

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 11 Maths Chapter 6 Graphs of Trigonometric Functions

1. Sketch the graphs of the following functions:

(i) $f(x) = 2 \sin x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi$

(ii) $g(x) = 3 \sin(x - \pi/4), 0 \leq x \leq 5\pi/4$

(iii) $h(x) = 2 \sin 3x, 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi/3$

(iv) $\phi(x) = 2 \sin(2x - \pi/3), 0 \leq x \leq 7\pi/3$

(v) $\Psi(x) = 4 \sin 3(x - \pi/4), 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$

(vi) $\theta(x) = \sin(x/2 - \pi/4), 0 \leq x \leq 4\pi$

(vii) $u(x) = \sin^2 x, 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ $v(x) = |\sin x|, 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$

(viii) $f(x) = 2 \sin \pi x, 0 \leq x \leq 2$

Solution:

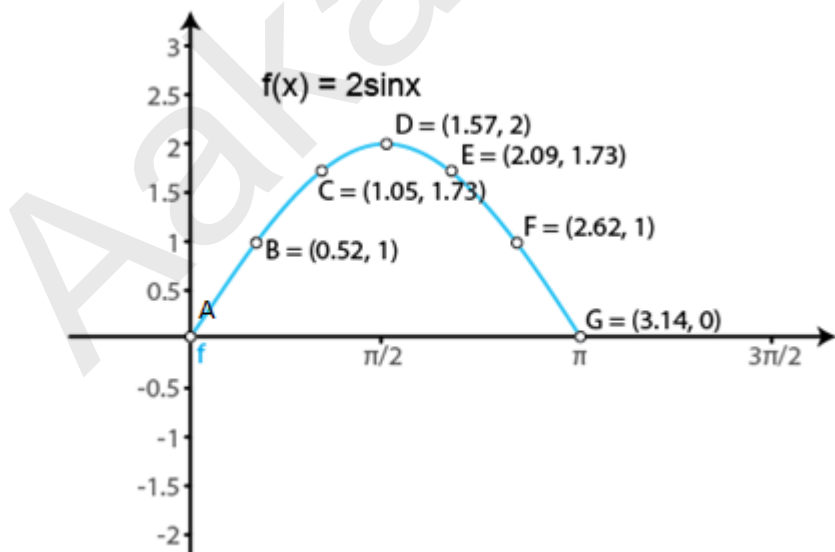
(i) $f(x) = 2 \sin x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi$

We know that $g(x) = \sin x$ is a periodic function with period π .

So, $f(x) = 2 \sin x$ is a periodic function with period π . So, we will draw the graph of $f(x) = 2 \sin x$ in the interval $[0, \pi]$. The values of $f(x) = 2 \sin x$ at various points in $[0, \pi]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0(A)	$\pi/6$ (B)	$\pi/3$ (C)	$\pi/2$ (D)	$2\pi/3$ (E)	$5\pi/6$ (F)	π (G)
$f(x) = 2 \sin x$	0	1	$\sqrt{3} = 1.73$	2	$\sqrt{3} = 1.73$	1	0

The required curve is:



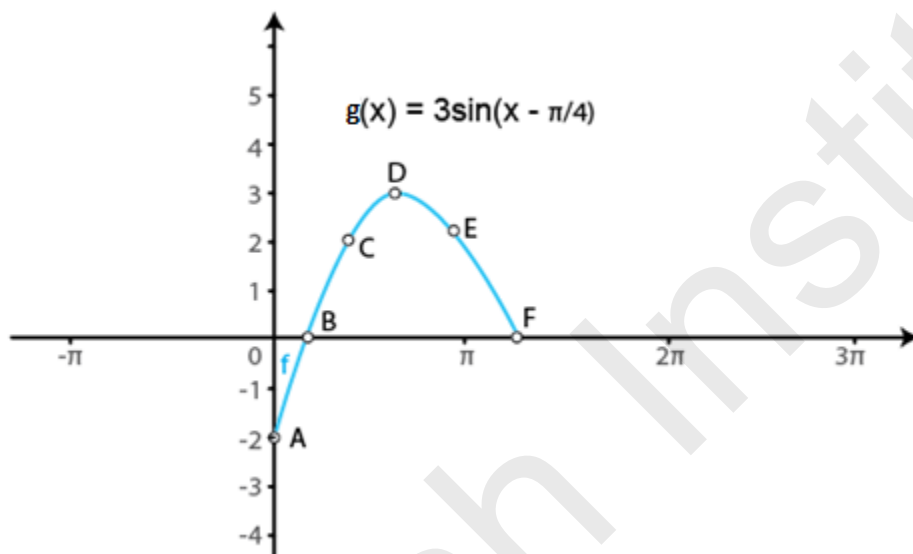
(ii) $g(x) = 3 \sin(x - \pi/4), 0 \leq x \leq 5\pi/4$

We know that if $f(x)$ is a periodic function with period T , then $f(ax + b)$ is periodic with period $T/|a|$.

So, $g(x) = 3 \sin(x - \pi/4)$ is a periodic function with period π . So, we will draw the graph of $g(x) = 3 \sin(x - \pi/4)$ in the interval $[0, 5\pi/4]$. The values of $g(x) = 3 \sin(x - \pi/4)$ at various points in $[0, 5\pi/4]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0(A)	$\pi/4$ (B)	$\pi/2$ (C)	$3\pi/4$ (D)	π (E)	$5\pi/4$ (F)
$g(x) = 3 \sin(x - \pi/4)$	$-3/\sqrt{2} = -2.1$	0	$3/\sqrt{2} = 2.12$	3	$3/\sqrt{2} = 2.12$	0

The required curve is:



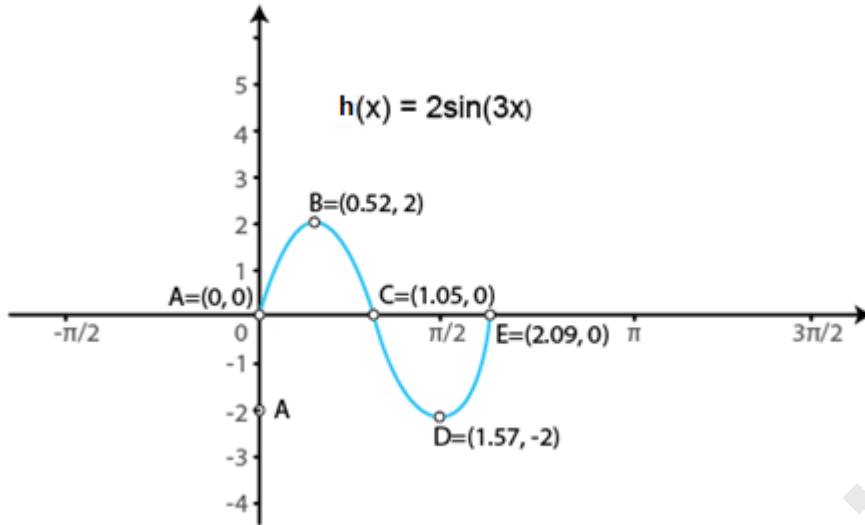
(iii) $h(x) = 2 \sin 3x, 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi/3$

We know that $g(x) = \sin x$ is a periodic function with period 2π .

So, $h(x) = 2 \sin 3x$ is a periodic function with period $2\pi/3$. So, we will draw the graph of $h(x) = 2 \sin 3x$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi/3]$. The values of $h(x) = 2 \sin 3x$ at various points in $[0, 2\pi/3]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/6$ (B)	$\pi/3$ (C)	$\pi/2$ (D)	$2\pi/3$ (E)
$h(x) = 2 \sin 3x$	0	2	0	-2	0

The required curve is:



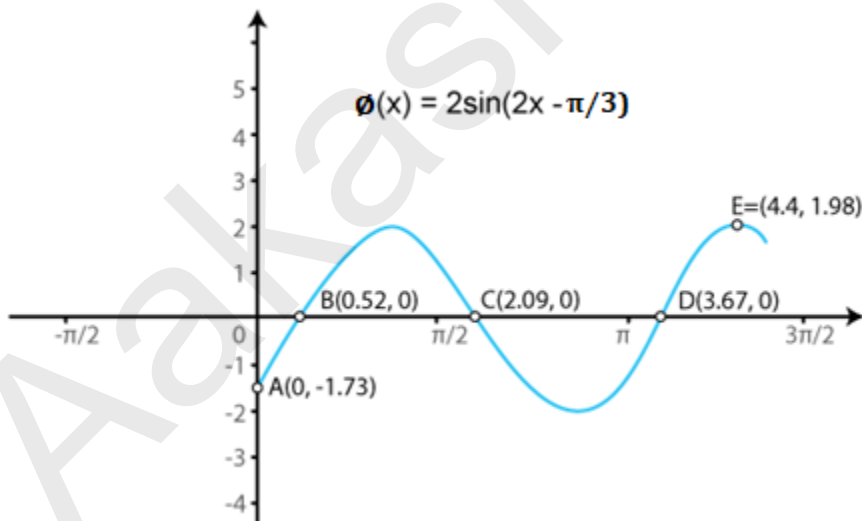
(iv) $\phi(x) = 2 \sin(2x - \pi/3), 0 \leq x \leq 7\pi/5$

We know that if $f(x)$ is a periodic function with period T , then $f(ax + b)$ is periodic with period $T/|a|$.

