Mathematics

(Chapter – 3) (Trigonometric Functions)

(Class – XI)

Exercise 3.1

Question 1:

Find the radian measures corresponding to the following degree measures:

(i) 25°   **(ii)** – 47° 30'   **(iii)** 240°   **(iv)** 520°

Answer 1:

(i) 25°

We know that 180° = π radian

$$\therefore 25° = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 25 \text{ radian} = \frac{5\pi}{36} \text{ radian}$$

(ii) −47° 30'

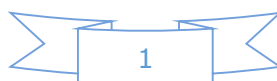−47° 30' $-47\frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{-95}{2} \text{degree}$

Since 180° = π radian

$$\frac{-95}{2} \text{ deg ree} = \frac{\pi}{180} \times \left(\frac{-95}{2}\right) \text{ radian} = \left(\frac{-19}{36 \times 2}\right) \pi \text{ radian} = \frac{-19}{72} \pi \text{ radian}$$

$$\therefore -47° \, 30' = \frac{-19}{72} \pi \text{ radian}$$

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(iii) 240°

We know that 180° = п radian

$$\therefore 240° = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 240 \text{ radian} = \frac{4}{3}\pi \text{ radian}$$

(iv) 520°

We know that 180° = п radian

$$\therefore 520° = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 520 \text{ radian} = \frac{26\pi}{9} \text{ radian}$$

Question 2:

Find the degree measures corresponding to the following radian measures $\left(\text{Use } \pi = \frac{22}{7} \right)$

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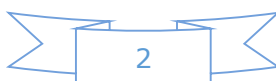**(i)** $\frac{11}{16}$ **(ii)** − 4   **(iii)** $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ **(iv)** $\frac{7\pi}{6}$

Answer 2:

(i) $\frac{11}{16}$

We know that п radian = 180°

$$\therefore \frac{11}{16} \text{ radain} = \frac{180}{\pi} \times \frac{11}{16} \text{ deg ree} = \frac{45 \times 11}{\pi \times 4} \text{ deg ree}$$

$$= \frac{45 \times 11 \times 7}{22 \times 4} \text{ deg ree} = \frac{315}{8} \text{ deg ree}$$

$$= 39\frac{3}{8} \text{ deg ree}$$

$$= 39° + \frac{3 \times 60}{8} \text{ min utes} \qquad \left[1° = 60'\right]$$

$$= 39° + 22' + \frac{1}{2} \text{ min utes}$$

$$= 39°22'30" \qquad \left[1' = 60"\right]$$

(ii)   − 4
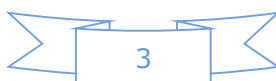
We know that п radian = 180°

$$-4 \text{ radian} = \frac{180}{\pi} \times (-4) \text{ deg ree} = \frac{180 \times 7(-4)}{22} \text{ deg ree}$$

$$= \frac{-2520}{11} \text{ deg ree} = -229\frac{1}{11} \text{ deg ree}$$

$$= -229° + \frac{1 \times 60}{11} \text{ min utes} \qquad \left[1° = 60'\right]$$

$$= -229° + 5' + \frac{5}{11} \text{ min utes}$$

$$= -229°5'27" \qquad \left[1' = 60"\right]$$

(iii) $\dfrac{5\pi}{3}$

We know that п radian = 180°

$$\therefore \frac{5\pi}{3} \text{ radian} = \frac{180}{\pi} \times \frac{5\pi}{3} \text{ deg ree} = 300°$$

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(iv) $\dfrac{7\pi}{6}$

We know that π radian = 180°

$$\therefore \frac{7\pi}{6}\text{radian} = \frac{180}{\pi} \times \frac{7\pi}{6} = 210°$$

Question 3:

A wheel makes 360 revolutions in one minute. Through how many radians does it turn in one second?

Answer 3:

Number of revolutions made by the wheel in 1 minute = 360

∴ Number of revolutions made by the wheel in 1 second = $\dfrac{360}{60} = 6$

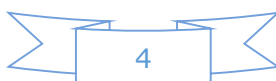In one complete revolution, the wheel turns an angle of 2π radian.

Hence, in 6 complete revolutions, it will turn an angle of 6 × 2π radian, i.e., 12 π radian

Thus, in one second, the wheel turns an angle of 12π radian.

Question 4:

Find the degree measure of the angle subtended at the centre of a circle of radius 100 cm by an arc of length 22 cm.

$$\left(\text{Use } \pi = \frac{22}{7} \right)$$

Answer 4:

We know that in a circle of radius *r* unit, if an arc of length *l* unit subtends an angle *θ* radian at the centre, then

$$\theta = \frac{l}{r}$$

Therefore, for *r* = 100 cm, *l* = 22 cm, we have

$$\theta = \frac{22}{100} \text{ radian} = \frac{180}{\pi} \times \frac{22}{100} \text{ deg ree} = \frac{180 \times 7 \times 22}{22 \times 100} \text{ deg ree}$$

$$= \frac{126}{10} \text{ deg ree} = 12\frac{3}{5} \text{ deg ree} = 12°36' \qquad [1° = 60']$$

Thus, the required angle is 12°36′.
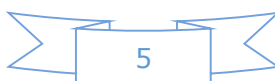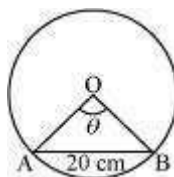
Question 5:

In a circle of diameter 40 cm, the length of a chord is 20 cm. Find the length of minor arc of the chord.

Answer 5:

Diameter of the circle = 40 cm

∴Radius (*r*) of the circle = $\frac{40}{2}$ cm = 20 cm

Let AB be a chord (length = 20 cm) of the circle.

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In ΔOAB, OA = OB = Radius of circle = 20 cm

Also, AB = 20 cm

Thus, ΔOAB is an equilateral triangle.

∴ θ = 60° = $\dfrac{\pi}{3}$ radian

We know that in a circle of radius r unit, if an arc of length l unit subtends an angle θ

$$\theta = \dfrac{l}{r}$$

$$\dfrac{\pi}{3} = \dfrac{\overset{\frown}{AB}}{20} \Rightarrow \overset{\frown}{AB} = \dfrac{20\pi}{3} \text{ cm}$$

Thus, the length of the minor arc of the chord is $\dfrac{20\pi}{3}$ cm
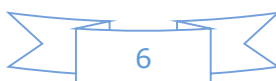
Question 6:

If in two circles, arcs of the same length subtend angles 60° and 75° at the centre, find the ratio of their radii.

Answer 6:

Let the radii of the two circles be r_1 and r_2. Let an arc of length l subtend an angle of 60° at the centre of the circle of radius r_1, while let an arc of length l subtend an angle of 75° at the centre of the circle of radius r_2.

Now, 60°= $\dfrac{\pi}{3}$ radian and 75° = $\dfrac{5\pi}{12}$ radian

We know that in a circle of radius r unit, if an arc of length l unit subtends an angle θ

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$$\theta = \frac{l}{r} \text{ or } l = r\theta$$

$$\therefore l = \frac{r_1 \pi}{3} \text{ and } l = \frac{r_2 5\pi}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r_1 \pi}{3} = \frac{r_2 5\pi}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = \frac{r_2 5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Thus, the ratio of the radii is 5:4.

Question 7:

Find the angle in radian though which a pendulum swings if its length is 75 cm and the tip describes an arc of length

(i) 10 cm   **(ii)** 15 cm   **(iii)** 21 cm

Answer 7:

We know that in a circle of radius r unit, if an arc of length l unit subtends

an angle θ radian at the centre, then $\theta = \frac{l}{r}$

It is given that r = 75 cm

(i) Here, l = 10 cm

$$\theta = \frac{10}{75} \text{ radian} = \frac{2}{15} \text{ radian}$$

(ii) Here, l = 15 cm

$$\theta = \frac{15}{75} \text{ radian} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ radian}$$

(iii) Here, l = 21 cm

$$\theta = \frac{21}{75} \text{ radian} = \frac{7}{25} \text{ radian}$$

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Mathematics

Exercise 3.2

Question 1:

Find the values of other five trigonometric functions if $\cos x = -\dfrac{1}{2}$, x lies in third quadrant.

Answer 1:

$$\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{\left(-\dfrac{1}{2}\right)} = -2$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$
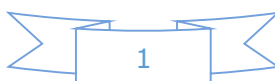
$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Since x lies in the 3rd quadrant, the value of sin x will be negative.

$$\therefore \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos ec x = \frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}{\left(-\dfrac{1}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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Question 2:

Find the values of other five trigonometric functions if $\sin x = \dfrac{3}{5}$, x lies in second quadrant.

