

JEE MATHS

Topic: Trigonometric Equation

Q.1 The general solution of $\tan\left(\frac{2}{3}\theta\right) = \sqrt{3}$ is –

(A) $\frac{3n\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}; n \in I$ (B) $\frac{n\pi}{2}; \pm \frac{\pi}{2}; n \in I$

(C) $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}; n \in I$ (D) None of these

Q.2 If $\tan\theta + \tan 2\theta + \tan\theta \tan 2\theta = 1$ then general value of θ is –

(A) $n\pi; n \in I$ (B) $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}; n \in I$

(C) $\frac{n\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{12}; n \in I$ (D) none of these

Q.3 Find the general value of θ , when $\sec\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

(A) $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$ (B) $n\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$

(C) $2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$ (D) $n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6}$

Q.4 Find the general value of θ , when $\cos\left(\frac{-\theta}{2}\right) = 0$

(A) $(n+1)\pi; n \in I$ (B) $n\pi; n \in I$

(C) $(2n+1)\pi; n \in I$ (D) $2n\pi; n \in I$

Q.5 If $\tan a\theta - \tan b\theta = 0$, then the values of θ for a series in –

(A) A.P. (B) G.P.

(C) H.P. (D) None of these

Q.6 Find the general solution of $2 \sin x + \tan x = 0$

(A) $n\pi, (3k \pm 1) \frac{2\pi}{3}; k \in I$

(B) $2n\pi, (3k + 1) \frac{2\pi}{3}; k \in I$

(C) $2n\pi, (3k \pm 1) \frac{2\pi}{3}; k \in I$

(D) None of these

Q.7 The solution set of

$(2 \cos x - 1)(3 + 2 \cos x) = 0$ in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ is-

(A) $\{\pi/3\}$

(B) $\{\pi/3, 5\pi/3\}$

(C) $\{\pi/3, 5\pi/3, \cos^{-1}(-3/2)\}$

(D) None of these

Q.8 The general solution of the equation $\tan^2 \theta + 2\sqrt{3} \tan \theta = 1$ is given by -

(A) $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (B) $\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi$

(C) $(6n + 1) \frac{\pi}{12}$ (D) $\frac{n\pi}{12}$

Q.9 If $\cos \theta + \cos 7\theta + \cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta = 0$,

then $\theta =$

(A) $\frac{n\pi}{4}; n \in I$ (B) $\frac{n\pi}{2}; n \in I$

(C) $\frac{n\pi}{8}; n \in I; n \neq 8k$ (D) $\frac{n\pi}{3}; n \in I$

Q.10 The value of θ satisfying $\sin 7\theta = \sin 4\theta - \sin \theta$ and $0 < \theta < \pi/2$ are -

(A) $\frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{\pi}{4}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{9}$

(C) $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{9}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}$

Q.11 The general solutions of the equation $\sec^2 x = \sqrt{2} (1 - \tan^2 x)$ are given by-

- (A) $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{8}$ (B) $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$
(C) $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{8}$ (D) None of these

Q.12 The general solution of the equation $7 \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x - 3 = 0$ is given by-

- (A) $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ($n \in \mathbb{I}$)
(B) $n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$ ($n \in \mathbb{I}$)
(C) $n\pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}$ ($n \in \mathbb{I}$)
(D) $n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$, $k\pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}$ ($n, k \in \mathbb{I}$)

Q.13 Find the general solution of x ,

$$\cos^2 2x + \cos^2 3x = 1$$

- (A) $(2k + 1) \frac{\pi}{10}$, $k \in \mathbb{I}$
(B) $(\pi k + 1) \frac{\pi}{10}$; $k \in \mathbb{I}$
(C) $(2k - 1) \frac{\pi}{10}$, $k \in \mathbb{I}$
(D) Both (A) and (C)

Q.14 The set of values of x for which

$$\sin x \cdot \cos^3 x > \cos x \cdot \sin^3 x, 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi, \text{ is-}$$

- (A) $(0, \pi)$ (B) $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$
(C) $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \pi\right)$ (D) None of these