So, $\phi(x) = 2 \sin(2x - \pi/3)$ is a periodic function with period π . So, we will draw the graph of $\phi(x) = 2 \sin(2x - \pi/3)$, in the interval $[0, 7\pi/5]$. The values of $\phi(x) = 2 \sin(2x - \pi/3)$, at various points in $[0, 7\pi/5]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/6$ (B)	$2\pi/3$ (C)	$7\pi/6$ (D)	$7\pi/5$ (E)
$\phi(x) = 2 \sin(2x - \pi/3)$	$-\sqrt{3} = -1.73$	0	0	0	1.98

The required curve is:



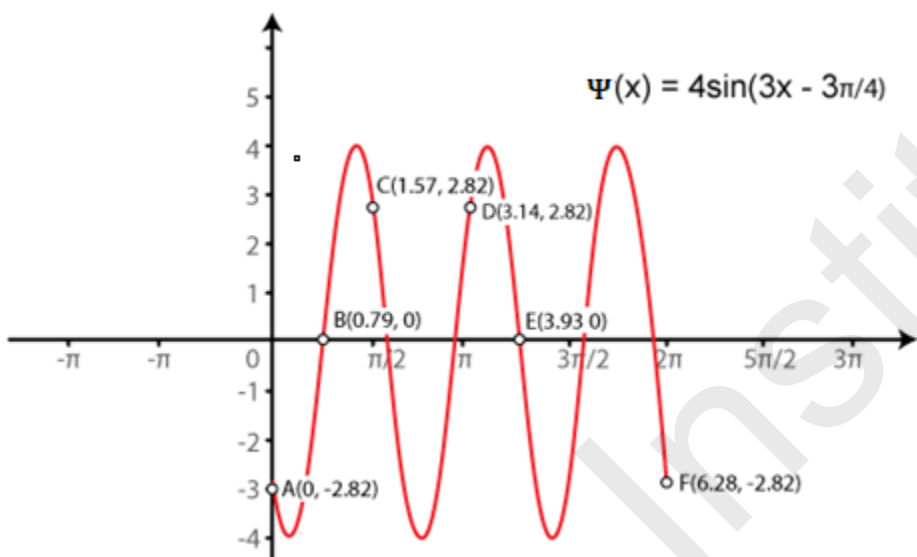
(v) $\Psi(x) = 4 \sin 3(x - \pi/4), 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$

We know that if $f(x)$ is a periodic function with period T , then $f(ax + b)$ is periodic with period $T/|a|$.

So, $\Psi(x) = 4 \sin 3(x - \pi/4)$ is a periodic function with period 2π . So, we will draw the graph of $\Psi(x) = 4 \sin 3(x - \pi/4)$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$. The values of $\Psi(x) = 4 \sin 3(x - \pi/4)$ at various points in $[0, 2\pi]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/4$ (B)	$\pi/2$ (C)	π (D)	$5\pi/4$ (E)	2π (F)
$\Psi(x) = 4 \sin 3(x - \pi/4)$	$-2\sqrt{2} = -2.82$	0	$2\sqrt{2} = 2.82$	0	1.98	$-2\sqrt{2} = -2.82$

The required curve is:



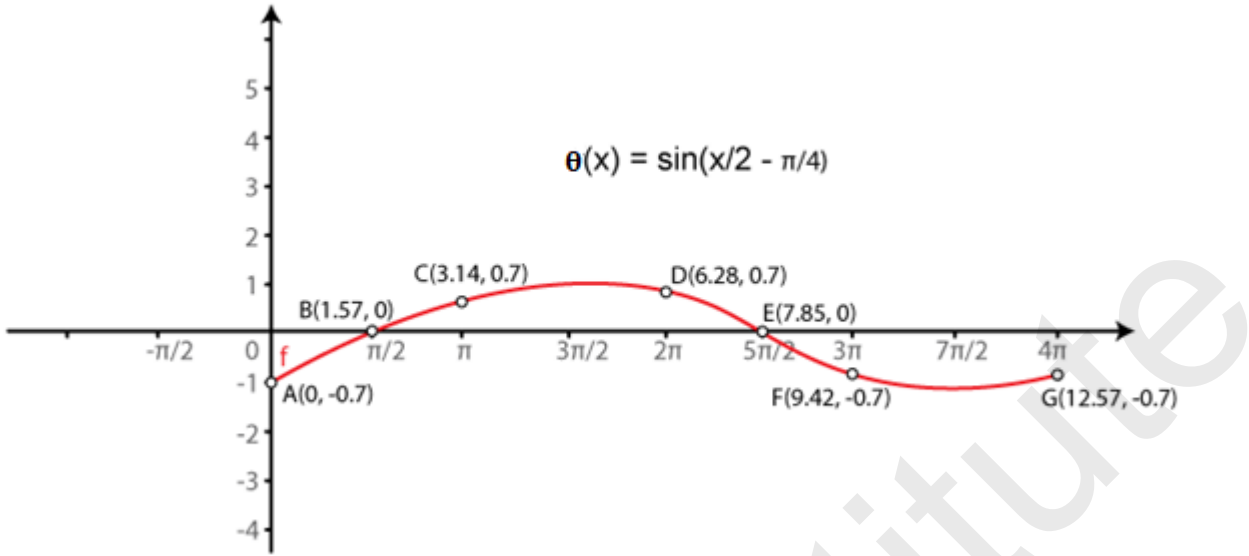
(vi) $\theta(x) = \sin(x/2 - \pi/4)$, $0 \leq x \leq 4\pi$

We know that if $f(x)$ is a periodic function with period T , then $f(ax + b)$ is periodic with period $T/|a|$.

So, $\theta(x) = \sin(x/2 - \pi/4)$ is a periodic function with period 4π . So, we will draw the graph of $\theta(x) = \sin(x/2 - \pi/4)$ in the interval $[0, 4\pi]$. The values of $\theta(x) = \sin(x/2 - \pi/4)$ at various points in $[0, 4\pi]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/2$ (B)	π (C)	2π (D)	$5\pi/2$ (E)	3π (F)	4π (G)
$\theta(x) = \sin(x/2 - \pi/4)$	$-1/\sqrt{2} = -0.7$	0	$1/\sqrt{2} = 0.7$	$1/\sqrt{2} = 0.7$	0	$-1/\sqrt{2} = -0.7$	$-1/\sqrt{2} = -0.7$

The required curve is:



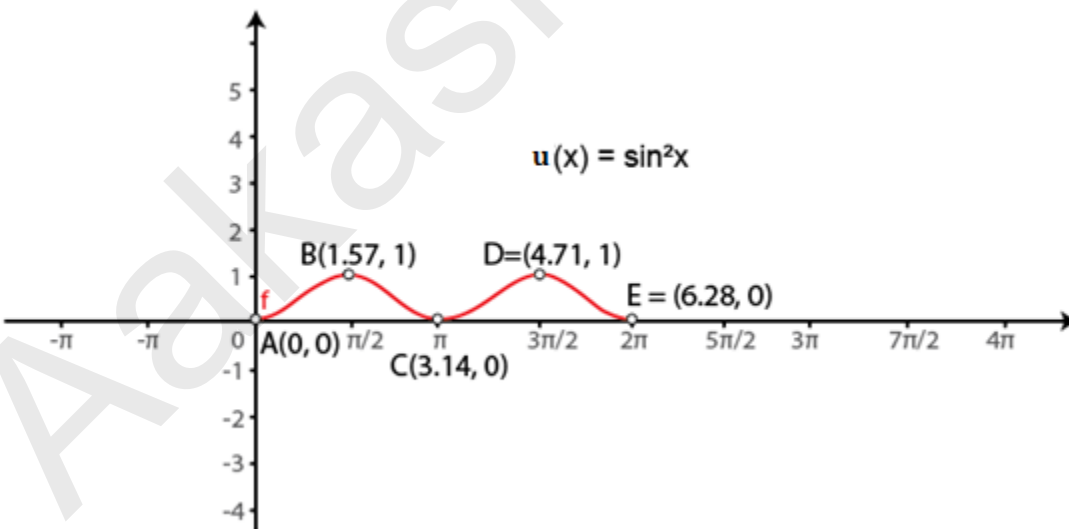
(vii) $u(x) = \sin^2 x$, $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ $u(x) = |\sin x|$, $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$

We know that $g(x) = \sin x$ is a periodic function with period π .