Answer 2:

$\sin x = \dfrac{3}{5}$

$\text{cosec } x = \dfrac{1}{\sin x} = \dfrac{1}{\left(\dfrac{3}{5}\right)} = \dfrac{5}{3}$

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

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

$\Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \left(\dfrac{3}{5}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \dfrac{9}{25}$

$\Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \dfrac{16}{25}$

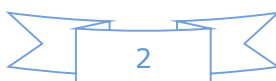$\Rightarrow \cos x = \pm \dfrac{4}{5}$

Since x lies in the 2nd quadrant, the value of cos x will be negative

$\therefore \cos x = -\dfrac{4}{5}$

$\sec x = \dfrac{1}{\cos x} = \dfrac{1}{\left(-\dfrac{4}{5}\right)} = -\dfrac{5}{4}$

$\tan x = \dfrac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \dfrac{\left(\dfrac{3}{5}\right)}{\left(-\dfrac{4}{5}\right)} = -\dfrac{3}{4}$

$\cot x = \dfrac{1}{\tan x} = -\dfrac{4}{3}$

Question 3:

Find the values of other five trigonometric functions if $\cot x = \dfrac{3}{4}$, x lies in third quadrant.

Answer 3:

$$\cot x = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{\cot x} = \frac{1}{\left(\dfrac{3}{4}\right)} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 = \sec^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{16}{9} = \sec^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{25}{9} = \sec^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec x = \pm \frac{5}{3}$$

Since x lies in the 3rd quadrant, the value of sec x will be negative.
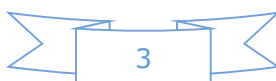
$$\therefore \sec x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{\sec x} = \frac{1}{\left(-\dfrac{5}{3}\right)} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} = \frac{\sin x}{\left(\dfrac{-3}{5}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{-3}{5}\right) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x} = -\frac{5}{4}$$

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Question 4:

Find the values of other five trigonometric functions if $\sec x = \dfrac{13}{5}$, x lies in fourth quadrant.

Answer 4:

$$\sec x = \dfrac{13}{5}$$

$$\cos x = \dfrac{1}{\sec x} = \dfrac{1}{\left(\dfrac{13}{5}\right)} = \dfrac{5}{13}$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - \left(\dfrac{5}{13}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - \dfrac{25}{169} = \dfrac{144}{169}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \pm\dfrac{12}{13}$$

Since x lies in the 4th quadrant, the value of sin x will be negative.

$$\therefore \sin x = -\dfrac{12}{13}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \dfrac{1}{\sin x} = \dfrac{1}{\left(-\dfrac{12}{13}\right)} = -\dfrac{13}{12}$$

$$\tan x = \dfrac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \dfrac{\left(\dfrac{-12}{13}\right)}{\left(\dfrac{5}{13}\right)} = -\dfrac{12}{5}$$

$$\cot x = \dfrac{1}{\tan x} = \dfrac{1}{\left(-\dfrac{12}{5}\right)} = -\dfrac{5}{12}$$

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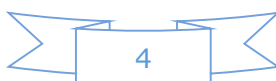
Question 5:

Find the values of other five trigonometric functions if $\tan x = -\dfrac{5}{12}$, x lies in second quadrant.

Answer 5:

$$\tan x = -\frac{5}{12}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \frac{1}{\left(-\dfrac{5}{12}\right)} = -\frac{12}{5}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \left(-\frac{5}{12}\right)^2 = \sec^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{25}{144} = \sec^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{169}{144} = \sec^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec x = \pm\frac{13}{12}$$

Since x lies in the 2nd quadrant, the value of sec x will be negative.

$$\therefore \sec x = -\frac{13}{12}$$
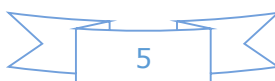
$$\cos x = \frac{1}{\sec x} = \frac{1}{\left(-\dfrac{13}{12}\right)} = -\frac{12}{13}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{5}{12} = \frac{\sin x}{\left(-\dfrac{12}{13}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \left(-\frac{5}{12}\right) \times \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right) = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\left(\dfrac{5}{13}\right)} = \frac{13}{5}$$

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Question 6:

Find the value of the trigonometric function sin 765°

Answer 6:

It is known that the values of sin x repeat after an interval of 2π or 360°.

$$\therefore \sin 765° = \sin\left(2 \times 360° + 45°\right) = \sin 45° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Question 7:

Find the value of the trigonometric function cosec (−1410°)

Answer 7:

It is known that the values of cosec x repeat after an interval of 2π or 360°.

$$\therefore \operatorname{cosec}\left(-1410°\right) = \operatorname{cosec}\left(-1410° + 4 \times 360°\right)$$
$$= \operatorname{cosec}\left(-1410° + 1440°\right)$$
$$= \operatorname{cosec} 30° = 2$$

Question 8:

Find the value of the trigonometric function $\tan\dfrac{19\pi}{3}$

Answer 8:

It is known that the values of tan x repeat after an interval of π or 180°.

$$\therefore \tan\frac{19\pi}{3} = \tan 6\frac{1}{3}\pi = \tan\left(6\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\frac{\pi}{3} = \tan 60° = \sqrt{3}$$

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Question 9:

Find the value of the trigonometric function $\sin\left(-\frac{11\pi}{3}\right)$

Answer 9:

It is known that the values of sin x repeat after an interval of 2π or 360°.

$$\therefore \sin\left(-\frac{11\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{11\pi}{3} + 2 \times 2\pi\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Question 10:

Find the value of the trigonometric function $\cot\left(-\frac{15\pi}{4}\right)$

Answer 10:

It is known that the values of cot x repeat after an interval of π or 180°.

$$\therefore \cot\left(-\frac{15\pi}{4}\right) = \cot\left(-\frac{15\pi}{4} + 4\pi\right) = \cot\frac{\pi}{4} = 1$$

Mathematics

Exercise 3.3

Question 1:

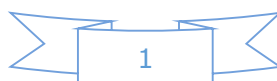$$\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Answer 1:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - (1)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

Question 2:

Prove that $\quad 2\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos ec^2 \frac{7\pi}{6} \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$

Answer 2:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \quad 2\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos ec^2 \frac{7\pi}{6} \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \cos ec^2 \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + \left(-\cos ec \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

1

Question 3:

Prove that $\cot^2 \dfrac{\pi}{6} + \operatorname{cosec} \dfrac{5\pi}{6} + 3\tan^2 \dfrac{\pi}{6} = 6$

Answer 3:

L.H.S. $= \cot^2 \dfrac{\pi}{6} + \operatorname{cosec} \dfrac{5\pi}{6} + 3\tan^2 \dfrac{\pi}{6}$

$= \left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2 + \operatorname{cosec}\left(\pi - \dfrac{\pi}{6}\right) + 3\left(\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2$

$= 3 + \operatorname{cosec}\dfrac{\pi}{6} + 3 \times \dfrac{1}{3}$

$= 3 + 2 + 1 = 6$

$= \text{R.H.S}$

Question 4:

Prove that $2\sin^2 \dfrac{3\pi}{4} + 2\cos^2 \dfrac{\pi}{4} + 2\sec^2 \dfrac{\pi}{3} = 10$

Answer 4:

L.H.S $= 2\sin^2 \dfrac{3\pi}{4} + 2\cos^2 \dfrac{\pi}{4} + 2\sec^2 \dfrac{\pi}{3}$

2

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

$$= 2\left\{\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right\}^2 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 8$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1 + 8$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 8$$

$$= 10$$

$$= \text{R.H.S}$$

Question 5:

Find the value of:

(i) sin 75°

(ii) tan 15°

Answer 5:

(i) sin 75° = sin (45° + 30°)

= sin 45° cos 30° + cos 45° sin 30°

[sin (x + y) = sin x cos y + cos x sin y]

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

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

(ii) tan 15° = tan (45° − 30°)

$$= \frac{\tan 45° - \tan 30°}{1 + \tan 45° \tan 30°} \qquad \left[\tan(x - y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1 - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + 1\left(\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} = \frac{\dfrac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3}}}{\dfrac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

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

$$= \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{3 - 1} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

Question 6:

Prove that: $\quad \cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} - y\right) - \sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} - y\right) = \sin(x + y)$

Answer 6:

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right)\right] + \frac{1}{2}\left[-2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\cos\left\{\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right)\right\} + \cos\left\{\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right)\right\}\right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}\left[\cos\left\{\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right)\right\} - \cos\left\{\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right)\right\}\right]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \because 2\cos A \cos B = \cos(A + B) + \cos(A - B) \\ -2\sin A \sin B = \cos(A + B) - \cos(A - B) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2}\left[\cos\left\{\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - y\right)\right\}\right]$$

$$= \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - (x + y)\right]$$

$$= \sin(x + y)$$

$$= \text{R.H.S}$$

4

Question 7:

Prove that: $\dfrac{\tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4}+x\right)}{\tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4}-x\right)}=\left(\dfrac{1+\tan x}{1-\tan x}\right)^{2}$

Answer 7:

It is known that

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

L.H.S. $=\dfrac{\tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4}+x\right)}{\tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4}-x\right)}=\dfrac{\left(\dfrac{\tan\dfrac{\pi}{4}+\tan x}{1-\tan\dfrac{\pi}{4}\tan x}\right)}{\left(\dfrac{\tan\dfrac{\pi}{4}-\tan x}{1+\tan\dfrac{\pi}{4}\tan x}\right)}=\dfrac{\left(\dfrac{1+\tan x}{1-\tan x}\right)}{\left(\dfrac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x}\right)}=\left(\dfrac{1+\tan x}{1-\tan x}\right)^{2}=$ R.H.S.

