

- 1** **a** $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \equiv 1$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + 1 \equiv \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
 $\Rightarrow \tan^2 x + 1 \equiv \sec^2 x$
- b** $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \equiv 1$
 $\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \equiv \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$
 $\Rightarrow 1 + \cot^2 x \equiv \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$
- 2** **a** $\tan^2 A = \frac{1}{9}$
 $\sec^2 A = 1 + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{10}{9}$
- b** $\operatorname{cosec}^2 B = 1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 3$
 $= 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$
 $\cot^2 B = (4 + 2\sqrt{3}) - 1$
 $= 3 + 2\sqrt{3}$
- c** $\sec^2 C = \frac{9}{4}$
 $\tan^2 C = \frac{9}{4} - 1 = \frac{5}{4}$
 $\tan C = \pm\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} = \pm\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$
- 3** **a** $3(1 + \tan^2 \theta) = 4 \tan^2 \theta$
 $\tan^2 \theta = 3$
 $\tan \theta = \pm\sqrt{3}$
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$ or $\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}, 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$
- b** $\sec^2 \theta - 1 - 2 \sec \theta + 1 = 0$
 $\sec^2 \theta - 2 \sec \theta = 0$
 $\sec \theta(\sec \theta - 2) = 0$
 $\sec \theta = 2$ or 0 [no solutions]
 $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$
- c** $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1 - 3 \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 3 = 0$
 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 3 \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 2 = 0$
 $(\operatorname{cosec} \theta - 1)(\operatorname{cosec} \theta - 2) = 0$
 $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = 1$ or 2
 $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ or 1
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$ or $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$
- d** $1 + \cot^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta = 3$
 $\cot^2 \theta = 1$
 $\cot \theta = \pm 1$
 $\tan \theta = \pm 1$
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ or $\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$
- e** $1 + \tan^2 \theta + 2 \tan \theta = 0$
 $(\tan \theta + 1)^2 = 0$
 $\tan \theta = -1$
 $\theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$
- f** $1 + \cot^2 \theta - \sqrt{3} \cot \theta - 1 = 0$
 $\cot^2 \theta - \sqrt{3} \cot \theta = 0$
 $\cot \theta(\cot \theta - \sqrt{3}) = 0$
 $\cot \theta = 0$ or $\sqrt{3}$
 $\cos \theta = 0$ or $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$ or $\frac{\pi}{6}, \pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