So, $u(x) = \sin^2 x$ is a periodic function with period 2π . So, we will draw the graph of $u(x) = \sin^2 x$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$. The values of $u(x) = \sin^2 x$ at various points in $[0, 2\pi]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/2$ (B)	π (C)	$3\pi/2$ (D)	2π (E)
$u(x) = \sin^2 x$	0	1	0	1	0

The required curve is:



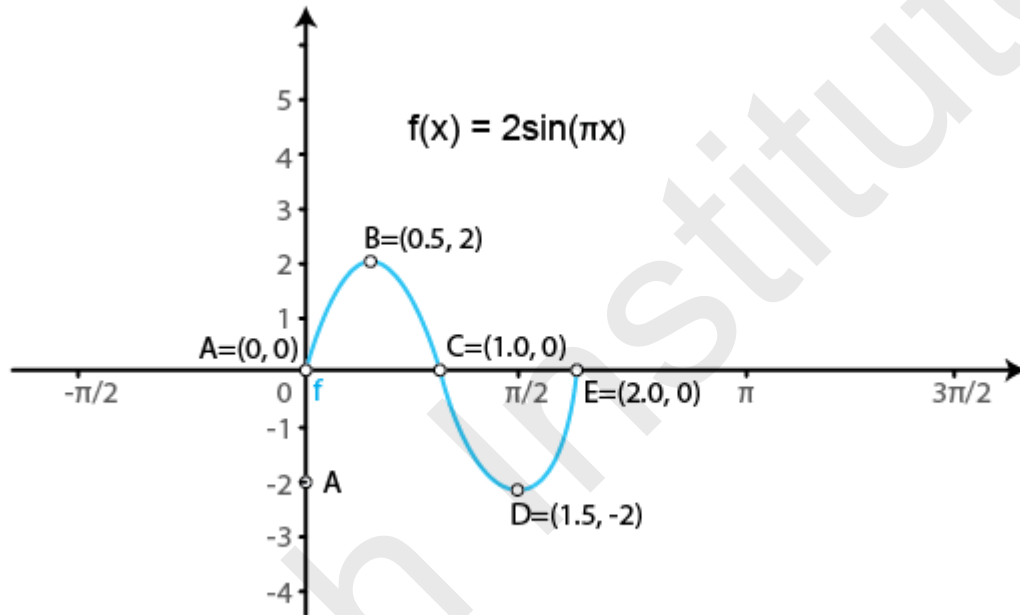
(viii) $f(x) = 2 \sin \pi x$, $0 \leq x \leq 2$

We know that $g(x) = \sin x$ is a periodic function with period 2π .

So, $f(x) = 2 \sin \pi x$ is a periodic function with period 2. So, we will draw the graph of $f(x) = 2 \sin \pi x$ in the interval $[0, 2]$. The values of $f(x) = 2 \sin \pi x$ at various points in $[0, 2]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	1/2 (B)	1 (C)	3/2 (D)	2 (E)
$f(x) = 2 \sin \pi x$	0	2	0	-2	0

The required curve is:



2. Sketch the graphs of the following pairs of functions on the same axes:

(i) $f(x) = \sin x$, $g(x) = \sin(x + \pi/4)$

(ii) $f(x) = \sin x$, $g(x) = \sin 2x$

(iii) $f(x) = \sin 2x$, $g(x) = 2 \sin x$

(iv) $f(x) = \sin x/2$, $g(x) = \sin x$

Solution:

(i) $f(x) = \sin x$, $g(x) = \sin(x + \pi/4)$

We know that the functions $f(x) = \sin x$ and $g(x) = \sin(x + \pi/4)$ are periodic functions with periods 2π and $7\pi/4$.

The values of these functions are tabulated below:

Values of $f(x) = \sin x$ in $[0, 2\pi]$

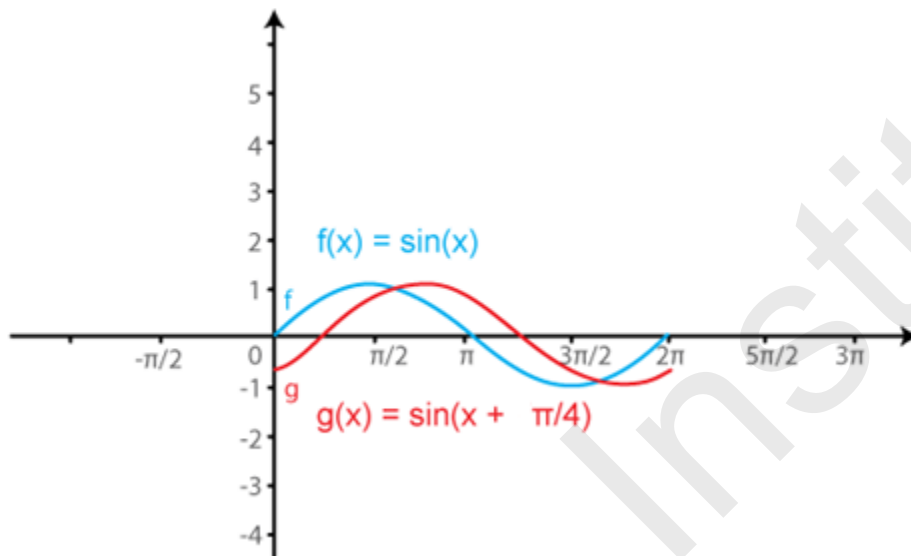
x	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π
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$f(x) = \sin x$	0	1	0	-1	0
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Values of $g(x) = \sin(x + \pi/4)$ in $[0, 7\pi/4]$

x	0	$\pi/4$	$3\pi/4$	$5\pi/4$	$7\pi/4$
$g(x) = \sin(x + \pi/4)$	$1/\sqrt{2} = 0.7$	1	0	-1	0

The required curve is:



(ii) $f(x) = \sin x$, $g(x) = \sin 2x$

We know that the functions $f(x) = \sin x$ and $g(x) = \sin 2x$ are periodic functions with periods 2π and π .

The values of these functions are tabulated below:

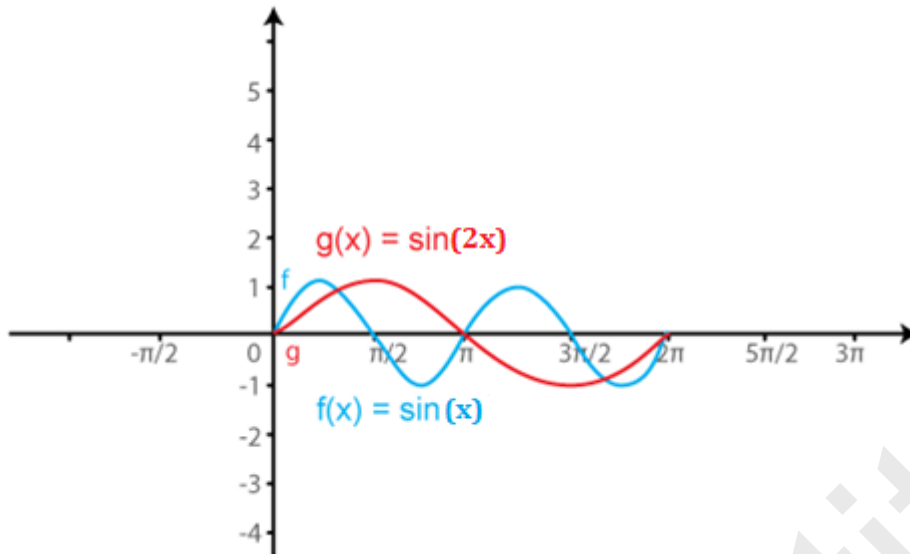
Values of $f(x) = \sin x$ in $[0, 2\pi]$

x	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π
$f(x) = \sin x$	0	1	0	-1	0

Values of $g(x) = \sin(2x)$ in $[0, \pi]$

x	0	$\pi/4$	$\pi/2$	$3\pi/4$	π	$5\pi/4$	$3\pi/2$	$7\pi/4$	2π
$g(x) = \sin(2x)$	0	1	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	0

The required curve is:



(iii) $f(x) = \sin 2x$, $g(x) = 2 \sin x$

We know that the functions $f(x) = \sin 2x$ and $g(x) = 2 \sin x$ are periodic functions with periods π and 2π .

The values of these functions are tabulated below:

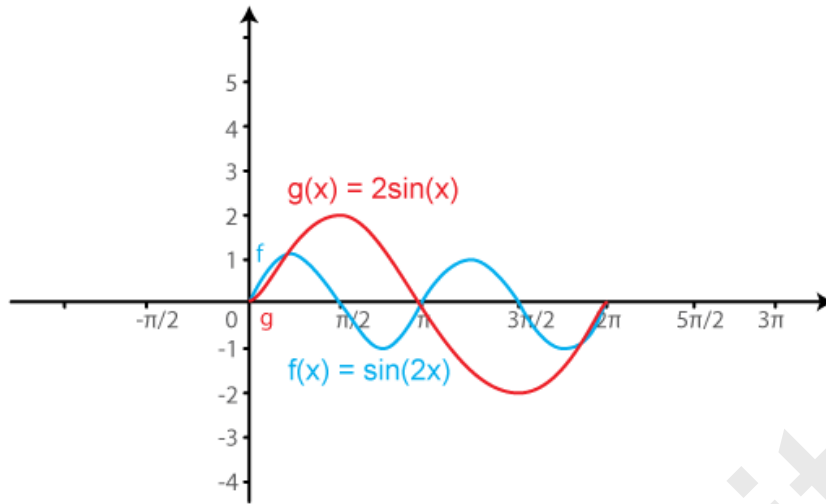
Values of $f(x) = \sin(2x)$ in $[0, \pi]$

x	0	$\pi/4$	$\pi/2$	$3\pi/4$	π	$5\pi/4$	$3\pi/2$	$7\pi/4$	2π
$f(x) = \sin(2x)$	0	1	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	0

Values of $g(x) = 2 \sin x$ in $[0, \pi]$

x	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π
$g(x) = 2 \sin x$	0	1	0	-1	0

The required curve is:



(iv) $f(x) = \sin x/2$, $g(x) = \sin x$

We know that the functions $f(x) = \sin x/2$ and $g(x) = \sin x$ are periodic functions with periods π and 2π .

