

National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)
Secondary Course
Lesson –23: Trigonometry Ratios of Some Special Angles
Worksheet – 23

1. In triangle ABC, If $A = 30^\circ$ verify that $\sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$
2. If $\cos \theta - \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta$ then prove that $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$
3. If $1 + \sin^2 \theta = \frac{3}{2}$ then prove that $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$
4. The angle of elevation of the top of a tower is 30 m high from the foot of another tower in the same plane is 60° , and the angle of elevation of the top of the second tower from the foot of the first tower is 30° . Find the distance between the two towers and also the height of the other tower.
5. Prove that: $(\sin x + \cos x)(\tan x + \cot x) = \sec x + \operatorname{cosec} x$
6. Evaluate: $\frac{\sec 29^\circ}{\operatorname{cosec} 61^\circ} + 2 \cot 8^\circ \cot 17^\circ \cot 45^\circ \cot 73^\circ \cot 82^\circ$
7. Simplify: $\frac{\sin(90^\circ - \theta)}{\sec(90^\circ - \theta)} \cdot \frac{\cos(\theta - 90^\circ)}{\tan(\theta - 90^\circ)} + \frac{\cos(\theta - 90^\circ)}{\tan \theta}$
8. If $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ find the value of $\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta}$
9. In a triangle ABC angle A is 30° , verify that $\sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$
10. The shadow of a Building, when the angle of elevation of the Sun is 45° is found to be 15 metres longer than when it was 60° . Find the height of the Building.