Question 8:

Prove that $\dfrac{\cos(\pi+x)\cos(-x)}{\sin(\pi-x)\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2}+x\right)} = \cot^2 x$

Answer 8:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{\cos(\pi+x)\cos(-x)}{\sin(\pi-x)\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2}+x\right)}$$

$$= \frac{[-\cos x][\cos x]}{(\sin x)(-\sin x)}$$

$$= \frac{-\cos^2 x}{-\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \cot^2 x$$

$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

Question 9:

$$\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}+x\right)\cos(2\pi+x)\left[\cot\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-x\right)+\cot(2\pi+x)\right] = 1$$

Answer 9:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}+x\right)\cos(2\pi+x)\left[\cot\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-x\right)+\cot(2\pi+x)\right]$$

$$= \sin x \cos x \left[\tan x + \cot x\right]$$

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

$$= (\sin x \cos x)\left[\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x}\right]$$

$$= 1 = \text{R.H.S.}$$

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Question 10:

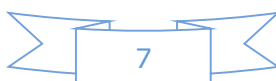Prove that $\sin(n+1)x \sin(n+2)x + \cos(n+1)x \cos(n+2)x = \cos x$

Answer 10:

L.H.S. $= \sin(n+1)x \sin(n+2)x + \cos(n+1)x \cos(n+2)x$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[2\sin(n+1)x\sin(n+2)x + 2\cos(n+1)x\cos(n+2)x\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\begin{array}{l}\cos\{(n+1)x-(n+2)x\}-\cos\{(n+1)x+(n+2)x\} \\ +\cos\{(n+1)x+(n+2)x\}+\cos\{(n+1)x-(n+2)x\}\end{array}\right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l}\because -2\sin A \sin B = \cos(A+B)-\cos(A-B) \\ 2\cos A \cos B = \cos(A+B)+\cos(A-B)\end{array}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2\cos\{(n+1)x-(n+2)x\}$$

$$= \cos(-x) = \cos x = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Question 11:

Prove that $\quad \cos\left(\dfrac{3\pi}{4}+x\right) - \cos\left(\dfrac{3\pi}{4}-x\right) = -\sqrt{2}\sin x$

7

Answer 11:

It is known that $\cos A - \cos B = -2 \sin\left(\dfrac{A+B}{2}\right).\sin\left(\dfrac{A-B}{2}\right)$

$\therefore$ L.H.S. $= \cos\left(\dfrac{3\pi}{4} + x\right) - \cos\left(\dfrac{3\pi}{4} - x\right)$

$= -2 \sin\left\{\dfrac{\left[\left(\dfrac{3\pi}{4} + x\right) + \left(\dfrac{3\pi}{4} - x\right)\right]}{2}\right\}.\sin\left\{\dfrac{\left[\left(\dfrac{3\pi}{4} + x\right) - \left(\dfrac{3\pi}{4} - x\right)\right]}{2}\right\}$

$= -2 \sin\left(\dfrac{3\pi}{4}\right) \sin x$

$= -2 \sin\left(\pi - \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin x$

$= -2 \sin \dfrac{\pi}{4} \sin x$

$= -2 \times \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sin x$

$= -\sqrt{2} \sin x$

$=$ R.H.S.

.

Question 12:

Prove that $\sin^2 6x - \sin^2 4x = \sin 2x \sin 10x$

Answer 12:

It is known that

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right), \quad \sin A - \sin B = 2\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

∴ L.H.S. = $\sin^2 6x - \sin^2 4x$

= $(\sin 6x + \sin 4x)(\sin 6x - \sin 4x)$

$$= \left[2\sin\left(\frac{6x+4x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{6x-4x}{2}\right)\right]\left[2\cos\left(\frac{6x+4x}{2}\right).\sin\left(\frac{6x-4x}{2}\right)\right]$$

= $(2 \sin 5x \cos x)(2 \cos 5x$

$\sin x) = (2 \sin 5x \cos 5x)(2$

$\sin x \cos x)$

= $\sin 10x \sin 2x$

= R.H.S.

Question 13:

Prove that $\cos^2 2x - \cos^2 6x = \sin 4x \sin 8x$

Answer 13:

It is known that

$$\cos A + \cos B = 2\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right), \quad \cos A - \cos B = -2\sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$
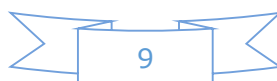
∴ L.H.S. = $\cos^2 2x - \cos^2 6x$

= $(\cos 2x + \cos 6x)(\cos 2x - 6x)$

$$= \left[2\cos\left(\frac{2x+6x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{2x-6x}{2}\right)\right]\left[-2\sin\left(\frac{2x+6x}{2}\right)\sin\frac{(2x-6x)}{2}\right]$$

$$= \left[2\cos 4x\cos(-2x)\right]\left[-2\sin 4x\sin(-2x)\right]$$

= $[2 \cos 4x \cos 2x][-2 \sin 4x (-\sin 2x)]$

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= (2 sin 4x cos 4x) (2 sin 2x cos 2x)

= sin 8x sin 4x = R.H.S.

Question 14:

Prove that sin 2x + 2sin 4x + sin 6x = 4cos² x sin 4x

Answer 14:

L.H.S. = sin 2x + 2 sin 4x + sin 6x

= [sin 2x + sin 6x] + 2 sin 4x

$$= \left[2\sin\left(\frac{2x+6x}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2x-6x}{2}\right) \right] + 2\sin 4x$$

$$\left[\because \sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \right]$$

= 2 sin 4x cos (− 2x) + 2 sin 4x

= 2 sin 4x cos 2x + 2 sin 4x

= 2 sin 4x (cos 2x + 1)

= 2 sin 4x (2 cos² x − 1 + 1)

= 2 sin 4x (2 cos² x)

= 4cos² x sin

4x = R.H.S.

Question 15:

Prove that cot 4x (sin 5x + sin 3x) = cot x (sin 5x − sin 3x)

10

Answer 15:

L.H.S = cot 4x (sin 5x + sin 3x)

$$= \frac{\cot 4x}{\sin 4x}\left[2\sin\left(\frac{5x+3x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{5x-3x}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$\left[\because \sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{\cos 4x}{\sin 4x}\right)\left[2\sin 4x \cos x\right]$$

= 2 cos 4x cos x

R.H.S. = cot x (sin 5x − sin 3x)

$$= \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\left[2\cos\left(\frac{5x+3x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{5x-3x}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$\left[\because \sin A - \sin B = 2\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\left[2\cos 4x \sin x\right]$$

= 2 cos 4x. cos x

L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 16:

Prove that $\dfrac{\cos 9x - \cos 5x}{\sin 17x - \sin 3x} = -\dfrac{\sin 2x}{\cos 10x}$

Answer 16:

It is known that

$$\cos A - \cos B = -2\sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right), \quad \sin A - \sin B = 2\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

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$\therefore$ L.H.S = $\dfrac{\cos 9x - \cos 5x}{\sin 17x - \sin 3x}$

$= \dfrac{-2\sin\left(\dfrac{9x+5x}{2}\right).\sin\left(\dfrac{9x-5x}{2}\right)}{2\cos\left(\dfrac{17x+3x}{2}\right).\sin\left(\dfrac{17x-3x}{2}\right)}$

$= \dfrac{-2\sin 7x.\sin 2x}{2\cos 10x.\sin 7x}$

$= -\dfrac{\sin 2x}{\cos 10x}$

$=$ R.H.S.

Question 17:

Prove that : $\dfrac{\sin 5x + \sin 3x}{\cos 5x + \cos 3x} = \tan 4x$

Answer 17:

It is known that

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\left(\dfrac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{A-B}{2}\right), \quad \cos A + \cos B = 2\cos\left(\dfrac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

$\therefore$ L.H.S. $= \dfrac{\sin 5x + \sin 3x}{\cos 5x + \cos 3x}$

$= \dfrac{2\sin\left(\dfrac{5x+3x}{2}\right).\cos\left(\dfrac{5x-3x}{2}\right)}{2\cos\left(\dfrac{5x+3x}{2}\right).\cos\left(\dfrac{5x-3x}{2}\right)}$

$= \dfrac{2\sin 4x.\cos x}{2\cos 4x.\cos x}$

$= \dfrac{\sin 4x}{\cos 4x}$

$= \tan 4x =$ R.H.S.

