Edexcel (U.K.) Pre 2017

Questions By Topic

C3 Chap06 07 Trigonometry

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1. (a) Given that $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta \equiv 1$, show that $1 + \tan^2\theta \equiv \sec^2\theta$.

(2)

(b) Solve, for $0 \leqslant \theta < 360°$, the equation

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

giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

(6)

Leave blank

5. (a) Using the identity $\cos(A + B) \equiv \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$, prove that

$$\cos 2A \equiv 1 - 2\sin^2 A.$$

(2)

(b) Show that

$$2\sin 2\theta - 3\cos 2\theta - 3\sin\theta + 3 \equiv \sin\theta\,(4\cos\theta + 6\sin\theta - 3).$$

(4)

(c) Express $4\cos\theta + 6\sin\theta$ in the form $R\sin(\theta + \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}\pi$.

(4)

(d) Hence, for $0 \leqslant \theta < \pi$, solve

$$2\sin 2\theta = 3(\cos 2\theta + \sin\theta - 1),$$

giving your answers in radians to 3 significant figures, where appropriate.

(5)

Leave blank

6. $$f(x) = 12\cos x - 4\sin x.$$

Given that $f(x) = R\cos(x + \alpha)$, where $R \geqslant 0$ and $0 \leqslant \alpha \leqslant 90°$,

(a) find the value of R and the value of α.

(4)

(b) Hence solve the equation

$$12\cos x - 4\sin x = 7$$

for $0 \leqslant x < 360°$, giving your answers to one decimal place.

(5)

(c) (i) Write down the minimum value of $12\cos x - 4\sin x$.

(1)

(ii) Find, to 2 decimal places, the smallest positive value of x for which this minimum value occurs.

(2)

Leave blank

7. (a) Show that

(i) $\dfrac{\cos 2x}{\cos x+\sin x} \equiv \cos x-\sin x, \qquad x \neq (n-\tfrac{1}{4})\pi,\ n \in \mathbb{Z},$ **(2)**

(ii) $\tfrac{1}{2}(\cos 2x - \sin 2x) \equiv \cos^2 x - \cos x \sin x - \tfrac{1}{2}.$ **(3)**

(b) Hence, or otherwise, show that the equation

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

can be written as

$$\sin 2\theta = \cos 2\theta.$$

(3)

(c) Solve, for $0 \leqslant \theta < 2\pi$,

$$\sin 2\theta = \cos 2\theta,$$

giving your answers in terms of π.

(4)

Leave blank

6. (a) Using $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta \equiv 1$, show that $\text{cosec}^2\theta - \cot^2\theta \equiv 1$.

(2)

(b) Hence, or otherwise, prove that

$$\text{cosec}^4\theta - \cot^4\theta \equiv \text{cosec}^2\theta + \cot^2\theta.$$

(2)

(c) Solve, for $90° < \theta < 180°$,

$$\text{cosec}^4\theta - \cot^4\theta = 2 - \cot\theta.$$

(6)

Leave blank

8. (a) Given that $\cos A = \frac{3}{4}$, where $270° < A < 360°$, find the exact value of $\sin 2A$.

(5)

(b) (i) Show that $\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \equiv \cos 2x$.

(3)

Given that

$$y = 3\sin^2 x + \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right),$$

(ii) show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin 2x$.

(4)

Leave blank

1. (a) By writing $\sin 3\theta$ as $\sin(2\theta + \theta)$, show that

$$\sin 3\theta = 3\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta.$$

(5)

(b) Given that $\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$, find the exact value of $\sin 3\theta$.

