

**Exercise 3.1**

**Question 1:**

Find the radian measures corresponding to the following degree measures:

- (i)  $25^\circ$     (ii)  $-47^\circ 30'$     (iii)  $240^\circ$     (iv)  $520^\circ$

**Solution 1:**

- (i)  $25^\circ$

We know that  $180^\circ = \pi$  radian

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

- (ii)  $-47^\circ 30'$

$$\begin{aligned} & -47^\circ 30' = -47\frac{1}{2} \\ & = \frac{-95}{2} \text{ degree} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $180^\circ = \pi$  radian

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

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

- (iii)  $240^\circ$

We know that  $180^\circ = \pi$  radian

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

- (iv)  $520^\circ$

We know that  $180^\circ = \pi$  radian

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


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**Question 2:**

Find the degree measures corresponding to the following radian measures

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

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

**Solution 2:**

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

We know that  $\pi$  radian  $= 180^\circ$

$$\therefore \frac{11}{16} \text{ radian} = \frac{180}{\pi} \times \frac{11}{16} \text{ degree} = \frac{45 \times 11}{\pi \times 4} \text{ degree}$$

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

$$= 36\frac{3}{8} \text{ degree}$$

$$= 39^\circ + \frac{3 \times 60}{8} \text{ minutes} \quad [1^\circ = 60']$$

$$= 39^\circ + 22' + \frac{1}{2} \text{ minutes}$$

$$= 39^\circ 22' 30'' \quad [1' = 60'']$$

(ii) -4

We know that  $\pi$  radian =  $180^\circ$ 

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

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

$$= -229^\circ + \frac{1 \times 60}{11} \text{ minutes} \quad [1^\circ = 60']$$

$$= -229^\circ + 5' + \frac{5}{11} \text{ minutes}$$

$$= -229^\circ 5' 27'' \quad [1' = 60'']$$

(iii)  $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ We know that  $\pi$  radian =  $180^\circ$ 

$$\therefore \frac{5\pi}{3} \text{ radian} = \frac{180}{\pi} \times \frac{5\pi}{3} \text{ degree} = 300^\circ$$

(iv)  $\frac{7\pi}{6}$ We know that  $\pi$  radian =  $180^\circ$ 

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

**Question 3:**

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

**Solution 3:**

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

$$\therefore \text{Number of revolutions made by the wheel in 1 second} = \frac{360}{60} = 6$$

In one complete revolution, the wheel turns an angle of  $2\pi$  radian.

Hence, in 6 complete revolutions, it will turn an angle of  $6 \times 2\pi$  radian, i.e.,  $12\pi$  radian

Thus, in one second, the wheel turns an angle of  $12\pi$  radian.

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#### 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.

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

#### Solution 4:

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

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

Therefore, for  $r = 100\text{ cm}$ ,  $l = 22\text{ cm}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \frac{22}{100} \text{ radian} = \frac{180}{\pi} \times \frac{22}{100} \text{ degree} = \frac{180 \times 7 \times 22}{22 \times 100} \text{ degree} \\ &= \frac{126}{10} \text{ degree} = 12\frac{3}{5} \text{ degree} = 12^\circ 36' \quad [1^\circ = 60'] \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the required angle is  $12^\circ 36'$ .

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#### Question 5:

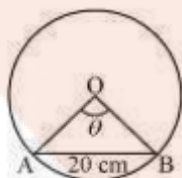
In a circle of diameter 40 cm, the length of a chord is 20 cm. Find the length of minor arc of the chord.

#### Solution 5:

Diameter of the circle = 40 cm

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

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



In  $\triangle OAB$ ,  $OA = OB = \text{Radius of circle} = 20\text{ cm}$

Also,  $AB = 20\text{ cm}$

Thus,  $\triangle OAB$  is an equilateral triangle.

$$\therefore \theta = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ radian}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\widehat{AB}}{20} \Rightarrow \widehat{AB} = \frac{20\pi}{3} \text{ cm}$$

Thus, the length of the minor arc of the chord is  $\frac{20\pi}{3} \text{ cm}$ .

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#### Question 6:

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

#### Solution 6:

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

$$\text{Now, } 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ radian and } 75^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{12} \text{ radian}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### Question 7:

Find the angle in radian through 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

#### Solution 7:

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

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

It is given that  $r = 75 \text{ cm}$

(i) Here,  $l = 10 \text{ cm}$

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

(ii) Here,  $l = 15 \text{ cm}$

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

(iii) Here,  $l = 21 \text{ cm}$

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

### Exercise 3.2

*Vashu Panwar*

#### Question 1:

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

#### Solution 1:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Since  $x$  lies in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrant, the value of  $\sin x$  will be negative.