Question 18:

Prove that $\dfrac{\sin x - \sin y}{\cos x + \cos y} = \tan \dfrac{x - y}{2}$

Answer 18:

It is known that

$$\sin A - \sin B = 2\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right), \quad \cos A + \cos B = 2\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \frac{\sin x - \sin y}{\cos x + \cos y}$$

$$= \frac{2\cos\left(\dfrac{x+y}{2}\right)\cdot\sin\left(\dfrac{x-y}{2}\right)}{2\cos\left(\dfrac{x+y}{2}\right)\cdot\cos\left(\dfrac{x-y}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin\left(\dfrac{x-y}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\dfrac{x-y}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \tan\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Question 19:

Prove that $\dfrac{\sin x + \sin 3x}{\cos x + \cos 3x} = \tan 2x$

Answer 19:

It is known that

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right), \quad \cos A + \cos B = 2\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

$\therefore$ L.H.S. $= \dfrac{\sin x + \sin 3x}{\cos x + \cos 3x}$

$$= \dfrac{2\sin\left(\dfrac{x+3x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{x-3x}{2}\right)}{2\cos\left(\dfrac{x+3x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{x-3x}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \dfrac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$$

$= \tan 2x$

$=$ R.H.S

Question 20:

Prove that $\dfrac{\sin x - \sin 3x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} = 2\sin x$

Answer 20:

It is known that

$$\sin A - \sin B = 2\cos\left(\dfrac{A+B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{A-B}{2}\right), \quad \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A = \cos 2A$$

$\therefore$ L.H.S. $= \dfrac{\sin x - \sin 3x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}$

$= \dfrac{2\cos\left(\dfrac{x+3x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{x-3x}{2}\right)}{-\cos 2x}$

$= \dfrac{2\cos 2x \sin(-x)}{-\cos 2x}$

$= -2 \times (-\sin x)$

$= 2\sin x =$ R.H.S.

Question 21:

Prove that $\dfrac{\cos 4x + \cos 3x + \cos 2x}{\sin 4x + \sin 3x + \sin 2x} = \cot 3x$

Answer 21:

L.H.S. $= \dfrac{\cos 4x + \cos 3x + \cos 2x}{\sin 4x + \sin 3x + \sin 2x}$

$$= \frac{(\cos 4x + \cos 2x) + \cos 3x}{(\sin 4x + \sin 2x) + \sin 3x}$$

$$= \frac{2\cos\left(\dfrac{4x+2x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{4x-2x}{2}\right) + \cos 3x}{2\sin\left(\dfrac{4x+2x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{4x-2x}{2}\right) + \sin 3x}$$

$$\left[\because \cos A + \cos B = 2\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right), \ \sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{2\cos 3x \cos x + \cos 3x}{2\sin 3x \cos x + \sin 3x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos 3x (2\cos x + 1)}{\sin 3x (2\cos x + 1)}$$

$$= \cot 3x = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Question 22:

Prove that cot x cot $2x$ − cot $2x$ cot $3x$ − cot $3x$ cot x = 1

Answer 22:

L.H.S. = cot x cot $2x$ − cot $2x$ cot $3x$ − cot $3x$ cot x

= cot x cot $2x$ − cot $3x$ (cot $2x$ + cot x)

= cot x cot $2x$ − cot $(2x + x)$ (cot $2x$ + cot x)

$$= \cot x \cot 2x - \left[\frac{\cot 2x \cot x - 1}{\cot x + \cot 2x}\right](\cot 2x + \cot x)$$

$$\left[\because \cot(A+B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot A + \cot B}\right]$$

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$= \cot x \cot 2x - (\cot 2x \cot x - 1) = 1 = $ R.H.S.

Question 23:

Prove that $\quad \tan 4x = \dfrac{4\tan x\left(1-\tan^2 x\right)}{1-6\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x}$

Answer 23:

It is known that. $\quad \tan 2A = \dfrac{2\tan A}{1-\tan^2 A}$

∴ L.H.S. $= \tan 4x = \tan 2(2x)$

$$= \dfrac{2\tan 2x}{1-\tan^2(2x)}$$

$$= \dfrac{2\left(\dfrac{2\tan x}{1-\tan^2 x}\right)}{1-\left(\dfrac{2\tan x}{1-\tan^2 x}\right)^2}$$

$$= \dfrac{\left(\dfrac{4\tan x}{1-\tan^2 x}\right)}{\left[1-\dfrac{4\tan^2 x}{\left(1-\tan^2 x\right)^2}\right]}$$

$$= \dfrac{\left(\dfrac{4\tan x}{1-\tan^2 x}\right)}{\left[\dfrac{\left(1-\tan^2 x\right)^2 - 4\tan^2 x}{\left(1-\tan^2 x\right)^2}\right]}$$

$$= \dfrac{4\tan x\left(1-\tan^2 x\right)}{\left(1-\tan^2 x\right)^2 - 4\tan^2 x}$$

$$= \dfrac{4\tan x\left(1-\tan^2 x\right)}{1+\tan^4 x - 2\tan^2 x - 4\tan^2 x}$$

$$= \dfrac{4\tan x\left(1-\tan^2 x\right)}{1-6\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

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Question 24:

Prove that: cos 4x = 1 − 8sin^2 x cos^2 x

Answer 24:

L.H.S. = cos 4x

= cos 2(2x)

= 1 − 2 sin^2 2x [cos 2A = 1 − 2 sin^2 A]

= 1 − 2(2 sin x cos x)^2 [sin2A = 2sin A cos$A$]

= 1 − 8 sin^2x

cos^2x = R.H.S.

Question 25:

Prove that: cos 6x = 32 cos^6 x − 48 cos^4 x + 18 cos^2 x − 1

Answer 25:

L.H.S. = cos 6x

= cos 3(2x)

= 4 cos^3 2x − 3 cos 2x [cos 3A = 4 cos^3 A − 3 cos A]

= 4 [(2 cos^2 x − 1)^3 − 3 (2 cos^2 x − 1) [cos 2x = 2 cos^2 x − 1]

= 4 [(2 cos^2 x)^3 − (1)^3 − 3 (2 cos^2 x)^2 + 3 (2 cos^2 x)] − 6cos^2 x + 3

= 4 [8cos^6x − 1 − 12 cos^4x + 6 cos^2x] − 6 cos^2x + 3

= 32 cos^6x − 4 − 48 cos^4x + 24 cos^2 x − 6 cos^2x + 3

= 32 cos^6x − 48 cos^4x + 18

cos^2x − 1 = R.H.S.

Mathematics

Exercise 3.4

Question 1:

Find the principal and general solutions of the equation $\tan x = \sqrt{3}$

Answer 1:

$\tan x = \sqrt{3}$

It is known that $\tan \dfrac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$ and $\tan\left(\dfrac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\left(\pi + \dfrac{\pi}{3}\right) = \tan \dfrac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$

Therefore, the principal solutions are $x = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$ and $\dfrac{4\pi}{3}$.

Now, $\tan x = \tan \dfrac{\pi}{3}$

$\Rightarrow x = n\pi + \dfrac{\pi}{3}$, where $n \in Z$

Therefore, the general solution is $x = n\pi + \dfrac{\pi}{3}$, where $n \in Z$

Question 2:

Find the principal and general solutions of the equation $\sec x = 2$

Answer 2:

$\sec x = 2$

It is known that $\sec \dfrac{\pi}{3} = 2$ and $\sec \dfrac{5\pi}{3} = \sec\left(2\pi - \dfrac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sec \dfrac{\pi}{3} = 2$

Therefore, the principal solutions are $x = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$ and $\dfrac{5\pi}{3}$.

Now, $\sec x = \sec \dfrac{\pi}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \cos x = \cos \dfrac{\pi}{3}$ $\left[\sec x = \dfrac{1}{\cos x}\right]$

$\Rightarrow x = 2n\pi \pm \dfrac{\pi}{3}$, where $n \in Z$

1

Therefore, the general solution is $x = 2n\pi \pm \dfrac{\pi}{3}$, where $n \in \mathbf{Z}$

Question 3:
Find the principal and general solutions of the equation $\cot x = -\sqrt{3}$

Answer 3:

$\cot x = -\sqrt{3}$

It is known that $\cot \dfrac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3}$

$\therefore \cot\left(\pi - \dfrac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\cot\dfrac{\pi}{6} = -\sqrt{3}$ and $\cot\left(2\pi - \dfrac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\cot\dfrac{\pi}{6} = -\sqrt{3}$

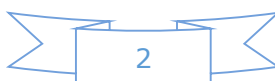i.e., $\cot\dfrac{5\pi}{6} = -\sqrt{3}$ and $\cot\dfrac{11\pi}{6} = -\sqrt{3}$

Therefore, the principal solutions are $x = \dfrac{5\pi}{6}$ and $\dfrac{11\pi}{6}$.

