

Q No 1 L.H.S =  $\tan\theta + \cot\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}{\cos\theta \sin\theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta} \quad \because \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1 \\
 &= \sec\theta \cdot \csc\theta \\
 &= \csc\theta \cdot \sec\theta = R.H.S \text{ proved.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kehman  
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Saturday

Domain =  $\{\theta | \theta \in \mathbb{R} \text{ but } \theta \neq n\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

Q No 2 L.H.S =  $\sec\theta \cdot \csc\theta \cdot \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\cos\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \cdot \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta \\
 &= 1 = R.H.S
 \end{aligned}$$

Domain =  $\mathbb{R} - \{n\frac{\pi}{2}\}; n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Q No. 3 L.H.S =  $\cos\theta + \tan\theta \cdot \sin\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos\theta + \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \cdot \sin\theta \\
 &= \cos\theta + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta}{\cos\theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos\theta} = \sec\theta = R.H.S \text{ proved.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Domain =  $\mathbb{R} - \{(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}\}; n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Q No. 4 L.H.S =  $\csc\theta + \tan\theta \sec\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\sin\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos\theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta} = \frac{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta}{\sin\theta \cos^2\theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin\theta \cdot \cos^2\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin\theta \cdot \cos^2\theta} \\
 &= \csc\theta \cdot \sec^2\theta = R.H.S \text{ proved}
 \end{aligned}$$

Domain =  $\{\theta | \theta \in \mathbb{R} \text{ but } \theta \neq n\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

Q No 5 L.H.S =  $\sec^2 \theta - \csc^2 \theta$

$$= (1 + \tan^2 \theta) - (1 + \cot^2 \theta)$$

$$= 1 + \tan^2 \theta - 1 - \cot^2 \theta$$

$$= \tan^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = R.H.S \quad \text{proved}$$

$$\therefore 1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$$

Q No 6 L.H.S =  $\cot^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta$

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

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

$$= \cos^2 \theta \left( \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) \quad \therefore 1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= \cos^2 \theta \cdot \cot^2 \theta = R.H.S$$

Q No 7 L.H.S =  $(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)(\sec \theta - \tan \theta)$

$$= \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta$$

$$= (1 + \tan^2 \theta) - \tan^2 \theta \quad \therefore 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 + \tan^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 = R.H.S$$

Q No 8 L.H.S =  $2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$

$$= 2(1 - \sin^2 \theta) - 1 \quad \therefore \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$= 2 - 2 \sin^2 \theta - 1 \quad \therefore \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta = R.H.S$$

Q No 9 R.H.S =  $\frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{1}$$

$$= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = R.H.S$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{QNo.10} \quad \text{R.H.S} &= \frac{\cot\theta - 1}{\cot\theta + 1} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} - 1}{\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} + 1} = \frac{\cos\theta - \sin\theta}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} \\
 &= \frac{\cos\theta - \sin\theta}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta} = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{QNo.11} \quad \text{L.H.S} &= \frac{\sin\theta}{1 + \cos\theta} + \cancel{\cot\theta} \quad * \text{correction} \\
 &= \frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta(1 + \cos\theta)}{1 + \cos\theta} = \frac{\sin\theta}{1 + \cos\theta} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2\theta + \cos\theta(1 + \cos\theta)}{(1 + \cos\theta)\sin\theta} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2\theta + \cos\theta + \cos^2\theta}{(1 + \cos\theta)\sin\theta} \\
 &= \frac{(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta) + \cos\theta}{(1 + \cos\theta)\sin\theta} \\
 &= \frac{1 + \cos\theta}{(1 + \cos\theta)\sin\theta} \quad \approx \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin\theta} = \csc\theta = \text{R.H.S.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{QNo.12} \quad \text{L.H.S} &= \frac{\cot^2\theta - 1}{1 + \cot^2\theta} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta} - 1}{1 + \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta}} = \frac{\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta} \\
 &= \frac{\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta} = \frac{\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta}{1} \\
 &= \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = \cos^2\theta - (1 - \cos^2\theta) \\
 &= \cos^2\theta - 1 + \cos^2\theta \\
 &= 2\cos^2\theta - 1 = \text{R.H.S.} \quad \text{proved}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Q No.13} \quad \text{R.H.S} = (\csc\theta + \cot\theta)^2$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{(1 + \cos\theta)(1 + \cos\theta)}{(1 - \cos\theta)(1 + \cos\theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta} = \text{R.H.S} \quad \text{proved}$$