(2)

Leave blank

5. **Figure 1**

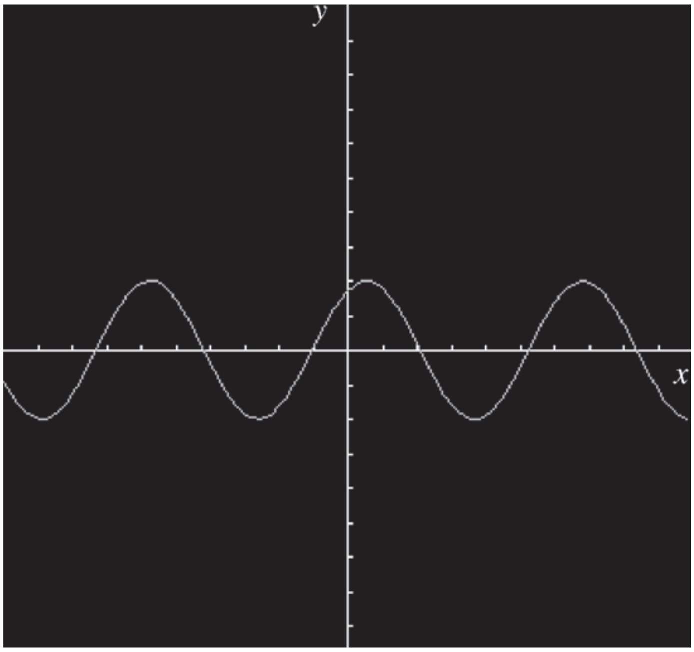

Figure 1 shows an oscilloscope screen.

The curve shown on the screen satisfies the equation

$$y = \sqrt{3}\cos x + \sin x.$$

(a) Express the equation of the curve in the form $y = R\sin(x + \alpha)$, where R and α are constants, $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(4)

(b) Find the values of x, $0 \leqslant x < 2\pi$, for which $y = 1$.

(4)

Leave blank

8. (i) Prove that

$$\sec^2 x - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \equiv \tan^2 x - \cot^2 x.$$

(3)

(ii) Given that

$$y = \arccos x, \quad -1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \text{ and } 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \pi,$$

(a) express $\arcsin x$ in terms of y.

(2)

(b) Hence evaluate $\arccos x + \arcsin x$. Give your answer in terms of π.

(1)

Leave blank

6. (a) Express $3 \sin x + 2 \cos x$ in the form $R \sin(x + \alpha)$ where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \dfrac{\pi}{2}$.

(4)

(b) Hence find the greatest value of $(3 \sin x + 2 \cos x)^4$.

(2)

(c) Solve, for $0 < x < 2\pi$, the equation

$$3 \sin x + 2 \cos x = 1,$$

giving your answers to 3 decimal places.

(5)

Leave blank

7. (a) Prove that

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}+\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}=2\operatorname{cosec}2\theta, \qquad \theta\neq 90n°.$$

(4)

(b) On the axes on page 20, sketch the graph of $y = 2 \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta$ for $0° < \theta < 360°$.

(2)

(c) Solve, for $0° < \theta < 360°$, the equation

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}+\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}=3,$$

giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

(6)

Leave blank

6. (a) Use the double angle formulae and the identity

$$\cos(A+B) \equiv \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

to obtain an expression for $\cos 3x$ in terms of powers of $\cos x$ only.

(4)

(b) (i) Prove that

$$\frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x} + \frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x} \equiv 2\sec x, \qquad x \neq (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(4)

(ii) Hence find, for $0 < x < 2\pi$, all the solutions of

$$\frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x} + \frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x} = 4.$$

(3)

Leave blank

2. $$f(x) = 5\cos x + 12\sin x$$

Given that $f(x) = R\cos(x - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$,

(a) find the value of R and the value of α to 3 decimal places.

(4)

(b) Hence solve the equation

$$5\cos x + 12\sin x = 6$$

for $0 \leqslant x < 2\pi$.

(5)

(c) (i) Write down the maximum value of $5\cos x + 12\sin x$.

(1)

(ii) Find the smallest positive value of x for which this maximum value occurs.

(2)

Leave blank

5. (a) Given that $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta \equiv 1$, show that $1 + \cot^2\theta \equiv \text{cosec}^2\theta$.

