

Exercise – 8A

1.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } LHS &= (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \\ &= \sin^2 \theta \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \quad (\because \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta} \times \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } LHS &= (1 + \cot^2 \theta) \sin^2 \theta \\ &= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta \quad (\because \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \times \sin^2 \theta \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

2.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } LHS &= (\sec^2 \theta - 1) \cot^2 \theta \\ &= \tan^2 \theta \times \cot^2 \theta \quad (\because \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{\cot^2 \theta} \times \cot^2 \theta \\ &= 1 \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } LHS &= (\sec^2 \theta - 1)(\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1) \\ &= \tan^2 \theta \times \cot^2 \theta \quad (\because \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1 \text{ and } \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1) \\ &= \tan^2 \theta \times \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta} \\ &= 1 \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii) } LHS &= (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \sec^2 \theta \\ &= \sin^2 \theta \times \sec^2 \theta \quad (\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1) \\ &= \sin^2 \theta \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \tan^2 \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

3.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } LHS &= \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{(1+\tan^2 \theta)} \\ &= \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta} \quad (\because \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1) \\ &= \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \\ &= 1 \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } LHS &= \frac{1}{(1+\tan^2 \theta)} + \frac{1}{(1+\cot^2 \theta)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta} \\ &= \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \\ &= 1 \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

4.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } LHS &= (1 + \cos \theta)(1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \cot^2 \theta) \\ &= (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \\ &= \sin^2 \theta \times \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \\ &= \sin^2 \theta \times \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \\ &= 1 \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } LHS &= \operatorname{cosec} \theta (1 + \cos \theta)(\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta) \\ &= (\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta \times \cos \theta)(\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta) \\ &= \left(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \times \cos \theta \right) (\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta) \\ &= (\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta)(\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta) \\ &= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta \quad (\because \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1) \\ &= 1 \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

5.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } LHS &= \cot^2 \theta - \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta - 1}{\sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{-\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \\ &= -1 \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } LHS &= \tan^2 \theta - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta - 1}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{-\cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= -1 \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii) } LHS &= \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{(1+\cot^2 \theta)} \\ &= \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta} \\ &= \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \\ &= 1 \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

6.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \frac{1}{(1+\sin \theta)} + \frac{1}{(1-\sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{(1-\sin \theta) + (1+\sin \theta)}{(1+\sin \theta)(1-\sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{2}{1-\sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= 2 \sec^2 \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

7.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) LHS} &= \sec \theta(1 - \sin \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta) \\ &= (\sec \theta - \sec \theta \sin \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta) \\ &= \left(\sec \theta - \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \times \sin \theta\right)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta) \\ &= (\sec \theta - \tan \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta) \\ &= \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta \\ &= 1 \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) LHS} &= \sin \theta(1 + \tan \theta) + \cos \theta(1 + \cot \theta) \\ &= \sin \theta + \sin \theta \times \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \cos \theta + \cos \theta \times \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta + \sin^3 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta + \cos^3 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{(\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta) + (\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta)}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + \sin \theta \cos \theta(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta)}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(1)}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ &= \sec \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

8.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) LHS} &= 1 + \frac{\cot^2 \theta}{(1 + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)} \\ &= 1 + \frac{(\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1)}{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1)} \quad (\because \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1) \\ &= 1 + \frac{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1)(\operatorname{cosec} \theta - 1)}{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1)} \\ &= 1 + (\operatorname{cosec} \theta - 1) \\ &= \operatorname{cosec} \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii) LHS} &= 1 + \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{(1+\sec \theta)} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{(\sec^2 \theta - 1)}{(\sec \theta + 1)} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{(\sec \theta + 1)(\sec \theta - 1)}{(\sec \theta + 1)} \\
 &= 1 + (\sec \theta - 1) \\
 &= \sec \theta \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

9.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \frac{(1+\tan^2 \theta) \cot \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{\sec^2 \theta \cot \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \times \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \times \sin^2 \theta \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \\
 &= \tan \theta \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

10.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{(1+\tan^2 \theta)} + \frac{\cot^2 \theta}{(1+\cot^2 \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} + \frac{\cot^2 \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta} \quad (\because \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1 \text{ and } \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1) \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{1} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{1} \\
 &= \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \\
 &= 1 \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

11.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \frac{\sin \theta}{(1+\cos \theta)} + \frac{(1+\cos \theta)}{\sin \theta} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + (1+\cos \theta)^2}{(1+\cos \theta) \sin \theta} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + 1 + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta}{(1+\cos \theta) \sin \theta} \\
 &= \frac{1+1+2 \cos \theta}{(1+\cos \theta) \sin \theta} \\
 &= \frac{2+2 \cos \theta}{(1+\cos \theta) \sin \theta} \\
 &= \frac{2(1+\cos \theta)}{(1+\cos \theta) \sin \theta} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sin \theta} \\
 &= 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, L.H.S = R.H.S.

