



# Core Mathematics C12(GCE)

Practice Question 17

Standard A<sup>★</sup>

*Mr. S. V. Swarnaraja*

*(Team Leader, Marking Examiner & Author)*

***www. swanash. com***

**CRITICAL THINKING IS THE KEY TO SOLVE REAL WORLD PROBLEMS.  
CHILDREN MUST BE TAUGHT HOW TO THINK, NOT WHAT TO THINK.  
A GREAT TEACHER WILL BE CREATING STUDENTS TO DO NEW THINGS  
THROUGH CRITICAL THINKING, NOT SIMPLY REPEATING WHAT OTHER  
GENERATIONS HAVE DONE BEFORE. WE DO NOT NEED ANOTHER  
ALBERT EINSTEIN OR ISAAC NEWTON.... WE NEED A PERSON BETTER  
THAN THEM.**

**MR.S.V. SWARNARAJA**

# Trigonometry

**Question:**

Given that,  $\tan 75^\circ = 2 + \sqrt{3}$

without using angle sum-difference identities and a calculator,

Find,  $\tan 15^\circ$

**(3 marks)**

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form without the prior written permission from **MR.S.V.SWARNARAJA**, (Team Leader, Marking Examiner & Author), email: swa@swanash.com



# Golden Rules

- $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$
- $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
- $\sin \theta = \cos(90^\circ - \theta)$
- $\cos \theta = \sin(90^\circ - \theta)$

$$\sin 0^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{2}$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}$$

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}$$

$$\cos 0^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}$$

$$\cos 90^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{2}$$

*Traditional or Online classes*

***Mr. S. V. Swarnaraja***

*(Team Leader, Marking Examiner & Author)*

*Mobile: +94 777 304755*

*email: swa@swanash.com*

***www.swanash.com***