The values of these functions are tabulated below:

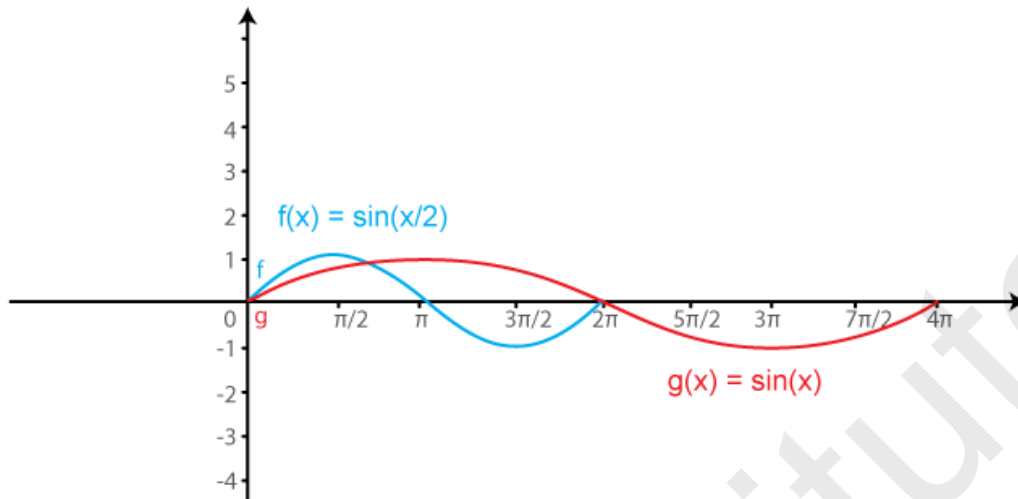
Values of $f(x) = \sin x/2$ in $[0, \pi]$

x	0	π	2π	3π	4π
$f(x) = \sin x/2$	0	1	0	-1	0

Values of $g(x) = \sin(x)$ in $[0, 2\pi]$

x	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π	$5\pi/2$	3π	$7\pi/2$	4π
$g(x) = \sin(x)$	0	1	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	0

The required curve is:



EXERCISE 6.2 PAGE NO: 6.8

1. Sketch the graphs of the following trigonometric functions:

(i) $f(x) = \cos(x - \pi/4)$

(ii) $g(x) = \cos(x + \pi/4)$

(iii) $h(x) = \cos^2 2x$

(iv) $\phi(x) = 2 \cos(x - \pi/6)$

(v) $\psi(x) = \cos(3x)$

(vi) $u(x) = \cos^2 x/2$

(vii) $f(x) = \cos \pi x$

(viii) $g(x) = \cos 2\pi x$

Solution:

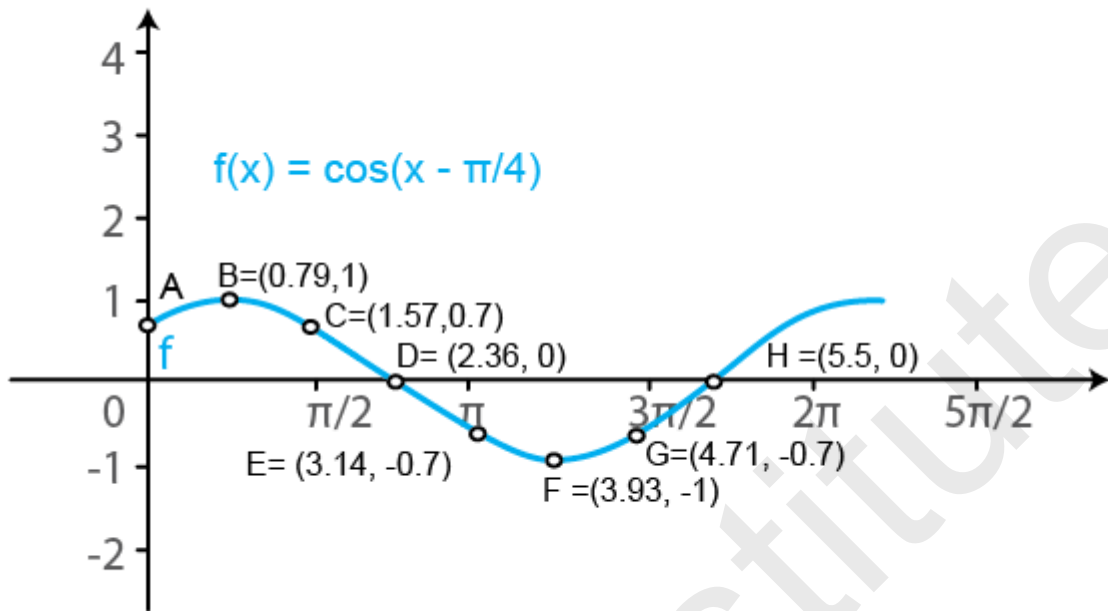
(i) $f(x) = \cos(x - \pi/4)$

We know that $g(x) = \cos x$ is a periodic function with period 2π .

So, $f(x) = \cos(x - \pi/4)$ is a periodic function with period π . So, we will draw the graph of $f(x) = \cos(x - \pi/4)$ in the interval $[0, \pi]$. The values of $f(x) = \cos(x - \pi/4)$ at various points in $[0, \pi]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/4$ (B)	$\pi/2$ (C)	$3\pi/4$ (D)	π (E)	$5\pi/4$ (F)	$3\pi/2$ (G)	$7\pi/4$ (H)
$f(x) = \cos(x - \pi/4)$	$1/\sqrt{2} = 0.7$	1	$1/\sqrt{2} = 0.7$	0	$-1/\sqrt{2} = -0.7$	-1	$-1/\sqrt{2} = -0.7$	0

The required curve is:



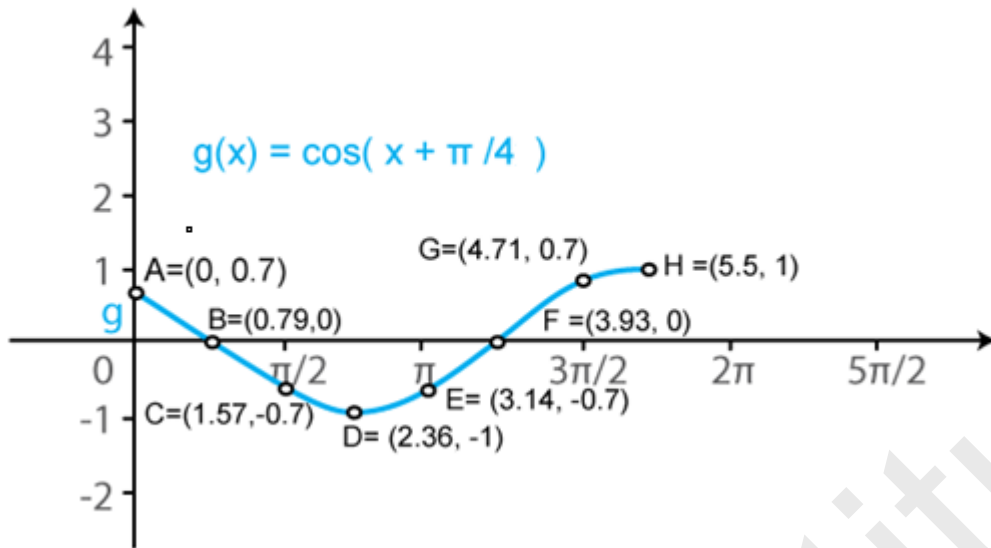
(ii) $g(x) = \cos(x + \pi/4)$

We know that $f(x) = \cos x$ is a periodic function with period 2π .