12.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \frac{\tan \theta}{(1-\cot \theta)} + \frac{\cot \theta}{(1-\tan \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\tan \theta}{(1-\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta})} + \frac{\cot \theta}{(1-\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta})} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta \tan \theta}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} + \frac{\cos \theta \cot \theta}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta \times \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} - \cos \theta \times \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta}}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{\sin^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta}}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) (\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\
 &= \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1 \\
 &= 1 + \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

13.

Sol:

$$\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{(1-\tan \theta)} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} = (1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{(1-\tan \theta)} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left(1 - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right)} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\cos^3 \theta - \sin^3 \theta}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)(\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \\ &= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta) \\ &= (1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta) \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, L.H.S = R.H.S.

14.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \frac{\cos \theta}{(1-\tan \theta)} - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\cos \theta}{\left(1 - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right)} - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \\ &= (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

15.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= (1 + \tan^2 \theta) (1 + \cot^2 \theta) \\ &= \sec^2 \theta \cdot \text{cosec}^2 \theta \quad (\because \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1 \text{ and } \text{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{1}{(1 - \sin^2 \theta) \sin^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta - \sin^4 \theta} \\
&= \text{RHS}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

16.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}
LHS &= \frac{\tan \theta}{(1 + \tan^2 \theta)^2} + \frac{\cot \theta}{(1 + \cot^2 \theta)^2} \\
&= \frac{\tan \theta}{(\sec^2 \theta)^2} + \frac{\cot \theta}{(\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta)^2} \\
&= \frac{\tan \theta}{\sec^4 \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^4 \theta} \\
&= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \cos^4 \theta + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \times \sin^4 \theta \\
&= \sin \theta \cos^3 \theta + \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta \\
&= \sin \theta \cos \theta (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) \\
&= \sin \theta \cos \theta \\
&= \text{RHS}
\end{aligned}$$

17.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(i) } LHS &= \sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta \\
&= (\sin^2 \theta)^3 + (\cos^2 \theta)^3 \\
&= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) (\sin^4 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) \\
&= 1 \times \{(\sin^2 \theta)^2 + 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + (\cos^2 \theta)^2 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta\} \\
&= (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^2 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\
&= (1)^2 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\
&= 1 - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\
&= \text{RHS}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(ii) } LHS &= \sin^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta \\
&= \sin^2 \theta + (\cos^2 \theta)^2 \\
&= \sin^2 \theta + (1 - \sin^2 \theta)^2 \\
&= \sin^2 \theta + 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta \\
&= 1 - \sin^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \cos^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta$$

$$= \text{RHS}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii) } LHS &= \operatorname{cosec}^4 \theta - \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \\ &= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta (\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1) \\ &= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \times \cot^2 \theta \quad (\because \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1) \\ &= (1 + \cot^2 \theta) \times \cot^2 \theta \\ &= \cot^2 \theta + \cot^4 \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

18.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } LHS &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{1} \\ &= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } LHS &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{\cot^2 \theta - 1} \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}{\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} - 1} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}{\frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta}} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \tan^2 \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

19.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) LHS} &= \frac{\tan \theta}{(\sec \theta - 1)} + \frac{\tan \theta}{(\sec \theta + 1)} \\ &= \tan \theta \left\{ \frac{\sec \theta + 1 + \sec \theta - 1}{(\sec \theta - 1)(\sec \theta + 1)} \right\} \\ &= \tan \theta \left\{ \frac{2 \sec \theta}{(\sec^2 \theta - 1)} \right\} \\ &= \tan \theta \times \frac{2 \sec \theta}{\tan^2 \theta} \\ &= 2 \frac{\sec \theta}{\tan \theta} \\ &= 2 \frac{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}} \\ &= 2 \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ &= 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) LHS} &= \frac{\cot \theta}{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1)} + \frac{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1)}{\cot \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cot^2 \theta + (\operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1)^2}{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1) \cot \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cot^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1}{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1) \cot \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cot^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta}{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1) \cot \theta} \\ &= \frac{2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta}{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1) \cot \theta} \\ &= \frac{2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta (\operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1)}{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + 1) \cot \theta} \\ &= \frac{2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta}{\cot \theta} \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \times \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \\ &= 2 \sec \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

