac{\cot A \cdot \cot B - 1}{\cot B \cdot \cot A}$$

$$16. \cot(A-B) = \frac{\cot A \cdot \cot B + 1}{\cot B - \cot A}$$

$$17. \tan(A+B+C) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B + \tan C - \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C}{1 - \tan A \cdot \tan B - \tan B \cdot \tan C - \tan C \cdot \tan A}$$

$$18. \sin(A+B) \cdot \sin(A-B) = \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B = \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A$$

$$19. \cos(A+B) \cdot \cos(A-B) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B = \cos^2 B - \sin^2 A$$

$$20. \sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cdot \cos A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$$

$$21. \cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1 = \frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$$

22. $\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$
 23. $2 \sin^2 A = 1 - \cos 2A$
 24. $2 \cos^2 A = 1 + \cos 2A$
 25. $\sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$
 26. $\cos 3A = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A$

27. $\tan 3A = \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A}$

28. $\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)$
 $= 2 \sin A \cdot \cos B$

29. $\sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B)$
 $= 2 \cos A \cdot \cos B$

30. $\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)$
 $= 2 \cos A \cdot \cos B$

31. $\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)$
 $= 2 \sin A \cdot \sin B$

32. $\sin C + \sin D = 2 \sin \frac{C+D}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C-D}{2}$

33. $\sin C - \sin D = 2 \cos \frac{C+D}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C-D}{2}$

34. $\cos C + \cos D = 2 \cos \frac{C+D}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C-D}{2}$

35. $\cos C - \cos D = 2 \sin \frac{C+D}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{D-C}{2}$

36. $\sin(\sin^{-1}x) = x, 1 \leq x \leq 1$

$\sin^{-1}(\sin x) = x, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\cos(\cos^{-1}x) = x, -1 \leq x \leq 1$

$\tan(\tan^{-1}x) = x, -\infty < x < \infty$

$\tan^{-1}(\tan x) = x, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ etc.}$

37. $\sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}, -1 \leq x \leq 1$

$\tan^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}, -\infty < x < \infty$

$\sec^{-1}x + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}, x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq 1$

38. $\sin^{-1}(-x) = -\sin^{-1}x$
 $\cos^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cos^{-1}x$

$\tan^{-1}(-x) = -\tan^{-1}x$

39. $\tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}y = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right]$ when

$x > 0, y > 0$ and $xy < 1$

$= \pi + \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right]$ when $x > 0, y > 0$

and $xy > 1$

$\tan^{-1}x - \tan^{-1}y = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{x-y}{1+xy}\right]$ if $xy > -1$

$\sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}y$

$= \sin^{-1}[x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}], x \geq 0,$

$y \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

$\sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}y$

$= \pi - \sin^{-1}[x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}]$ when

$x > 0, y > 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 > 1$

40. $2 \tan^{-1}x = \sin^{-1} \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ when $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$= \pi - \sin^{-1} \frac{2x}{1+x^2},$ when $x > 1$

$2 \tan^{-1}x = \cos^{-1} \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$ when $x \geq 0$

$= -\cos^{-1} \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$ when $x < 0$

$2 \tan^{-1}x = \tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$ when $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$= \pi - \tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$ when $x > 1$

41. $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0$

$\cos^{-1}x = \sec^{-1} \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0$

$\cot^{-1}x = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x}, x > 0$

42. $\sin^{-1}x = \cos^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2}, -1 \leq x \leq 1$

$\sin^{-1}x = -\cos^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2}, -1 \leq x \leq 0$

43. यदि $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$, तो $0 < \sin \theta < 1$

44. यदि $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$, तो $1 > \cos \theta > 0$

महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न (Important Questions)

- निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta$ के बराबर है ?
 (1) 0 (2) 1
 (3) -1 (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा $\sin^4\theta - \cos^4\theta$ के बराबर है ?
 (1) $(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)^2$
 (2) $(\sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta)^2$
 (3) $(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^4$
 (4) $\sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta$ [SSC, 2008]
- $\sin(A+B)$ का सही मान क्या होगा ?
 (1) सभी गलत
 (2) $\sin A \cdot \sin B + \cos A \cdot \cos B$
 (3) $\sin A \cdot \cos B + \cos A \cdot \sin B$
 (4) $\sin A \cdot \cos B - \cos A \cdot \sin B$
 [RRB Ajmer (ASM), 2001]
- सभी किसी समकोण त्रिभुज ABC के लिए $\angle A = 90^\circ$ हो एवं $\cos\beta = \frac{3}{5}$ हो, तो इस त्रिभुज के लम्ब, आधार एवं कर्ण का मान क्रमशः होगा—
 (1) 3, 3, 5 (2) 5, 3, 4
 (3) 3, 4, 5 (4) 4, 3, 5
 [RRB Ajmer, 2001]
- $\sin\theta$ का मान [जहाँ θ न्यूनकोण है] क्या है ?
 (1) इनमें से कोई नहीं
 (2) $\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta - \cot^2\theta$
 (3) $\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta$
 (4) $\frac{\tan\theta}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2\theta}}$ [RRB Ajmer, 2001]
- यदि $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{3}$ हो, तो $\sin\theta + \tan\theta$ का मान होगा—
 (1) $\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}$ (2) 3.5
 (3) 3.75 (4) 4 [RRB Ajmer, 2001]
- यदि $\cos\theta = \frac{m}{n}$ हो, तो $\tan\theta$ का मान होगा—
 (1) इनमें से कोई नहीं (2) $\frac{\sqrt{n^2 - m^2}}{m}$
 (3) $\frac{n^2 + m^2}{m}$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{m}}{n^2 - m^2}$
 [RRB Ajmer, 2001]
- $\sin^2\theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta = x$ हो, तो x का मान होगा—
 (1) $x \leq 2$ (2) $x \leq 1$
 (3) $x \geq 1$ (4) $x \geq 2$
 [RRB Ajmer, 2001]
- $\sin\theta$ या $\cos\theta$ का अधिकतम मान है—
 (1) इनमें से कोई नहीं (2) 1
 (3) 0 (4) -1
 [RRB Ajmer, 2001]
- $\tan\theta$ तथा $\cot\theta$ का मान होगा—
 (1) $-\infty$ से ∞ (2) -1 से +1
 (3) 0 से ∞ (4) ∞ से 1
 [RRB Ajmer, 2001]
- यदि $\tan\theta = 1$ हो, तो $\frac{\sin\theta - 2\cos\theta}{\sin\theta + 3\cos\theta}$ का मान होगा—
 (1) $-\frac{1}{4}$ (2) 1
 (3) 0 (4) $\frac{1}{4}$
 [RRB Ajmer, 2001]
- $\cos 1^\circ, \cos 2^\circ, \cos 3^\circ \dots \cos 90^\circ$ का गुणनफल है—
 (1) -1 (2) 0
 (3) 1 (4) ∞
 [NDA, 2001]
- $\tan 15^\circ \cdot \tan 25^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ \cdot \tan 65^\circ \cdot \tan 75^\circ$ का मान है—
 (1) 3 (2) 2
 (3) $\sqrt{3}$ (4) 1 [NDA, 2001]
- यदि $\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{1-\cos x} = 4$ तथा $0^\circ < x < 90^\circ$, तो x का मान है—
 (1) 10° (2) 15°
 (3) 30° (4) 45° [NDA, 2001]