So, $g(x) = \cos(x + \pi/4)$ is a periodic function with period π . So, we will draw the graph of $g(x) = \cos(x + \pi/4)$ in the interval $[0, \pi]$. The values of $g(x) = \cos(x + \pi/4)$ at various points in $[0, \pi]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/4$ (B)	$\pi/2$ (C)	$3\pi/4$ (D)	π (E)	$5\pi/4$ (F)	$3\pi/2$ (G)	$7\pi/4$ (H)
$g(x) = \cos(x + \pi/4)$	$1/\sqrt{2} = 0.7$	0	$-1/\sqrt{2} = -0.7$	-1	$-1/\sqrt{2} = -0.7$	0	$1/\sqrt{2} = 0.7$	1

The required curve is:



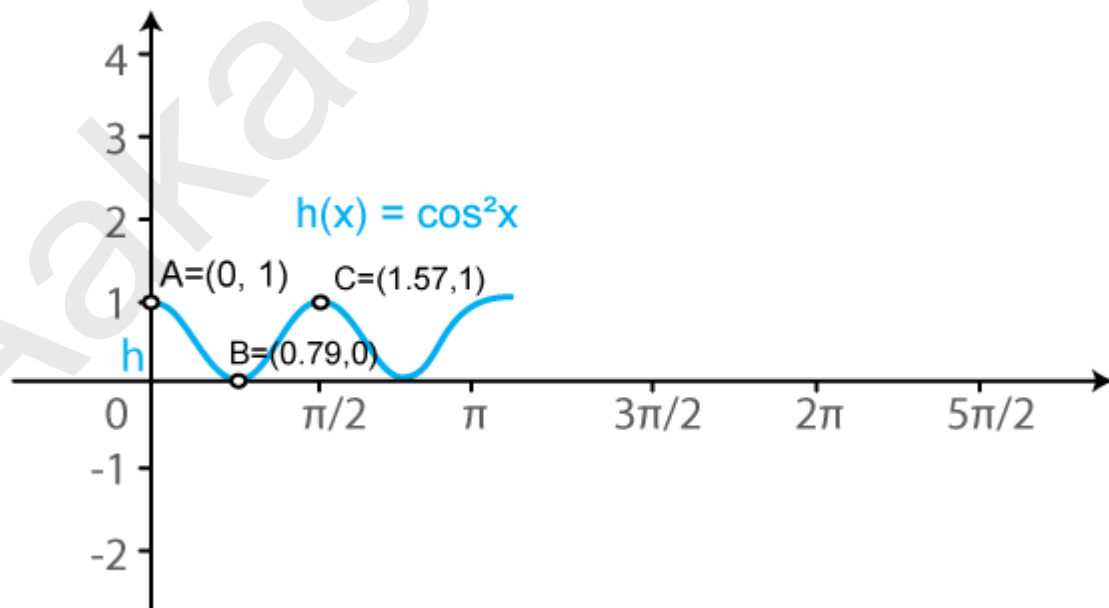
(iii) $h(x) = \cos^2 2x$

We know that $f(x) = \cos x$ is a periodic function with period 2π .

So, $h(x) = \cos^2 2x$ is a periodic function with period π . So, we will draw the graph of $h(x) = \cos^2 2x$ in the interval $[0, \pi]$. The values of $h(x) = \cos^2 2x$ at various points in $[0, \pi]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/4$ (B)	$\pi/2$ (C)	$3\pi/4$ (D)	π (E)	$5\pi/4$ (F)	$3\pi/2$ (G)
$h(x) = \cos^2 2x$	1	0	1	0	1	0	1

The required curve is:



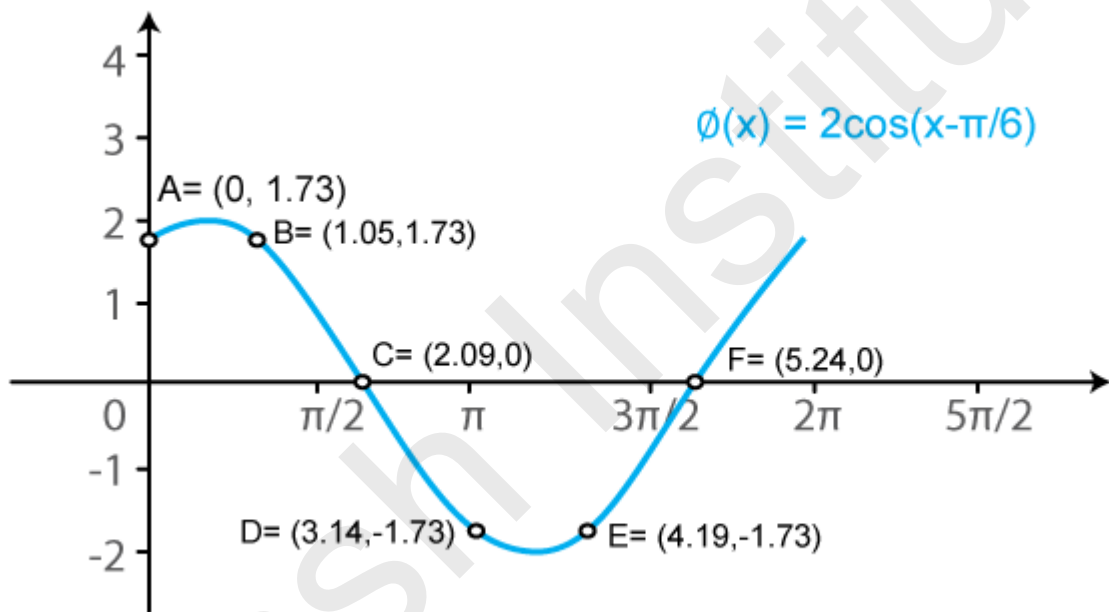
(iv) $\phi(x) = 2 \cos(x - \pi/6)$

We know that $f(x) = \cos x$ is a periodic function with period 2π .

So, $\phi(x) = 2\cos(x - \pi/6)$ is a periodic function with period π . So, we will draw the graph of $\phi(x) = 2\cos(x - \pi/6)$ in the interval $[0, \pi]$. The values of $\phi(x) = 2\cos(x - \pi/6)$ at various points in $[0, \pi]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/3$ (B)	$2\pi/3$ (C)	π (D)	$4\pi/3$ (E)	$5\pi/3$ (F)
$\phi(x) = 2 \cos(x - \pi/6)$	$\sqrt{3} = 1.73$	$\sqrt{3} = 1.73$	0	$-\sqrt{3} = -1.73$	$-\sqrt{3} = -1.73$	0

The required curve is:



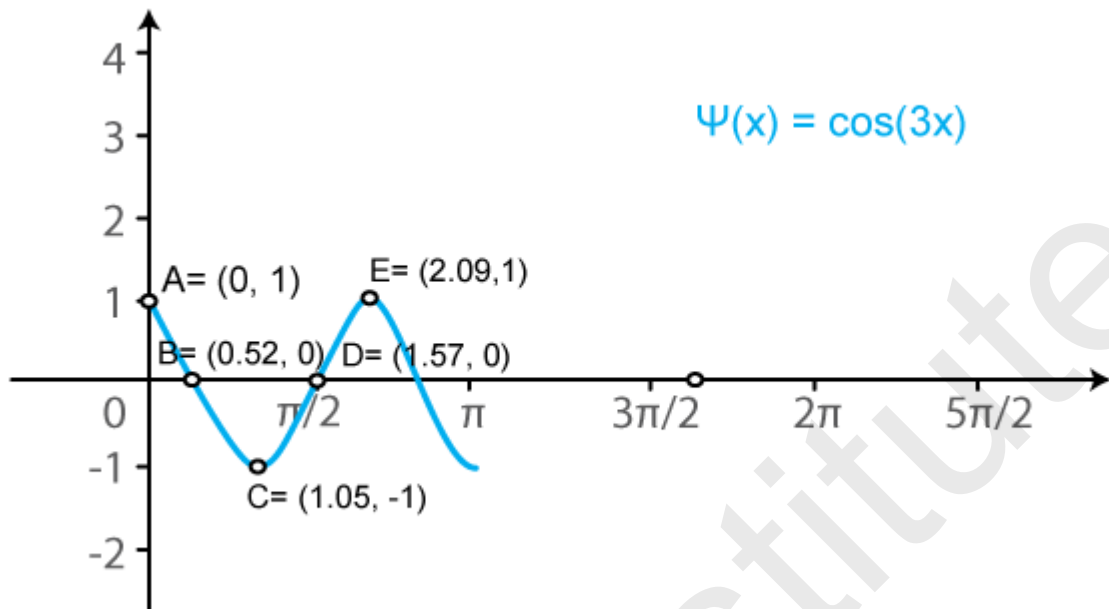
(v) $\psi(x) = \cos(3x)$

We know that $f(x) = \cos x$ is a periodic function with period 2π .