20.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) LHS} &= \frac{\sec \theta - 1}{\sec \theta + 1} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - 1}{\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + 1} \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)}{(1 + \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{(1 + \cos \theta)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{(1 + \cos \theta)^2}$$

$$= \text{RHS}$$

{ Dividing the numerator and denominator by $(1 + \cos \theta)$ }

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) LHS} &= \frac{\sec \theta - \tan \theta}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}} \\ &= \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \sin \theta)(1 + \sin \theta)}{(1 + \sin \theta)(1 + \sin \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \sin^2 \theta)}{(1 + \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{(1 + \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$= \text{RHS}$$

{ Dividing the numerator and denominator by $(1 + \sin \theta)$ }

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21. Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) LHS} &= \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin \theta}{1-\sin \theta}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1+\sin \theta)}{(1-\sin \theta)} \times \frac{(1+\sin \theta)}{(1+\sin \theta)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1+\sin \theta)^2}{1-\sin^2 \theta}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1+\sin \theta)^2}{\cos^2 \theta}} \\ &= \frac{1+\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \\ &= (\sec \theta + \tan \theta) \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) LHS} &= \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \theta}{1+\cos \theta}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1-\cos \theta)}{(1+\cos \theta)} \times \frac{(1-\cos \theta)}{(1-\cos \theta)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1-\cos \theta)^2}{1-\cos^2 \theta}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1-\cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta}} \\ &= \frac{1-\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \\ &= (\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta) \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii) LHS} &= \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \theta}{1-\cos \theta}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \theta}{1+\cos \theta}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1+\cos \theta)^2}{(1-\cos \theta)(1+\cos \theta)}} + \sqrt{\frac{(1-\cos \theta)^2}{(1+\cos \theta)(1-\cos \theta)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1+\cos \theta)^2}{1-\cos^2 \theta}} + \sqrt{\frac{(1-\cos \theta)^2}{1-\cos^2 \theta}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1+\cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta}} + \sqrt{\frac{(1-\cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \theta}} \\ &= \frac{(1+\cos \theta)}{\sin \theta} + \frac{(1-\cos \theta)}{\sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{1+\cos \theta+1-\cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sin \theta} \\ &= 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

22.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= \frac{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} + \frac{\cos^3 \theta - \sin^3 \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} \\&= \frac{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)(\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} + \frac{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)(\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)} \\&= (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta - \cos \theta \sin \theta) + (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta) \\&= (1 - \cos \theta \sin \theta) + (1 + \cos \theta \sin \theta) \\&= 2 \\&= \text{RHS}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

23.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= \frac{\sin \theta}{(\cot \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)} - \frac{\sin \theta}{(\cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta)} \\&= \sin \theta \left\{ \frac{(\cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta) - (\cot \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)}{(\cot \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta)(\cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta)} \right\} \\&= \sin \theta \left\{ \frac{-2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta}{-1} \right\} \quad (\because \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1) \\&= \sin \theta \cdot 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \\&= \sin \theta \times 2 \times \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\&= 2 \\&= \text{RHS}\end{aligned}$$

24.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(i) } LHS &= \frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} \\&= \frac{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 + (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2}{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \\&= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} \\&= \frac{1+1}{\sin^2 \theta - (1 - \sin^2 \theta)} \quad (\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1) \\&= \frac{2}{\sin^2 \theta - 1 + \sin^2 \theta} \\&= \frac{2}{\sin^2 \theta - 1} \\&= \text{RHS}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii) LHS} &= \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \\
 &= \frac{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 + (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{1+1}{(1-\cos^2 \theta)-\cos^2 \theta} \quad (\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1) \\
 &= \frac{2}{1-2 \cos^2 \theta} \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

25.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \frac{1 + \cos \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{(1 + \cos \theta) - (1 - \cos^2 \theta)}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta)}{\sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \\
 &= \cot \theta \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, L.H.S. = R.H.S.

26.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i) Here,} & \frac{\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta} \\
 &= \frac{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta)(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta)}{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta)(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta)^2}{(\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta)} \\
 &= \frac{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta)^2}{1} \\
 &= (\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Again, } & (\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta)^2 \\
 &= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta + 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \cot \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 + \cot^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta + 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \cot \theta \quad (\because \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1)$$

$$= 1 + 2 \cot^2 \theta + 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \cot \theta$$

(ii) Here, $\frac{\sec \theta + \tan \theta}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta}$

$$= \frac{(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)}{(\sec \theta - \tan \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)^2}{\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)^2}{1}$$

$$= (\sec \theta + \tan \theta)^2$$

Again, $(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)^2$

$$= \sec^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta + 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta$$

$$= 1 + \tan^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta + 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta$$

$$= 1 + 2 \tan^2 \theta + 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta$$

27.

