

Trigonometry

- Find the value of $\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \sin^2 3^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 89^\circ$.
 (A) $42\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $44\frac{1}{2}$
 (C) $45\frac{2}{3}$ (D) None of these
- Find the value of $\tan 1^\circ \tan 2^\circ \tan 3^\circ \dots \tan 89^\circ$.
 (A) -1 (B) 2
 (C) 1 (D) 3
- If $\tan(x + 40^\circ) \tan(x + 20^\circ) \tan 3x \tan(70^\circ - x) \tan(50^\circ - x) = 1$ then find the value of x .
 (A) 45 (B) 43
 (C) 40 (D) 44
- Find the value of $\log \tan 1^\circ + \log \tan 2^\circ + \log \tan 3^\circ + \dots \log \tan 89^\circ$.
 (A) -1 (B) 1
 (C) 2 (D) 0
- If $1 + \sin x + \sin^2 x + \dots \infty = 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$ find the value of x .
 (A) 50 (B) 55
 (C) 60 (D) 70
- If $1 - \tan^2 x + \tan^4 x + \dots \infty = \frac{3}{4}$ find $\sin^2 x + \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$.
 (A) $\frac{17}{4}$ (B) $\frac{16}{4}$
 (C) $\frac{15}{3}$ (D) $\frac{16}{5}$
- If $\tan \theta \tan 2\theta = 1$ find $\sin^2 2\theta + \tan^2 2\theta$.
 (A) $\frac{12}{3}$ (B) $\frac{13}{3}$
 (C) $\frac{11}{5}$ (D) $\frac{15}{4}$
- If $\sin^5 \theta + \cos^5 \theta = 2$ find $\sin^{13} \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^{13} \theta$.
 (A) 0 (B) 1
 (C) 2 (D) 3
- If $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = 2$ find $\tan^5 \theta + \cot^5 \theta$.
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) 5
- Find the value of $\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta}$.
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
- Find the value of $3(\sin x - \cos x)^4 + 6(\sin x + \cos x)^2 + 4(\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x)$.
 (A) 10 (B) 13
 (C) 15 (D) 19
- Find the value of $(\operatorname{cosec} x - \sin x)(\sec x - \cos x)(\tan x + \cot x)$.
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 4 (D) 6
- Find the value of $(\sec A - \cos A)^2 + (\operatorname{cosec} A - \sin A)^2 - (\cot A - \tan A)^2$.
 (A) -1 (B) 0
 (C) 1 (D) 2
- Find the value of $(1 + \cot x - \operatorname{cosec} x)(1 + \tan x + \sec x)$.
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 5
- If ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral then find $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C + \cos D$.
 (A) -1 (B) 1
 (C) 0 (D) 2
- ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral, find $\sin A + \sin B - \sin C - \sin D$.
 (A) 0 (B) 1
 (C) 3 (D) 5
- If ABC is a triangle, then find $\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{A+B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B+C}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C+A}{2}$.
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 5 (D) 3
- If ABC is a triangle, then find $\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{A+B}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B+C}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{C+A}{2}$.
 (A) 1 (B) 3
 (C) 5 (D) 7

37. If $\sin x + \sin^2 x = 1$ find $\cos^{12} x + 3\cos^{10} x + 3\cos^8 x + \cos^6 x$.
- (A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
38. If $x \sin^3 \theta + y \cos^3 \theta = \sin \theta \cos \theta$ and $x \sin \theta = y \cos \theta$ find $x^2 + y^2$.
- (A) 0 (B) 2
(C) 1 (D) 3
39. If $(\sin x + \operatorname{cosec} x)^2 + (\cos x + \sec x)^2 = k + \tan^2 x + \cot^2 x$ then find k
- (A) 7 (B) 9
(C) 5 (D) 11
40. If $\sec \theta = x + \frac{1}{4x}$ ($0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$) find $\sec \theta + \tan \theta$.
- (A) $\frac{x}{2}$ (B) $2x$
(C) $\frac{2}{2x}$ (D) $5x$