(2)

(b) Solve, for $0 \leqslant \theta < 180°$, the equation

$$2\cot^2\theta - 9\,\text{cosec}\,\theta = 3,$$

giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

(6)

Leave blank

6. (a) (i) By writing $3\theta = (2\theta + \theta)$, show that

$$\sin 3\theta = 3\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta.$$

(4)

(ii) Hence, or otherwise, for $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}$, solve

$$8\sin^3\theta - 6\sin\theta + 1 = 0.$$

Give your answers in terms of π.

(5)

(b) Using $\sin(\theta - \alpha) = \sin\theta\cos\alpha - \cos\theta\sin\alpha$, or otherwise, show that

$$\sin 15^\circ = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}).$$

(4)

Leave blank

8. (a) Express $3\cos\theta + 4\sin\theta$ in the form $R\cos(\theta - \alpha)$, where R and α are constants, $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 90°$.

(4)

(b) Hence find the maximum value of $3\cos\theta + 4\sin\theta$ and the smallest positive value of θ for which this maximum occurs.

(3)

The temperature, $f(t)$, of a warehouse is modelled using the equation

$$f(t) = 10 + 3\cos(15t)° + 4\sin(15t)°,$$

where t is the time in hours from midday and $0 \leqslant t < 24$.

(c) Calculate the minimum temperature of the warehouse as given by this model.

(2)

(d) Find the value of t when this minimum temperature occurs.

(3)

Leave blank

6. (a) Use the identity $\cos(A+B) = \cos A\cos B - \sin A\sin B$, to show that

$$\cos 2A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A$$

(2)

The curves C_1 and C_2 have equations

$$C_1:\quad y = 3\sin 2x$$

$$C_2:\quad y = 4\sin^2 x - 2\cos 2x$$

(b) Show that the x-coordinates of the points where C_1 and C_2 intersect satisfy the equation

$$4\cos 2x + 3\sin 2x = 2$$

(3)

(c) Express $4\cos 2x + 3\sin 2x$ in the form $R\cos(2x - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 90°$, giving the value of α to 2 decimal places.

(3)

(d) Hence find, for $0 \leqslant x < 180°$, all the solutions of

$$4\cos 2x + 3\sin 2x = 2$$

giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

(4)

Leave blank

8. Solve

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 2x - \cot 2x = 1$$

for $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 180°$.

(7)

Leave blank

1. (a) Show that

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

(2)

(b) Hence find, for $-180° \leqslant \theta < 180°$, all the solutions of

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

Give your answers to 1 decimal place.

(3)

Leave blank

7. (a) Express $2\sin\theta - 1.5\cos\theta$ in the form $R\sin(\theta - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Give the value of α to 4 decimal places.

(3)

(b) (i) Find the maximum value of $2\sin\theta - 1.5\cos\theta$.

(ii) Find the value of θ, for $0 \leqslant \theta < \pi$, at which this maximum occurs.

(3)

Tom models the height of sea water, H metres, on a particular day by the equation

$$H = 6 + 2\sin\left(\frac{4\pi t}{25}\right) - 1.5\cos\left(\frac{4\pi t}{25}\right), \quad 0 \leqslant t < 12,$$

where t hours is the number of hours after midday.

(c) Calculate the maximum value of H predicted by this model and the value of t, to 2 decimal places, when this maximum occurs.

(3)

(d) Calculate, to the nearest minute, the times when the height of sea water is predicted, by this model, to be 7 metres.

(6)

Leave blank

3. Find all the solutions of

$$2\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2\sin\theta$$

in the interval $0 \leqslant \theta < 360°$.