So, $\psi(x) = \cos(3x)$ is a periodic function with period $2\pi/3$. So, we will draw the graph of $\psi(x) = \cos(3x)$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi/3]$. The values of $\psi(x) = \cos(3x)$ at various points in $[0, 2\pi/3]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/6$ (B)	$\pi/3$ (C)	$\pi/2$ (D)	$2\pi/3$ (E)	$5\pi/6$ (F)
$\psi(x) = \cos(3x)$	1	0	-1	0	1	0

The required curve is:



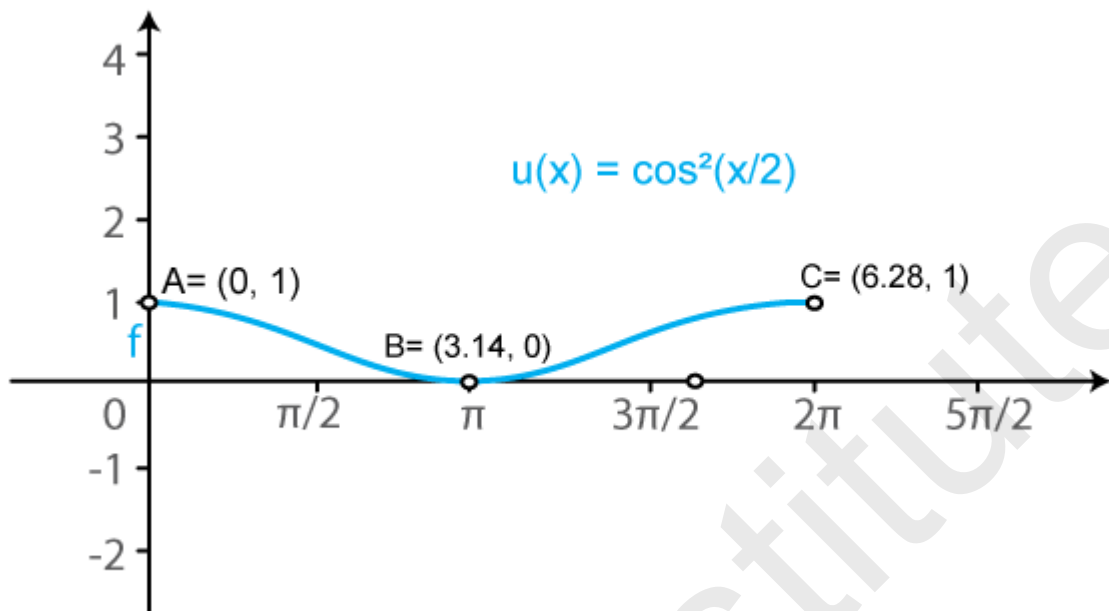
(vi) $u(x) = \cos^2 x/2$

We know that $f(x) = \cos x$ is a periodic function with period 2π .

So, $u(x) = \cos^2(x/2)$ is a periodic function with period π . So, we will draw the graph of $u(x) = \cos^2(x/2)$ in the interval $[0, \pi]$. The values of $u(x) = \cos^2(x/2)$ at various points in $[0, \pi]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	π (B)	2π (C)	3π (D)
$u(x) = \cos^2 x/2$	1	0	1	0

The required curve is:



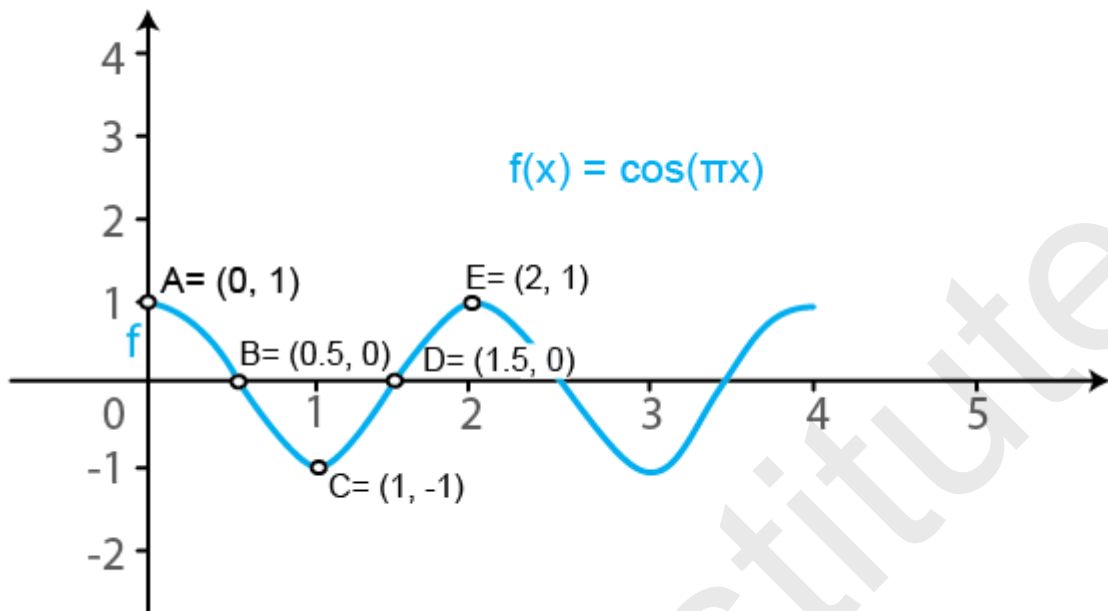
(vii) $f(x) = \cos \pi x$

We know that $g(x) = \cos x$ is a periodic function with period 2π .

So, $f(x) = \cos(\pi x)$ is a periodic function with period 2. So, we will draw the graph of $f(x) = \cos(\pi x)$ in the interval $[0, 2]$. The values of $f(x) = \cos(\pi x)$ at various points in $[0, 2]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	1/2 (B)	1 (C)	3/2 (D)	2 (E)	5/2 (F)
$f(x) = \cos \pi x$	1	0	-1	0	1	0

The required curve is:



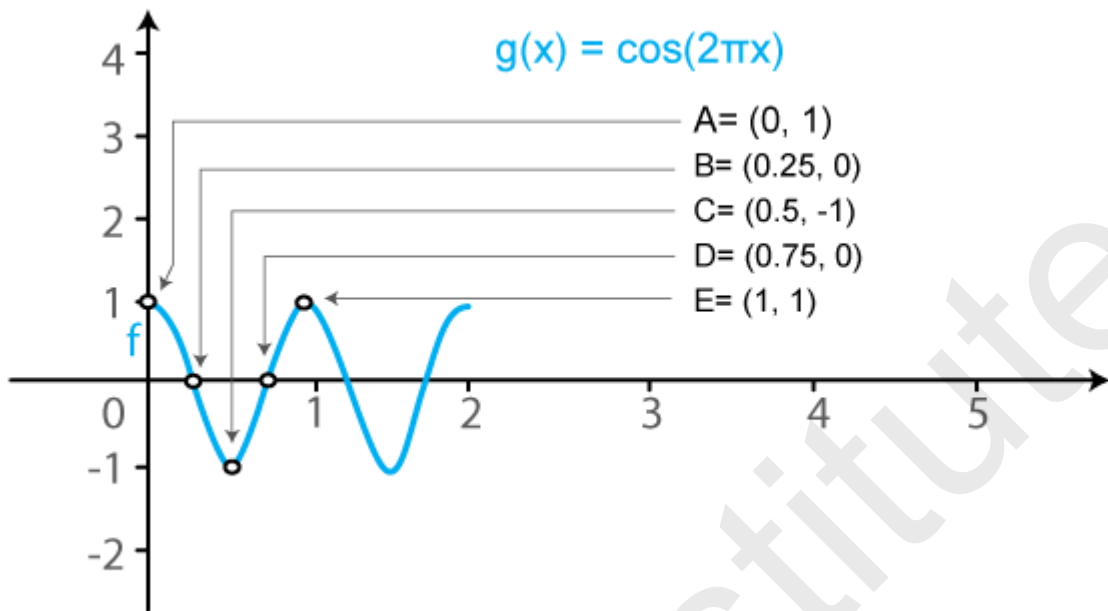
(viii) $g(x) = \cos 2\pi x$

We know that $f(x) = \cos x$ is a periodic function with period 2π .

So, $g(x) = \cos(2\pi x)$ is a periodic function with period 1. So, we will draw the graph of $g(x) = \cos(2\pi x)$ in the interval $[0, 1]$. The values of $g(x) = \cos(2\pi x)$ at various points in $[0, 1]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	1/4 (B)	1/2 (C)	3/4 (D)	1 (E)	5/4 (F)	3/2 (G)	7/4 (H)	2
$g(x) = \cos 2\pi x$	1	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	0	1

The required curve is:



2. Sketch the graphs of the following curves on the same scale and the same axes:

(i) $y = \cos x$ and $y = \cos(x - \pi/4)$

(ii) $y = \cos 2x$ and $y = \cos(x - \pi/4)$

(iii) $y = \cos x$ and $y = \cos x/2$

(iv) $y = \cos^2 x$ and $y = \cos x$

Solution:

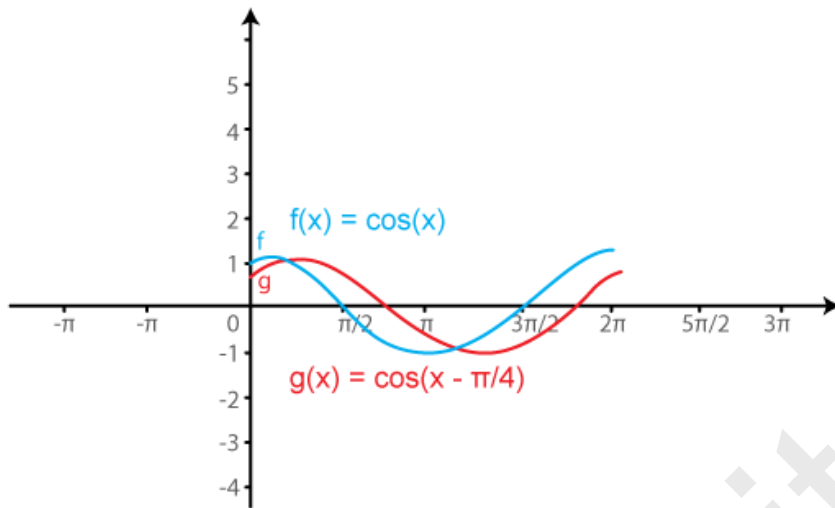
(i) $y = \cos x$ and $y = \cos(x - \pi/4)$

We know that the functions $y = \cos x$ and $y = \cos(x - \pi/4)$ are periodic functions with periods π and π .