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

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

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

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

## Chapter 3 Trigonometric Functions

**Question 2:**

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

**Solution 2:**

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

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)} = \frac{5}{3}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since  $x$  lies in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant, the value of  $\cos x$  will be negative

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

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

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

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

**Question 3:**

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

**Solution 3:**

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

## Chapter 3

### Trigonometric Functions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since  $x$  lies in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrant, the value of  $\sec x$  will be negative.

$$\therefore \sec x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

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

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

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

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

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


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#### Question 4:

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

#### Solution 4:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since  $x$  lies in the 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant, the value of  $\sin x$  will be negative.

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

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

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

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

#### Question 5:

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

#### Solution 5:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since  $x$  lies in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant, the value of  $\sec x$  will be negative.



$$\therefore \sec x = -\frac{13}{12}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{5}{13}\right)} = \frac{13}{5}.$$


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**Question 6:**

Find the value of the trigonometric function  $\sin 765^\circ$ .

**Solution 6:**

It is known that the values of  $\sin x$  repeat after an interval of  $2n$  or  $360^\circ$ .

$$\therefore \sin 765^\circ = \sin(2 \times 360^\circ + 45^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$


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**Question 7:**

Find the value of the trigonometric function  $\operatorname{cosec}(-1410^\circ)$

**Solution 7:**

It is known that the values of  $\operatorname{cosec} x$  repeat after an interval of  $2n$  or  $360^\circ$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \operatorname{cosec}(-1410^\circ) &= \operatorname{cosec}(-1410^\circ + 4 \times 360^\circ) \\ &= \operatorname{cosec}(-1410^\circ + 1440^\circ) \\ &= \operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ = 2. \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 8:**

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

**Solution 8:**

It is known that the values of  $\tan x$  repeat after an interval of  $n$  or  $180^\circ$ .

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


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**Question 9:**

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

**Solution 9:**

It is known that the values of  $\sin x$  repeat after an interval of  $2n$  or  $360^\circ$ .

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


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**Question 10:**

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

**Solution 10:**

It is known that the values of  $\cot x$  repeat after an interval of  $n$  or  $180^\circ$ .

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


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**Exercise 3.3***Vashu Panwar***Question 1:**

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

**Solution 1:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S} &= \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - (1)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ &= \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 2:**

$$\text{Prove that } 2\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{7\pi}{6} \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$$

**Solution 2:**

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \operatorname{cosec}^2\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + \left(-\operatorname{cosec} \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + (-2)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} \\
 &= \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 3:**

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

**Solution 3:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \cot^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \operatorname{cosec} \frac{5\pi}{6} + 3 \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{6} \\
 &= (\sqrt{3})^2 + \operatorname{cosec} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 3 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \\
 &= 3 + \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\pi}{6} + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} \\
 &= 3 + 2 + 1 = 6 \\
 &= \text{R.H.S}
 \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 4:**

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

**Solution 4:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= 2 \sin^2 \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \sec^2 \frac{\pi}{3} \\
 &= 2 \left\{ \sin \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right\}^2 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 2(2)^2 \\
 &= 2 \left\{ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}^2 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 8 \\
 &= 1 + 1 + 8 \\
 &= 10 \\
 &= \text{R.H.S}
 \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 5:**

Find the value of :

(i)  $\sin 75^\circ$

(ii)  $\tan 15^\circ$

**Solution 5:**

(i)  $\sin 75^\circ = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$

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

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

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

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

(ii)  $\tan 15^\circ = \tan(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$

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

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

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

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

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

**Question 6:**

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

**Solution 6:**

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

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

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

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

### Chapter 3 Trigonometric Functions

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos \left\{ \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) + \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - y \right) \right\} \right] \\ &= \cos \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} - (x+y) \right] \\ &= \sin(x+y) \\ &= \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 7:**

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

**Solution 7:**

It is known that  $\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$  and  $\tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)} = \frac{\left(\frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan x}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan x}\right)}{\left(\frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan x}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan x}\right)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x}\right)}{\left(\frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}\right)} = \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x}\right)^2 = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 8:**

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

**Solution 8:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\cos(\pi+x)\cos(-x)}{\sin(\pi-x)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right)} \\ &= \frac{[-\cos x][\cos x]}{(\sin x)(-\sin x)} \\ &= \frac{-\cos^2 x}{-\sin^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cot^2 x$$