15. यदि $1 + \tan^2 x - 2 \tan x = 0$ तथा $0^\circ \leq x \leq 90^\circ$, तो x का मान है—
 (1) 30° (2) 45°
 (3) 60° (4) 90° [NDA, 2001]
16. यदि $i = \sqrt{-1}$ हो, तो $\left[\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right]^3$ का मान है—
 (1) 1 (2) -1
 (3) 0 (4) 2 [NDA, 2001]
17. यदि $a = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$, $b = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ तथा $c = -\operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ हो, तो $a^3 + b^3 + c^3$ का मान है—
 (1) $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (2) 1
 (3) 0 (4) $\frac{-3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ [NDA, 2001]
18. $(\cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ)$ का मान है—
 (1) घनात्मक (2) ऋणात्मक
 (3) शून्य (4) -1 [NDA 2001]
19. यदि $2 \sin 30^\circ + \tan 60^\circ = \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta + \sqrt{3} - 1$ हो तथा $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ हो, तो θ बराबर है—
 (1) 0° (2) 45°
 (3) 60° (4) 90° [NDA, 2001]
20. $\cos x$ के चरम मान है—
 (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ तथा $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 (2) +1 तथा -1 (3) -1 तथा 0
 (4) 0 तथा 1 [NDA, 2001]
21. $\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta + 3 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta$ का मान है—
 (1) 1 (2) 2
 (3) 3 (4) 5 [NDA, 2001]
22. $\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}}$ का मान है—
 (1) $\sec x + \tan x$ (2) $\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x$
 (3) $\tan x + \cot x$ (4) $\sec x + \operatorname{cosec} x$
 [NDA 2001, R.R.B. 2008]
23. $(1 - \sin A + \cos A)^2$ बराबर है—
 (1) $2(1 + \sin A)(1 + \cos A)$
 (2) $2(1 + \sin A)(1 - \cos A)$
 (3) $2(1 - \sin A)(1 + \cos A)$
 (4) $2(1 - \sin A)(1 - \cos A)$ [NDA, 2001]
24. यदि $x = a \cos^4 t$ और $y = a \sin^4 t$ हो, तो $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}$ का मान है—
 (1) 1 (2) $\sqrt{a}$
 (3) a (4) t [NDA, 2001]
25. यदि $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ और $\tan \theta = \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \dots}}}$ हो, तो $\sec^2 \theta$ का मान क्या है ?
 (1) 4 (2) 10
 (3) $\frac{4}{3}$ (4) $\frac{10}{9}$ [NDA, 2001]
26. यदि A सूक्ष्म कोण है एवं $\sin(90^\circ - A) = \frac{1}{2}$, तो $\cot A + \operatorname{cosec} A$ का संख्यात्मक मान है—
 (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 (3) $\sqrt{3}$ (4) $2\sqrt{3}$
 [RRB Jammu, 2005]
27. $\cot 9^\circ \cot 27^\circ \cot 63^\circ \cot 81^\circ$ का मान है—
 (1) 0 (2) 2
 (3) 1 (4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 [RRB Jammu, 2005]
28. यदि $\tan(A + B) = \frac{1}{2}$ एवं $\tan(A - B) = \frac{1}{3}$, तो $\tan 2A$ का मूल्य है—
 (1) $\frac{5}{6}$ (2) 1
 (3) $\frac{1}{7}$ (4) $\frac{1}{6}$
 [RRB Jammu 2001, SSC 2009]

29. यदि $\sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ और $\sin B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, जहाँ A और B न्यूनकोण हैं, तो $(A + B)$ बराबर है—

- (1) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
(3) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (4) π
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhuneshwar, 2001]

30. $2 \sin \theta = a + \frac{1}{a}$ सम्भव है, जब—

- (1) $a = \pm 1$ (2) $-1 < a < 1$
(3) $a = 1$ (4) a के सभी मान
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhuneshwar, 2001]

31. $(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 + (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2$ बराबर है—

- (1) 0 (2) 1
(3) 4 (4) 2
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhuneshwar, 2001]

32. $\tan \left\{ 2 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$ का अंकीय मान बराबर है—

- (1) $\frac{7}{17}$ (2) $\frac{8}{18}$
(3) $-\frac{7}{17}$ (4) $-\frac{8}{18}$
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhuneshwar, 2001]

33. यदि $\cos \theta = x$, $x > 0$, तो $\tan \theta$ का मान है—

- (1) $\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$
(3) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (4) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhuneshwar, 2001]

34. यदि $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, तो $\sin \theta + \sin 5\theta = \sin 3\theta$ का समाधान हैं—

- (1) $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}$
(3) $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3}$ (4) $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{12}$
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhuneshwar, 2001]

35. $\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{18} \right) \times \sin \left(\frac{5\pi}{18} \right) \times \sin \left(\frac{7\pi}{18} \right) = ?$

- (1) $\frac{1}{16}$ (2) $\frac{1}{8}$
(3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}$
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhuneshwar, 2001]

36. यदि θ एक न्यूनकोण है, समीकरण $3 \tan \theta + \cot \theta = 5 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$ को सन्तुष्ट करने वाला θ का मान है—

- (1) 30 (2) 60
(3) 15 (4) 45
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhuneshwar, 2001]

37. यदि $\tan^2 45^\circ - \cos^2 60^\circ = x \sin^2 45^\circ \tan 60^\circ$, तो x का मान बताएँ—

- (1) 1 (2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
(3) $\sqrt{3}$ (4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhuneshwar, 2001]

38. यदि $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$ और $\alpha = 2\beta$, तो $\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta$ बराबर है—

- (1) 1 (2) 0
(3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) 2
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhuneshwar, 2001]

39. यदि $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{5}$, तो $\frac{5 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta}{5 \sin \theta + 3 \cos \theta}$ का मान

9—

(1) 0

(2) 1

(3) $\frac{2}{7}$

(4) $\frac{1}{7}$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhubaneswar, 2001]

40. यदि $a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = m$ और $a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta = n$, तो $a^2 + b^2$ बराबर है—

(1) $m^2 + n^2$

(2) $\sqrt{mn}$

(3) mn

(4) $m - n$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhubaneswar, 2001]

41. यदि $\tan x + \sin x = a$ और $\tan x - \sin x = b$, तो

$\frac{1}{4}(a^2 - b^2)$ का मान है—

(1) $4\sqrt{ab}$

(2) $\sqrt{ab}$

(3) ab

(4) $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhubaneswar, 2001]

42. यदि $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = a$ और $\sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta = b$, तो—

(1) $ab = b^2 - 1$

(2) $a + b = 1$

(3) $a^2 - 1 = \frac{2a}{b}$

(4) $a = \frac{2b}{b^2} - 1$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhubaneswar, 2001]

43. यदि $a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = 8c$, तो $a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta$ का मान है—

(1) $\sqrt{1-c^2}$

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

(3) $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

(4) $\sqrt{1+c^2}$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhubaneswar, 2001]

44. यदि $\tan A + \sin A = p$ और $\tan A - \sin A = q$, तो निम्नलिखित में कौन सत्य है ?

