

माना $A = 15^\circ, B = 15^\circ$ और मान रखने पर
 $\sin(15^\circ + 15^\circ) = \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ$
 $+ \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ$
 $\frac{1}{2} = 2(\sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ)$
 $\sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ = \frac{1}{4}$

तो $100 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ$ का मान
 $= 100 \times \frac{1}{4} = 25$

8. (a) माना $\theta = 45^\circ$

θ का मान रखने पर $\theta = 45^\circ$
 $\sec^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = (\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2$
 $= 2 + 2 = 4$

9. (c) $\sin \alpha + \operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \tan \pi/3$

$[\because \tan \pi/3 = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}]$
 $\sin \alpha + \operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \sqrt{3}$
दोनों तरफ का घन करने पर
 $\sin^3 \alpha + \operatorname{cosec}^3 \alpha + 3(\sin \alpha \operatorname{cosec} \alpha)$
 $(\sin \alpha \operatorname{cosec} \alpha) = 3\sqrt{3}$
 $\sin^3 \alpha + \operatorname{cosec}^3 \alpha + 3 \times \sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$
 $[\because \sin \alpha \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \alpha = 1]$
 $\sin^3 \alpha + \operatorname{cosec}^3 \alpha = 0$

10. (a) $\frac{\cos^2 89^\circ + \cos^2 1^\circ}{\sin 90^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 90^\circ \sin 30^\circ}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 1^\circ + \cos^2 1^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ}$

$[\because \sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B$
 $- \cos A \sin B \text{ and } \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta]$

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

11. (c) माना $\theta = 45^\circ$ और θ का मान रखने पर
बायाँ पक्ष. $\cot^2 45^\circ + \cot^4 45^\circ$

$$(1)^2 + (1)^4 = 1 + 1 = 2$$
 दायाँ पक्ष

$\theta = 45^\circ$ रखने पर

$$2 \sin^4 \theta + \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin^4 45^\circ + \sin^2 45^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

12. (c) दिया गया है: $\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A = 2$

$$\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[\because \operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \cot^2 A = (\operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A)(\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A)]$$

$$2 \operatorname{cosec} A = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{5}{4}$$

पाइथागोरस त्रिक से, 3, 4, 5

$$\sin A = \frac{4}{5}, \tan A = \frac{4}{3}$$

मान रखने पर,

$$\frac{9 \times \frac{4}{3} + 16 \times \frac{5}{4}}{5 \times \frac{4}{5} + 3 \times \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{32}{8} = 4$$

13. (c) माना $\theta = 60^\circ$

बाये पक्ष मे मान रखने पर

$$3 \operatorname{cosec} 60^\circ + 4 \sin 60^\circ = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$3 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} + 2\sqrt{3} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 4\sqrt{3} = \text{दायाँ पक्ष.}$$

$\therefore \theta$ का मान 60° है।

14. (c) $\left[\frac{\sin^2 27^\circ + \sin^2 63^\circ}{\cos^2 24^\circ + \cos^2 66^\circ} - \sin^2 69^\circ \right]$
 $- \cos 69^\circ \sin 21^\circ$

$$1 - \sin^2 69^\circ - \cos 69^\circ \cos 69^\circ$$

$$[\because \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta, \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1]$$

$$\cos^2 69^\circ - \cos^2 69^\circ = 0$$

15. (b) दिया गया है $3 \sin^2 A + 4 \cos^2 A - 3 = 0$

$$3 \sin^2 A + 3 \cos^2 A + \cos^2 A = 3$$

$$[\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 + \cos^2 A = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 A = 3 - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot A = \cot 90^\circ = 0$$

16. (c) $(1 + \cot^2 \theta) + (1 + (\cot^2 \theta)^{-1}) = k$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta = k$$

- (a) 2 (b) -2
 (c) 3 (d) -3

5. निम्नांकित व्यंजन का मान ज्ञात कीजिए $\operatorname{cosec}^4 A(1 - \cos^4 A)$
 $- 2 \cot^2 A - 1$ **SSC CGL 20/04/2022 (Shift-1)**

(a) $\sin^2 A$ (b) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A$
 (c) 1 (d) 0