Sol:

(i) LHS = $\frac{1 + \cos \theta + \sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta - \sin \theta}$

$$\frac{\{(1 + \cos \theta) + \sin \theta\} \{(1 + \cos \theta) + \sin \theta\}}{\{(1 + \cos \theta) - \sin \theta\} \{(1 + \cos \theta) + \sin \theta\}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Multiplying the numerator and} \\ \text{denominator by } (1 + \cos \theta + \sin \theta) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\{(1 + \cos \theta) + \sin \theta\}^2}{\{(1 + \cos \theta)^2 - \sin^2 \theta\}}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)}{1 + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta - \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{2 + 2 \cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)}{1 + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta - (1 - \cos^2 \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{2(1 + \cos \theta) + 2 \sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)}{2 \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{2(1 + \cos \theta)(1 + \sin \theta)}{2 \cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$= \text{RHS}$$

(ii) LHS = $\frac{\sin \theta + 1 \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - 1 + \sin \theta}$

$$= \frac{(\sin \theta + 1 - \cos \theta)(\sin \theta + \cos \theta + 1)}{(\cos \theta - 1 + \sin \theta)(\sin \theta + \cos \theta + 1)} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Multiplying the numerator and} \\ \text{denominator by } (1 + \cos \theta + \sin \theta) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{(\sin \theta + 1)^2 - \cos^2 \theta}{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 - 1^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + 1 + 2 \sin \theta - \cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta - \cos^2 \theta}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} \\
&= \frac{2 \sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} \\
&= \frac{2 \sin \theta (1 + \sin \theta)}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} \\
&= \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \\
&= \text{RHS}
\end{aligned}$$

28.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}
LHS &= \frac{\sin \theta}{(\sec \theta + \tan \theta - 1)} + \frac{\cos \theta}{(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta - 1)} \\
&= \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta - \sin \theta} \\
&= \sin \theta \cos \theta \left[\frac{1}{1 + (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} + \frac{1}{1 - (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)} \right] \\
&= \sin \theta \cos \theta \left[\frac{1 - (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) + 1 + (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)}{\{1 + (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)\} \{1 - (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)\}} \right] \\
&= \sin \theta \cos \theta \left[\frac{1 - \sin \theta + \cos \theta + 1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta}{1 - (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 - (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)} \\
&= \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} \\
&= 1 \\
&= \text{RHS}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

29.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{We have } & \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \\
&= \frac{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 + (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)} \\
&= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{1 + 1}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{2}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} \\
\text{Again, } & \frac{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{\sin^2 \theta - (1 - \sin^2 \theta)}{2} \\
&= \frac{2 \sin^2 \theta - 1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

30.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= \frac{\cos \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sin \theta \sec \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \\&= \frac{\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \\&= \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} \\&= \frac{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)}{\cos \theta \sin \theta (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} \\&= \frac{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \\&= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \\&= \operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sec \theta \\&= \text{RHS}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

31.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= (1 + \tan \theta + \cot \theta)(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \\&= \sin \theta + \tan \theta \sin \theta + \cot \theta \sin \theta - \cos \theta - \tan \theta \cos \theta - \cot \theta \cos \theta \\&= \sin \theta + \tan \theta \sin \theta + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \times \sin \theta - \cos \theta - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \cos \theta - \cot \theta \cos \theta \\&= \sin \theta + \tan \theta \sin \theta + \cos \theta - \cos \theta - \sin \theta - \cot \theta \cos \theta \\&= \tan \theta \sin \theta - \cot \theta \cos \theta \\&= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \times \frac{1}{\sec \theta} \\&= \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta} \times \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta} \times \sec \theta - \frac{1}{\sec \theta} \times \frac{1}{\sec \theta} \times \operatorname{cosec} \theta \\&= \frac{\sec \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta} - \frac{\operatorname{cosec} \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} \\&= \text{RHS}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