(1) $p^2 + q^2 = 4\sqrt{pq}$

(2) $p + q = pq$ (3) $p - q = pq$

(4) $p^2 - q^2 = 4\sqrt{pq}$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhubaneswar, 2001]

45. यदि $A^2 = \frac{(1 + \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x)}$, A बराबर है—

(1) $\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x}$ (2) $\frac{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2}}$

(3) $\frac{1 - \sqrt{\sin x}}{1 + \sqrt{\sin x}}$ (4) $\frac{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}}$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Kolkata, 2002]

46. यदि $(\tan 35^\circ \cdot \tan 55^\circ) = \sin A$, तो $\angle A$ डिग्री में किसके बराबर होगा ?

(1) 35°

(2) 55°

(3) 90°

(4) 180°

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2002]

47. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सम्भव है ?

(1) $\tan \theta = 1, \cos \theta = \sqrt{2}$

(2) $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(3) $\tan \theta = 5, \cos \theta = 1$

(4) $\tan \theta = 100, \cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2002]

48. $\frac{\sin A - \sin B}{\cos A + \sin B} + \frac{\cos A - \cos B}{\sin A + \sin B}$ बराबर है—

(1) $\sin A \cdot \cos B$ (2) $\cos A \cdot \cos B$

(3) $\tan A \cdot \tan B$ (4) शून्य

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2002]

49. निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा हमेशा धनात्मक है ?

(1) $\sin |x| + \cos |y|$ (2) $\sin x^2 + \sin y^2$

(3) $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 y$ (4) सभी

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2002]

50. $\sqrt{\frac{1-\sin \theta}{1+\sin \theta}}$ बराबर है—

(1) $\sec \theta + \tan \theta$ (2) $\sec \theta - \tan \theta$

(3) $\sin \theta + \cos \theta$ (4) $\sin \theta - \cos \theta$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2002]

51. यदि $(\tan A - \tan B) = x$ तथा $(\cot B - \cot A) = y$ हो, तो $\cot(A - B)$ का मान क्या है ?

(1) $\left(\frac{x+y}{xy}\right)$ (2) $(x - y)$

(3) $(x + y)$ (4) $\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}\right)$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2002]

52. $(1 + \cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta)(1 + \tan \theta + \sec \theta)$ का मान है—

(1) $\sqrt{2}$ (2) 4

(3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) 2

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2002]

53. $\left(4 \cot^2 \frac{\pi}{3} + \sec^2 \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ का मान है—

(1) $\frac{5}{2}$ (2) $\frac{17}{6}$

(3) $\frac{13}{6}$ (4) $\frac{19}{6}$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2002]

54. $\left(\frac{\tan 35^\circ}{\cot 55^\circ} + \frac{\cot 78^\circ}{\tan 12^\circ} + \frac{\sin 160^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} + \frac{\sec 40^\circ}{\cos 140^\circ} - 1\right)$

का मान है—

(1) 3 (2) 4

(3) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ (4) 2

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2002]

55. $\sin 75^\circ$ का मान है—

(1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

(3) $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2002]

56. यदि कोण 'θ' प्रथम चतुर्थांश में है और $(\tan \theta + \cot \theta) = 2$ है, तो $(\sqrt{\tan \theta} + \sqrt{\cot \theta})$ का मान होगा—

(1) -4 (2) -3

(3) 2 (4) 4

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2002]

57. यदि $\sin(A + B) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ तथा $\sin(A - B) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ हो, तो $(\cos^2 B - \cos^2 A)$ का मान क्या है ?

(1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) 1

(3) 0 (4) $\sqrt{2}$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2002]

58. $\frac{\operatorname{cosec} A}{\operatorname{cosec} A - 1} + \frac{\operatorname{cosec} A}{\operatorname{cosec} A + 1} = ?$

(1) $2 \sin^2 A$ (2) $2 \tan^2 A$

(3) $2 \sec^2 A$ (4) $2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$

[BPSC, 2002]

59. $\left(\frac{1}{\cos A} + 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{\cos A} - 1\right) - \tan^2 A$ बराबर है—

(1) 2 (2) 1

(3) 3 (4) 0 [BPSC, 2002]

60. यदि $x = 7 \cos \theta$ एवं $y = 9 \sin \theta$ तो $\frac{x^2}{49} + \frac{y^2}{81}$ बराबर है—

(1) 49 (2) 81

(3) 1 (4) 0 [BPSC, 2002]

61. यदि $\sec \theta - \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, तो $\tan \theta$ का मान है—

(1) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(2) $\sqrt{3}$

(3) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(4) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ [BPSC, 2002]

62. यदि $7\sin^2\theta + 3\cos^2\theta = 4$ व θ न्यून है, तो $\tan^2\theta$ का मान होगा—

(1) $\frac{1}{3}$

(2) $\frac{1}{7}$

(3) $\frac{3}{7}$

(4) $\frac{2}{7}$

[RRB Allahabad (ASM), 2002]

63. यदि $x + y = z$, हो $1 + \cos x + \cos y + \cos z$ बराबर है—

(1) $4\cos\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{y}{2}\sin\frac{z}{2}$

(2) $4\cos\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{y}{2}\cos\frac{z}{2}$

(3) $4\cos\frac{x}{2}\sin\frac{y}{2}\cos\frac{z}{2}$

(4) $4\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{y}{2}\cos\frac{z}{2}$ [NDA, 2002]

64. यदि $x = \sin(A + B)\sin(A - B)$ और $y = \cos(A + B)\cos(A - B)$, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सत्य नहीं है ?

(1) $x + y > 0$ यदि $0^\circ < B < 45^\circ$ किसी A के लिए

(2) $x + y = 0$, तो $B = 45^\circ$, किसी A के लिए

(3) $x + y$ एक परिमेय राशि है, A व B कोई भी संख्या हो सकती है

(4) $x + y < 0$ यदि $45^\circ < B \leq 90^\circ$, किसी भी A के लिए [NDA, 2002]

65. यदि $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ और $x = \frac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos \theta}$ और

$y = \frac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin \theta}$, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सत्य है ?

(1) $x = y \Rightarrow \theta = 15^\circ$

(2) $x = -y \Rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ$

(3) $\sqrt{2}x = y \Rightarrow \theta = 30^\circ$

(4) $\sqrt{3}x = y \Rightarrow \theta = 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ [NDA, 2002]

66. $\cot^{-1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{1-\sin x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{\sqrt{1-\sin x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}} \right] = ?$

(1) $\frac{x}{3}$

(2) $2\pi - x$

(3) $\pi - \frac{x}{2}$

(4) $\pi - x$ [NDA, 2002]

67. $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} = ?$

(1) $\tan^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$

(2) $\tan^{-1} \frac{5}{3}$

(3) $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5}$

(4) $\tan^{-1} \frac{7}{3}$ [NDA, 2002]

68. यदि $(\tan \theta + \sec \theta) = x$ हो, तो $\tan \theta$ का मान है

(1) $\frac{2x}{x^2 - 1}$

(2) $\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$

(3) $\frac{x^2 + 1}{2x}$

(4) $\frac{x^2 - 1}{2x}$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं [RRB Kolkata, 2003]

69. यदि $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$ हो, तो $\sqrt{\frac{1-\sin \theta}{1+\sin \theta}}$ का मान है—

(1) $\frac{2}{3}$

(2) $-\frac{1}{3}$

(3) $\frac{1}{3}$

(4) $\frac{3}{4}$

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[RRB Bhubaneswar, 2003]

70. यदि $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2\cos \theta$ हो, तो $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$ का मान क्या है?

