

Mathematics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 12 Trigonometric Functions and Identities Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
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24	In any triangle ABC, with usual notation $a \sin \beta =$ _____;	A. $b \sin \alpha$ B. $b \sin \beta$ C. $a \sin \alpha$ D. None of these
25	The law of cosines reduces to $a^2 + c^2 = b^2$ for	A. $\alpha = 90^\circ$ B. $\beta = 90^\circ$ C. $\gamma = 90^\circ$ D. $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$
26	If ΔABC is right triangle then the law of Cosines reduces to	A. The Pythagoras Theorem B. The law of Sines C. The law of cosines D. The law of tangents
27	With usual notations $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos$ is called _____;	A. None of these B. Law of sines C. Law of cosines D. Law of tangents
		A. $3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a$ B. $4 \sin^3 a - 3 \sin a$ C. $4 \sin^3 a + 3 \sin a$ D. $3 \sin a + 4 \sin^3 a$

28 $\cos 3a =$ _____;

- B. $4\sin a - 3\sin^3 a$
- C. $3\cos^3 a - 4\cos a$
- D. $4\cos^3 a - 3\cos a$

29 $\sin 3a =$ _____;

- A. $3\sin a - 4\sin^3 a$
- B. $4\sin a - 3\sin^3 a$
- C. $3\cos^3 a - \cos a$
- D. $4\cos^3 a - 3\cos a$

30 $2\cos^2 \frac{a}{2} =$ _____;

- A. $1 + \sin a$
- B. $1 - \sin a$
- C. $1 + \cos a$
- D. $1 - \cos a$