

1.  $\frac{\cot^2 15^\circ - 1}{\cot^2 15^\circ + 1} =$  [MP PET 1998]
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$  (d)  $\sqrt{3}$
2. If  $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$  and  $\cos \phi = \frac{4}{5}$ , where  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  are positive acute angles, then  $\cos \frac{\theta - \phi}{2} =$  [MP PET 1988]
- (a)  $\frac{7}{\sqrt{2}}$  (b)  $\frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{2\sqrt{5}}$
3. If  $\sec \theta = 1\frac{1}{4}$ , then  $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} =$
- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{4}$
4. If  $\tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ , then  $\frac{1 + \cos A}{1 - \cos A} =$
- (a) -5 (b) 5  
 (c)  $\frac{9}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{9}$
5. If  $\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , then  $\tan 3A =$
- (a) 0 (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (c) 1 (d)  $\infty$
6.  $\sin 4\theta$  can be written as
- (a)  $4 \sin \theta (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta) \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}$   
 (b)  $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta$   
 (c)  $4 \sin \theta - 6 \sin^3 \theta$   
 (d) None of these
7. If  $\cos 2B = \frac{\cos(A+C)}{\cos(A-C)}$ , then  $\tan A, \tan B, \tan C$  are in
- (a) A.P. (b) G.P.  
 (c) H.P. (d) None of these
8. If  $a \tan \theta = b$ , then  $a \cos 2\theta + b \sin 2\theta =$  [EAMCET 1981, 82; MP PET 1996; J & K 2005]
- (a)  $a$  (b)  $b$   
 (c)  $-a$  (d)  $-b$
9.  $\frac{\sin 2A}{1 + \cos 2A} \cdot \frac{\cos A}{1 + \cos A} =$
- (a)  $\tan \frac{A}{2}$  (b)  $\cot \frac{A}{2}$   
 (c)  $\sec \frac{A}{2}$  (d)  $\operatorname{cosec} \frac{A}{2}$
10.  $\frac{1}{\tan 3A - \tan A} - \frac{1}{\cot 3A - \cot A} =$
- (a)  $\tan A$  (b)  $\tan 2A$   
 (c)  $\cot A$  (d)  $\cot 2A$
11.  $\operatorname{cosec} A - 2 \cot 2A \cos A =$
- (a)  $2 \sin A$  (b)  $\sec A$   
 (c)  $2 \cos A \cot A$  (d) None of these
12.  $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos 4\theta}} =$
- (a)  $\cos \theta$  (b)  $\sin \theta$   
 (c)  $2 \cos \theta$  (d)  $2 \sin \theta$
13. If  $\cos 3\theta = \alpha \cos \theta + \beta \cos^3 \theta$ , then  $(\alpha, \beta) =$
- (a) (3, 4) (b) (4, 3)  
 (c) (-3, 4) (d) (3, -4)
14.  $(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)^2 =$
- (a)  $4 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$  (b)  $4 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$   
 (c)  $4 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$  (d)  $4 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$
15. If  $\tan x = \frac{b}{a}$ , then  $\sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a-b}} + \sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}} =$  [MP PET 1990, 2002]
- (a)  $\frac{2 \sin x}{\sqrt{\sin 2x}}$  (b)  $\frac{2 \cos x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}}$   
 (c)  $\frac{2 \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin 2x}}$  (d)  $\frac{2 \sin x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}}$
16.  $1 - 2 \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \theta \right) =$
- (a)  $\cos 2\theta$  (b)  $-\cos 2\theta$   
 (c)  $\sin 2\theta$  (d)  $-\sin 2\theta$
17.  $\frac{\sin 3A - \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - A \right)}{\cos A + \cos(\pi + 3A)} =$
- (a)  $\tan A$  (b)  $\cot A$   
 (c)  $\tan 2A$  (d)  $\cot 2A$
18. If  $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$ , then  $\tan 3A =$
- (a)  $\frac{9}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{11}{2}$   
 (c)  $\frac{7}{2}$  (d)  $-\frac{1}{2}$
19.  $\frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt{1 - \sin x}} =$  (when  $x$  lies in  $II^{nd}$  quadrant)
- (a)  $\sin \frac{x}{2}$  (b)  $\tan \frac{x}{2}$   
 (c)  $\sec \frac{x}{2}$  (d)  $\operatorname{cosec} \frac{x}{2}$

20.  $(\sec 2A + 1)\sec^2 A =$   
 (a)  $\sec A$  (b)  $2\sec A$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sec 2A}{2\sec 2A}$  (d)
21.  $2\sin A \cos^3 A - 2\sin^3 A \cos A =$  [Roorkee 1975; Kerala (Engg.) 2001]  
 (a)  $\sin 4A$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}\sin 4A$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{4}\sin 4A$  (d) None of these
22.  $\frac{\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta} =$  [Roorkee 1971]  
 (a)  $\frac{1}{2}\tan \theta$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}\cot \theta$   
 (c)  $\tan \theta$  (d)  $\cot \theta$