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


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**Question 9:**

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

**Solution 9:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right)\cos(2\pi + x)\left[\cot\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cot(2\pi + x)\right] \\ &= \sin x \cos x [\tan x + \cot x] \\ &= \sin x \cos x \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right) \\ &= (\sin x \cos x) \left[\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x}\right] \\ &= 1 = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$


---

**Question 10:**

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

**Solution 10:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin(n+1)x \sin(n+2)x + \cos(n+1)x \cos(n+2)x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [2 \sin(n+1)x \sin(n+2)x + 2 \cos(n+1)x \cos(n+2)x] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos\{(n+1)x - (n+2)x\} - \cos\{(n+1)x + (n+2)x\} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \cos\{(n+1)x + (n+2)x\} + \cos\{(n+1)x - (n+2)x\} \right] \\ &\quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \because -2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A+B) - \cos(A-B) \\ 2 \cos A \cos B = \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B) \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \cos\{(n+1)x - (n+2)x\} \\ &= \cos(-x) = \cos x = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$


---

**Question 11:**

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

**Solution 11:**

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} + x \right) - \cos \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} - x \right) \\
 &= -2 \sin \left\{ \frac{\left( \frac{3\pi}{4} + x \right) + \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} - x \right)}{2} \right\} \cdot \sin \left\{ \frac{\left( \frac{3\pi}{4} + x \right) - \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} - x \right)}{2} \right\} \\
 &= -2 \sin \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \sin x \\
 &= -2 \sin \left( \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \sin x \\
 &= -2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x \\
 &= -2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sin x \\
 &= -\sqrt{2} \sin x \\
 &= \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


---

#### Question 12:

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

#### Solution 12:

It is known that

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin^2 6x - \sin^2 4x \\
 &= (\sin 6x + \sin 4x)(\sin 6x - \sin 4x) \\
 &= \left[ 2 \sin \left( \frac{6x+4x}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{6x-4x}{2} \right) \right] \left[ 2 \cos \left( \frac{6x+4x}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{6x-4x}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= (2 \sin 5x \cos x)(2 \cos 5x \sin x) = (2 \sin 5x \cos 5x)(2 \sin x \cos x) \\
 &= \sin 10x \sin 2x \\
 &= \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


---

#### Question 13:

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

#### Solution 13:

It is known that

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos^2 2x - \cos^2 6x \\ &= (\cos 2x + \cos 6x)(\cos 2x - \cos 6x) \\ &= \left[ 2 \cos \left( \frac{2x+6x}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{2x-6x}{2} \right) \right] \left[ -2 \sin \left( \frac{2x+6x}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{2x-6x}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= [2 \cos 4x \cos (-2x)] [-2 \sin 4x \sin (-2x)] \\ &= [2 \cos 4x \cos 2x] [-2 \sin 4x (-\sin 2x)] \\ &= (2 \sin 4x \cos 4x)(2 \sin 2x \cos 2x) \\ &= \sin 8x \sin 4x = \text{R.H.S} \end{aligned}$$


---

**Question 14:**

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

**Solution 14:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin 2x + 2 \sin 4x + \sin 6x \\ &= [\sin 2x + \sin 6x] + 2 \sin 4x \\ &= \left[ 2 \sin \left( \frac{2x+6x}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{2x-6x}{2} \right) \right] + 2 \sin 4x \\ &= \left[ \because \sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= 2 \sin 4x \cos (-2x) + 2 \sin 4x \\ &= 2 \sin 4x \cos 2x + 2 \sin 4x \\ &= 2 \sin 4x (\cos 2x + 1) \\ &= 2 \sin 4x (2 \cos^2 x - 1 + 1) \\ &= 2 \sin 4x (2 \cos^2 x) \\ &= 4 \cos^2 x \sin 4x \\ &= \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$


---

**Question 15:**

Prove that  $\cot 4x (\sin 5x + \sin 3x) = \cot x (\sin 5x - \sin 3x)$

**Solution 15:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S} &= \cot 4x (\sin 5x + \sin 3x) \\ &= \frac{\cot 4x}{\sin 4x} \left[ 2 \sin \left( \frac{5x+3x}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{5x-3x}{2} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$



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

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

$$= 2 \cos 4x \cos x$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = \cot x (\sin 5x - \sin 3x)$$