Q.15 The general solution of the equation $(\sqrt{3} - 1) \sin \theta + (\sqrt{3} + 1) \cos \theta = 2$ is -

(A) $2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{12}$

(B) $n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{12}$

(C) $2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{12}$

(D) $n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{12}$

Q.16 If $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$, $0 \leq y \leq 2\pi$ and

$\sin x + \sin y = 2$ then the value of $x + y$ is-

(A) π (B) $\pi/2$

(C) 3π (D) None of these

Q.17 If $x \in \left[-\frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}\right]$, the greatest positive solution of $1 + \sin^4 x = \cos^2 3x$ is-

(A) π (B) 2π

(C) $5\pi/2$ (D) None of these

Q.18 If $\cos x = \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x}$, $0 < x < \pi$, then a value of x is-

(A) $\tan^{-1} 2$ (B) 0

(C) π (D) None of these

Q.19 The number of values of x in $[0, 5\pi]$ satisfying the equation $3\cos 2x - 10\cos x + 7 = 0$ are-

(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 10

Q.20 Total number of solution of

$16^{\cos^2 x} + 16^{\sin^2 x} = 10$ in $x \in [0, 3\pi]$ is equal to-

(A) 4 (B) 8

(C) 12 (D) 16

Q.21 The solution of the equation

$$\log_2(\sin x + \cos x) - \log_2(\cos x) + 1 = 0 :$$

(A) $\tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (B) 0

(C) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (D) None of these

Q.22 The set of solution satisfying inequality

$$|\sin x| < \frac{1}{2} \text{ is-}$$

(A) $\left(n\pi, n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) (n \in I)$

(B) $\left(2n\pi, 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

(C) $\left(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$

(D) None of these

Q.23 The solution of equation

$$13 - 4 \cos^2 x = 12 \sin x \text{ is -}$$

(A) $n\pi + (-1)^n \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$

(B) $n\pi + (-1)^n \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$

(C) $n\pi$

(D) No solution

Q.24 The solution set of equation

$$\cos^5 x = 1 + \sin^4 x \text{ is-}$$

(A) $n\pi (n \in I)$ (B) $2n\pi (n \in I)$

(C) $4n\pi (n \in I)$ (D) None of these

Q.25 The number of ordered pairs (x, y) satisfying $y = 2 \sin x$ and $y = 5x^2 + 2x + 3$ is -

- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) ∞

Q.26 If $0 \leq x \leq 3\pi$, $0 \leq y \leq 3\pi$ and $\cos x \cdot \sin y = 1$ then the possible number of values of the ordered pair (x, y) is -

- (A) 6 (B) 12 (C) 8 (D) 15

Q.27 The most general values of x for which

$\sin x + \cos x = \min_{a \in \mathbb{R}} \{1, a^2 - 4a + 6\}$ are given by -

(A) $2n\pi$

(B) $2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$

(C) $n\pi + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}$

(D) None of these

Q.28 The number of distinct solutions of

$\sin 5\theta \cdot \cos 3\theta = \sin 9\theta \cdot \cos 7\theta$ in $[0, \pi/2]$ is-

- (A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 8 (D) 9

Q.29 The values of $x \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$ such that $\frac{\sin x + i \cos x}{1+i}$, $i = \sqrt{-1}$, is purely imaginary, are given by -

(A) $n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$

(B) $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$

(C) $n\pi$

(D) None of these

Q.30 The general solution of the equation

$\tan 2\theta \cdot \tan \theta = 1$ for $n \in \mathbb{I}$ is, θ is equal to-

(A) $(2n + 1) \frac{\pi}{4}$

(B) $(2n + 1) \frac{\pi}{6}$

(C) $(2n + 1) \frac{\pi}{2}$

(D) $(2n + 1) \frac{\pi}{3}$

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	A	D	C	C	A	A	B	C	C	A
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	C	D	D	B	A	A	B	A	C	C
Que.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	A	D	D	B	A	A	C	D	A	B