$$\text{Q No.14} \quad \text{L.H.S} = (\sec\theta - \tan\theta)^2$$

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

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

$$= \frac{(1 - \sin\theta)(1 - \sin\theta)}{(1 - \sin\theta)(1 + \sin\theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sin\theta}{1 + \sin\theta} = \text{R.H.S} \quad \text{proved}$$

$$\text{Q No.15}$$

$$\text{L.H.S} = \frac{2\tan\theta}{1 + \tan^2\theta} = \frac{2\tan\theta}{\sec^2\theta}$$

$$= 2\tan\theta \cdot \cos^2\theta$$

$$= 2 \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \cdot \cos^2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = \text{R.H.S}$$

$$\text{Q No.16}$$

$$\text{L.H.S} = \frac{1 - \sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \cdot \frac{1 + \sin\theta}{1 + \sin\theta} \quad \text{Rationalizing}$$

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

$$= \frac{\cos\theta}{1 + \sin\theta} = \text{R.H.S} \quad \text{proved}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 QNo.17 \quad L.H.S &= (\tan\theta + \cot\theta)^2 \\
 &= \left( \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} \right)^2 \\
 &= \left( \frac{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}{\cos\theta \sin\theta} \right)^2 \\
 &= \left( \frac{1}{\cos\theta \sin\theta} \right)^2 \quad \therefore \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1 \\
 &= (\sec\theta \cosec\theta)^2 \\
 &= \sec^2\theta \cosec^2\theta = R.H.S \quad \text{proved}
 \end{aligned}$$

QNo. 18.

$$L.H.S = \frac{\tan\theta + \sec\theta - 1}{\tan\theta - \sec\theta + 1}$$

See Alternative Solution at the end.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \frac{1}{\cos\theta} - 1}{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} - \frac{1}{\cos\theta} + 1} = \frac{\sin\theta + 1 - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta - 1 + \cos\theta} \\
 &= \frac{\sin\theta + 1 - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta - 1 + \cos\theta} \\
 &= \frac{\sin\theta + 1 - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta - 1 + \cos\theta} \quad \frac{\sin\theta + 1 + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta + 1 + \cos\theta} \\
 &= \frac{(\sin\theta + 1) - \cos\theta}{(\sin\theta + \cos\theta) - 1} \quad \frac{(\sin\theta + 1) + \cos\theta}{(\sin\theta + \cos\theta) + 1} \\
 &= \frac{(\sin\theta + 1)^2 - (\cos\theta)^2}{(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 - (1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta + 1 - \cos^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta + 2\sin\theta \cos\theta - 1} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta + \cancel{\sin^2\theta}}{1 + 2\sin\theta \cos\theta - 1} = \frac{2\sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta}{2\sin\theta \cos\theta} \\
 &= \frac{2\sin^2\theta}{2\sin\theta \cos\theta} + \frac{2\sin\theta}{2\sin\theta \cos\theta} \\
 &= \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \frac{1}{\cos\theta} \\
 &= \tan\theta + \sec\theta = R.H.S \quad \text{proved}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Q) No 19 L.H.S =  $\frac{1}{\csc \theta - \cot \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$

$$= \frac{1}{\csc \theta - \cot \theta} \cdot \frac{\csc \theta + \cot \theta}{\csc \theta + \cot \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\csc \theta + \cot \theta}{\csc^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\therefore 1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{\csc \theta + \cot \theta}{1} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\therefore 1 = \csc^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta$$

$$= \csc \theta + \cot \theta - \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \cot \theta \quad \text{(i)}$$