(1) $\frac{1}{2}\cos \theta$

(2) $\cos \theta$

(3) $2\cos 3\theta$

(4) $3\cos 3\theta$

[NDA, 2003]

71. $\tan 70^\circ$ किसके बराबर है ?

- (1) $\tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ$
 (2) $2 \tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ$
 (3) $\tan 50^\circ + 2 \tan 20^\circ$
 (4) $2 \tan 50^\circ + 2 \tan 20^\circ$

[RRB Gorakhpur, 2003]

72. $\cos 52^\circ + \cos 68^\circ + \cos 172^\circ$ का मान है—

- (1) 0 (2) 1
 (3) -1 (4) $-\frac{1}{2}$

[RRB Gorakhpur, 2003]

73. $\sec \theta$ के रूप में $\sin \theta$ का मान है—

- (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}}$ (2) $\frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}}$
 (3) $\frac{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}}{\sec \theta}$ (4) $\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}$

[CDS, 2003]

74. θ का मान ($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$) क्या होगा, जबकि

$$\sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \text{ है ?}$$

- (1) $\pi/2$ (2) $\pi/3$
 (3) $\pi/4$ (4) $\pi/6$ [CDS, 2003]

75. यदि $\cos \theta + \sec \theta = 2$ हो, तो $\cos^8 \theta + \sec^8 \theta$ का मान होगा—

- (1) 2 (2) 2^2
 (3) 2^4 (4) 2^8 [CDS, 2003]

76. $\frac{\sin 9^\circ}{\sin 48^\circ} - \frac{\cos 81^\circ}{\cos 42^\circ}$ का संख्यात्मक मान क्या है ?

- (1) 1 (2) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (3) 0 (4) -1 [CDS, 2003]

77. यदि किसी कोण के दो भाग α और β इस प्रकार किए जाते हैं कि $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ और $\tan \beta = 2$, तो कोण की माप कितनी है ?

- (1) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 (3) π (4) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ [CDS, 2003]

78. यदि $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$ है, तो $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \beta$ का मान है—

- (1) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 \beta$
 (2) $\sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta$ (3) $\tan^2 \alpha \cdot \tan^2 \beta$
 (4) $\sec^2 \alpha \cdot \tan^2 \beta$ [CDS, 2003]

79. यदि $\sin 2\theta = \cos 3\theta$ तथा θ एक न्यूनकोण है, तो θ का मान है—

- (1) 18° (2) 27°
 (3) 36° (4) 45° [CDS, 2003]

80. यदि $\sec 11\theta = \operatorname{cosec} 7\theta$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq 20$), हो तो θ का मान है—

- (1) 5° (2) 10°
 (3) 15° (4) 18° [CDS, 2003]

81. यदि $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ तथा $(a \cos x - b \sin x) = c$ और a, b, c पूर्ण धनात्मक संख्याएँ इस प्रकार हैं कि $a^2 + b^2 > c^2$ तो $(a \sin x + b \cos x)$ का मान क्या है ?

- (1) $\sqrt{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}$
 (2) $\sqrt{-a^2 + c^2 - b^2}$
 (3) $-\sqrt{a^2 - c^2 + b^2}$
 (4) $\sqrt{a^2 - c^2 + b^2}$

[CDS, 2003]

82. $\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$ अधिकतम मान क्या है ?

- (1) 1 (2) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ [CDS, 2003]

83. $\sin^3(15^\circ) - \cos^3(15^\circ)$ का मान है—

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}(\sin 15^\circ + \cos 15^\circ)$

(2) $\frac{5}{8\sqrt{2}}$

(3) $\frac{-5}{8\sqrt{2}}$

(4) $\frac{-5}{4\sqrt{2}}$

[CDS 2003, SSC 2008]

84. $\frac{3 \tan 20^\circ + \tan^3 20^\circ}{1 - 3 \tan^2 20^\circ}$ का मान है—

(1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(2) 1

(3) $\sqrt{3}$

(4) ∞ [CDS, 2003]

85. यदि $2 \cos^2 \theta + 11 \sin \theta - 7 = 0$, तो $\sin \theta$ का मान है—

(1) $-\frac{1}{2}$

(2) $\frac{1}{2}$

(3) 5

(4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ [CDS, 2003]

86. यदि $\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ हो, तो $\left[\frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{2 - \sin^2 \theta} \right]$ का मान है—

(1) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

(2) $\frac{3}{2}$

(3) $\frac{5}{3}$

(4) $\frac{3}{5}$

[RRB Bangalore (ASM), 2004]

87. यदि $8 \tan x = 15$ हो, तो $(\sin x - \cos x)$ का मान है—

(1) $\frac{8}{17}$

(2) $\frac{17}{7}$

(3) $\frac{1}{17}$

(4) $\frac{7}{17}$

[RRB Bangalore (ASM), 2004]

88. $(\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sin \theta)$ $(\sec \theta - \cos \theta)$ $(\tan \theta + \cot \theta)$ किसके बराबर होगा ?

(1) 1

(2) $\sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

(3) $\sin \theta \cos \theta$

(4) $\cot^2 \theta$

(5) 2

[RRB Bhubaneshwar, 2005]

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

1. (2) $\sin^2 \theta = \frac{\text{लम्ब}^2}{\text{कर्ण}^2}$ तथा $\cos^2 \theta = \frac{\text{आधार}^2}{\text{कर्ण}^2}$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{\text{लम्ब}^2}{\text{कर्ण}^2} + \frac{\text{आधार}^2}{\text{कर्ण}^2}$$

$$= \frac{\text{लम्ब}^2 + \text{आधार}^2}{\text{कर्ण}^2} = \frac{\text{कर्ण}^2}{\text{कर्ण}^2} = 1$$

$$2. (4) \sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta = (\sin^2 \theta)^2 - (\cos^2 \theta)^2$$

$$= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$= \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta$$

[$\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$]

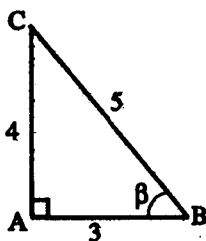
$$3. (3) \sin(A + B) = \cos[90^\circ - (A + B)]$$

$$= \cos[(90^\circ - A) - B]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\because \cos(A - B) &= \cos A \cdot \cos B + \sin A \cdot \sin B] \\
 &= \cos(90^\circ - A) \cdot \cos B + \sin(90^\circ - A) \cdot \sin B \\
 &= \sin A \cdot \cos B + \cos A \cdot \sin B
 \end{aligned}$$

4. (4) $\therefore$ समकोण $\triangle ABC$ में $\angle A = 90^\circ$ एवं

$$\cos \beta = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{\text{आधार}}{\text{कर्ण}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{लम्ब} &= \sqrt{(\text{कर्ण})^2 - (\text{आधार})^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(5)^2 - (3)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{25 - 9} = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. (4) \sin \theta &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \cos \theta = \tan \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sec \theta} \\
 &= \frac{\tan \theta}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. (1) \cos \theta &= \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\text{आधार}}{\text{कर्ण}} \\
 \therefore \text{लम्ब} &= \sqrt{(\text{कर्ण})^2 - (\text{आधार})^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(3)^2 - (1)^2} = 2\sqrt{2} \\
 \therefore \sin \theta + \tan \theta &= \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{कर्ण}} + \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{आधार}} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. (2) \cos \theta &= \frac{m}{n} = \frac{\text{आधार}}{\text{कर्ण}} \\
 \therefore \text{लम्ब} &= \sqrt{n^2 - m^2} \\
 \therefore \tan \theta &= \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{आधार}} = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - m^2}}{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8. (4) x = \sin^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$$

$$= \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} - 2 + 2$$

$$\therefore x = \left(\sin \theta - \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 + 2$$

