

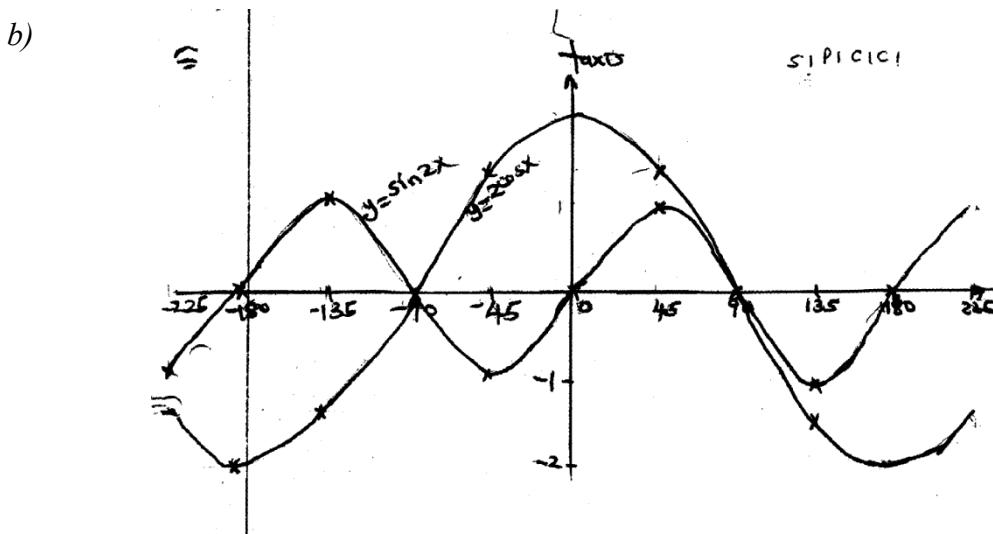
## 2. Trigonometric ratios 3

<b>1.</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>X°</th><th>0°</th><th>30°</th><th>60°</th><th>90°</th><th>120°</th><th>150°</th><th>180°</th><th>210°</th><th>240°</th><th>270°</th><th>300°</th><th>330°</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cos x</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.87</td><td>0.50</td><td>0</td><td>-0.5</td><td>-0.87</td><td>-1</td><td>-0.87</td><td>-0.5</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.7</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>2cos <math>\frac{1}{2}x</math></td><td>2.00</td><td>1.93</td><td>1.73</td><td>1.41</td><td>1</td><td>0.52</td><td>0.00</td><td>-0.52</td><td>-1</td><td>-1.73</td><td>-1.93</td><td>-2.00</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	X°	0°	30°	60°	90°	120°	150°	180°	210°	240°	270°	300°	330°	Cos x	1.00	0.87	0.50	0	-0.5	-0.87	-1	-0.87	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1	2cos $\frac{1}{2}x$	2.00	1.93	1.73	1.41	1	0.52	0.00	-0.52	-1	-1.73	-1.93	-2.00	<b>B1</b> All values of cos x <b>B1</b> All values of cos $\frac{1}{2}x$ <b>S1</b> Given scale used <b>P1</b> Plotting cos x <b>P1</b> Plotting $2\cos \frac{1}{2}x$ <b>C1</b> Curve smooth continuous <b>B1</b> <b>B1</b>
X°	0°	30°	60°	90°	120°	150°	180°	210°	240°	270°	300°	330°																													
Cos x	1.00	0.87	0.50	0	-0.5	-0.87	-1	-0.87	-0.5	0.5	0.7	1																													
2cos $\frac{1}{2}x$	2.00	1.93	1.73	1.41	1	0.52	0.00	-0.52	-1	-1.73	-1.93	-2.00																													
	<p>(a) amplitude = 2 B1 period = <math>720^{\circ}</math> B1</p> <p>(b) <math>2\cos \frac{1}{2}x = \cos x</math> <math>X = 222^{\circ} \pm 6^{\circ}</math></p>																																								

I. a)

X°	-225	-180	-135	-90	-45	0	45	90	135	180	225
$y = \sin 2x$		0		0	1.0		1.0	0		0	

$y = 2\cos x$		-2.0		0	1.4		1.4	0		-2.	
---------------	--	------	--	---	-----	--	-----	---	--	-----	--



(c)  $-90^\circ$  or  $90^\circ$

(d) (i) Highest point 1 unit

Lowest point - 1.4

2.