- 4 a** $\sec^2 x - 1 - 2 \sec x - 2 = 0$
 $\sec^2 x - 2 \sec x - 3 = 0$
 $(\sec x + 1)(\sec x - 3) = 0$
 $\sec x = -1$ or 3
 $\cos x = -1$ or $\frac{1}{3}$
 $x = 180, -180$ or $70.5, -70.5$
 $x = -180^\circ, -70.5^\circ, 70.5^\circ, 180^\circ$
- b** $2(1 + \cot^2 x) + 2 = 9 \cot x$
 $2 \cot^2 x - 9 \cot x + 4 = 0$
 $(2 \cot x - 1)(\cot x - 4) = 0$
 $\cot x = \frac{1}{2}$ or 4
 $\tan x = \frac{1}{4}$ or 2
 $x = 14.0, 14.0 - 180$ or $63.4, 63.4 - 180$
 $x = -166.0^\circ, -116.6^\circ, 14.0^\circ, 63.4^\circ$
- c** $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x + 5 \operatorname{cosec} x + 2(\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1) = 0$
 $3 \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + 5 \operatorname{cosec} x - 2 = 0$
 $(3 \operatorname{cosec} x - 1)(\operatorname{cosec} x + 2) = 0$
 $\operatorname{cosec} x = -2$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ [no solutions]
 $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $x = -30, 30 - 180$
 $x = -150^\circ, -30^\circ$
- d** $3 \tan^2 x - 3 \tan x + 1 + \tan^2 x = 2$
 $4 \tan^2 x - 3 \tan x - 1 = 0$
 $(4 \tan x + 1)(\tan x - 1) = 0$
 $\tan x = -\frac{1}{4}$ or 1
 $x = 180 - 14.0, -14.0$ or $45, 45 - 180$
 $x = -135^\circ, -14.0^\circ, 45^\circ, 166.0^\circ$
- e** $\sec^2 x - 1 + 4 \sec x - 2 = 0$
 $\sec^2 x + 4 \sec x - 3 = 0$
 $\sec x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16+12}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{7}$
 $\cos x = \frac{1}{-2 \pm \sqrt{7}}$
 $\cos x = -0.2153$ or 1.5486 [no solutions]
 $x = 180 - 77.6, 77.6 - 180$
 $x = -102.4^\circ, 102.4^\circ$
- f** $2 \cot^2 x + 3(1 + \cot^2 x) = 4 \cot x + 3$
 $5 \cot^2 x - 4 \cot x = 0$
 $\cot x(5 \cot x - 4) = 0$
 $\cot x = 0$ or $\frac{4}{5}$
 $\cos x = 0$ or $\tan x = \frac{5}{4}$
 $x = 90, -90$ or $51.3, 51.3 - 180$
 $x = -128.7^\circ, -90^\circ, 51.3^\circ, 90^\circ$
- 5 a** $\operatorname{cosec}^2 2x - 1 + \operatorname{cosec} 2x - 1 = 0$
 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 2x + \operatorname{cosec} 2x - 2 = 0$
 $(\operatorname{cosec} 2x + 2)(\operatorname{cosec} 2x - 1) = 0$
 $\operatorname{cosec} 2x = -2$ or 1
 $\sin 2x = -\frac{1}{2}$ or 1
 $2x = 180 + 30, 360 - 30, 540 + 30,$
 $720 - 30$ or $90, 360 + 90$
 $= 90, 210, 330, 450, 570, 690$
 $x = 45^\circ, 105^\circ, 165^\circ, 225^\circ, 285^\circ, 345^\circ$
- b** $8(1 - \cos^2 x) + \sec x = 8$
 $8 \cos^2 x = \sec x$
 $\cos^3 x = \frac{1}{8}$
 $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x = 60, 360 - 60$
 $x = 60^\circ, 300^\circ$
- c** $\frac{3}{\sin^2 x} - 4 \sin^2 x = 1$
 $4 \sin^4 x + \sin^2 x - 3 = 0$
 $(4 \sin^2 x - 3)(\sin^2 x + 1) = 0$
 $\sin^2 x = \frac{3}{4}$ or -1 [no solutions]
 $\sin x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $x = 60, 180 - 60$ or $180 + 60, 360 - 60$
 $x = 60^\circ, 120^\circ, 240^\circ, 300^\circ$
- d** $9(1 + \tan^2 x) - 8 = 1 + \cot^2 x$
 $9 \tan^2 x = \cot^2 x$
 $\tan^4 x = \frac{1}{9}$
 $\tan^2 x = \frac{1}{3}$ or $-\frac{1}{3}$ [no solutions]
 $\tan x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $x = 30, 180 + 30$ or $180 - 30, 360 - 30$
 $x = 30^\circ, 150^\circ, 210^\circ, 330^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6 \quad \mathbf{a} \quad \text{LHS} &= 1 + \cot^2 x - (1 + \tan^2 x) \\
 &= \cot^2 x - \tan^2 x \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{c} \quad \text{LHS} &= \cos^2 x - 4 + 4 \sec^2 x \\
 &= \cos^2 x - 4 + 4(1 + \tan^2 x) \\
 &= \cos^2 x + 4 \tan^2 x \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{e} \quad \text{LHS} &= \tan^2 x + 2 + \cot^2 x \\
 &= \sec^2 - 1 + 2 + \text{cosec}^2 x - 1 \\
 &= \sec^2 x + \text{cosec}^2 x \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{g} \quad \text{LHS} &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \times \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \\
 &= \sec^2 x \text{ cosec}^2 x \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{b} \quad \text{LHS} &= \cot^2 x - 2 \cot x + 1 \\
 &= \text{cosec}^2 x - 2 \cot x \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{d} \quad \text{LHS} &= 1 + \tan^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x) \\
 &= \tan^2 x + \cos^2 x \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{f} \quad \text{LHS} &= \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x \sec x + \sec^2 x \\
 &= \sin^2 x - 2 \tan x + 1 + \tan^2 x \\
 &= \sin^2 x + (\tan x - 1)^2 \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{h} \quad \text{LHS} &= \sec^2 x (1 + \tan^2 x) + \tan^2 x (\sec^2 x - 1) \\
 &= \sec^2 x + \sec^2 x \tan^2 x + \sec^2 x \tan^2 x - \tan^2 x \\
 &= 1 + \tan^2 x + 2 \sec^2 x \tan^2 x - \tan^2 x \\
 &= 2 \sec^2 x \tan^2 x + 1 \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7 \quad 4 \sec^2 x - \sec x + 2 \tan^2 x = 0 &\Rightarrow 4 \sec^2 x - \sec x + 2(\sec^2 x - 1) = 0 \\
 &6 \sec^2 x - \sec x - 2 = 0 \\
 &(3 \sec x - 2)(2 \sec x + 1) = 0 \\
 &\sec x = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

for real values of x , $|\sec x| > 1 \therefore$ no real solutions

$$\begin{aligned}
 8 \quad \mathbf{a} \quad \text{LHS} &= \frac{1}{\sin x} \times \frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} \\
 &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \\
 &= \tan x \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{b} \quad \text{cosec } x \sec x - \cot x &= 3 \\
 \tan x &= 3 \\
 x &= 71.6, 180 + 71.6 \\
 x &= 71.6^\circ, 251.6^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$