6. यदि $6 \tan A (\tan A + 1) = 5 - \tan A$, है, दिया गया है
 $0 < A < \frac{\pi}{2}$ है, तो $(\sin A + \cos A)$ का मान ज्ञात करें।
SSC CGL 20/04/2022 (Shift-1)

(a) $3\sqrt{5}$ (b) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$
 (c) $5\sqrt{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$

7. यदि $\cot^2 \alpha + \tan^2 \alpha = 2$, जहाँ $0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 90^\circ$ है, तो α का मान ज्ञात करें। **SSC CGL 20/04/2022 (Shift-3)**

(a) 0° (b) 45°
 (c) 60° (d) 90°

8. निम्नलिखित व्यंजक का मान बताइए

$$\frac{\cos A}{1 - \tan A} + \frac{\sin A}{1 - \cot A} - \sin A$$

SSC CGL 19/04/2022 (Shift-3)

(a) $1 + \cos A$ (b) $(1 + \sin A) \cos A$
 (c) $1 + \sin A$ (d) $\cos A$

9. यदि $\cos 53^\circ = \frac{x}{y}$ है, तो $\sec 53^\circ + \cot 37^\circ$ का मन क्या है? **SSC CGL 19/04/2022 (Shift-2)**

(a) $\frac{x + (\sqrt{y^2} - x^2)}{y}$
 (b) $\frac{x + (\sqrt{y^2} - x^2)}{x}$
 (c) $\frac{y + (\sqrt{y^2} - x^2)}{x}$
 (d) $\frac{y + (\sqrt{y^2} - x^2)}{y}$

10. यदि $\cos B = \frac{5}{7}$ है, तो $\operatorname{cosec} B + \cot B$ का मान ज्ञात करें।
 दिया गया कि $0 < B < \frac{\pi}{2}$

SSC CGL 19/04/2022 (Shift-2)

- (a) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{6}}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}$
 (c) $\frac{7}{\sqrt{6}}$ (d) $\sqrt{6}$

11. यदि $3 \sin^2 \theta + 4 \cos \theta - 4 = 0$, जहाँ $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$, है, तो $(\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta)$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

SSC CGL 19/04/2022 (Shift-1)

- (a) $\frac{5}{4}$ (b) $\frac{25}{3}$
 (c) $\frac{4}{3}$ (d) $\frac{17}{9}$

12. यदि $A = 60^\circ$ है, तो $\frac{10 \sin \frac{A}{2} + 8 \cos A}{7 \sin \frac{3A}{2} - 12 \cos A}$ का मान ज्ञात करें?

13. यदि $2 \sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos \theta = 3$, $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ है, तो $(\sec^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta)$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-3)

- (a) $3\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $3\frac{1}{3}$
 (c) $4\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $4\frac{1}{2}$

14. यदि $A = 10^\circ$ है, तो $\frac{12 \sin 3A + 5 \cos(5A - 5^\circ)}{9 \sin \frac{9A}{2} - 4 \cos(5A + 10^\circ)}$ का मान ज्ञात करें?

SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-3)

- (a) $\frac{6\sqrt{2} + 5}{(9 - 2\sqrt{2})}$ (b) $\frac{6\sqrt{2} - 5}{(9 - 2\sqrt{2})}$
 (c) $\frac{(9 - 2\sqrt{2})}{(6\sqrt{2} + 5)}$ (d) $\frac{6\sqrt{2} - 5}{(9 - 2\sqrt{2})}$

15. $2 - \sqrt{\frac{\cot \theta + \cos \theta}{\cot \theta - \cos \theta}}$ का मान, जहाँ $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ बराबर है
SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-2)

- (a) $2 + \sec \theta + \tan \theta$ (b) $2 - \sec \theta + \tan \theta$
 (c) $2 - \sec \theta - \tan \theta$ (d) $2 + \sec \theta - \tan \theta$

16. व्यंजक $(\cos^6 \theta + \sin^6 \theta - 1)(\tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta + 2) + 1$ का
मान ज्ञात कीजिए **SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-2)**

17. यदि $\sec^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta = 3\frac{1}{2}$, $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$, है, तो $(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)$ का मान इनमें से किसके बराबर है

SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-1)

- (a) $\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2 + \sqrt{5}}{3}$
 (c) $\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{6}$ (d) $\frac{9 + 2\sqrt{5}}{6}$

18. यदि $A = 60^\circ$ है, तो $\frac{[8 \cos A + 7 \sec A - \tan^2 A]}{10 \sin \frac{A}{2}}$ का मान ज्ञात करें?