23. If  $\frac{2\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha} = y$ , then  $\frac{1 - \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha} =$  [BIT Ranchi 1996; Orissa JEE 2004]  
 (a)  $\frac{1}{y}$  (b)  $y$   
 (c)  $1 - y$  (d)  $1 + y$
24. If  $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$  and  $\sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$  ( $0 < \alpha, \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ), then  $2\beta$  is equal to  
 (a)  $\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha$  (b)  $\frac{3\pi}{4} - \alpha$   
 (c)  $\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\alpha}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{3\pi}{8} - \frac{\alpha}{2}$
25. If  $\cos(\theta - \alpha)$ ,  $\cos \theta$  and  $\cos(\theta + \alpha)$  are in H.P., then  $\cos \theta \sec \frac{\alpha}{2}$  is equal to [IIT 1997]  
 (a)  $\pm \sqrt{2}$  (b)  $\pm \sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $\pm 1/\sqrt{2}$  (d) None of these
26. If  $\sin \theta + \sin \phi = a$  and  $\cos \theta + \cos \phi = b$ , then  $\tan \frac{\theta - \phi}{2}$  is equal to [MP PET 1993]  
 (a)  $\sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{4 - a^2 - b^2}}$  (b)  $\sqrt{\frac{4 - a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}}$   
 (c)  $\sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{4 + a^2 + b^2}}$  (d)  $\sqrt{\frac{4 + a^2 + b^2}{a^2 + b^2}}$
27. If  $\tan A = \frac{1 - \cos B}{\sin B}$ , find  $\tan 2A$  in terms of  $\tan B$  and show that [IIT 1983; MP PET 1994]  
 (a)  $\tan 2A = \tan B$  (b)  $\tan 2A = \tan^2 B$   
 (c)  $\tan 2A = \tan^2 B + 2\tan B$  (d) None of the above
28. If  $\sin \beta$  is the geometric mean between  $\sin \alpha$  and  $\cos \alpha$ , then  $\cos 2\beta$  is equal to  
 (a)  $2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)$  (b)  $2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)$   
 (c)  $2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)$  (d)  $2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)$
29.  $\frac{\sec 8A - 1}{\sec 4A - 1} =$  [MP PET 1995]  
 (a)  $\frac{\tan 2A}{\tan 8A}$  (b)  $\frac{\tan 8A}{\tan 2A}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\cot 8A}{\cot 2A}$  (d) None of these
30. If  $\cos A = \frac{3}{4}$ , then  $32\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{5A}{2}\right) =$  [DCE 1996]  
 (a) 7 (b) 8  
 (c) 11 (d) None of these
31.  $\tan 15^\circ =$  [EAMCET 1981]  
 (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\sqrt{3} - 2$   
 (c)  $2 - \sqrt{3}$  (d) None of these
32. If  $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$ ,  $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$ , then  $\cos 2\alpha =$  [CET 1986]  
 (a)  $\sin 2\beta$  (b)  $\sin 4\beta$   
 (c)  $\sin 3\beta$  (d) None of these
33. If  $\tan \beta = \cos \theta \tan \alpha$ , then  $\tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} =$   
 (a)  $\frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}$  (b)  $\frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}$   
 (c)  $\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$  (d)  $\frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha - \beta)}$
34. If  $\cos A = \frac{3}{4}$ , then  $32\sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{5}{2} A =$  [EAMCET 1982]  
 (a)  $\sqrt{7}$  (b)  $-\sqrt{7}$   
 (c) 7 (d) -7
35. If  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  are angles in the 1st quadrant such that  $\tan \theta = 1/7$  and  $\sin \phi = 1/\sqrt{10}$ . Then [Kurukshetra CEE 1998; AMU 2001]  
 (a)  $\theta + 2\phi = 90^\circ$  (b)  $\theta + 2\phi = 60^\circ$   
 (c)  $\theta + 2\phi = 30^\circ$  (d)  $\theta + 2\phi = 45^\circ$
36.  $\frac{\cos A}{1 - \sin A} =$   
 (a)  $\sec A - \tan A$  (b)  $\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A$   
 (c)  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{A}{2}\right)$  (d)  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{A}{2}\right)$
37.  $\tan \frac{A}{2}$  is equal to  
 (a)  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin A}{1 + \sin A}}$  (b)  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin A}{1 - \sin A}}$   
 (c)  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}}$  (d)  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{1 - \cos A}}$

- 38.** If  $\sin \alpha = \frac{-3}{5}$ , where  $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , then  $\cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha =$  [MP PET 1998]
- (a)  $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$   