Now, $\cot x = \cot\dfrac{5\pi}{6}$

$\Rightarrow \tan x = \tan\dfrac{5\pi}{6}$ $\qquad \left[\cot x = \dfrac{1}{\tan x}\right]$

$\Rightarrow x = n\pi + \dfrac{5\pi}{6}$, where $n \in Z$

Therefore, the general solution is $x = n\pi + \dfrac{5\pi}{6}$, where $n \in Z$

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Question 4:

Find the general solution of cosec *x* = −2

Answer 4:

cosec x = −2

It is known that

$$\operatorname{cosec}\frac{\pi}{6} = 2$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{cosec}\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\operatorname{cosec}\frac{\pi}{6} = -2 \text{ and } \operatorname{cosec}\left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\operatorname{cosec}\frac{\pi}{6} = -2$$

i.e., $\operatorname{cosec}\dfrac{7\pi}{6} = -2$ and $\operatorname{cosec}\dfrac{11\pi}{6} = -2$

Therefore, the principal solutions are $x = \dfrac{7\pi}{6}$ and $\dfrac{11\pi}{6}$.

Now, $\operatorname{cosec} x = \operatorname{cosec}\dfrac{7\pi}{6}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \sin\frac{7\pi}{6} \qquad \left[\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\sin x}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow x = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{7\pi}{6}, \text{ where } n \in Z$$

Therefore, the general solution is $x = n\pi + (-1)^n \dfrac{7\pi}{6}$, where $n \in Z$

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Question 5:

Find the general solution of the equation $\cos 4x = \cos 2x$

Answer 5:

$\cos 4x = \cos 2x$

$\Rightarrow \cos 4x - \cos 2x = 0$

$\Rightarrow -2 \sin\left(\dfrac{4x+2x}{2}\right) \sin\left(\dfrac{4x-2x}{2}\right) = 0$

$\left[\because \cos A - \cos B = -2 \sin\left(\dfrac{A+B}{2}\right) \sin\left(\dfrac{A-B}{2}\right)\right]$

$\Rightarrow \sin 3x \sin x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \sin 3x = 0 \quad$ or $\quad \sin x = 0$

$\therefore 3x = n\pi \quad$ or $\quad x = n\pi,$ where $n \in Z$

$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{n\pi}{3} \quad$ or $\quad x = n\pi,$ where $n \in Z$

Question 6:

Find the general solution of the equation $\cos 3x + \cos x - \cos 2x = 0$

Answer 6:

$\cos 3x + \cos x - \cos 2x = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2 \cos\left(\dfrac{3x+x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\dfrac{3x-x}{2}\right) - \cos 2x = 0 \quad \left[\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos\left(\dfrac{A+B}{2}\right) \cos\left(\dfrac{A-B}{2}\right)\right]$
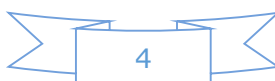
$\Rightarrow 2 \cos 2x \cos x - \cos 2x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \cos 2x (2 \cos x - 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \cos 2x = 0 \quad$ or $\quad 2 \cos x - 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \cos 2x = 0 \quad$ or $\quad \cos x = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$\therefore 2x = (2n+1)\dfrac{\pi}{2} \quad$ or $\quad \cos x = \cos\dfrac{\pi}{3},$ where $n \in Z$

$\Rightarrow x = (2n+1)\dfrac{\pi}{4} \quad$ or $\quad x = 2n\pi \pm \dfrac{\pi}{3},$ where $n \in Z$

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Question 7:

Find the general solution of the equation $\sin 2x + \cos x = 0$

Answer 7:

$\sin 2x + \cos x = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2\sin x \cos x + \cos x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \cos x (2\sin x + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \cos x = 0 \quad$ or $\quad 2\sin x + 1 = 0$

Now, $\cos x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = (2n+1)\dfrac{\pi}{2}$, where $n \in Z$

$2\sin x + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \sin x = \dfrac{-1}{2} = -\sin\dfrac{\pi}{6} = \sin\left(\pi + \dfrac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(\pi + \dfrac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\dfrac{7\pi}{6}$

$\Rightarrow x = n\pi + (-1)^n \dfrac{7\pi}{6}$, where $n \in Z$

Therefore, the general solution is $(2n+1)\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ or $n\pi + (-1)^n \dfrac{7\pi}{6}$, $n \in Z$

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Question 8:

Find the general solution of the equation $\sec^2 2x = 1 - \tan 2x$

Answer 8:

$\sec^2 2x = 1 - \tan 2x$

$\Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 2x = 1 - \tan 2x$

$\Rightarrow \tan^2 2x + \tan 2x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \tan 2x \left(\tan 2x + 1 \right) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \tan 2x = 0$ or $\tan 2x + 1 = 0$

Now, $\tan 2x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \tan 2x = \tan 0$

$\Rightarrow 2x = n\pi + 0,$ where $n \in Z$

$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{n\pi}{2},$ where $n \in Z$

$\tan 2x + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \tan 2x = -1 = -\tan \dfrac{\pi}{4} = \tan \left(\pi - \dfrac{\pi}{4} \right) = \tan \dfrac{3\pi}{4}$

$\Rightarrow 2x = n\pi + \dfrac{3\pi}{4},$ where $n \in Z$

$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{n\pi}{2} + \dfrac{3\pi}{8},$ where $n \in Z$

Therefore, the general solution is $\dfrac{n\pi}{2}$ or $\dfrac{n\pi}{2} + \dfrac{3\pi}{8},$ $n \in Z$

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Question 9:

Find the general solution of the equation $\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x = 0$

Answer 9:

$\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x = 0$

$(\sin x + \sin 5x) + \sin 3x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \left[2\sin\left(\dfrac{x+5x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{x-5x}{2}\right) \right] + \sin 3x = 0 \qquad \left[\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\left(\dfrac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{A-B}{2}\right) \right]$

$\Rightarrow 2\sin 3x \cos(-2x) + \sin 3x = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2\sin 3x \cos 2x + \sin 3x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \sin 3x (2\cos 2x + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \sin 3x = 0 \quad$ or $\quad 2\cos 2x + 1 = 0$

Now, $\sin 3x = 0 \Rightarrow 3x = n\pi$, where $n \in Z$

i.e., $x = \dfrac{n\pi}{3}$, where $n \in Z$

$2\cos 2x + 1 = 0$
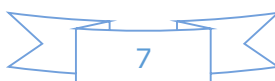
$\Rightarrow \cos 2x = \dfrac{-1}{2} = -\cos\dfrac{\pi}{3} = \cos\left(\pi - \dfrac{\pi}{3}\right)$

$\Rightarrow \cos 2x = \cos\dfrac{2\pi}{3}$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 2n\pi \pm \dfrac{2\pi}{3}$, where $n \in Z$

$\Rightarrow x = n\pi \pm \dfrac{\pi}{3}$, where $n \in Z$

Therefore, the general solution is $\dfrac{n\pi}{3}$ or $n\pi \pm \dfrac{\pi}{3}$, $n \in Z$
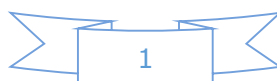
7

Mathematics

Miscellaneous Exercise on chapter 3

Question 1:

Prove that: $2\cos\dfrac{\pi}{13}\cos\dfrac{9\pi}{13}+\cos\dfrac{3\pi}{13}+\cos\dfrac{5\pi}{13}=0$

Answer 1:

L.H.S.

$$=2\cos\frac{\pi}{13}\cos\frac{9\pi}{13}+\cos\frac{3\pi}{13}+\cos\frac{5\pi}{13}$$

$$=2\cos\frac{\pi}{13}\cos\frac{9\pi}{13}+2\cos\left(\frac{\frac{3\pi}{13}+\frac{5\pi}{13}}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\frac{3\pi}{13}-\frac{5\pi}{13}}{2}\right)\qquad\left[\cos x+\cos y=2\cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$=2\cos\frac{\pi}{13}\cos\frac{9\pi}{13}+2\cos\frac{4\pi}{13}\cos\left(\frac{-\pi}{13}\right)$$

$$=2\cos\frac{\pi}{13}\cos\frac{9\pi}{13}+2\cos\frac{4\pi}{13}\cos\frac{\pi}{13}$$

$$=2\cos\frac{\pi}{13}\left[\cos\frac{9\pi}{13}+\cos\frac{4\pi}{13}\right]$$

$$=2\cos\frac{\pi}{13}\left[2\cos\left(\frac{\frac{9\pi}{13}+\frac{4\pi}{13}}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\frac{9\pi}{13}-\frac{4\pi}{13}}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$=2\cos\frac{\pi}{13}\left[2\cos\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\frac{5\pi}{26}\right]$$

$$=2\cos\frac{\pi}{13}\times2\times0\times\cos\frac{5\pi}{26}$$

= 0 = R.H.S

Question 2:

Prove that: (sin 3*x* + sin *x*) sin *x* + (cos 3*x* − cos *x*) cos *x* = 0

Answer 2:

L.H.S.

= (sin 3*x* + sin *x*) sin *x* + (cos 3*x* − cos *x*) cos *x*

$$= \sin 3x \sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos 3x \cos x - \cos^2 x$$

$$= \cos 3x \cos x + \sin 3x \sin x - \left(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x\right)$$

$$= \cos(3x - x) - \cos 2x \qquad \left[\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B\right]$$

$$= \cos 2x - \cos 2x$$

$$= 0$$

= RH.S.