SSC CGL 18/04/2022 (Shift-1)

(a) 5

(b) 3

(c) 15

(d) 10

19. $(\sec \theta - \tan \theta)^2 (1 + \sin \theta)^2 \div \cos^2 \theta = ?$

SSC CGL 13/04/2022 (Shift-3)

(a) $\cos^2 \theta$

(b) 1

(c) $\cot^2 \theta$

(d) -1

20. यदि $\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta - 3 \sin \theta + 2 = 0$, $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$, तो $1 + \sec \theta + \tan \theta$ का मान कितना होगा?

SSC CGL 13/04/2022 (Shift-3)

(a) $-1 + \sqrt{3}$

(b) $-1 - \sqrt{3}$

(c) $1 + \sqrt{3}$

(d) $1 - \sqrt{3}$

हल

1. (c) प्रश्नानुसार,

$$\operatorname{cosec} A = \sec B$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ = \sec 45^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore (A + B) \text{ का मान} = 45^\circ + 45^\circ = 90^\circ$$

2. (d) $(2 \cos A + 1)(2 \cos A - 1) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \cos^2 A - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{1}{2} = \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A = 60^\circ$$

3. (d) दिये गये व्यंजन के मान $A = 30^\circ$ रखने पर

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{8 \times \frac{1}{2} + 11 \times 2 - 3}{10 \times \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{4 + 22 - 3}{5} = \frac{19}{5} = 3 \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

4. (b) $\frac{5 \cos^2 62^\circ + 5 \cos^2 28^\circ - 21}{7 \sin^2 35^\circ + 7 \sin^2 55^\circ + 1}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5[\cos^2 62^\circ + \sin^2 62^\circ] - 21}{7[\sin^2 35^\circ + \cos^2 35^\circ] + 1}$$

$$\left[\because \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta \right. \\ \left. \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5 - 21}{7 + 1} = \frac{-16}{8} = -2$$

5. (d) $\operatorname{cosec}^4 A (1 - \cos^4 A) - 2 \cot^2 A - 1$

रखने पर $A = 45^\circ$ (माना)

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{2})^4 \left[1 - \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right]^4 \right] - 2 \times (1)^2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times \frac{3}{4} - 2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - 3 = 0$$

6. (d) $6 \tan A (\tan A + 1) = 5 - \tan A$

$$\Rightarrow 6 \tan^2 A + 6 \tan A = 5 - \tan A$$

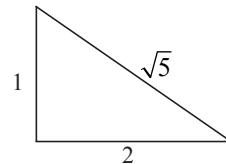
$$\Rightarrow 6 \tan^2 A + 7 \tan A - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 \tan^2 A + 10 \tan A - 3 \tan A - 5 = 0$$

$$(3 \tan A + 5)(2 \tan A - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \tan A = 1$$

$$\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\sin A + \cos A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

7. (b) माना $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$\cot^2 \alpha + \tan^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot^2 45^\circ + \tan^2 45^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow (1)^2 + (1)^2 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

बायाँ पक्ष = दायाँ पक्ष

$$\therefore \alpha \text{ का मान} = 45^\circ$$

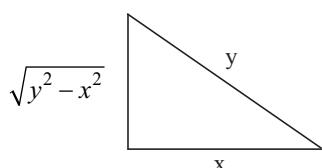
8. (d) $\frac{\cos A}{1 + \tan A} + \frac{\sin A}{1 - \cot A} - \sin A$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos A}{1 - \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}} + \frac{\sin A}{1 - \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}} - \sin A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A}{\cos A - \sin A} - \sin A$$

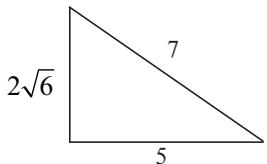
$$\Rightarrow \cos A + \sin A - \sin A = \cos A$$

9. (c) दिया $\cos 53^\circ = \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{y^2 - x^2}$