चूँकि $\left(\sin \theta - \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \right)^2$ एक पूर्ण वर्ग होने के कारण सदैव धनात्मक होगी।

$$\therefore x \geq 2$$

9. (2) चूँकि $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$, $\sin^2 \theta$ तथा $\cos^2 \theta$ वर्ग राशि होने के वजह से धनात्मक है और दोनों का योग 1 बराबर है। अतः $\sin^2 \theta$ या $\cos^2 \theta$ में से प्रत्येक 1 से छोटा होगा एवं प्रत्येक का मान अलग-अलग 1 से बड़ा नहीं हो सकता।

$$10. (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11. (1) \frac{\sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + 3 \cos \theta} &= \frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} - 2}{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + 3} = \frac{\tan \theta - 2}{\tan \theta + 3} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 2}{1 + 3} = \frac{-1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12. (2) \cos 1^\circ \cdot \cos 2^\circ \cdot \cos 3^\circ \dots \cos 89^\circ \cdot \cos 90^\circ \\
 = \cos 1^\circ \cdot \cos 2^\circ \cdot \cos 3^\circ \dots \cos 89^\circ \times 0 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13. (4) \tan 15^\circ \cdot \tan 25^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ \cdot \tan 65^\circ \\
 \tan 75^\circ = \tan(90^\circ - 15^\circ) = \tan(90^\circ - 65^\circ) = \tan 45^\circ \cdot \tan 65^\circ \cdot \tan 75^\circ \\
 = \cot 75^\circ \cdot \cot 65^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ \cdot \tan 65^\circ \\
 \therefore \tan 75^\circ = \tan 45^\circ = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 14. (3) \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} &= 4 \\
 \text{या, } \frac{\sin x(1 - \cos x) + \sin x(1 + \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)} &= 4 \\
 \text{या, } \frac{2 \sin x}{\sin^2 x} &= 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{या, } \sin x = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 30^\circ$$

$$15. (2) 1 + \tan^2 x - 2 \tan x = 0$$

$$\text{या, } (1 - \tan x)^2 = 0$$

$$\text{या, } 1 - \tan x = 0$$

$$\text{या, } \tan x = 1 = \tan 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 45^\circ$$

$$16. (2) \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right]^3$$

$$= \left[\cos 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$$

$$= \cos \pi + i \sin \pi$$

$$= \cos 180^\circ + (\sqrt{-1}) \sin 180^\circ$$

$$= -1 + (\sqrt{-1}) \cdot 0 = -1$$

$$17. (4) a + b + c = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) -$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2} = 0$$

यदि $a + b + c = 0$ हो, तो

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$$

$$\therefore a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \left\{ -\operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right\}$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot (-\sqrt{2}) = -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2}$$

$$18. (1) \cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ$$

$$= \cos 10^\circ - \sin (90^\circ - 80^\circ)$$

$$= \cos 10^\circ - \cos 80^\circ$$

$\therefore$ $\cos$ का मान 0° से 90° की ओर घटता है।

$$\therefore \cos 10^\circ > \cos 80^\circ$$

अतः इसका मान धनात्मक होगा।

$$19. (1) 2 \sin 30^\circ + \tan 60^\circ = \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta +$$

$$\sqrt{3} - 1$$

$$\text{या, } 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{3} = \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta + \sqrt{3} - 1$$

$$\text{या, } 1 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} + 1 = \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta$$

$$\text{या, } \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{या, } (\cos \theta + 2)(\cos \theta - 1) = 0$$

$$\text{या, } \cos \theta = 1 \text{ या, } -2 \text{ (अमान्य)}$$

$$\therefore \theta = 0^\circ$$

$$20. (2)$$

$$21. (1) \sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta + 3 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= [(\sin^2 \theta)^3 + (\cos^2 \theta)^3] + 3 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= [(\sin^2 \theta)^3 + (\cos^2 \theta)^3] + 3 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= [(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta$$

$$(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)] + 3 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= 1$$

$$22. (1) \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 + \sin x)(1 + \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(1 + \sin x)^2}{1 - \sin^2 x}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 + \sin x)^2}{\cos^2 x}}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$= \sec x + \tan x$$

$$23. (3) (1 - \sin A + \cos A)^2$$

$$= 1 + \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A - 2 \sin A +$$

$$2 \cos A - 2 \sin A \cdot \cos A$$

$$= 1 + 1 - 2 \sin A + 2 \cos A -$$

$$2 \sin A \cdot \cos A$$

$$= 2(1 - \sin A + \cos A - \sin A \cdot \cos A)$$

$$= 2[(1 - \sin A) + \cos A(1 - \sin A)]$$

$$= 2(1 - \sin A)(1 + \cos A)$$

$$24. (2) \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a \cos^4 t} + \sqrt{a \sin^4 t}$$

$$= \sqrt{a} \cos^2 t + \sqrt{a} \sin^2 t$$

$$= \sqrt{a} (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t)$$

$$= \sqrt{a}$$

$$25. (2) \text{ माना } \tan \theta = \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \dots}}}$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \sqrt{6 + \tan \theta}$$

$$\text{या, } \tan^2 \theta = 6 + \tan \theta$$

$$\text{या, } \tan^2 \theta - \tan \theta - 6 = 0$$

$$\text{या, } (\tan \theta - 3)(\tan \theta + 2) = 0$$

$$\text{यदि } \tan \theta + 2 = 0 \text{ हो,}$$

$$\text{तो } \tan \theta = -2 \text{ (लेकिन सामान्य)}$$

$$\text{अतः } \tan \theta - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{या, } \tan \theta = 3$$

$$\therefore \sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta = 1 + (3)^2 = 10$$

$$26. (3) \sin(90^\circ - A) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{या, } \cos A = \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore A = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \cot A + \operatorname{cosec} A$$

$$= \cot 60^\circ + \operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$27. (3) \cot 9^\circ \cot 27^\circ \cot 63^\circ \cot 81^\circ$$

$$= \cot 9^\circ \cot 27^\circ \cot (90^\circ - 27^\circ)$$

$$\cot (90^\circ - 9^\circ)$$

$$= \cot 9^\circ \cot 27^\circ \tan 27^\circ \tan 9^\circ$$

$$= 1$$

$$28. (2) \tan(A+B) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{या, } A+B = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\text{तथा } \tan(A-B) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{या, } A-B = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$\text{समी. (i) तथा (ii) को जोड़ने पर,}$$

$$\tan 2A = 1$$

$$29. (5) \therefore \sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\therefore \cos A = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\text{तथा } \sin B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{तब, } \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B +$$

$$\cos A \cdot \sin B$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{30}} \right)$$

$$\therefore A+B = \sin^{-1} \frac{(3+\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{30}}$$

$$30. (2) 2 \sin \theta = a + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{a^2+1}{a}$$

$$\text{या, } \sin \theta = \frac{a^2+1}{2a} \text{ संगत है, जबकि } \theta \text{ के}$$