Question 3:

Prove that: $$\left(\cos x + \cos y\right)^2 + \left(\sin x - \sin y\right)^2 = 4\cos^2 \frac{x+y}{2}$$

Answer 3:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \left(\cos x + \cos y\right)^2 + \left(\sin x - \sin y\right)^2$$

$$= \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y + 2\cos x \cos y + \sin^2 x + \sin^2 y - 2\sin x \sin y$$

$$= \left(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x\right) + \left(\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y\right) + 2\left(\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y\right)$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 2\cos(x + y) \qquad \left[\cos(A + B) = \left(\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B\right)\right]$$

$$= 2 + 2\cos(x + y)$$

$$= 2\left[1 + \cos(x + y)\right]$$

$$= 2\left[1 + 2\cos^2\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) - 1\right] \qquad \left[\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1\right]$$

$$= 4\cos^2\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = \text{R.H.S.}$$

2
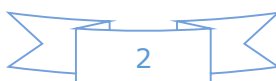
Question 4:

Prove that: $(\cos x - \cos y)^2 + (\sin x - \sin y)^2 = 4\sin^2\dfrac{x-y}{2}$

Answer 4:

L.H.S.

$= (\cos x - \cos y)^2 + (\sin x - \sin y)^2$

$= \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y - 2\cos x \cos y + \sin^2 x + \sin^2 y - 2\sin x \sin y$

$= (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) + (\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y) - 2[\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y]$

$= 1 + 1 - 2[\cos(x-y)]$ $\qquad [\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B]$

$= 2[1 - \cos(x-y)]$

$= 2\left[1 - \left\{1 - 2\sin^2\left(\dfrac{x-y}{2}\right)\right\}\right]$ $\qquad [\cos 2A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A]$

$= 4\sin^2\left(\dfrac{x-y}{2}\right) = $ R.H.S.
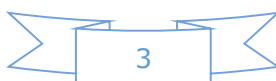
Question 5:

Prove that: $\quad \sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \sin 7x = 4\cos x \cos 2x \sin 4x$

Answer 5:

It is known that $\quad \sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\left(\dfrac{A+B}{2}\right)\cdot\cos\left(\dfrac{A-B}{2}\right)$.

∴L.H.S. = $\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \sin 7x$

$= \left(\sin x + \sin 5x\right) + \left(\sin 3x + \sin 7x\right)$

$= 2\sin\left(\dfrac{x+5x}{2}\right)\cdot\cos\left(\dfrac{x-5x}{2}\right) + 2\sin\left(\dfrac{3x+7x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{3x-7x}{2}\right)$

$= 2\sin 3x \cos(-2x) + 2\sin 5x \,\cos(-2x)$

$= 2\sin 3x \cos 2x + 2\sin 5x \cos 2x$

$= 2\cos 2x\left[\sin 3x + \sin 5x\right]$

$= 2\cos 2x\left[2\sin\left(\dfrac{3x+5x}{2}\right)\cdot\cos\left(\dfrac{3x-5x}{2}\right)\right]$

$= 2\cos 2x\left[2\sin 4x\cdot\cos(-x)\right]$

$= 4\cos 2x \sin 4x \cos x$ = R.H.S.

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Question 6:

Prove that: $\dfrac{(\sin 7x + \sin 5x) + (\sin 9x + \sin 3x)}{(\cos 7x + \cos 5x) + (\cos 9x + \cos 3x)} = \tan 6x$
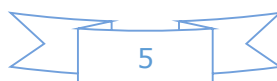
Answer 6:

It is known that

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right), \quad \cos A + \cos B = 2\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

L.H.S. $= \dfrac{(\sin 7x + \sin 5x) + (\sin 9x + \sin 3x)}{(\cos 7x + \cos 5x) + (\cos 9x + \cos 3x)}$

$$= \dfrac{\left[2\sin\left(\frac{7x+5x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{7x-5x}{2}\right)\right] + \left[2\sin\left(\frac{9x+3x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{9x-3x}{2}\right)\right]}{\left[2\cos\left(\frac{7x+5x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{7x-5x}{2}\right)\right] + \left[2\cos\left(\frac{9x+3x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{9x-3x}{2}\right)\right]}$$

$$= \dfrac{[2\sin 6x \cdot \cos x] + [2\sin 6x \cdot \cos 3x]}{[2\cos 6x \cdot \cos x] + [2\cos 6x \cdot \cos 3x]}$$

$$= \dfrac{2\sin 6x[\cos x + \cos 3x]}{2\cos 6x[\cos x + \cos 3x]}$$

$= \tan 6x$

$= $ R.H.S.

Question 7:

Prove that: $\quad \sin 3x + \sin 2x - \sin x = 4 \sin x \cos \dfrac{x}{2} \cos \dfrac{3x}{2}$

Answer 7:

L.H.S. $= \sin 3x + \sin 2x - \sin x$

$= \sin 3x + (\sin 2x - \sin x)$

$= \sin 3x + \left[2\cos\left(\dfrac{2x+x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{2x-x}{2}\right)\right] \qquad \left[\sin A - \sin B = 2\cos\left(\dfrac{A+B}{2}\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{A-B}{2}\right)\right]$

$= \sin 3x + \left[2\cos\left(\dfrac{3x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{x}{2}\right)\right]$

$= \sin 3x + 2\cos\dfrac{3x}{2}\sin\dfrac{x}{2}$

$= 2\sin\dfrac{3x}{2}\cdot\cos\dfrac{3x}{2} + 2\cos\dfrac{3x}{2}\sin\dfrac{x}{2} \qquad \left[\sin 2A = 2\sin A \cdot \cos B\right]$

$= 2\cos\left(\dfrac{3x}{2}\right)\left[\sin\left(\dfrac{3x}{2}\right)+\sin\left(\dfrac{x}{2}\right)\right]$

$= 2\cos\left(\dfrac{3x}{2}\right)\left[2\sin\left\{\dfrac{\left(\dfrac{3x}{2}\right)+\left(\dfrac{x}{2}\right)}{2}\right\}\cos\left\{\dfrac{\left(\dfrac{3x}{2}\right)-\left(\dfrac{x}{2}\right)}{2}\right\}\right] \qquad \left[\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\left(\dfrac{A+B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{A-B}{2}\right)\right]$

$= 2\cos\left(\dfrac{3x}{2}\right).2\sin x \cos\left(\dfrac{x}{2}\right)$

$= 4\sin x \cos\left(\dfrac{x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{3x}{2}\right) = \text{R.H.S.}$

6
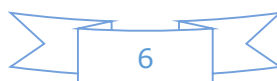
Question 8:

Find $sin\ x/2, cos\ x/2\ and\ tan\ x/2$, if $tanx = -\frac{4}{3}$, x in quadrant II

Answer 8:

Here, x is in quadrant II.

i.e., $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$

Therefore, $\sin\frac{x}{2}$, $\cos\frac{x}{2}$ and $\tan\frac{x}{2}$

are lies in first quadrant.

It is given that $\tan x = -\frac{4}{3}$.

$\sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x = 1 + \left(\frac{-4}{3}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{16}{9} = \frac{25}{9}$

$\therefore \cos^2 x = \frac{9}{25}$

$\Rightarrow \cos x = \pm\frac{3}{5}$

As x is in quadrant II, cos$x$ is negative.

$$\cos x = \frac{-3}{5}$$

Now, $\cos x = 2\cos^2\frac{x}{2} - 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-3}{5} = 2\cos^2\frac{x}{2} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos^2\frac{x}{2} = 1 - \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos^2\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2\frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \qquad \left[\because \cos\frac{x}{2} \text{ is positive}\right]$$

$$\therefore \cos\frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2\frac{x}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2\frac{x}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \qquad \left[\because \sin\frac{x}{2} \text{ is positive}\right]$$

$$\therefore \sin\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\tan\frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sin\frac{x}{2}}{\cos\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)} = 2$$

Thus, the respective values of $\sin\frac{x}{2}$, $\cos\frac{x}{2}$ and $\tan\frac{x}{2}$ are $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, and 2.
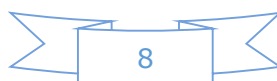
Question 9:

Find , $\sin\dfrac{x}{2}$, $\cos\dfrac{x}{2}$ and $\tan\dfrac{x}{2}$ for $\cos x = -\dfrac{1}{3}$, x in quadrant III

Answer 9:

Here, x is in quadrant III.

i.e., $\pi < x < \dfrac{3\pi}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{\pi}{2} < \dfrac{x}{2} < \dfrac{3\pi}{4}$

Therefore, $\cos\dfrac{x}{2}$ and $\tan\dfrac{x}{2}$ are negative, where $\sin\dfrac{x}{2}$ as is positive.

It is given that $\cos x = -\dfrac{1}{3}$.