(c)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$  (d)  $\frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}}$
- 39.** Let  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Then  $\sec 2x - \tan 2x =$  [IIT Screening 1994]
- (a)  $\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  (b)  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)$   
(c)  $\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  (d)  $\tan^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$
- 40.** If  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = x$ , then  $\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta = \frac{1}{4} [4 - 3(x^2 - 1)^2]$  for
- (a) All real  $x$  (b)  $x^2 \leq 2$   
(c)  $x^2 \geq 2$  (d) None of these
- 41.** If  $\tan \theta = t$ , then  $\tan 2\theta + \sec 2\theta =$  [MP PET 1999]
- (a)  $\frac{1+t}{1-t}$  (b)  $\frac{1-t}{1+t}$   
(c)  $\frac{2t}{1-t}$  (d)  $\frac{2t}{1+t}$
- 42.**  $\frac{\sqrt{2} - \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} =$  [AMU 1999]
- (a)  $\sec\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$  (b)  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$   
(c)  $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$  (d)  $\cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
- 43.** If  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)$ , then the value of  $\cos 3\theta$  is [MP PET 2001; Pb. CET 2002]
- (a)  $\frac{1}{8}\left(a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3}\right)$  (b)  $\frac{3}{2}\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{2}\left(a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3}\right)$  (d)  $\frac{1}{3}\left(a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3}\right)$
- 44.** If  $\alpha$  is a root of  $25 \cos^2 \theta + 5 \cos \theta - 12 = 0$ ,  $\pi/2 < \alpha < \pi$ , then  $\sin 2\alpha$  is equal to [UPSEAT 2001]
- (a)  $24/25$  (b)  $-24/25$   
(c)  $13/18$  (d)  $-13/18$
- 45.** For  $A = 133^\circ$ ,  $2 \cos \frac{A}{2}$  is equal to [DCE 2001]
- (a)  $-\sqrt{1 + \sin A} - \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$  (b)  $-\sqrt{1 + \sin A} + \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{1 + \sin A} - \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$  (d)  $\sqrt{1 + \sin A} + \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$
- 46.** If  $90^\circ < A < 180^\circ$  and  $\sin A = \frac{4}{5}$ , then  $\tan \frac{A}{2}$  is equal to [AMU 2001]
- (a)  $1/2$  (b)  $3/5$   
(c)  $3/2$  (d)  $2$
- 47.** If  $2 \tan A = 3 \tan B$ , then  $\frac{\sin 2B}{5 - \cos 2B}$  is equal to [AMU 2001]
- (a)  $\tan A - \tan B$  (b)  $\tan(A - B)$   
(c)  $\tan(A + B)$  (d)  $\tan(A + 2B)$
- 48.** Given that  $\cos\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)$ , then  $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \tan \frac{\beta}{2}$  is equal to [AMU 2001]
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{8}$
- 49.** If  $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = t$ , then  $\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$  is equal to [Kerala (Engg.) 2002]
- (a)  $\cos \theta$  (b)  $\sin \theta$   
(c)  $\sec \theta$  (d)  $\cos 2\theta$
- 50.** If  $\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 2 \cos \theta$ , then  $x^6 + x^{-6} =$  [Karnataka CET 2003]
- (a)  $2 \cos 6\theta$  (b)  $2 \cos 12\theta$   
(c)  $2 \cos 3\theta$  (d)  $2 \sin 3\theta$
- 51.** If  $\sin 2\theta + \sin 2\phi = 1/2$  and  $\cos 2\theta + \cos 2\phi = 3/2$ , then  $\cos^2(\theta - \phi) =$  [MP PET 2000; Pb. CET 2000]
- (a)  $3/8$  (b)  $5/8$   
(c)  $3/4$  (d)  $5/4$
- 52.**  $\cos 2(\theta + \phi) - 4 \cos(\theta + \phi) \sin \theta \sin \phi + 2 \sin^2 \phi =$  [Orissa JEE 2004]
- (a)  $\cos 2\theta$  (b)  $\cos 3\theta$   
(c)  $\sin 2\theta$  (d)  $\sin 3\theta$
- 53.** Which of the following number(s) is/are rational [IIT 1998]
- (a)  $\sin 15^\circ$  (b)  $\cos 15^\circ$   
(c)  $\sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ$  (d)  $\sin 15^\circ \cos 75^\circ$
- 54.**  $\cos 15^\circ =$  [MP PET 1988; MNR 1978]
- (a)  $\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 30^\circ}{2}}$  (b)  $\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 30^\circ}{2}}$   
(c)  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 30^\circ}{2}}$  (d)  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 30^\circ}{2}}$
- 55.** If  $\sin A + \cos A = \sqrt{2}$ , then  $\cos^2 A =$
- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{2}$
- 56.**  $2 \cos^2 \theta - 2 \sin^2 \theta = 1$ , then  $\theta =$  [Karnataka CET 1998]
- (a)  $15^\circ$  (b)  $30^\circ$   
(c)  $45^\circ$  (d)  $60^\circ$