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

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

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

$$= 2 \cos 4x \cdot \cos x$$

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


---

#### Question 16:

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

#### Solution 16:

It is known that

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

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

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

$$= \frac{-2 \sin 7x \cdot \sin 2x}{2 \cos 10x \cdot \sin 7x}$$

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

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

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


---

#### Question 17:

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

#### Solution 17:

It is known that

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\sin 5x + \sin 3x}{\cos 5x + \cos 3x} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin \left( \frac{5x+3x}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{5x-3x}{2} \right)}{2 \cos \left( \frac{5x+3x}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{5x-3x}{2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 4x \cdot \cos x}{2 \cos 4x \cdot \cos x} \\ &= \tan 4x = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$


---

**Question 18:**

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

**Solution 18:**

It is known that

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\sin x - \sin y}{\cos x + \cos y} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos \left( \frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \left( \frac{x-y}{2} \right)}{2 \cos \left( \frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{x-y}{2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \left( \frac{x-y}{2} \right)}{\cos \left( \frac{x-y}{2} \right)} \\ &= \tan \left( \frac{x-y}{2} \right) = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$


---

**Question 19:**

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

**Solution 19:**

It is known that

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\sin x + \sin 3x}{\cos x + \cos 3x} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin \left( \frac{x+3x}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{x-3x}{2} \right)}{2 \cos \left( \frac{x+3x}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{x-3x}{2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} \\ &= \tan 2x \\ &= \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$


---

#### Question 20:

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

#### Solution 20:

It is known that

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{\sin x - \sin 3x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos \left( \frac{x+3x}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{x-3x}{2} \right)}{-\cos 2x} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos 2x \sin(-x)}{-\cos 2x} \\ &= -2 \times (-\sin x) \\ &= 2 \sin x = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$


---

#### Question 21:

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

#### Solution 21:

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(\cos 4x + \cos 2x) + \cos 3x}{(\sin 4x + \sin 2x) + \sin 3x} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cos \left( \frac{4x+2x}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{4x-2x}{2} \right) + \cos 3x}{2 \sin \left( \frac{4x+2x}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{4x-2x}{2} \right) + \sin 3x} \\
 &\left[ \because \cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right), \sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{2 \cos 3x \cos x + \cos 3x}{2 \sin 3x \cos x + \sin 3x} \\
 &= \frac{\cos 3x(2 \cos x + 1)}{\sin 3x(2 \cos x + 1)} \\
 &\cot 3x = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


---

**Question 22:**

Prove that  $\cot x \cot 2x - \cot 2x \cot 3x - \cot 3x \cot x = 1$

**Solution 22:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \cot x \cot 2x - \cot 2x \cot 3x - \cot 3x \cot x \\
 &= \cot x \cot 2x - \cot 3x (\cot 2x + \cot x) \\
 &= \cot x \cot 2x - \cot (2x + x) (\cot 2x + \cot x) \\
 &= \cot x \cot 2x - \left[ \frac{\cot 2x \cot x - 1}{\cot x + \cot 2x} \right] (\cot 2x + \cot x) \\
 &\left[ \because \cot(A+B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot A + \cot B} \right] \\
 &= \cot x \cot 2x - (\cot 2x \cot x - 1) = 1 = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


---

**Question 23:**

Prove that  $\tan 4x = \frac{4 \tan x (1 - \tan^2 x)}{1 - 6 \tan^2 x + \tan^4 x}$

**Solution 23:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{It is known that } \tan 2A &= \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A} \\
 \therefore \text{L.H.S.} &= \tan 4x = \tan 2(2x) \\
 &= \frac{2 \tan 2x}{1 - \tan^2(2x)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2\left(\frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}\right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{\left(\frac{4 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}\right)}{\left[1 - \frac{4 \tan^2 x}{(1 - \tan^2 x)^2}\right]} \\
 &= \frac{\left(\frac{4 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}\right)}{\left[\frac{(1 - \tan^2 x)^2 - 4 \tan^2 x}{(1 - \tan^2 x)^2}\right]} \\
 &= \frac{4 \tan x(1 - \tan^2 x)}{(1 - \tan^2 x)^2 - 4 \tan^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{4 \tan x(1 - \tan^2 x)}{1 + \tan^4 x - 2 \tan^2 x - 4 \tan^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{4 \tan x(1 - \tan^2 x)}{1 - 6 \tan^2 x + \tan^4 x} = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


---

**Question 24:**

Prove that:  $\cos 4x = 1 - 8\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$

**Solution 24:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos 4x \\
 &= \cos 2(2x) \\
 &= 1 - 2\sin^2 2x \left[ \cos 2A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A \right] \\
 &= 1 - 2(2\sin x \cos x)^2 \left[ \sin 2A = 2\sin A \cos A \right] \\
 &= 1 - 8\sin^2 x \cos^2 x \\
 &= \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