$x$	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	210
$2\sin(x+15^\circ)$	0.52	1.41	1.93	1.93	1.41	0.52	-0.52	-1.4
$\cos(2x-30^\circ)$	0.87	0.87	0	-0.87	0.87	0	0.87	0.87

$x$	240	270	300	330	360
$2\sin(x+15^\circ)$	-1.93	-1.93	-1.41	-0.52	0.52
$\cos(2x-30^\circ)$	0	-0.87	-0.87	0	0.87

B<sub>1</sub>

B<sub>1</sub>

B<sub>1</sub>

(i) Amplitudes;  $y = 2 \sin(x + 15)$

= 2 units

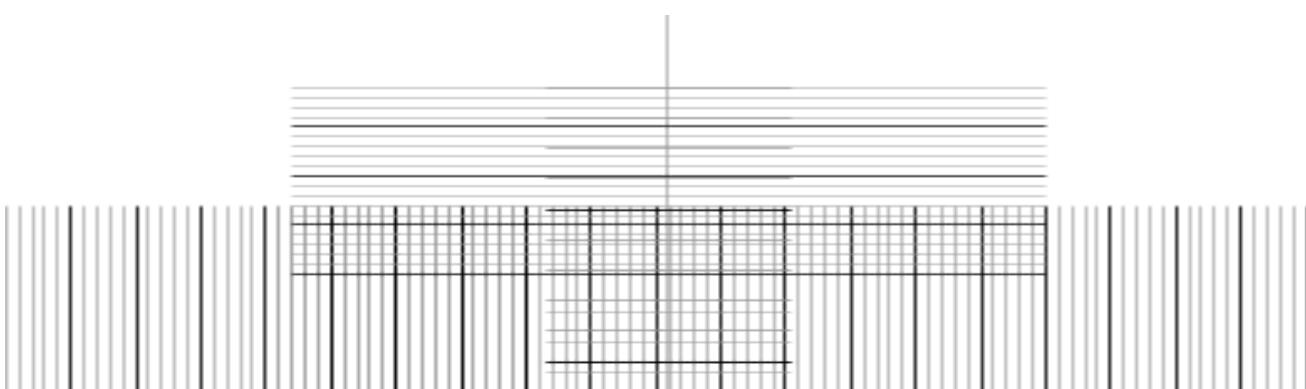
$y = \cos(2x - 30)$

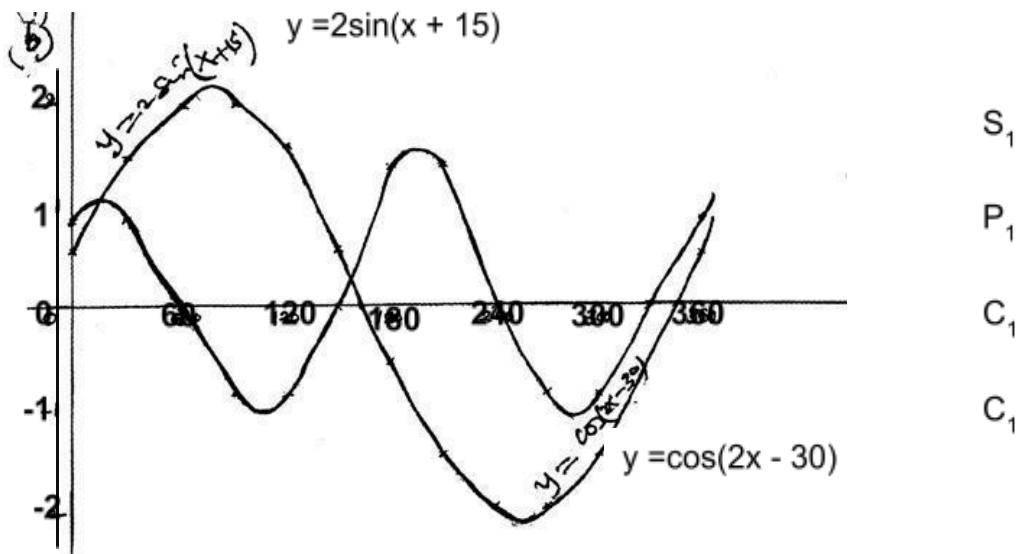
= 1 unit

B<sub>1</sub>

B<sub>1</sub>

$12^\circ, 159^\circ$

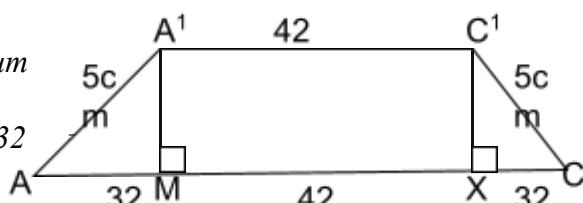




3.

*Determine the**i) Altitude of the frustum**Solution*

$$\begin{aligned} A^1C^1 &= \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{32} \\ AC &= \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2} \\ &= \sqrt{200} \\ &= 10\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$AM + XM = 10\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$$