(6)

Leave blank

6. (a) Prove that

$$\frac{1}{\sin 2\theta} - \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} = \tan\theta, \quad \theta \neq 90n°, \ n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(4)

(b) Hence, or otherwise,

(i) show that $\tan 15° = 2 - \sqrt{3}$,

(3)

(ii) solve, for $0 < x < 360°$,

$$\operatorname{cosec} 4x - \cot 4x = 1$$

(5)

Leave blank

5. Solve, for $0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 180°$,

$$2\cot^2 3\theta = 7\operatorname{cosec} 3\theta - 5$$

Give your answers in degrees to 1 decimal place.

(10)

Leave blank

6. $$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2\cos\left(\tfrac{1}{2}x\right), \quad 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi$$

(a) Show that the equation $f(x) = 0$ has a solution in the interval $0.8 < x < 0.9$

(2)

The curve with equation $y = f(x)$ has a minimum point P.

(b) Show that the x-coordinate of P is the solution of the equation

$$x = \frac{3 + \sin\left(\tfrac{1}{2}x\right)}{2}$$

(4)

(c) Using the iteration formula

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{3 + \sin\left(\tfrac{1}{2}x_n\right)}{2}, \quad x_0 = 2$$

find the values of x_1, x_2 and x_3, giving your answers to 3 decimal places.

(3)

(d) By choosing a suitable interval, show that the x-coordinate of P is 1.9078 correct to 4 decimal places.

(3)

Leave blank

8. (a) Starting from the formulae for $\sin(A+B)$ and $\cos(A+B)$, prove that

$$\tan(A+B)=\frac{\tan A+\tan B}{1-\tan A\tan B}$$

(4)

(b) Deduce that

$$\tan\left(\theta+\frac{\pi}{6}\right)=\frac{1+\sqrt{3}\tan\theta}{\sqrt{3}-\tan\theta}$$

(3)

(c) Hence, or otherwise, solve, for $0\leqslant\theta\leqslant\pi$,

$$1+\sqrt{3}\tan\theta=(\sqrt{3}-\tan\theta)\tan(\pi-\theta)$$

Give your answers as multiples of π.

(6)

Leave blank

5. (a) Express $4\,\text{cosec}^2 2\theta - \text{cosec}^2\theta$ in terms of $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$.

(2)

(b) Hence show that

$$4\,\text{cosec}^2 2\theta - \text{cosec}^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$$

(4)

(c) Hence or otherwise solve, for $0 < \theta < \pi$,

$$4\,\text{cosec}^2 2\theta - \text{cosec}^2\theta = 4$$

giving your answers in terms of π.

(3)

Leave blank

8. $$f(x) = 7\cos 2x - 24\sin 2x$$

Given that $f(x) = R\cos(2x + \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 90^\circ$,

(a) find the value of R and the value of α .

(3)

(b) Hence solve the equation

$$7\cos 2x - 24\sin 2x = 12.5$$

for $0 \leqslant x < 180^\circ$, giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

(5)

(c) Express $14\cos^2 x - 48\sin x\cos x$ in the form $a\cos 2x + b\sin 2x + c$, where a, b, and c are constants to be found.

(2)

(d) Hence, using your answers to parts (a) and (c), deduce the maximum value of

$$14\cos^2 x - 48\sin x\cos x$$

(2)

Leave blank

4. (a) Express $6\cos\theta + 8\sin\theta$ in the form $R\cos(\theta - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Give the value of α to 3 decimal places.

(4)

(b)
$$\mathrm{p}(\theta) = \frac{4}{12 + 6\cos\theta + 8\sin\theta}, \qquad 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi$$

Calculate

(i) the maximum value of $\mathrm{p}(\theta)$,

(ii) the value of θ at which the maximum occurs.

(4)

Leave blank

6. (i) Without using a calculator, find the exact value of

$$(\sin 22.5° + \cos 22.5°)^2$$

You must show each stage of your working.

(5)

(ii) (a) Show that $\cos 2\theta + \sin \theta = 1$ may be written in the form

$$k \sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta = 0, \text{ stating the value of } k.$$

(2)

(b) Hence solve, for $0 \leqslant \theta < 360°$, the equation

$$\cos 2\theta + \sin \theta = 1$$

(4)

Leave blank

3. Given that

$$2\cos(x + 50)° = \sin(x + 40)°$$

(a) Show, without using a calculator, that

$$\tan x° = \frac{1}{3}\tan 40°$$

(4)

(b) Hence solve, for $0 \leqslant \theta < 360$,

$$2\cos(2\theta + 50)° = \sin(2\theta + 40)°$$

giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

(4)

Leave blank

8.

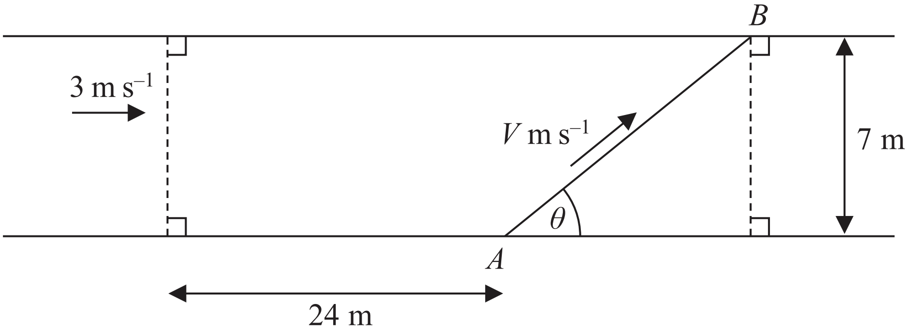

Figure 2

Kate crosses a road, of constant width 7 m, in order to take a photograph of a marathon runner, John, approaching at 3 m s^{-1}.
Kate is 24 m ahead of John when she starts to cross the road from the fixed point A.
John passes her as she reaches the other side of the road at a variable point B, as shown in Figure 2.
Kate's speed is V m s^{-1} and she moves in a straight line, which makes an angle θ, $0 < \theta < 150°$, with the edge of the road, as shown in Figure 2.

You may assume that V is given by the formula

$$V = \frac{21}{24\sin\theta + 7\cos\theta}, \qquad 0 < \theta < 150°$$

(a) Express $24\sin\theta + 7\cos\theta$ in the form $R\cos(\theta - \alpha)$, where R and α are constants and where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 90°$, giving the value of α to 2 decimal places.
(3)

Given that θ varies,

(b) find the minimum value of V.
(2)

Given that Kate's speed has the value found in part (b),

(c) find the distance AB.
(3)

Given instead that Kate's speed is 1.68 m s^{-1},

(d) find the two possible values of the angle θ, given that $0 < \theta < 150°$.
(6)

Leave blank

3. $$f(x) = 7\cos x + \sin x$$

Given that $f(x) = R\cos(x - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 90°$,

(a) find the exact value of R and the value of α to one decimal place.

(3)

(b) Hence solve the equation

$$7\cos x + \sin x = 5$$

for $0 \leqslant x < 360°$, giving your answers to one decimal place.

(5)

(c) State the values of k for which the equation

$$7\cos x + \sin x = k$$

has only one solution in the interval $0 \leqslant x < 360°$

(2)

Leave blank

5. (a) Differentiate

$$\frac{\cos 2x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

with respect to x.

(3)

(b) Show that $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\left(\sec^2 3x\right)$ can be written in the form

$$\mu(\tan 3x + \tan^3 3x)$$

where μ is a constant.

(3)

(c) Given $x = 2\sin\left(\frac{y}{3}\right)$, find $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$ in terms of x, simplifying your answer.

(4)

Leave blank

6. (i) Use an appropriate double angle formula to show that

$$\operatorname{cosec} 2x = \lambda \operatorname{cosec} x \sec x,$$

and state the value of the constant λ.

(3)

(ii) Solve, for $0 \leqslant \theta < 2\pi$, the equation

$$3\sec^2\theta + 3\sec\theta = 2\tan^2\theta$$

You must show all your working. Give your answers in terms of π.

(6)