$$\text{सभी मानों के लिए } -1 < \sin \theta < 1$$

$$\text{या, } -1 < \frac{a^2+1}{2a} < 1$$

$$\text{या, } -2a < a^2+1 < 2a$$

$$\text{या, } 0 < (a+1)^2 \text{ और } (a-1)^2 < 0$$

$$\text{या, } 0 < (a+1) \text{ और } (a-1) < 0$$

$$\text{या, } -1 < a \text{ और } a < 1$$

$$31. (4) (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 + (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2$$

$$= \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta +$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= 2$$

$$32. (3) \text{ माना } \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = \theta$$

$$\text{या, } \tan \theta = \frac{1}{5} \therefore 2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = 2\theta$$

$$\text{या, } \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{5}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\text{अब, } \tan \left\{ 2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$$

$$= \tan \left\{ 2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\tan 2\theta - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan 2\theta \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\frac{5}{12} - 1}{1 + \frac{5}{12} \times 1} = -\frac{7}{17}$$

$$33. (1) \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x}$$

$$34. (2) \sin \theta + \sin 5\theta = \sin 3\theta$$

$$\text{या, } 2 \sin 3\theta \cdot \cos 2\theta - \sin 3\theta = 0$$

$$\text{या, } \sin 3\theta (2 \cos 2\theta - 1) = 0$$

$$\text{या, } \sin 3\theta = 0 = \sin 0^\circ$$

$$\text{या, } 3\theta = n\pi + (-1)^n \cdot 0 = n\pi$$

$$\text{या, } \theta = \frac{n\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{फिर, } \cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{या, } 2\theta = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{या, } \theta = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ तथा } +\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$35. (2) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{18}\right) \times \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{18}\right) \times \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{18}\right) \\ = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{18}\right) \times \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5\pi}{18}\right) \times \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{7\pi}{18}\right)$$

$$= \cos \frac{4\pi}{9} \cos \frac{2\pi}{9} \cos \frac{\pi}{9} = \frac{\sin \left[2^3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{9} \right]}{2^3 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{9}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^3} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{8\pi}{9}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{9}} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{\sin \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{9} \right)}{\sin \frac{\pi}{9}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{9}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{9}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$36. (2) 3 \tan \theta + \cot \theta = 5 \cos \theta$$

$$\text{या, } 3 \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = 5 \times \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\text{या, } 3 \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 5 \cos \theta$$

$$\text{या, } 3(1 - \cos^2 \theta) + \cos^2 \theta = 5 \cos \theta$$

$$\text{या, } 3 - 2 \cos^2 \theta - 5 \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\text{या, } (2 \cos \theta - 1)(\cos \theta + 3) = 0$$

$$\text{या, } \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}, -3 \text{ [अमान्य]}$$

$$\therefore \theta = 60^\circ$$

$$37. (2) \tan^2 45^\circ - \cos^2 60^\circ = x \sin^2 45^\circ \tan 60^\circ$$

$$\text{या, } 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = x \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 (\sqrt{3})$$

$$\text{या, } \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = x \text{ या, } \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} = x$$

$$\text{या, } \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2 \times 3} = x \therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$38. (3) \alpha + \beta = 90^\circ \text{ तथा } \alpha = 2\beta$$

$$\text{तब, } 2\beta + \beta = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{या, } \beta = 30^\circ \text{ तथा } \alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta = \cos^2 60^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ \\ = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$39. (4) \frac{5 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta}{5 \sin \theta + 3 \cos \theta} = \frac{5 \tan \theta - 3}{5 \tan \theta + 3}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times \frac{4}{5} - 3}{5 \times \frac{4}{5} + 3} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$40. (1) a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = m \quad \dots(i)$$

$$a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta = n \quad \dots(ii)$$

दोनों समीकरणों को वर्ग कर जोड़ने पर,

$$a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2ab \cos \theta \sin \theta = m^2$$

$$a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2ab \cos \theta \sin \theta = n^2$$

$$a^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) + b^2$$

$$(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) = m^2 + n^2$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = m^2 + n^2$$

41. (2) $\tan x + \sin x = a$ तथा $\tan x - \sin x = b$ से,

$$\sin x = \frac{a-b}{2} \quad \text{तथा} \quad \tan x = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{या, } \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{या, } \cos x = \left(\frac{a-b}{a+b} \right)$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$\text{या, } \left(\frac{a-b}{2} \right)^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{a-b}{a+b} \right)^2$$

$$\text{या, } \frac{(a-b)^2}{4} = 1 - \frac{(a-b)^2}{(a+b)^2}$$

$$\text{या, } (a-b)^2 (a+b)^2 = 16ab$$

$$\text{या, } (a-b)(a+b) = 4\sqrt{ab}$$

$$\text{या, } \frac{1}{4}(a^2 - b^2) = \sqrt{ab}$$

42. (3) $\sec \theta + \cos \theta = b$

$$\text{या, } \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = b$$

$$\text{या, } \sin \theta + \cos \theta = b \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\text{या, } a = b \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\text{या, } \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\therefore (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\text{या, } a^2 = 1 + 2 \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\text{या, } a^2 - 1 = \frac{2a}{b}$$

43. (5) $a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = 8c$

$$\text{या, } a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2ab \sin \theta \cos \theta = 64c^2$$

$$\text{या, } a^2 (1 - \sin^2 \theta) + b^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta) + 2ab \sin \theta \cos \theta = 64c^2$$

$$\text{या, } a^2 + b^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \theta - b^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2ab \sin \theta \cos \theta = 64c^2$$

$$\text{या, } a^2 + b^2 - 64c^2 = a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2ab \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\text{या, } (a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 64c^2$$

$$\text{या, } a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 64c^2}$$

44. (4) $\tan A + \sin A = p$ तथा $\tan A - \sin A = q$

$$\therefore \sin A = \frac{p-q}{2} \quad \text{तथा}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{p+q}{2} \quad \text{या, } \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{p+q}{2}$$

$$\text{या, } \cos A = \left(\frac{p-q}{p+q} \right)$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 A = 1 - \cos^2 A$$

$$\text{या, } \left(\frac{p-q}{2} \right)^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{p-q}{p+q} \right)^2$$

$$\text{या, } \left(\frac{p-q}{4} \right)^2 = 1 - \frac{(p-q)^2}{(p+q)^2}$$

$$\text{या, } (p-q)^2 (p+q)^2 = 16pq$$

$$\text{या, } p^2 - q^2 = 4\sqrt{pq}$$

45. (5) $A^2 = \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}$

$$\text{या, } A = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} \times \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \sin x)^2}{1 - \sin^2 x}} = \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$= \sec x + \tan x$$