---

**Question 25:**

Prove that:  $\cos 6x = 32x \cos^6 x - 48 \cos^4 x + 18 \cos^2 x - 1$

**Solution 25:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \cos 6x \\
 &= \cos 3(2x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4 \cos^3 2x - 3 \cos 2x [\cos 3A = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A] \\
 &= 4 \left[ (2 \cos^2 x - 1)^3 - 3(2 \cos^2 x - 1) \right] [\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1] \\
 &= 4 \left[ (2 \cos^2 x)^3 - (1)^3 - 3(2 \cos^2 x)^2 + 3(2 \cos^2 x) \right] - 6 \cos^2 x + 3 \\
 &= 4 \left[ 8 \cos^6 x - 1 - 12 \cos^4 x + 6 \cos^2 x \right] - 6 \cos^2 x + 3 \\
 &= 32 \cos^6 x - 4 - 48 \cos^4 x + 24 \cos^2 x - 6 \cos^2 x + 3 \\
 &= 32 \cos^6 x - 48 \cos^4 x + 18 \cos^2 x - 1 \\
 &= \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


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Vashu Panwar

**Exercise 3.4**

**Question 1:**

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

**Solution 1:**

$$\tan x = \sqrt{3}$$

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

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

$$\text{Now, } \tan x = \tan \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ where } n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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

---

**Question 2:**

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

**Solution 2:**

$$\sec x = 2$$

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

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

$$\text{Now, } \sec x = \sec \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ where } n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

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

---

#### Question 3:

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

#### Solution 3:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

#### Question 4:

Find the general solution of  $\operatorname{cosec} x = -2$

#### Solution 4:

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = -2$$

It is known that

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

#### Question 5:

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

#### Solution 5:

$$\cos 4x = \cos 2x$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin 3x = 0 \text{ or } \sin x = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x = n\pi \quad \text{or} \quad \sin x = 0$$

$$\therefore 3x = n\pi \quad \text{or} \quad x = n\pi, \text{ where } n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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


---

#### Question 6:

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

#### Solution 6:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


---

#### Question 7:



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

**Solution 7:**

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

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

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

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

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

$$2\sin x + 1 = 0$$

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

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

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

---

**Question 8:**

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

**Solution 8:**

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan 2x = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \tan 2x + 1 = 0$$

Now,  $\tan 2x = 0$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**Question 9:**

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

**Solution 9:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$2 \cos 2x + 1 = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

**Miscellaneous Exercise***Vashu Panwar***Question 1:**

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

**Solution 1:**

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + 2 \cos \left( \frac{\frac{3\pi}{13} + \frac{5\pi}{13}}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\frac{3\pi}{13} - \frac{5\pi}{13}}{2} \right) \\
 &\left[ \cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos \left( \frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{x-y}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{13} \cos \left( \frac{-\pi}{13} \right) \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{13} \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + 2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{13} \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \left[ \cos \frac{9\pi}{13} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{13} \right] \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \left[ 2 \cos \left( \frac{\frac{9\pi}{13} + \frac{4\pi}{13}}{2} \right) \cos \frac{\frac{9\pi}{13} - \frac{4\pi}{13}}{2} \right] \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \left[ 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{5\pi}{26} \right] \\
 &= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{13} \times 2 \times 0 \times \cos \frac{5\pi}{26} \\
 &= 0 = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 2:**

Prove that:  $(\sin 3x + \sin x)\sin x + (\cos 3x - \cos x)\cos x = 0$

**Solution 2:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= (\sin 3x + \sin x)\sin x + (\cos 3x - \cos x)\cos x \\
 &= \sin 3x \sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos 3x \cos x - \cos^2 x \\
 &= \cos 3x \cos x + \sin 3x \sin x - (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \\
 &= \cos(3x - x) - \cos 2x \quad \left[ \cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B \right] \\
 &= \cos 2x - \cos 2x \\
 &= 0 \\
 &= \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 3:**

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

**Solution 3:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= (\cos x + \cos y)^2 + (\sin x - \sin y)^2 \\
 &= \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y + 2\cos x \cos y + \sin^2 x + \sin^2 y - 2\sin x \sin y \\
 &= (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) + (\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y) + 2(\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y) \\
 &= 1 + 1 + 2\cos(x + y) \quad [\cos(A + B) = (\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B)] \\
 &= 2 + 2\cos(x + y) \\
 &= 2[1 + \cos(x + y)] \\
 &= 2\left[1 + 2\cos^2\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) - 1\right] \quad [\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1] \\
 &= 4\cos^2\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = \text{R.H.S}
 \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 4:**