$\cos x = 1 - 2\sin^2\dfrac{x}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \sin^2\dfrac{x}{2} = \dfrac{1-\cos x}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \sin^2\dfrac{x}{2} = \dfrac{1-\left(-\dfrac{1}{3}\right)}{2} = \dfrac{\left(1+\dfrac{1}{3}\right)}{2} = \dfrac{\dfrac{4}{3}}{2} = \dfrac{2}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \sin\dfrac{x}{2} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$ $\qquad \left[\because \sin\dfrac{x}{2} \text{ is positive}\right]$

$\therefore \sin\dfrac{x}{2} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \times \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

Now

$\cos x = 2\cos^2\dfrac{x}{2} - 1$

9
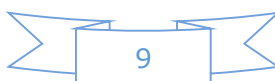
$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} = \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)}{2} = \frac{\left(\frac{3-1}{3}\right)}{2} = \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \qquad \left[\because \cos \frac{x}{2} \text{ is negative}\right]$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} = -\sqrt{2}$$

Thus, the respective values of $\sin \frac{x}{2}$, $\cos \frac{x}{2}$ and $\tan \frac{x}{2}$ are $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, $\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{3}$, and $-\sqrt{2}$

.

Question 10:

Find $\sin \frac{x}{2}$, $\cos \frac{x}{2}$ and $\tan \frac{x}{2}$ for $\sin x = \frac{1}{4}$, x in quadrant II

Answer 10:

Here, x is in quadrant II.

i.e., $\dfrac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Therefore, $\sin \frac{x}{2}, \cos \frac{x}{2}$, $\tan \frac{x}{2}$ are all positive.

It is given that $\sin x = \dfrac{1}{4}$.

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x = 1 - \left(\dfrac{1}{4}\right)^2 = 1 - \dfrac{1}{16} = \dfrac{15}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = -\dfrac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \qquad [\cos x \text{ is negative in quadrant II}]$$

$$\sin^2 \dfrac{x}{2} = \dfrac{1 - \cos x}{2} = \dfrac{1 - \left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{15}}{4}\right)}{2} = \dfrac{4 + \sqrt{15}}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \dfrac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\dfrac{4 + \sqrt{15}}{8}} \qquad \left[\because \ \sin \dfrac{x}{2} \text{ is positive}\right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\dfrac{4 + \sqrt{15}}{8} \times \dfrac{2}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\dfrac{8 + 2\sqrt{15}}{16}}$$

$$= \dfrac{\sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{15}}}{4}$$

$$\cos^2 \dfrac{x}{2} = \dfrac{1 + \cos x}{2} = \dfrac{1 + \left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{15}}{4}\right)}{2} = \dfrac{4 - \sqrt{15}}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \dfrac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\dfrac{4 - \sqrt{15}}{8}} \qquad \left[\because \ \cos \dfrac{x}{2} \text{ is positive}\right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\dfrac{4 - \sqrt{15}}{8} \times \dfrac{2}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\dfrac{8 - 2\sqrt{15}}{16}}$$

$$= \dfrac{\sqrt{8 - 2\sqrt{15}}}{4}$$

$$\tan\frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sin\dfrac{x}{2}}{\cos\dfrac{x}{2}} = \frac{\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{15}}}{4}\right)}{\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{15}}}{4}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{15}}}{\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{15}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8+2\sqrt{15}}{8-2\sqrt{15}} \times \frac{8+2\sqrt{15}}{8+2\sqrt{15}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\left(8+2\sqrt{15}\right)^2}{64-60}} = \frac{8+2\sqrt{15}}{2} = 4+\sqrt{15}$$

Thus, the respective values of $\sin\dfrac{x}{2},\ \cos\dfrac{x}{2}$ and $\tan\dfrac{x}{2}$

are $\dfrac{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{15}}}{4},\ \dfrac{\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{15}}}{4},$.

and $4+\sqrt{15}$

Mathematics

Exercise 3.5

Question 1:

In any triangle ABC, if $a = 18, b = 24, c = 30$, find: $\cos A$, $\cos B$, $\cos C$.

Answer 1:

Using cosine formula $\cos A = \dfrac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$, we have

$\cos A = \dfrac{24^2 + 30^2 - 18^2}{2 \times 24 \times 30} = \dfrac{576 + 900 - 324}{1440} = \dfrac{1152}{1440} = \dfrac{4}{5}$

Similarly, using $\cos B = \dfrac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}$, we have

$\cos B = \dfrac{30^2 + 18^2 - 24^2}{2 \times 30 \times 18} = \dfrac{900 + 324 - 576}{1080} = \dfrac{648}{1080} = \dfrac{3}{5}$

and using $\cos C = \dfrac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$, we get

$\cos C = \dfrac{18^2 + 24^2 - 30^2}{2 \times 18 \times 24} = \dfrac{324 + 576 - 900}{864} = \dfrac{0}{864} = 0$

Question 2:

In any triangle ABC, if $a = 18, b = 24, c = 30$, find: $\cos A$, $\cos B$, $\cos C$.

Answer 2:

Using cosine formula $\cos A = \dfrac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$, we have

$\cos A = \dfrac{24^2 + 30^2 - 18^2}{2 \times 24 \times 30} = \dfrac{576 + 900 - 324}{1440} = \dfrac{1152}{1440} = \dfrac{4}{5}$

$\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\dfrac{4}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \dfrac{16}{25}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{9}{25}} = \dfrac{3}{5}$

Similarly, using $\cos B = \dfrac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}$, we have

$\cos B = \dfrac{30^2 + 18^2 - 24^2}{2 \times 30 \times 18} = \dfrac{900 + 324 - 576}{1080} = \dfrac{648}{1080} = \dfrac{3}{5}$

$\sin B = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 B} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\dfrac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \dfrac{9}{25}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{16}{25}} = \dfrac{4}{5}$

and using $\cos C = \dfrac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$, we get

$\cos C = \dfrac{18^2 + 24^2 - 30^2}{2 \times 18 \times 24} = \dfrac{324 + 576 - 900}{864} = \dfrac{0}{864} = 0$

$\sin C = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 C} = \sqrt{1 - (0)^2} = \sqrt{1 - 0} = \sqrt{1} = 1$

Question 3:

For any triangle ABC, prove that: $\dfrac{a + b}{c} = \dfrac{\cos\left(\dfrac{A - B}{2}\right)}{\sin\dfrac{C}{2}}$

Answer 3:

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$= \frac{k\sin A + k\sin B}{k\sin C} \qquad \left[\because \text{Using } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = k\right]$$

$$= \frac{k(\sin A + \sin B)}{k\sin C} = \frac{2\sin\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2}}{\sin C} \qquad \left[\because \sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2\sin\left(90 - \frac{C}{2}\right)\cos\frac{A-B}{2}}{2\sin\frac{C}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}} \qquad \left[\because \frac{A+B}{2} = 90° - \frac{C}{2} \text{ and } \sin\theta = 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\cos\frac{C}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2}}{\sin\frac{C}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}} = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)}{\sin\frac{C}{2}} = \text{RHS}$$

Question 4:

For any triangle ABC, prove that: $\dfrac{a-b}{c} = \dfrac{\sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)}{\cos\frac{C}{2}}$

Answer 4:

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{a-b}{c}$$

$$= \frac{k\sin A - k\sin B}{k\sin C} \qquad \left[\because \text{Using } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = k\right]$$

$$= \frac{k(\sin A - \sin B)}{k\sin C} = \frac{2\cos\frac{A+B}{2}\sin\frac{A-B}{2}}{\sin C} \qquad \left[\because \sin A - \sin B = 2\cos\frac{A+B}{2}\sin\frac{A-B}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2\cos\left(90 - \frac{C}{2}\right)\sin\frac{A-B}{2}}{2\sin\frac{C}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}} \qquad \left[\because \frac{A+B}{2} = 90° - \frac{C}{2} \text{ and } \sin\theta = 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\sin\frac{C}{2}\sin\frac{A-B}{2}}{\sin\frac{C}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)}{\cos\frac{C}{2}} = \text{RHS}$$

Question 5:

For any triangle ABC, prove that: $\sin\dfrac{B-C}{2} = \dfrac{b-c}{a}\cos\dfrac{A}{2}$

Answer 5:

$$\text{RHS} = \frac{b-c}{a}\cos\frac{A}{2}$$

$$= \frac{k\sin B - k\sin C}{k\sin A}\cos\frac{A}{2} \qquad \left[\because \text{Using } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = k\right]$$

$$= \frac{k(\sin B - \sin C)}{k\sin A}\cos\frac{A}{2} = \frac{2\cos\frac{B+C}{2}\sin\frac{B-C}{2}}{\sin A}\cos\frac{A}{2} \qquad \left[\because \sin A - \sin B = 2\cos\frac{A+B}{2}\sin\frac{A-B}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2\cos\left(90 - \frac{A}{2}\right)\sin\frac{B-C}{2}}{2\sin\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{A}{2}}\cos\frac{A}{2} \qquad \left[\because \frac{A+B}{2} = 90° - \frac{C}{2} \text{ and } \sin\theta = 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B-C}{2}}{\sin\frac{A}{2}} = \sin\frac{B-C}{2} = \text{LHS}$$