$$AM = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Height} = AM = \sqrt{5^2 - (3\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{25 - 18} = \sqrt{7} = 2.646$$

$\therefore$  the altitude of the frustum = 2.646 cm

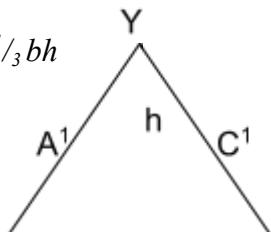
*ii) Angle between AC and the base*

$$\begin{aligned} AX &= 3\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2} = 7\sqrt{2} \\ \tan \phi &= \frac{CX}{AX} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7\sqrt{2}} \\ &= 0.2673 \\ \theta &= \tan^{-1} 0.2673 \\ &= 14.96^\circ \end{aligned}$$

*iii) Volume of pyramid =  $\frac{1}{3}bh$* 

$$AC = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$AICl = 4\sqrt{2}$$



$$L.S.F = 10:4$$

$$\therefore h + 2.646 = \frac{10}{4}$$

7

$$h = \frac{4}{4} A$$

$$4(h + 2.646) = 10h$$

$$4h + 10.584 = 10h$$

$$6h = 10.584$$

$$h = 1.764$$

$$H = h + 2.646$$

$$= 1.764 + 2.646 = 4.410$$

$$Vf = (\frac{1}{3} \pi 10 \times 10 \times 4.41) - (\frac{1}{3} \pi 4 \times 4 \times 1.76)$$

$$= \frac{441.0}{3} - \frac{28.224}{3}$$

$$= \frac{413.776}{3}$$

$$= 137.592 \text{ cm}^3$$

4. (a) *table completed*

(b)