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

**Solution 4:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= (\cos x - \cos y)^2 + (\sin x - \sin y)^2 \\
 &= \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y - 2\cos x \cos y + \sin^2 x + \sin^2 y - 2\sin x \sin y \\
 &= (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) + (\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y) - 2[\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y] \\
 &= 1 + 1 - 2[\cos(x - y)] \quad [\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B] \\
 &= 2[1 - \cos(x - y)] \\
 &= 2\left[1 - \left\{1 - 2\sin^2\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)\right\}\right] \quad [\cos 2A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A] \\
 &= 4\sin^2\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) = \text{R.H.S}
 \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 5:**

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

**Solution 5:**

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \sin 7x \\
 &= (\sin x + \sin 5x) + (\sin 3x + \sin 7x) \\
 &= 2\sin\left(\frac{x+5x}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x-5x}{2}\right) + 2\sin\left(\frac{3x+7x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{3x-7x}{2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \sin 3x \cos(-2x) + 2 \sin 5x \cos(-2x) \\
 &= 2 \sin 3x \cos 2x + 2 \sin 5x \cos 2x \\
 &= 2 \cos 2x [\sin 3x + \sin 5x] \\
 &= 2 \cos 2x \left[ 2 \sin \left( \frac{3x+5x}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{3x-5x}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= 2 \cos 2x [2 \sin 4x \cdot \cos(-x)] \\
 &= 4 \cos 2x \sin 4x \cos x = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 6:**

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

**Solution 6:**

It is known that

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{(\sin 7x + \sin 5x) + (\sin 9x + \sin 3x)}{(\cos 7x + \cos 5x) + (\cos 9x + \cos 3x)} \\
 &= \frac{\left[ 2 \sin \left( \frac{7x+5x}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{7x-5x}{2} \right) \right] + \left[ 2 \sin \left( \frac{9x+3x}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{9x-3x}{2} \right) \right]}{\left[ 2 \cos \left( \frac{7x+5x}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{7x-5x}{2} \right) \right] + \left[ 2 \cos \left( \frac{9x+3x}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{9x-3x}{2} \right) \right]} \\
 &= \frac{[2 \sin 6x \cdot \cos x] + [2 \sin 6x \cdot \cos 3x]}{[2 \cos 6x \cdot \cos x] + [2 \cos 6x \cdot \cos 3x]} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin 6x [\cos x + \cos 3x]}{2 \cos 6x [\cos x + \cos 3x]} \\
 &= \tan 6x \\
 &= \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 7:**

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

**Solution 7:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L.H.S.} &= \sin 3x + \sin 2x - \sin x \\
 &= \sin 3x + \left[ 2 \cos \left( \frac{2x+x}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{2x-x}{2} \right) \right] \quad \left[ \sin A - \sin B = 2 \cos \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= \sin 3x + \left[ 2 \cos \left( \frac{3x}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sin 3x + 2 \cos \frac{3x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \\
 &= 2 \sin \frac{3x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{3x}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{3x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \quad \left[ \sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cdot \cos B \right] \\
 &= 2 \cos \left( \frac{3x}{2} \right) \left[ \sin \left( \frac{3x}{2} \right) + \sin \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= 2 \cos \left( \frac{3x}{2} \right) \left[ 2 \sin \left\{ \frac{\left( \frac{3x}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)}{2} \right\} \cos \left\{ \frac{\left( \frac{3x}{2} \right) - \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)}{2} \right\} \right] \\
 &\quad \left[ \sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= 2 \cos \left( \frac{3x}{2} \right) \cdot 2 \sin x \cos \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \\
 &= 4 \sin x \cos \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{3x}{2} \right) = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$


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**Question 8:**

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

**Solution 8:**

Here,  $x$  is in quadrant II.

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

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

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

are lies in first quadrant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Solution 9:

Here,  $x$  is in quadrant III.

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

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

### Chapter 3 Trigonometric Functions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Solution 10:

Here,  $x$  is in quadrant II.

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

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



### Chapter 3 Trigonometric Functions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus, the respective values are  $\sin \frac{x}{2}$ ,  $\cos \frac{x}{2}$  and  $\tan \frac{x}{2}$

are  $\frac{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{15}}}{4}$ ,  $\frac{\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{15}}}{4}$  and  $4+\sqrt{15}$

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