46. (3) $\tan 35^\circ \cdot \tan 55^\circ = \sin A$

$$\text{या, } \tan (90^\circ - 55^\circ) \cdot \tan 55^\circ = \sin A$$

$$\text{या, } \cot 55^\circ \cdot \tan 55^\circ = 1 = \sin A$$

$$\therefore A = 90^\circ$$

$$47. (2) \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$48. (4) \frac{\sin A - \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B} + \frac{\cos A - \cos B}{\sin A + \sin B}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B + \cos^2 A - \cos^2 B}{(\cos A + \cos B)(\sin A + \sin B)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A - (\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B)}{(\cos A + \cos B)(\sin A + \sin B)}$$

$$= 0$$

49. (3) $x^2 + y^2$ में दोनों वर्ग संख्या है और वर्ग संख्या हमेशा धनात्मक होती है।

$$50. (2) \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} \times \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}{1 - \sin^2 \theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$= \sec \theta - \tan \theta$$

$$51. (1) \cot B - \cot A = y$$

$$\text{या, } \frac{1}{\tan B} - \frac{1}{\tan A} = y$$

$$\text{या, } \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{\tan A \tan B} = y$$

$$\text{या, } \tan A \tan B = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\text{तथा } \cot(A - B) = \frac{1 + \tan A \tan B}{\tan A - \tan B}$$

$$= \frac{\left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right)}{x} = \left(\frac{x + y}{xy}\right)$$

$$52. (4) (1 + \cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta)(1 + \tan \theta + \sec \theta)$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1}{\cos \theta}\right) \left(\frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 1}{\cos \theta}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 - (1)^2}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = 2$$

$$53. (3) \left(4 \cot^2 \frac{\pi}{3} + \sec^2 \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= (4 \cot^2 60^\circ + \sec^2 30^\circ - \sin^2 45^\circ)$$

$$= \left\{4 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\right\}$$

$$= \left\{4 \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$54. (5) \left(\frac{\tan 35^\circ}{\cot 55^\circ} + \frac{\cot 78^\circ}{\tan 12^\circ} + \frac{\sin 160^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} + \frac{\sec 40^\circ}{\cos 140^\circ} - 1\right)$$

$$= \left[\frac{\tan 35^\circ}{\cot(90^\circ - 35^\circ)} + \frac{\cot 78^\circ}{\tan(90^\circ - 78^\circ)} + \frac{\sin(180^\circ - 20^\circ)}{\cos 20^\circ} - \frac{\sec 40^\circ}{\cos(180^\circ - 40^\circ)} - 1\right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{\tan 35^\circ}{\tan 35^\circ} + \frac{\cot 78^\circ}{\cot 78^\circ} + \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\cos 20^\circ} - \frac{\sec 40^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ} - 1\right)$$

$$= \left(1 + 1 + \tan 20^\circ - \frac{1}{\cos^2 40^\circ} - 1\right)$$

$$= \left(1 + \tan 20^\circ - \frac{1}{\cos^2 40^\circ}\right)$$

$$55. (3) \sin 75^\circ = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$56. (3) (\sqrt{\tan \theta} + \sqrt{\cot \theta})^2 = \tan \theta + \cot \theta + 2$$

$$= 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$\therefore (\sqrt{\tan \theta} + \sqrt{\cot \theta}) = 2$$

$$57. (1) \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A$$

$$= \sin(A + B) \cdot \sin(A - B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 58. (3) \quad & \frac{\cos ec A}{\cos ec A - 1} + \frac{\cos ec A}{\cos ec A + 1} \\
 &= \cos ec A \left[\frac{\cos ec A + 1 + \cos ec A - 1}{(\cos ec A - 1)(\cos ec A + 1)} \right] \\
 &= \frac{2 \cos ec^2 A}{\cot^2 A} = \frac{2(1 + \cot^2 A)}{\cot^2 A} \\
 &= 2(\tan^2 A + 1) = 2 \sec^2 A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 59. (4) \quad & \left(\frac{1}{\cos A} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{1}{\cos A} - 1 \right) - \tan^2 A \\
 &= (\sec A + 1)(\sec A - 1) - \tan^2 A \\
 &= \tan^2 A - \tan^2 A = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 60. (3) \quad & x = 7 \cos \theta \\
 \text{या, } & \left(\frac{x}{7} \right) = \cos \theta \\
 \text{तथा } & y = 9 \sin \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{या, } & \left(\frac{y}{9} \right) = \sin \theta \\
 \therefore \quad & \frac{x^2}{49} + \frac{y^2}{81} = \left(\frac{x}{7} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{9} \right)^2 \\
 &= \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 61. (3) \quad & \sec \theta - \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\
 \text{या, } & \sec \theta = \tan \theta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\
 \text{या, } & \sec^2 \theta = \left(\tan \theta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \\
 \text{या, } & 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \tan^2 \theta + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan \theta \\
 \text{या, } & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan \theta = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \\
 \therefore \quad & \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 62. (1) \quad & 7 \sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta = 4 \\
 \text{या, } & 5 \sin^2 \theta + 3(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) = 4 \\
 \text{या, } & \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \tan^2 \theta = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 63. (2) \quad & 1 + \cos x + \cos y + \cos z \\
 &= 1 + 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2} + \cos z \\
 &= 1 + 2 \cos \frac{z}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2} + 2 \cos^2 \frac{z}{2} - 1 \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{z}{2} \left[\cos \frac{x-y}{2} + \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \right] \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{z}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2} \\
 &= 4 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2} \cos \frac{z}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 64. (3) \quad & x + y = \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) + \sin(A+B) \sin(A-B) \\
 &= \cos(A+B-A+B) = \cos 2B
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{यदि } B = 15, \text{ तो } \cos 30 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

अतः $x + y$ परिमेय संख्या नहीं है ।

$$\begin{aligned}
 65. (2) \quad & x = \frac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos \theta} \\
 &= \frac{3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta}{\cos \theta} \\
 &= 3 - 4 \sin^2 \theta - 4 \cos^2 \theta + 3 \\
 &= 6 - 4(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) = 6 - 4 = 2 \\
 \text{फिर, } & y = \frac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin \theta} \\
 &= \frac{4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta} \\
 &= 4 \cos^2 \theta - 3 + 3 - 4 \sin^2 \theta \\
 &= 4(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \\
 &= 4 \cos 2\theta \quad [\because \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \cos 2\theta]
 \end{aligned}$$

अब, यदि $\theta = 60^\circ$

$$\text{तो } y = 4 \cos 120^\circ$$

$$= 4 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = -2$$

$$\therefore x = -y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 66. (3) \cot^{-1} \left[\frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}} \right] \\
 = \cot^{-1} \left[-\frac{2 \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \right] = -\cot^{-1} \cot \frac{x}{2} \\
 = +\cot^{-1} \cot \left(\pi - \frac{x}{2} \right) = \pi - \frac{x}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 67. (2) \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{6}} \right) &= \tan^{-1} \frac{5/6}{5/6} \\
 &= \tan^{-1} 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \\
 \therefore \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} \\
 &= \tan^{-1} 1 + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} = \tan^{-1} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \\
 &= \tan^{-1} \frac{5/4}{3/4} = \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 68. (4) \because \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta &= 1 \\
 \text{या, } (\sec \theta + \tan \theta)(\sec \theta - \tan \theta) &= 1 \\
 \text{या, } (\sec \theta - \tan \theta)x &= 1 \\
 \text{या, } \sec \theta - \tan \theta &= \frac{1}{x} \\
 \text{तब, } (\sec \theta + \tan \theta) - (\sec \theta - \tan \theta) \\
 &= x - \frac{1}{x} \\
 \text{या, } 2 \tan \theta &= \frac{x^2 - 1}{x} \\
 \therefore \tan \theta &= \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 69. (5) \tan \theta &= \frac{4}{3} = \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{आधार}} \\
 \therefore \text{कर्ण} &= \sqrt{(\text{लम्ब})^2 + (\text{आधार})^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(4)^2 + (3)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{तो } \sin \theta = \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{कर्ण}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{4}{5}}{1 + \frac{4}{5}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}} = \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

$$70. (3) x + \frac{1}{x} = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$\text{या, } \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^3 = (2 \cos \theta)^3$$