Question 6:

For any triangle ABC, prove that: $a(b\cos C - c\cos B) = b^2 - c^2$

Answer 6:

$$\text{LHS} = a(b\cos C - c\cos B)$$

$$= a\left[b\left(\frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab}\right) - c\left(\frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac}\right)\right] \qquad \left[\because \text{Using }\cos A = \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}\right]$$

$$= a\left[\frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2a} - \frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2a}\right] = a\left[\frac{a^2+b^2-c^2-a^2-c^2+b^2}{2a}\right]$$

$$= a\left[\frac{2(b^2-c^2)}{2a}\right] = b^2 - c^2 = \text{RHS}$$

Question 7:

For any triangle ABC, prove that: $a(\cos C - \cos B) = 2(b-c)\cos^2\frac{A}{2}$

Answer 7:

$$\text{LHS} = a(\cos C - \cos B)$$

$$= a\left[\left(\frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab}\right) - \left(\frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac}\right)\right] \qquad \left[\because \text{Using }\cos A = \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}\right]$$

$$= a\left[\frac{ca^2+cb^2-c^3-ba^2-bc^2+b^3}{2abc}\right]$$

$$= \frac{b^3-c^3+b^2c-bc^2+a^2c-a^2b}{2bc} = \frac{(b-c)(b^2+bc+c^2)+bc(b-c)-a^2(b-c)}{2bc}$$

$$= (b-c)\left[\frac{b^2+bc+c^2+bc-a^2}{2bc}\right] = (b-c)\left[\frac{2bc}{2bc} + \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}\right]$$

$$= (b-c)[1+\cos A] \qquad \left[\because \text{Using }\cos A = \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}\right]$$

$$= 2(b-c)\cos^2\frac{A}{2} = \text{RHS} \qquad \left[\because 1+\cos A = 2\cos^2\frac{A}{2}\right]$$

Question 8:

For any triangle ABC, prove that: $\frac{\sin(B-C)}{\sin(B+C)} = \frac{b^2-c^2}{a^2}$

Answer 8:

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{\sin(B-C)}{\sin(B+C)} = \frac{\sin B\cos C - \cos B\sin C}{\sin B\cos C + \cos B\sin C}$$

$$= \frac{kb\left(\frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab}\right) - \left(\frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac}\right)kc}{kb\left(\frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab}\right) + \left(\frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac}\right)kc} \qquad \left[\because \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = k \text{ and } \cos A = \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2a} - \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2a}\right)}{\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2a} + \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}\right)} = \frac{\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - a^2 - c^2 + b^2}{2a}\right)}{\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2 + a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2a}\right)} = \frac{2(b^2 - c^2)}{2(a^2)}$$

$$= \frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2} = \text{RHS}$$

Question 9:

For any triangle ABC, prove that: $(b + c) \cos \dfrac{B + C}{2} = a \cos \dfrac{B - C}{2}$

Answer 9:

$$\text{LHS} = (b + c) \cos \frac{B + C}{2}$$

$$= (k \sin B + k \sin C) \cos \frac{B + C}{2} \qquad \left[\because \text{Using } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = k\right]$$

$$= k(\sin B + \sin C) \cos \frac{B + C}{2}$$

$$= k \left(2 \sin \frac{B + C}{2} \cos \frac{B - C}{2}\right) \cos \frac{B + C}{2} \qquad \left[\because \sin A - \sin B = 2 \cos \frac{A + B}{2} \sin \frac{A - B}{2}\right]$$

$$= 2k \sin \left(90 - \frac{A}{2}\right) \cos \frac{B - C}{2} \cos \left(90 - \frac{A}{2}\right) \qquad \left[\because \frac{A + B}{2} = 90° - \frac{C}{2}\right]$$

$$= 2k \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B - C}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2}$$

$$= k \sin A \cos \frac{B - C}{2} \qquad \left[\because 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \sin \theta\right]$$

$$= a \cos \frac{B - C}{2} = \text{RHS}$$

Question 10:

For any triangle ABC, prove that: $a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C = 2a \sin B \sin C$

Answer 10:

$$\text{LHS} = a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C$$

$$= k \sin A \cos A + k \sin B \cos B + k \sin C \cos C \qquad \left[\because \text{Using } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = k\right]$$

$$= \frac{k}{2}(2 \sin A \cos A + 2 \sin B \cos B + 2 \sin C \cos C)$$

$$= \frac{k}{2}(\sin 2A + \sin 2B + 2 \sin C \cos C)$$

$$= \frac{k}{2}[2 \sin(A + B) \cos(A - B) + 2 \sin C \cos C] \qquad \left[\because \sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A + B}{2} \cos \frac{A - B}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{k}{2}[2 \sin(180 - C) \cos(A - B) + 2 \sin C \cos C] \qquad [\because A + B = 180° - C]$$

$$= \frac{k}{2}[2 \sin C \cos(A - B) + 2 \sin C \cos C] = k \sin C [\cos(A - B) + \cos C]$$

$$= k \sin C [\cos(A - B) + \cos\{180 - (A + B)\}] \qquad [\because A + B + C = 180°]$$

$$= k \sin C [\cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)]$$

$$= k \sin C [2 \sin A \sin B] \qquad [\because \cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B) = 2 \sin A \sin B]$$

$$= 2a \sin B \sin C = \text{RHS} \qquad [\because k \sin A = a]$$

Question 11:

For any triangle ABC, prove that: $\dfrac{\cos A}{a} + \dfrac{\cos B}{b} + \dfrac{\cos C}{c} = \dfrac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2abc}$

Answer 11:

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{\cos A}{a} + \frac{\cos B}{b} + \frac{\cos C}{c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}\left(\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}\right) + \frac{1}{b}\left(\frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}\right) + \frac{1}{c}\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}\right) \quad \left[\because \text{Using } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}\right]$$

$$= \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2 + a^2 + c^2 - b^2 + a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2abc} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2abc} = \text{RHS}$$

Question 12:

For any triangle ABC, prove that: $(b^2 - c^2)\cot A + (c^2 - a^2)\cot B + (a^2 - b^2)\cot C = 0$

Answer 12:

$$\text{LHS} = (b^2 - c^2)\cot A + (c^2 - a^2)\cot B + (a^2 - b^2)\cot C$$

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

$$= (b^2 - c^2)\left[\frac{1}{ka}\left(\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}\right)\right] + (c^2 - a^2)\left[\frac{1}{kb}\left(\frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}\right)\right] + (a^2 - b^2)\left[\frac{1}{kc}\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}\right)\right]$$

$$\left[\because \text{Using } \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c} = k \ \text{ and } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{kabc}[(b^2 - c^2)(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)(a^2 + c^2 - b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)]$$

$$= \tfrac{1}{kabc}[(b^4 + b^2c^2 - a^2b^2 - b^2c^2 - c^4 + c^2a^2) + (c^2a^2 + c^4 - b^2c^2 - a^4 - c^2a^2 + a^2b^2) + (a^4 + a^2b^2 - c^2a^2 - a^2b^2 - b^4 + b^2c^2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{kabc}(0) = 0 = \text{RHS}$$

Question 13:

For any triangle ABC, prove that: $\dfrac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2}\sin 2A + \dfrac{c^2 - a^2}{b^2}\sin 2B + \dfrac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2}\sin 2C = 0$

Answer 13:

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2}\sin 2A + \frac{c^2 - a^2}{b^2}\sin 2B + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2}\sin 2C$$

$$= \frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2}2\sin A \cos A + \frac{c^2 - a^2}{b^2}2\sin B \cos B + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2}2\sin C \cos C \quad [\because \sin 2A = 2\sin A \cos A]$$

$$= \left(\frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2}\right)\left[ka\left(\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}\right)\right] + \left(\frac{c^2 - a^2}{b^2}\right)\left[kb\left(\frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}\right)\right] + \left(\frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2}\right)\left[kc\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}\right)\right]$$

$$\left[\because \text{Using } \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c} = k \ \text{ and } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}\right]$$

$$= \frac{k}{abc}[(b^2 - c^2)(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) + (c^2 - a^2)(a^2 + c^2 - b^2) + (a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)]$$

$$= \tfrac{k}{abc}[(b^4 + b^2c^2 - a^2b^2 - b^2c^2 - c^4 + c^2a^2) + (c^2a^2 + c^4 - b^2c^2 - a^4 - c^2a^2 + a^2b^2) + (a^4 + a^2b^2 - c^2a^2 - a^2b^2 - b^4 + b^2c^2)]$$

$$= \frac{k}{abc}(0) = 0 = \text{RHS}$$