

Trigonometric Ratios of Associative Angles:-

1) Find the value of $\cos(31\pi/3)$

Ans:- $\cos(31\pi/3) = \cos(10\pi + \pi/3) =$
 $\Rightarrow \cos \pi/3 = 1/2.$

2) $\cot x$ is not defined for —.

Ans:- We know that $\cot x$ is not defined when $\sin x = 0.$

$\sin x = 0$, whenever x is $0, \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, \dots$ all integral multiples of $\pi.$

So $x = n\pi.$

3) If $\operatorname{cosec} x = -5/12$ and x lies 2nd quadrant, then find $\cos x.$

Ans:- $\operatorname{cosec} x = 5/12.$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} x} = \frac{12}{5}.$$

We know that $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1.$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x = 1 - \left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{144}{25} = \frac{169}{25}.$$

$$\cos x = \pm \frac{13}{5}.$$

$\cos x$ is negative in the 2nd quadrant so $\cos x = -\frac{13}{5}.$

4) Find the value of $\sec(-45^\circ)$

Ans:- We know that $\sec(-x) = \sec x.$

$$\sec(-45^\circ) = \sec 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\cos 45^\circ} = \sqrt{2}.$$

5) Find the value of $\operatorname{cosec}(-30^\circ)$

Ans:- We know that $\operatorname{cosec}(-\lambda) = -\operatorname{cosec} \lambda$

$$\therefore \operatorname{cosec}(-30^\circ) = -\operatorname{cosec} 30^\circ = -2.$$

6) Find the value of $\sin\left(\frac{15\pi}{6}\right)$

$$\text{Ans. } \sin\left(\frac{15\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(2\pi + \frac{3\pi}{6}\right) =$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \left\{ \sin(2n\pi + \lambda) = \sin \lambda \right\}$$

$$= \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1.$$

7) Find the value of $\cos\left(\frac{17\pi}{3}\right)$

$$\text{Ans:- } \cos\left(\frac{17\pi}{3}\right) = \cos(2\pi \times 3 - \pi/3)$$

$$= \left[\cos(2n\pi - \lambda) = \cos \lambda \right]$$

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

8) Find the value of $\tan \frac{19\pi}{6}$

$$\text{Ans:- } \tan \frac{19\pi}{6} = \tan\left(2\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$= \tan \frac{7\pi}{6} \quad \left[\because \tan(2n\pi + \lambda) = \tan \lambda \right]$$

$$= \tan\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \tan \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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

9) Find the value of $\cos(-1500^\circ)$

$$\text{Ans:- } \cos(-1500^\circ) = \cos 1500^\circ \quad \left[\because \cos(-\lambda) = \cos \lambda, \right]$$

$$= \cos(4 \times 360^\circ + 60^\circ)$$

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

(0) Find the value of $\sin 1710^\circ$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ans: } \sin 1710^\circ &= \sin (360^\circ \times 5 - 90^\circ) \\ &= -\sin 90^\circ \quad [\because \sin (2n\pi - \alpha) = -\sin \alpha] \\ &= -1.\end{aligned}$$

(1) Find the value of $\tan 1520^\circ$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ans: } \tan 1520^\circ &= \tan (360^\circ \times 4 + 120^\circ) \\ &= \tan (20^\circ) \quad [\because \tan (2n\pi + \alpha) = \tan \alpha] \\ &= \tan (180^\circ - 60^\circ) \\ &= -60^\circ \tan 60^\circ \quad [\because \tan (2n\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha] \\ &= -\sqrt{3}.\end{aligned}$$

(2) Find the value of ~~tan~~ ~~1370^\circ~~ $\cos 1350^\circ$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ans: } \cos 1350^\circ &= \cos (360^\circ \times 4 - 90^\circ) \\ &= \cos 90^\circ \\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

