



Class: 11 A	MATHEMATICS-041	Ref. Book: NCERT EXEMPLAR
Worksheet No: 5		Type: Descriptive
Date of Issue: 10-08-23	Topic: Trigonometry	Date of Submission: 14-08-23

1. Find the value of a)  $\cos(-870)$  b)  $\tan\left(-\frac{25\pi}{3}\right)$

2. Express  $-22^\circ 30'$  in radian measure.

3. Express  $\frac{5}{6}$  radian in degree measure.

4. Evaluate :- a)  $\tan\left(\frac{13\pi}{12}\right)$  b)  $\tan\left(22\frac{1}{2}^\circ\right)$

Prove that:-

5.  $\sin 10^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 60^\circ \sin 70^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}$

6.  $\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ = 1/16$

7.  $\frac{\sec 8A - 1}{\sec 4A - 1} = \frac{\tan 8A}{\tan 2A}$

8.  $\tan 70^\circ = \tan 20^\circ + 2\tan 50^\circ$

9.  $\tan 20^\circ \cdot \tan 40^\circ \cdot \tan 60^\circ \cdot \tan 80^\circ = 3$

10.  $\frac{\cos 2x \sin x + \cos 6x \sin 3x}{\sin 2x \sin x + \sin 6x \sin 3x} = \cot 5x$

11.  $\frac{1 + \sin 2x - \cos 2x}{1 + \sin 2x + \cos 2x} = \tan x$

13. If  $\tan x = \frac{3}{4}$  and  $0 < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , find the values of  $\sin \frac{x}{2}$ ,  $\cos \frac{x}{2}$  and  $\tan \frac{x}{2}$

14. Prove that  $\cos^2 A + \cos^2\left(A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos^2\left(A - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$