$$\text{या, } x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) = 8 \cos^3 \theta$$

$$\text{या, } x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 8 \cos^3 \theta - 6 \cos \theta$$

$$= 2[4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta] = 2 \cos 3\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 71. (2) \tan 70^\circ &= \tan (20^\circ + 50^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{\tan 20^\circ + \tan 50^\circ}{1 - \tan 20^\circ \tan 50^\circ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{या, } \tan 70^\circ - \tan 20^\circ \tan 50^\circ = \tan 20^\circ + \tan 50^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{या, } \tan 70^\circ &= \tan 20^\circ + \tan 50^\circ + \\
 &\quad \cot (20^\circ) \tan 20^\circ \tan 50^\circ \\
 &= \tan 20^\circ + \tan 50^\circ + \tan 50^\circ \\
 &= 2 \tan 50^\circ + \tan 20^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 72. (1) \cos 52^\circ + \cos 68^\circ + \cos 172^\circ \\
 &= \cos 68^\circ + 2 \cos \frac{(172^\circ + 52^\circ)}{2} \\
 &\quad \cos \frac{(172^\circ - 52^\circ)}{2} \\
 &= \cos 68^\circ + 2 \cos 60^\circ \cdot \cos 112^\circ \\
 &= \cos 68^\circ + 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \cos 112^\circ \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{(112^\circ + 68^\circ)}{2} \cos \frac{(112^\circ - 68^\circ)}{2} \\
 &= 2 \cos 90^\circ \cos 22^\circ [\because \cos 90^\circ = 0] \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 73. (3) \sin \theta &= \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \\
 &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}}{\sec \theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$74. (2) \sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$\text{या, } 1 - \cos^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$\text{या, } \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta - \frac{5}{4} = 0$$

$$\text{या, } 4 \cos^2 \theta + 8 \cos \theta - 5 = 0$$

$$\text{या, } (2 \cos \theta + 5)(2 \cos \theta - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ या, } \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$75. (1) (\cos \theta + \sec \theta) = 2$$

$$\text{या, } (\cos \theta + \sec \theta)^2 = 4$$

$$\text{या, } \cos^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta + 2 = 4$$

$$\text{या, } \cos^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta = 2$$

इसी प्रकार,

$$\cos^4 \theta + \sec^4 \theta = 2$$

$$\text{तथा } \cos^8 \theta + \sec^8 \theta = 2$$

$$76. (3) \frac{\sin 9^\circ}{\sin 48^\circ} - \frac{\cos 81^\circ}{\cos 42^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 9^\circ}{\sin 48^\circ} - \frac{\sin(90^\circ - 81^\circ)}{\sin(90^\circ - 42^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 9^\circ}{\sin 48^\circ} - \frac{\sin 9^\circ}{\sin 48^\circ} = 0$$

$$77. (2) \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} + 2}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2} = \infty$$

$$\therefore (\alpha + \beta) = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$78. (1) \cos \sec^2 \alpha + \cos \sec^2 \beta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \beta} = \frac{\sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \beta}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha + 1 - \cos 2\beta}{2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta}$$

$$= \frac{2 - (\cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta)}{2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta}$$

$$= \frac{2 - 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta)}{2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta}$$

$$= \frac{2 - 0}{2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta} \quad [\because \alpha + \beta = 90^\circ]$$

$$= \cos \sec^2 \alpha \cos \sec^2 \beta$$

$$79. (1) \sin 2\theta = \cos 3\theta$$

$$\text{या, } \sin 2\theta = \sin(90^\circ - 3\theta)$$

$$\text{या, } 2\theta = 90^\circ - 3\theta$$

$$\text{या, } \theta = 18^\circ$$

$$80. (1) \sec 11\theta = \cos \sec 7\theta$$

$$\text{या, } \frac{1}{\cos 11\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin 7\theta}$$

$$\text{या, } \sin 7\theta = \cos 11\theta = \sin(90^\circ - 11\theta)$$

$$\text{या, } 7\theta + 11\theta = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta = 5^\circ$$

$$81. (4) (a \cos x - b \sin x)^2 = c^2$$

$$\text{या, } a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x - 2ab \cos x \sin x = c^2$$

$$\text{या, } a^2(1 - \sin^2 x) + b^2(1 - \cos^2 x) - 2ab \cos x \sin x = c^2$$

$$\text{या, } a^2 + b^2 - (a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x + 2ab \sin x \cos x) = c^2$$

$$\text{या, } a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x + 2ab \sin x \cos x = a^2 + b^2 - c^2$$

$$\text{या, } (a \sin x + b \cos x)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - c^2$$

$$\therefore a \sin x + b \cos x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}$$

$$82. (2) \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}(1)$$

$\sin 2\theta$ का अधिकतम मान 1 होता है।

$$\text{अभीष्ट अधिकतम मान} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$83. (4) \sin^3 15^\circ - \cos^3 15^\circ$$

$$= (\sin 15^\circ - \cos 15^\circ)$$

$$(\sin^2 15^\circ + \cos^2 15^\circ + \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ)$$

$$= (\sin 15^\circ - \cos 15^\circ) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 30^\circ\right)$$

$$= (\sin 15^\circ - \cos 15^\circ) \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} [\sin 15^\circ - \sin (90^\circ - 15^\circ)]$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} (\sin 15^\circ - \sin 75^\circ)$$

$$= -\frac{5}{4} \times 2 \cos \frac{90^\circ}{2} \cdot \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= -\frac{5}{4} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-5}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$84. (3) \frac{3 \tan 20^\circ + \tan^3 20^\circ}{1 - 3 \tan^2 20^\circ}$$

$$= \tan 3(20^\circ) = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$85. (2) 2 \cos^2 \theta + 11 \sin \theta - 7 = 0$$

$$\text{या, } 2(1 - \sin^2 \theta) + 11 \sin \theta - 7 = 0$$

$$\text{या, } -2 \sin^2 \theta + 11 \sin \theta - 5 = 0$$

$$\text{या, } 2 \sin^2 \theta - 11 \sin \theta + 5 = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 40}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{11 \pm 9}{4} = \frac{20}{4} \text{ या, } \frac{2}{4}$$

$$= 5 \text{ या, } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

[$\therefore \sin \theta$ का मान 1 से ज्यादा नहीं होता है]

$$86. (4) \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\text{आधार}}{\text{लम्ब}}$$

$$\therefore \text{कर्ण} = \sqrt{(\text{लम्ब})^2 + (\text{आधार})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (1)^2} = 2$$

तो $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ तथा $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ का मान रखने पर,

$$\frac{[1 - \cos^2 \theta]}{[2 - \sin^2 \theta]} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4}}{2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$87. (4) 8 \tan x = 15$$

$$\therefore \tan x = \frac{15}{8} = \frac{\text{लम्ब}}{\text{आधार}}$$

$$\therefore \text{कर्ण} = \sqrt{(15)^2 + (8)^2} = 17$$

$$\text{अतः } \cos x = \frac{8}{17} \text{ तथा } \sin x = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\therefore (\sin x - \cos x) = \frac{15}{17} - \frac{8}{17} = \frac{7}{17}$$

$$88. (1) (\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sin \theta)(\sec \theta - \cos \theta)(\tan \theta + \cot \theta)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \sin \theta \right) \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1 - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) \left(\frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta} \times \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \frac{1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} = 1$$

□