

# Unit 7 Introduction to Trigonometry

1	The union of two non-collinear rays, which have common end point is called	✓ An angle	A degree	A minute	A radian
2	The system of measurement in which angle is measured in radians is called	CGS system	MKS system	Sexagesimal system	✓ Circular system
3	$20^\circ$ is equal to	$360'$	$630'$	✓ $1200'$	$3600'$
4	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$ radian is equal to	$115^\circ$	✓ $135^\circ$	$150^\circ$	$30^\circ$
5	If $\tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$ , then $\theta$ is equal to	$90^\circ$	$45^\circ$	✓ $60^\circ$	$30^\circ$
6	$\sec^2 \theta = \dots$	$1 - \tan^2 \theta$	✓ $1 + \tan^2 \theta$	$1 + \cos^2 \theta$	$1 - \sin^2 \theta$
7	$\frac{1}{1 + \sin \theta} + \frac{1}{1 - \sin \theta} = \dots$	$\cos \theta$	$\sec^2 \theta$	$2 \cos^2 \theta$	✓ $2 \sec^2 \theta$
8	$\frac{1}{2} \csc 45^\circ = \dots$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$	✓ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
9	$\sec \theta \cot \theta = \dots$	$\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$	✓ $\frac{1}{\sin \theta}$	$\frac{1}{\cos \theta}$	$\sin \theta$
10	$\csc^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = \dots$	$-1$	✓ $1$	$0$	$\tan \theta$