The values of these functions are tabulated below:

x	0	$\pi/4$	$\pi/2$	$3\pi/4$	π	$5\pi/4$	$3\pi/2$	$7\pi/4$
$y = \cos x$	1	$1/\sqrt{2} = 0.7$	0	$-1/\sqrt{2} = -0.7$	-1	$-1/\sqrt{2} = -0.7$	0	1
$y = \cos(x - \pi/4)$	$1/\sqrt{2} = 0.7$	1	$1/\sqrt{2} = 0.7$	0	$-1/\sqrt{2} = -0.7$	-1	$-1/\sqrt{2} = -0.7$	0

The required curve is:



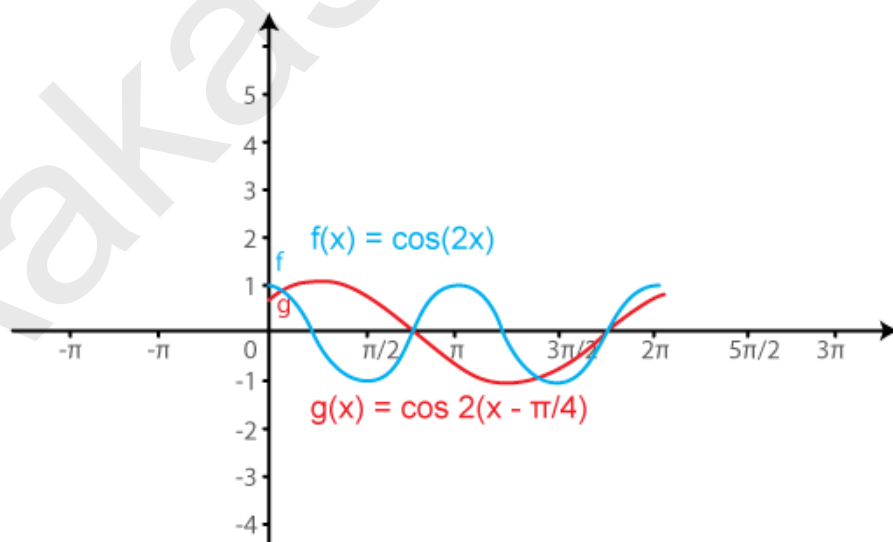
(ii) $y = \cos 2x$ and $y = \cos 2(x - \pi/4)$

We know that the functions $y = \cos 2x$ and $y = \cos 2(x - \pi/4)$ are periodic functions with periods π and π .

The values of these functions are tabulated below:

x	0	$\pi/4$	$\pi/2$	$3\pi/4$	π	$5\pi/4$	$3\pi/2$	$7\pi/4$
$y = \cos x$	1	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	0
$y = \cos 2(x - \pi/4)$	0	1	0	-1	0	1	0	-1

The required curve is:



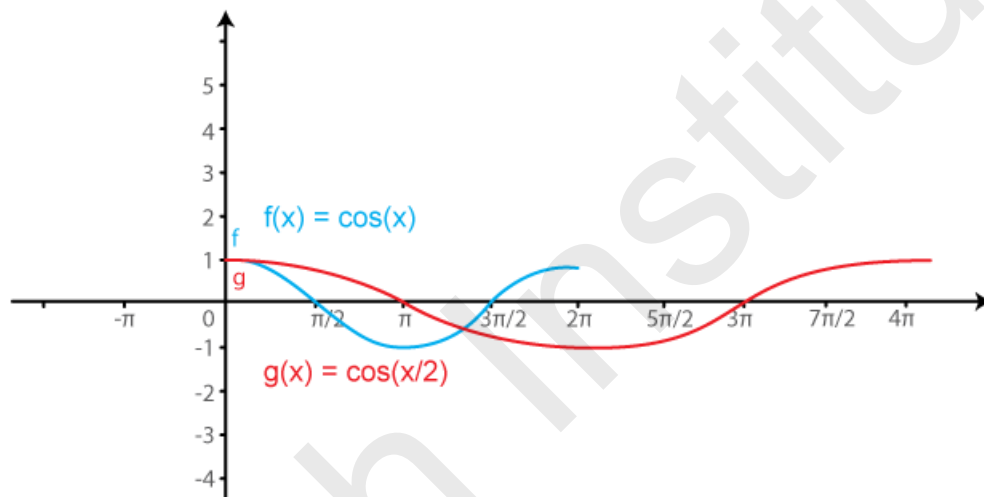
(iii) $y = \cos x$ and $y = \cos x/2$

We know that the functions $y = \cos x$ and $y = \cos(x/2)$ are periodic functions with periods π and 2π .

The values of these functions are tabulated below:

x	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π
$y = \cos x$	1	0	-1	0	1
$y = \cos x/2$	1	$1/\sqrt{2} = 0.7$	0	$-1/\sqrt{2} = -0.7$	-1

The required curve is:



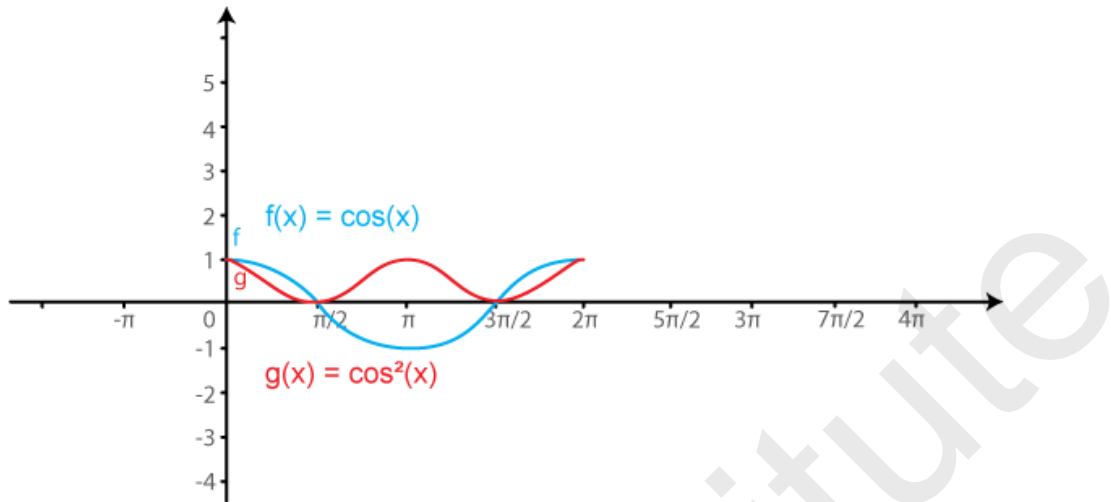
(iv) $y = \cos^2 x$ and $y = \cos x$

We know that the functions $y = \cos^2 x$ and $y = \cos x$ are periodic functions with period 2π .

The values of these functions are tabulated below:

x	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π
$y = \cos^2 x$	1	0	1	0	1
$y = \cos x$	1	0	-1	0	1

The required curve is:



EXERCISE 6.3 PAGE NO: 6.13

Sketch the graphs of the following functions:

1. $f(x) = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \pi x$

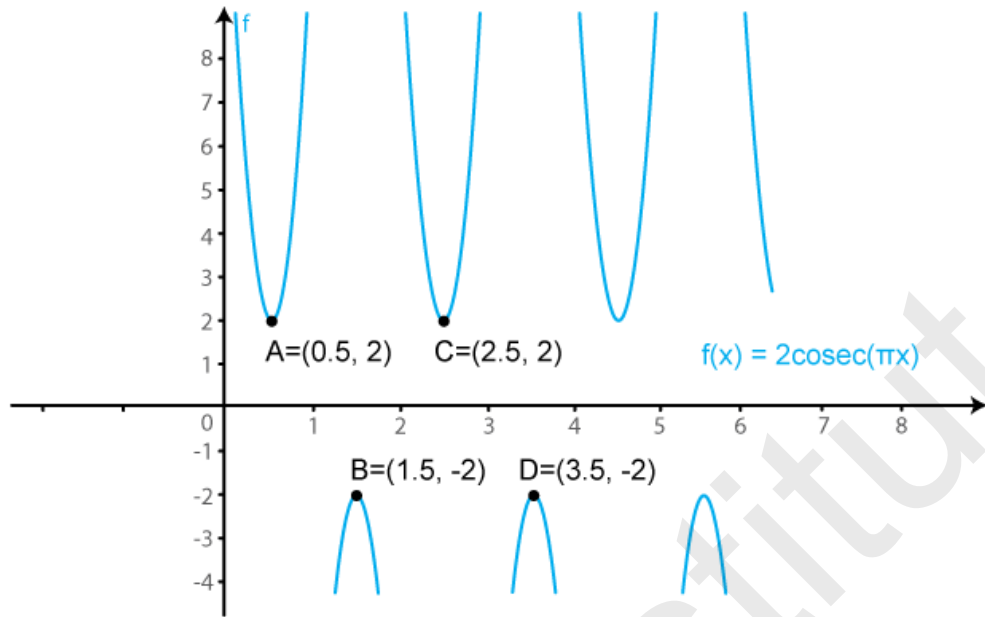
Solution:

We know that $f(x) = \operatorname{cosec} x$ is a periodic function with period 2π .