(c) (i) 3 P1 - plotting

S1 - scale

C1 - smooth curve

(ii)  $180^\circ$

(iii) Line  $y = 1$  drawn

$$x = 4.5^\circ \text{ or } 72.8^\circ - 107.2^\circ - 175.4^\circ$$

5.  $(\frac{A}{B})^2 = \frac{p+3q}{q-3P}$

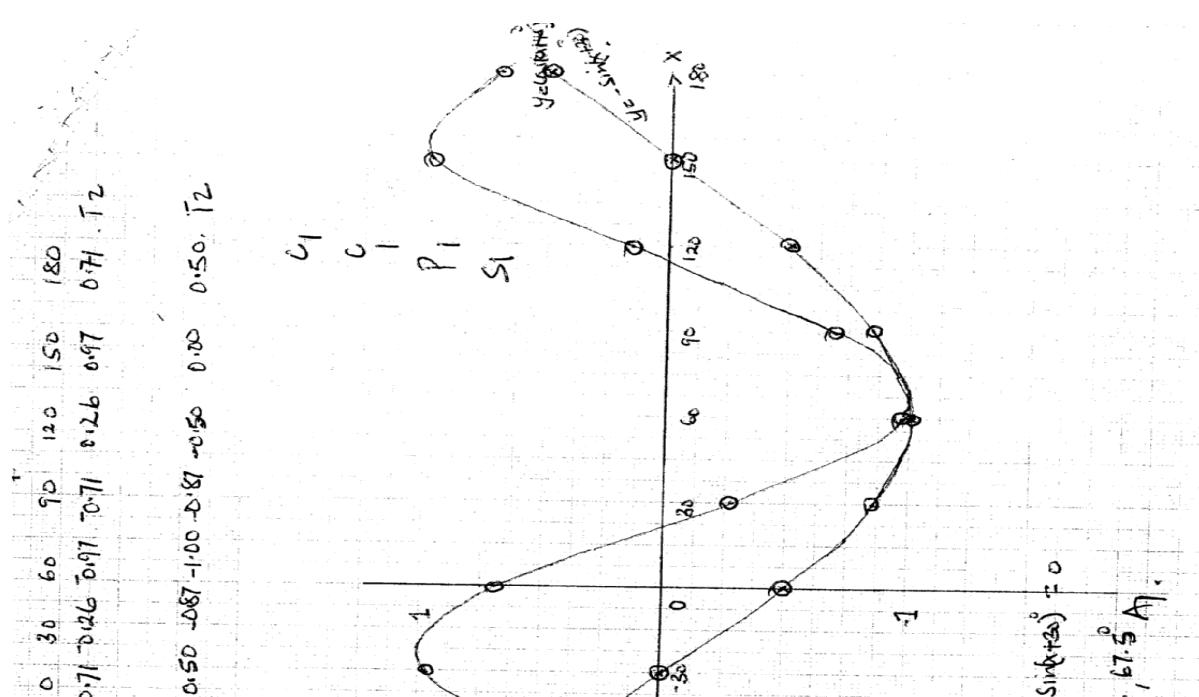
$$A^2q - 3A^2P = BP + 3Bq$$

$$Aq^2 - 3Bq = BP + 3A^2P$$

$$2(A^2 - 3B) = BP + 3A^2P$$

$$Q = \frac{BP + 3A^2P}{A^2 - 3B}$$

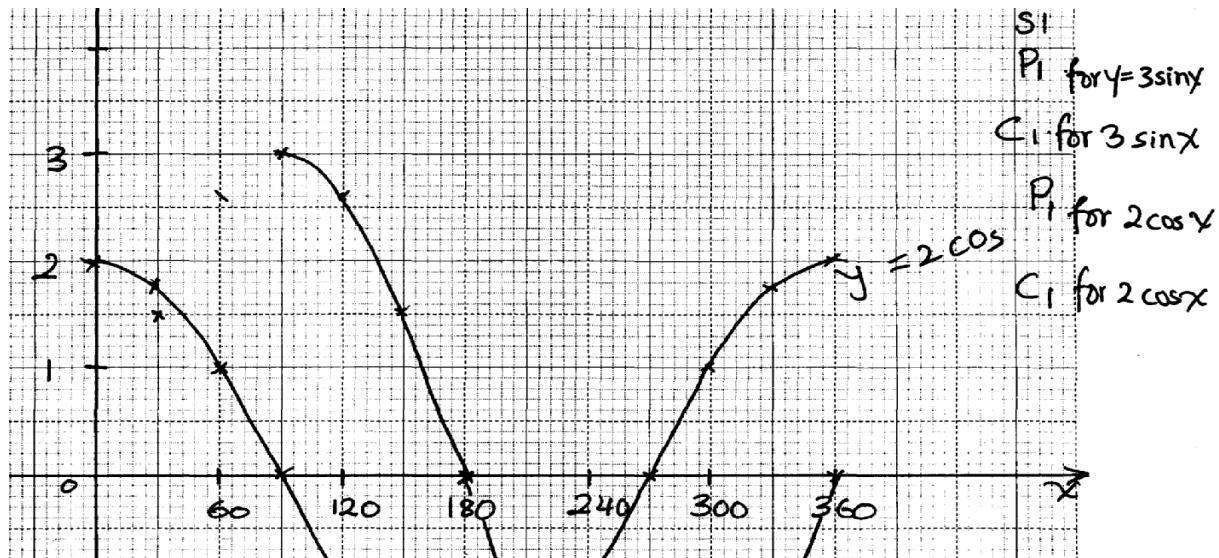
6.



$$\begin{aligned}
 7.7. \quad & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x \frac{1}{2} \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \\
 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} x \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\
 & \frac{1}{4} \\
 & \frac{\sqrt{18}}{4} \\
 & \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{2} \\
 & \frac{4}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. a)

