

ECAT Pre General Science Mathematics Chapter 12 Trigonometric Functions and Identities Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Question Image	
2	Question Image	
3	Question Image	
4	Question Image	
5	Question Image	
6	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
7	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. $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$
8	If $\triangle ABC$ 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
9	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
10	$\cos 3a =$ _____;	A. $3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a$ B. $4 \sin a - 3 \sin^3 a$ C. $3 \cos^3 a - 4 \cos a$ D. $4 \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a$
11	$\sin 3a =$ _____;	A. $3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a$ B. $4 \sin a - 3 \sin^3 a$ C. $3 \cos^3 a - \cos a$ D. $4 \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a$
12	$2 \cos^2 \frac{a}{2} =$ _____;	A. $1 + \sin a$ B. $1 - \sin a$ C. $1 + \cos a$ D. $1 - \cos a$
13	$\cos 2a =$ _____;	A. $\cos^2 a - \sin^2 a$ B. $2 \cos^2 a - 1$ C. $1 - 2 \sin^2 a$ D. All of these