So, $f(x) = 2 \operatorname{cosec} (\pi x)$ is a periodic function with period 2. So, we will draw the graph of $f(x) = 2 \operatorname{cosec} (\pi x)$ in the interval $[0, 2]$. The values of $f(x) = 2 \operatorname{cosec} (\pi x)$ at various points in $[0, 2]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	1/2 (B)	1 (C)	-1 (D)	3/2 (E)	-2 (F)	2 (G)	5/2 (H)
$f(x) = 2 \operatorname{cosec} (\pi x)$	∞	2	∞	$-\infty$	-2	$-\infty$	∞	2

The required curve is:



2. $f(x) = 3 \sec x$

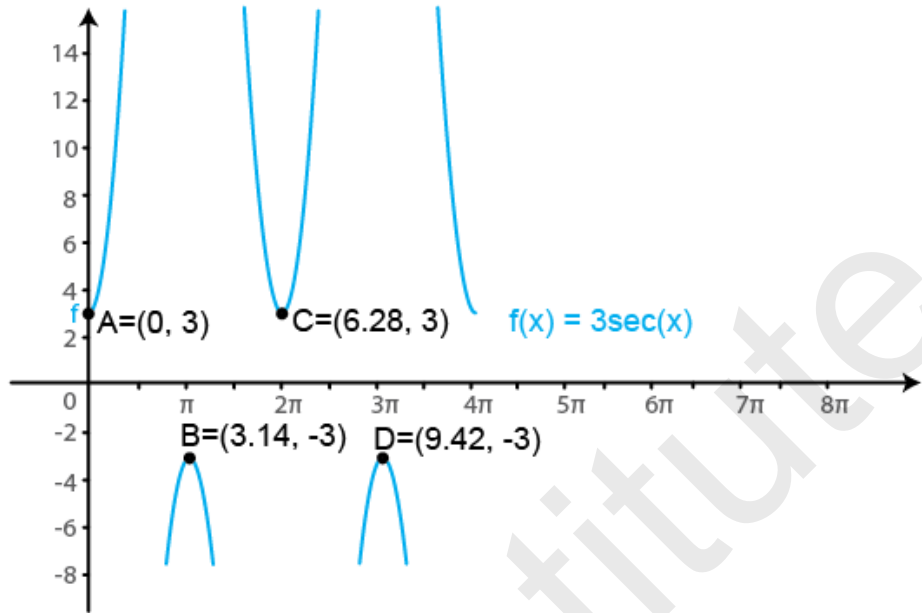
Solution:

We know that $f(x) = \sec x$ is a periodic function with period π .

So, $f(x) = 3 \sec(x)$ is a periodic function with period π . So, we will draw the graph of $f(x) = 3 \sec(x)$ in the interval $[0, \pi]$. The values of $f(x) = 3 \sec(x)$ at various points in $[0, \pi]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/2$ (B)	$-\pi/2$ (C)	π (D)	$-3\pi/2$ (E)	$3\pi/2$ (F)	2π (G)	$5\pi/2$ (H)
$f(x) = \sec x$	3	∞	$-\infty$	-3	$-\infty$	∞	3	∞

The required curve is:



3. $f(x) = \cot 2x$

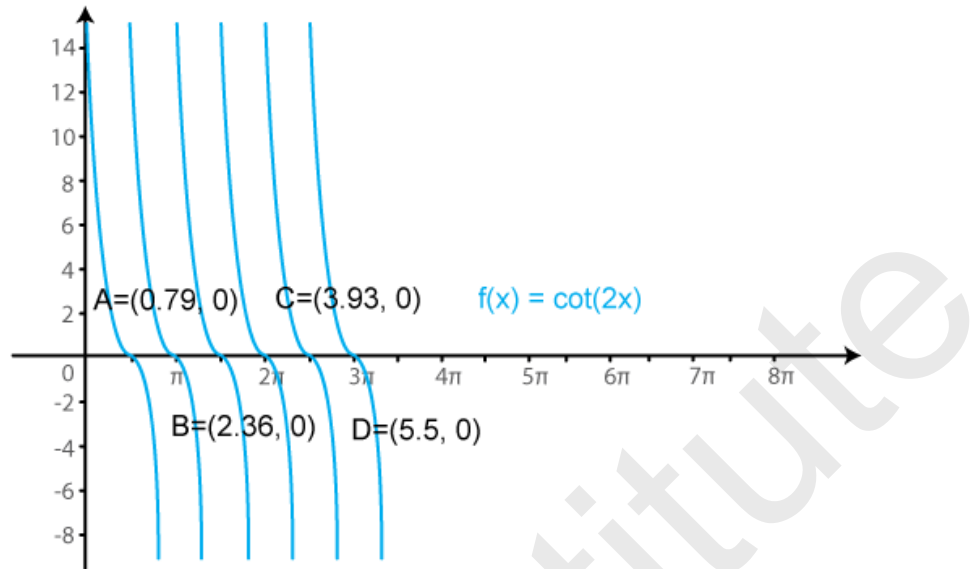
Solution:

We know that $f(x) = \cot x$ is a periodic function with period π .

So, $f(x) = \cot(2x)$ is a periodic function with period π . So, we will draw the graph of $f(x) = \cot(2x)$ in the interval $[0, \pi]$. The values of $f(x) = \cot(2x)$ at various points in $[0, \pi]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/4$ (B)	$-\pi/2$ (C)	$\pi/2$ (D)	$3\pi/4$ (E)	$-\pi$ (F)
$f(x) = \cot x$	$\rightarrow \infty$	0	$-\infty$	$\rightarrow \infty$	0	$-\infty$

The required curve is:



4. $f(x) = 2 \sec \pi x$

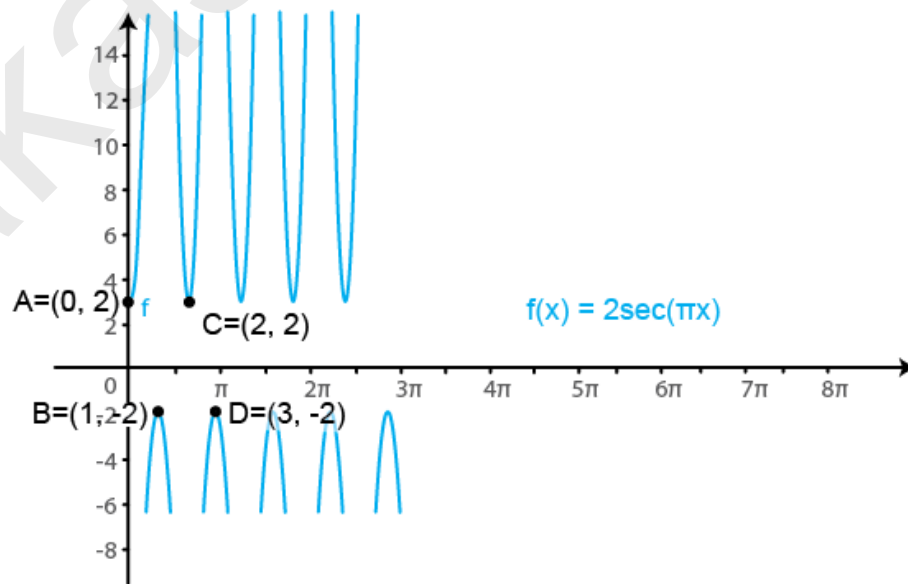
Solution:

We know that $f(x) = \sec x$ is a periodic function with period π .

So, $f(x) = 2 \sec(\pi x)$ is a periodic function with period 1. So, we will draw the graph of $f(x) = 2 \sec(\pi x)$ in the interval $[0, 1]$. The values of $f(x) = 2 \sec(\pi x)$ at various points in $[0, 1]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0	1/2	-1/2	1	-3/2	3/2	2
$f(x) = 2 \sec(\pi x)$	2	∞	$\rightarrow -\infty$	-2	$-\infty$	∞	2

The required curve is:



5. $f(x) = \tan^2 x$

Solution:

We know that $f(x) = \tan x$ is a periodic function with period π .

So, $f(x) = \tan^2(x)$ is a periodic function with period π . So, we will draw the graph of $f(x) = \tan^2(x)$ in the interval $[0, \pi]$. The values of $f(x) = \tan^2(x)$ at various points in $[0, \pi]$ are listed in the following table:

x	0 (A)	$\pi/2$ (B)	$\pi/2$ (C)	π (D)	$3\pi/2$ (E)	$3\pi/2$ (F)	2π
$f(x) = \tan^2(x)$	0	∞	$\rightarrow \infty$	0	∞	$\rightarrow \infty$	0

The required curve is:

