

EXERCISE - O

SINGLE CORRECT TYPE QUESTIONS

1. If $\sin x + \sin^2 x = 1$, then the value of $\cos^2 x + \cos^4 x$ is -
 (A) 0 (B) 2 (C) 1 (D) 3 MTR001
2. The value of $\sin 10^\circ + \sin 20^\circ + \sin 30^\circ + \dots + \sin 360^\circ$ is equal to -
 (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) $\sqrt{3}$ (D) 2 MTR002
3. If $\cos x + \cos y + \cos \alpha = 0$ and $\sin x + \sin y + \sin \alpha = 0$, then $\cot\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) =$
 (A) $\sin \alpha$ (B) $\cos \alpha$ (C) $\cot \alpha$ (D) $2 \sin \alpha$ MTR003
4. $\frac{\sin(A-C) + 2\sin A + \sin(A+C)}{\sin(B-C) + 2\sin B + \sin(B+C)}$ is equal to -
 (A) $\tan A$ (B) $\frac{\sin A}{\sin B}$ (C) $\frac{\cos A}{\cos B}$ (D) $\frac{\sin C}{\cos B}$ MTR004
5. The expression $\frac{\sin 8\theta \cos \theta - \sin 6\theta \cos 3\theta}{\cos 2\theta \cos \theta - \sin 3\theta \sin 4\theta}$ is equals -
 (A) $\tan \theta$ (B) $\tan 2\theta$ (C) $\sin 2\theta$ (D) $\cos 2\theta$ MTR005
6. $\frac{1 + \sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta}{1 + \sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta} =$
 (A) $\frac{1}{2} \tan \theta$ (B) $\frac{1}{2} \cot \theta$ (C) $\tan \theta$ (D) $\cot \theta$ MTR006
7. If $A = \tan 6^\circ \tan 42^\circ$ and $B = \cot 66^\circ \cot 78^\circ$, then -
 (A) $A = 2B$ (B) $A = 1/3B$ (C) $A = B$ (D) $3A = 2B$ MTR007
8. In a right angled triangle, the hypotenuse is $2\sqrt{2}$ times the perpendicular drawn from the opposite vertex. Then the other acute angles of the triangle are
 (A) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ and $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{8}$ and $\frac{3\pi}{8}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ and $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{5}$ and $\frac{3\pi}{10}$ MTR008
9. If $\tan \alpha = (1 + 2^{-x})^{-1}$, $\tan \beta = (1 + 2^{x+1})^{-1}$, then $\alpha + \beta =$
 (A) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ MTR009
10. If $\tan B = \frac{n \sin A \cos A}{1 - n \cos^2 A}$ then $\tan(A + B)$ equals
 (A) $\frac{\sin A}{(1-n)\cos A}$ (B) $\frac{(n-1)\cos A}{\sin A}$ (C) $\frac{\sin A}{(n-1)\cos A}$ (D) $\frac{\sin A}{(n+1)\cos A}$ MTR010

11. The value of $\operatorname{cosec} \frac{\pi}{18} - \sqrt{3} \sec \frac{\pi}{18}$ is a
 (A) surd (B) rational which is not integral
 (C) negative integer (D) natural number MTR011
12. The value of $\cot x + \cot(60^\circ + x) + \cot(120^\circ + x)$ is equal to :
 (A) $\cot 3x$ (B) $\tan 3x$ (C) $3 \tan 3x$ (D) $\frac{3 - 9 \tan^2 x}{3 \tan x - \tan^3 x}$ MTR012
13. If $\frac{5\pi}{2} < x < 3\pi$, then the value of the expression $\frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}{\sqrt{1 - \sin x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}$ is
 (A) $-\cot \frac{x}{2}$ (B) $\cot \frac{x}{2}$ (C) $\tan \frac{x}{2}$ (D) $-\tan \frac{x}{2}$ MTR013
14. The value of $\cot 7\frac{1}{2}^\circ + \tan 67\frac{1}{2}^\circ - \cot 67\frac{1}{2}^\circ - \tan 7\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ is :
 (A) a rational number (B) irrational number
 (C) $2(3 + 2\sqrt{3})$ (D) $2(3 - \sqrt{3})$ MTR014
15. If $x + y = 3 - \cos 4\theta$ and $x - y = 4 \sin 2\theta$ then
 (A) $x^4 + y^4 = 9$ (B) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 16$
 (C) $x^3 + y^3 = 2(x^2 + y^2)$ (D) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 2$ MTR015
16. If $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C$, then -
 (A) A, B, C must be angles of a triangle
 (B) the sum of any two of A, B, C is equal to the third
 (C) $A + B + C$ must be an integral multiple of π
 (D) None of these MTR016
17. If $f(x) = \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x}$, $x \neq n\pi$, then the range of values of $f(x)$ for real values of x is -
 (A) $[-1, 3]$ (B) $(-\infty, -1]$ (C) $(3, +\infty)$ (D) $[-1, 3)$ MTR017
18. Maximum and minimum value of $2\sin^2 \theta - 3\sin \theta + 2$ is -
 (A) $\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{7}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{21}{4}$ (C) $\frac{21}{4}, -\frac{3}{4}$ (D) $7, \frac{7}{8}$ MTR018
19. For $\theta \in (0, \pi/2)$, the maximum value of $\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ is attained at $\theta =$
 (A) $\frac{\pi}{12}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ MTR019
20. Minimum value of the expression $\cos^2 \theta - (6\sin \theta \cos \theta) + 3 \sin^2 \theta + 2$, is -
 (A) $4 + \sqrt{10}$ (B) $4 - \sqrt{10}$ (C) 0 (D) 4 MTR020

MULTIPLE CORRECT TYPE QUESTIONS

21. If $\cos x = \tan x$, then which of the following is/are true ?
 (A) $\frac{1}{\sin x} + \cos^4 x = 1$ (B) $\frac{1}{\sin x} + \cos^4 x = 2$ (C) $\cos^4 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ (D) $\cos^4 x + \cos^2 x = 2$
MTR045
22. If $\cos(A - B) = \frac{3}{5}$ and $\tan A \tan B = 2$, then which of the following is/are correct ?
 (A) $\cos A \cos B = -\frac{1}{5}$ (B) $\sin A \sin B = \frac{2}{5}$ (C) $\cos(A + B) = -\frac{1}{5}$ (D) $\sin A \cos B = \frac{4}{5}$
MTR046
23. If $\sin t + \cos t = \frac{1}{5}$, then $\tan \frac{t}{2}$ is equal to
 (A) -1 (B) $-\frac{1}{3}$ (C) 2 (D) $-\frac{1}{6}$
MTR047
24. If $3\sin \beta = \sin(2\alpha + \beta)$, then $\tan(\alpha + \beta) - 2\tan \alpha$ is
 (A) independent of α (B) independent of β
 (C) dependent of both α and β (D) independent of α but dependent of β
MTR048
25. If $x + y = z$, then $\cos^2 x + \cos^2 y + \cos^2 z - 2\cos x \cos y \cos z$ is equal to
 (A) $\cos^2 z$ (B) $\sin^2 z$ (C) $\cos(x + y - z)$ (D) 1
MTR051
26. If $L = \cos^2 84^\circ + \cos^2 36^\circ + \cos 36^\circ \cos 84^\circ$
 $M = \cot 73^\circ \cot 47^\circ \cot 13^\circ$
 $N = 4\sin 156^\circ \sin 84^\circ \sin 36^\circ$, then which of the following option(s) is(are) correct ?
 (A) $L < 1$ (B) $M > \tan 2$ (C) $N > \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$ (D) $0 < LMN$
MTR049
27. If $P_n = \cos^n \theta + \sin^n \theta$ and $Q_n = \cos^n \theta - \sin^n \theta$, then which of the following is/are true.
 (A) $P_n - P_{n-2} = -\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta P_{n-4}$ (B) $Q_n - Q_{n-2} = -\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta Q_{n-4}$
 (C) $P_4 = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$ (D) $Q_4 = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$
MTR054
28. If $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2\pi$, then
 (A) $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + \tan \frac{\beta}{2} + \tan \frac{\gamma}{2} = \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \tan \frac{\beta}{2} \tan \frac{\gamma}{2}$ (B) $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \tan \frac{\beta}{2} + \tan \frac{\beta}{2} \tan \frac{\gamma}{2} + \tan \frac{\gamma}{2} \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1$
 (C) $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + \tan \frac{\beta}{2} + \tan \frac{\gamma}{2} = -\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \tan \frac{\beta}{2} \tan \frac{\gamma}{2}$ (D) $\tan \frac{\alpha}{4} \tan \frac{\beta}{4} + \tan \frac{\beta}{4} \tan \frac{\gamma}{4} + \tan \frac{\gamma}{4} \tan \frac{\alpha}{4} = 1$
MTR050
29. Let $y = \frac{\cos x + \cos 2x + \cos 3x + \cos 4x + \cos 5x + \cos 6x + \cos 7x}{\sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x + \sin 4x + \sin 5x + \sin 6x + \sin 7x}$, then which of the following hold good?
 (A) The value of y when $x = \pi/8$ is not defined.
 (B) The value of y when $x = \pi/16$ is 1.
 (C) The value of y when $x = \pi/32$ is $\sqrt{2} - 1$.
 (D) The value of y when $x = \pi/48$ is $2 + \sqrt{3}$.
MTR053
30. Let $f_n(\theta) = \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{1}{4^r} \sin^4(2^r \theta)$. Then which of the following alternative(s) is/are correct ?
 (A) $f_2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (B) $f_3\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ (C) $f_4\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 1$ (D) $f_5(\pi) = 0$
MTR052

COMPREHENSION TYPE QUESTIONS

Paragraph for Question No. 31 to 33

Consider the polynomial $P(x) = (x - \cos 36^\circ)(x - \cos 84^\circ)(x - \cos 156^\circ)$

31. The coefficient of x^2 is

- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

MTR055

32. The coefficient of x is

- (A) $\frac{3}{2}$ (B) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (C) $-\frac{3}{4}$ (D) zero

MTR056

33. The absolute term in $P(x)$ has the value equal to

- (A) $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$ (B) $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{16}$ (C) $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{16}$ (D) $\frac{1}{16}$

MTR057

MATCHING LIST TYPE QUESTION

34.

List-I

- (I) The value of $\tan 20^\circ \cdot \tan 40^\circ \cdot \tan 60^\circ \cdot \tan 80^\circ$ is
(II) The value of $4\left(\sin^4 \frac{\pi}{16} + \sin^4 \frac{3\pi}{16} + \sin^4 \frac{5\pi}{16} + \sin^4 \frac{7\pi}{16}\right)$ is
(III) $\tan \alpha + 2\tan 2\alpha + 4\tan 4\alpha + 8\cot 8\alpha = \lambda \cot \lambda \alpha$ then λ is
(IV) $(4\cos^2 9^\circ - 3)(4\cos^2 27^\circ - 3) = \tan k^\circ$, then k is

List-II

- (P) Odd natural Number
(Q) Even natural Number
(R) 3
(S) 6
(T) 1
(U) 9

Which of the following is **CORRECT** ?

- (A) (I) $\rightarrow$ (P,R) ; (II) $\rightarrow$ (Q,S) ; (III) $\rightarrow$ (P,T) ; (IV) $\rightarrow$ (P, U)
(B) (I) $\rightarrow$ (P,T) ; (II) $\rightarrow$ (Q,R) ; (III) $\rightarrow$ (P,U) ; (IV) $\rightarrow$ (R, U)
(C) (I) $\rightarrow$ (R,S) ; (II) $\rightarrow$ (T,U) ; (III) $\rightarrow$ (P,T) ; (IV) $\rightarrow$ (P, Q)
(D) (I) $\rightarrow$ (P,R) ; (II) $\rightarrow$ (P,U) ; (III) $\rightarrow$ (Q,S) ; (IV) $\rightarrow$ (S, T)

MTR058

MATRIX MATCH TYPE QUESTION

35. In the following matrix match **Column-I** has some quantities and **Column-II** has some comments or other quantities.

Match the each element in **Column-I** with corresponding element(s) in **Column-II**

Column-I

- (A) The value of $4\left(2\cos^3 \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{\pi}{7}\right)$ is
(B) If $A + B + C = \pi$ and $\cos A = \cos B \cdot \cos C$ then $\tan B \cdot \tan C$ has the value equal to
(C) $4\left(\frac{\cos 20^\circ + 8\sin 70^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\sin^2 80^\circ}\right)$ is equal to
(D) The maximum value of $12\sin \theta - 9\sin^2 \theta$ is

Column-II

- (P) 4
(Q) 8
(R) 2
(S) 1
(T) 6

MTR059