$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \sec 53^\circ + \cot 37^\circ \\ &\Rightarrow \sec 53^\circ + \tan 53^\circ \\ &\quad [\because \cot(90^\circ - \theta) = \tan \theta] \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}}{x} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{y + \sqrt{y^2 - x^2}}{x} \end{aligned}$$

10. (d) $\cos B = \frac{5}{7}$



तब, $\operatorname{cosec} B + \cot B$

$$\frac{7}{2\sqrt{6}} + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{12}{2\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{6}$$

11. (a) $3 \sin^2 \theta + 4 \cos \theta - 4 = 0$

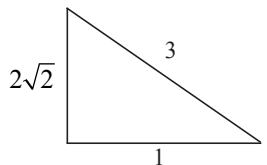
$$\Rightarrow 3 - 3 \cos^2 \theta + 4 \cos \theta - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cos^2 \theta + 4 \cos \theta - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cos^2 \theta + 3 \cos \theta + \cos \theta - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\cos \theta - 1)(3 \cos \theta + 1) = 0$$

तो, $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$



$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta &= \left(\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{9}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

12. (c) $\frac{10 \sin \frac{60^\circ}{2} + 8 \cos 60^\circ}{7 \sin \frac{3 \times 60}{2} - 12 \cos 60^\circ}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5+4}{7-6} = 5+4 = 9$$

13. (c) $2 \sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos \theta - 3 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - 2 \cos^2 \theta + 3 \cos \theta - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos^2 \theta - 3 \cos \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta - \cos \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$(2 \cos \theta - 1)(\cos \theta - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} = \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

तो, $\sec^2 60^\circ + \cot^2 60^\circ$

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

$$\Rightarrow 4 + \frac{1}{3} = 4\frac{1}{3}$$

14. (a) $\frac{12 \sin 3 \times 10^\circ + 5 \cos(5 \times 10^\circ - 5^\circ)}{9 \sin \frac{9 \times 10^\circ}{2} - 4 \cos(5 \times 10^\circ + 10^\circ)}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12 \times \frac{1}{2} + 5 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{9 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 4 \times \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{6}{2} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{9}{2} - 2} = \frac{6\sqrt{2} + 5}{9 - 2\sqrt{2}}$$

15. (c) $2 - \sqrt{\frac{\cot \theta + \cos \theta}{\cot \theta - \cos \theta}}$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - \sqrt{\frac{\cos \theta \left(\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\sin \theta}\right)}{\cos \theta \left(\frac{1 - \sin \theta}{\sin \theta}\right)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - \sec \theta - \tan \theta$$

16. (b) माना $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$(\cos^6 45^\circ + \sin^6 45^\circ - 1)$$

$$(\tan^2 45^\circ + \cot^2 45^\circ + 2) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} - 1\right)(1+1+2) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{3}{4} \times 4 + 1 = -3 + 1 = -2$$

17. (b) दिया

$$\sec^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{7}{2} \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1 \dots(ii)$$

समीकरण (i) + (ii)

$$2 \sec^2 \theta = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{3}{2}$$

तो, $\cos \theta = \frac{2}{3}$,

$$\sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$\text{then, } \cos \theta + \sin \theta = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{5}}{3}$$

18. (a) $A = 60^\circ$, मान रखने पर

$$\frac{8 \cos 60^\circ + 7 \sec 60^\circ - \tan^2 60^\circ}{10 \sin \frac{60^\circ}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8 \times \frac{1}{2} + 7 \times 2 - (\sqrt{3})^2}{10 \times \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4 + 14 - 3}{5} = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

19. (b) $(\sec \theta - \tan \theta)^2 (1 + \sin \theta)^2 \div \cos^2 \theta$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)^2 \frac{(1 + \sin \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta} \times \frac{(1 + \sin \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

[∵ $(a)^2 - (b)^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1 - \sin^2 \theta)^2}{\cos^4 \theta} = \frac{\cos^4 \theta}{\cos^4 \theta} = 1$$

20. (c) $\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta - 3 \sin \theta + 2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta - (1 - \sin^2 \theta) - 3 \sin \theta + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta - 1 + \sin^2 \theta - 3 \sin \theta + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin^2 \theta - 3 \sin \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \theta \text{ का मान, } \sin \theta = \frac{2}{2} = 1, \text{ और } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

$$= 1 + \sec 30^\circ + \tan 30^\circ$$

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