R.H.S =  $\frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{1}{\csc \theta + \cot \theta}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{1}{\csc \theta + \cot \theta} \cdot \frac{\csc \theta - \cot \theta}{\csc \theta - \cot \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\csc \theta - \cot \theta}{\csc^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta}$$

$$\therefore 1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{(\csc \theta - \cot \theta)}{1} \quad \therefore 1 = \csc^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} (\csc \theta - \cot \theta) = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \csc \theta + \cot \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \cot \theta \quad \text{(ii)}$$

From (i) & (ii) L.H.S = R.H.S proved

(Q) No 20 L.H.S =  $\sin^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta$

$$= (\sin \theta)^3 - (\cos \theta)^3$$

$$= (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta)$$

$$= (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)(1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta)$$

$$= \text{R.H.S}$$

proven

Q No. 21 L.H.S =  $\sin^6 \theta - \cos^6 \theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\sin^2 \theta)^3 - (\cos^2 \theta)^3 \\
 &= (\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)((\sin^2 \theta)^2 + (\cos^2 \theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) \\
 &= (\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)((\sin^2 \theta)^2 + (\cos^2 \theta)^2 + 2\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\
 &\quad - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) \\
 &= (\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)((\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) \\
 &= (\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)(1 - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) \\
 &= \text{R.H.S proved}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q No. 22 L.H.S =  $\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\sin^2 \theta)^3 + (\cos^2 \theta)^3 \\
 &= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)((\sin^2 \theta)^2 + (\cos^2 \theta)^2 - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) \\
 &= (1)((\sin^2 \theta)^2 + (\cos^2 \theta)^2 + 2\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta - 3\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) \\
 &= ((\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - 3\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) \\
 &= ((1)^2 - 3\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) = 1 - 3\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = \text{R.H.S}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q No. 23 L.H.S =  $\frac{1}{1+\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{1-\sin \theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1-\sin \theta + 1+\sin \theta}{(1+\sin \theta)(1-\sin \theta)} = \frac{2}{1-\sin^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta} = 2 \sec^2 \theta = \text{R.H.S proved}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q No 24 L.H.S =  $\frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 + (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + 2\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta - 2\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{2\cos^2 \theta + 2\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{2(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}{(1 - \sin^2 \theta) - \sin^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{2(1)}{1 - \sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{1 - 2\sin^2 \theta} = \text{R.H.S proved}
 \end{aligned}$$

~~Mohmmad.~~

**Question # 18** [by Hafiz Syed Rizwan (FSc, Session: 2007-2009) Punjab College of Science, Lahore.]

$$\text{L.H.S} = \frac{\tan \theta + \sec \theta - 1}{\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1}$$

$\times$ ing and  $\div$ ing by  $\tan \theta + \sec \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\tan \theta + \sec \theta - 1}{\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1} \times \frac{\tan \theta + \sec \theta}{\tan \theta + \sec \theta} \\ &= \frac{(\tan \theta + \sec \theta - 1)(\tan \theta + \sec \theta)}{\tan^2 \theta - \tan \theta \sec \theta + \tan \theta + \tan \theta \sec \theta - \sec^2 \theta + \sec \theta} \\ &= \frac{(\tan \theta + \sec \theta - 1)(\tan \theta + \sec \theta)}{\tan^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta + \tan \theta + \sec \theta} \quad \because 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta \\ &= \frac{(\tan \theta + \sec \theta - 1)(\tan \theta + \sec \theta)}{-1 + \tan \theta + \sec \theta} \quad \therefore \tan^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta = -1 \\ &= \tan \theta + \sec \theta \quad = \text{R.H.S} \end{aligned}$$

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If you have any alternative solution then you can send us at [Admin@MathCity.org](mailto:Admin@MathCity.org)

Book: **Exercise 9.4 (Page 311)**  
*Text Book of Algebra and Trigonometry Class XI*  
*Punjab Textbook Board, Lahore.*

Available online at <http://www.MathCity.org> in PDF Format  
(Picture format to view online).

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