32.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= \frac{\cot^2 \theta (\sec \theta - 1)}{(1 + \sin \theta)} + \frac{\sec^2 \theta (\sin \theta - 1)}{(1 + \sec \theta)} \\&= \frac{\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - 1 \right)}{(1 + \sin \theta)} + \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} (\sin \theta - 1)}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \right)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\cos^2 \theta \left(\frac{1-\cos \theta}{\cos \theta}\right)}{(1+\sin \theta)} + \frac{\left(\frac{\sin \theta-1}{\cos^2 \theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{\cos \theta+1}{\cos \theta}\right)} \\
&= \frac{\cos^2 \theta(1-\cos \theta)}{\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta(1+\sin \theta)} + \frac{(\sin \theta-1)\cos \theta}{(\cos \theta+1)\cos^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{\cos \theta(1-\cos \theta)}{(1-\cos^2 \theta)(1+\sin \theta)} + \frac{(\sin \theta-1)\cos \theta}{(\cos \theta+1)(1-\sin^2 \theta)} \\
&= \frac{\cos \theta(1-\cos \theta)}{(1-\cos \theta)(1+\cos \theta)(1+\sin \theta)} + \frac{-(1-\sin \theta)\cos \theta}{(\cos \theta+1)(1-\sin \theta)(1+\sin \theta)} \\
&= \frac{\cos \theta}{(1+\cos \theta)(1+\sin \theta)} - \frac{\cos \theta}{(\cos \theta+1)(1+\sin \theta)} \\
&= \theta \\
&= \text{RHS}
\end{aligned}$$

33.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}
LHS &= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} \right\} (\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) \\
&= \left\{ \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{1-\cos^4 \theta} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{1-\sin^4 \theta} \right\} (\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) \\
&= \left\{ \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{(1-\cos^2 \theta)(1+\cos^2 \theta)} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{(1-\sin^2 \theta)(1+\sin^2 \theta)} \right\} (\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) \\
&= \left[\frac{\cot^2 \theta}{1+\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{1+\sin^2 \theta} \right] \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\
&= \frac{\cos^4 \theta}{1+\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{\sin^4 \theta}{1+\sin^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{(\cos^2 \theta)^2}{1+\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{(\sin^2 \theta)^2}{1+\sin^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{(1-\sin^2 \theta)}{1+\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{(1-\cos^2 \theta)^2}{1+\sin^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{(1-\sin^2 \theta)^2(1+\sin^2 \theta) + (1-\cos^2 \theta)^2(1+\cos^2 \theta)}{(1+\sin^2 \theta)(1+\cos^2 \theta)} \\
&= \frac{\cos^4 \theta(1+\sin^2 \theta) + \sin^4 \theta(1+\cos^2 \theta)}{1+\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{\cos^4 \theta \cos^4 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{1 + 1 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)}{2 + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{(\cos^2 \theta)^2 + (\sin^2 \theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta (1)}{2 + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)^2 - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta (1)}{2 + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{1^2 + \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{2 + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{2 + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} \\
&= \text{RHS}
\end{aligned}$$

34.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= \frac{(\sin A - \sin B)}{(\cos A + \cos B)} + \frac{(\cos A - \cos B)}{(\sin A + \sin B)} \\&= \frac{(\sin A - \sin B)(\sin A + \sin B) + (\cos A - \cos B)(\cos A - \cos B)}{(\cos A + \cos B)(\sin A + \sin B)} \\&= \frac{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B + \cos^2 A - \cos^2 B}{(\cos A + \cos B)(\sin A + \sin B)} \\&= \frac{0}{(\cos A + \cos B)(\sin A + \sin B)} \\&= 0 \\&= \text{RHS}\end{aligned}$$

35.

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\cot A + \cot B} \\&= \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\frac{1}{\tan A} + \frac{1}{\tan B}} \\&= \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\tan A \tan B}} \\&= \frac{\tan A \tan B (\tan A + \tan B)}{(\tan A + \tan B)} \\&= \tan A \tan B \\&= \text{RHS}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

36.

Sol:

(i) $\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta \\&= 1 - \sin^2 \theta + \cos \theta \\&= 1 - (\sin^2 \theta - \cos \theta)\end{aligned}$$

Since LHS \neq RHS, this not an identity.

(ii) $\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= \sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \\&= 1 - \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta\end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 - (\cos^2 \theta - \sin \theta)$$

Since LHS \neq RHS, this is not an identity.

(iii) $\tan^2 \theta + \sin \theta = \cos^2 \theta$

$$LHS = \tan^2 \theta + \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \sin \theta$$

$$= \sec^2 \theta - 1 + \sin \theta$$

Since LHS \neq RHS, this is not an identity.

37.

Sol:

$$RHS = (2 \cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta) \tan \theta$$

$$= (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \cos \theta \times \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$= [2(1 - \sin^2 \theta) - 1] \sin \theta$$

$$= (2 - 2 \sin^2 \theta - 1) \sin \theta$$

$$= (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta) \sin \theta$$

$$= (\sin \theta - 2 \sin^3 \theta)$$

$$= LHS$$