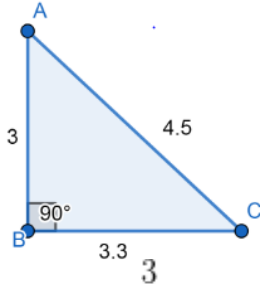


Practice test (Introduction to Trigonometry)

1. Write the measure adjacent side, opposite side and hypotenuse of angle A _____, _____, _____



2. If $\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$, then $\sin A \cos A =$ -----

3. If $x \tan 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \cos 30^\circ \tan 30^\circ$, then x is equal to

(a) $\sqrt{3}$

(b) $1/2$

(c) $1/\sqrt{2}$

(d) 1

4. $\sin^2 B = 2 \sin B$ is true when B is equal to

(a) 90°

(b) 60°

(c) 30°

(d) 0°

5. $5 \tan^2 A - 5 \sec^2 A + 1$ is equal to

(a) 6

(b) -5

(c) 1

(d) -4

6. If $y \sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ = \tan^2 45^\circ - \cos^2 30^\circ$, then y = ...

(a) $-1/2$

(b) $1/2$

(c) -2

(d) 2

7. If $\sin A = \frac{1}{2}$ then the value of $\cot A$ is

(a) $\sqrt{3}$

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

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

(d) 1

8. Given that $\sin \theta = a/b$, then $\tan \theta =$

(a) $\frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}$

(b) $\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{b}$

(c) $\frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}$

(d) $\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a}$

9. Prove that $(\tan \theta + 2)(2 \tan \theta + 1) = 5 \tan \theta + \sec^2 \theta$

10. Prove : $1 + \frac{\cot^2 \theta}{1 + \operatorname{cosec} \theta} = \operatorname{Cosec} \theta$

ROUGH WORK