$x$	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360
$3\sin x$		1.5			2.6	1.5					-2.		0
$2\cos x$	2			0	-1.			-1.		0			



(c) (i) Amplitude = 3

(ii)  $x = 36^\circ$

$x = 216^\circ$

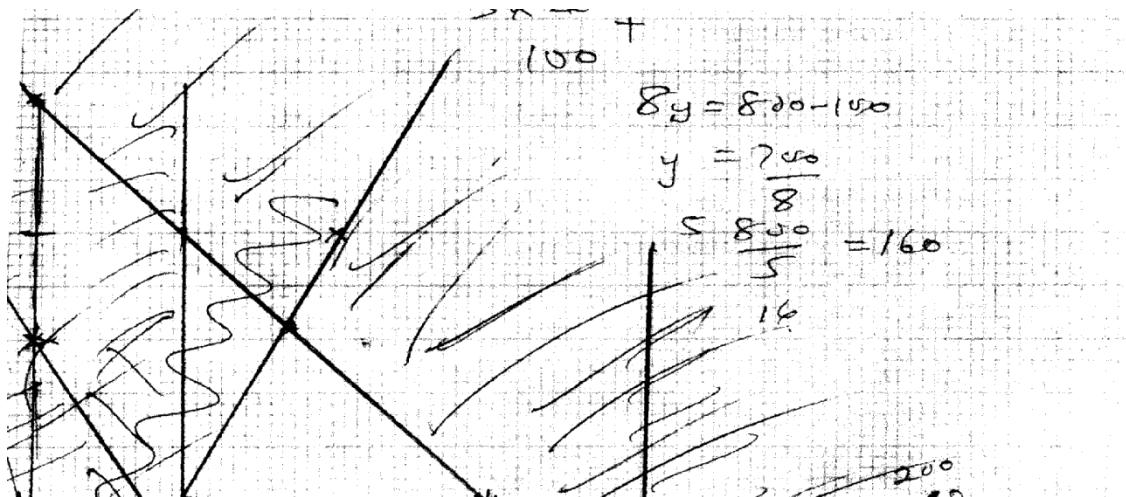
(iii)  $33^\circ \leq x \leq 213^\circ$

9.

$x$	0	90	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810
$\sin \frac{1}{2}x$	0	0.71	1	0.71	0	-0.71	-1	-0.71	0	0.71
$3\sin(\frac{1}{2}x + 60)$	2.6	2.9	1.5	-0.7	-2.6	2.9	-1.5	0.78	2.6	2.9

10.

$x$	$0^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$	$120^\circ$	$150^\circ$	$180^\circ$
$2 \sin x$	0	1	1.73	2	1.73	1.00	0
$1 - \cos X$	1	0.13	0.50	1	0.06	1.87	2



$$11. \quad \sin(x + 30) = 0.5$$

$$x + 30 = 30^\circ$$

$$x = 0$$

$$0, 180, 360$$

$$12. \quad (c) 10\sin x = -1/50 + 5$$

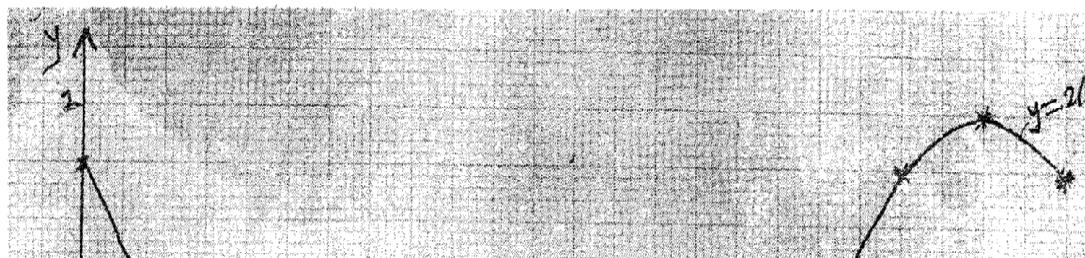
$$Y = -1/50 + 5$$

$X$	0	50
$y$	5	4

$$X_1 = 28^\circ \pm l$$

$$X_2 = 70^\circ \pm l$$

12.



- b)      i) amplitude = 1  
 ii) Period =  $360^\circ$   
 iii)  $45^\circ, 219^\circ$

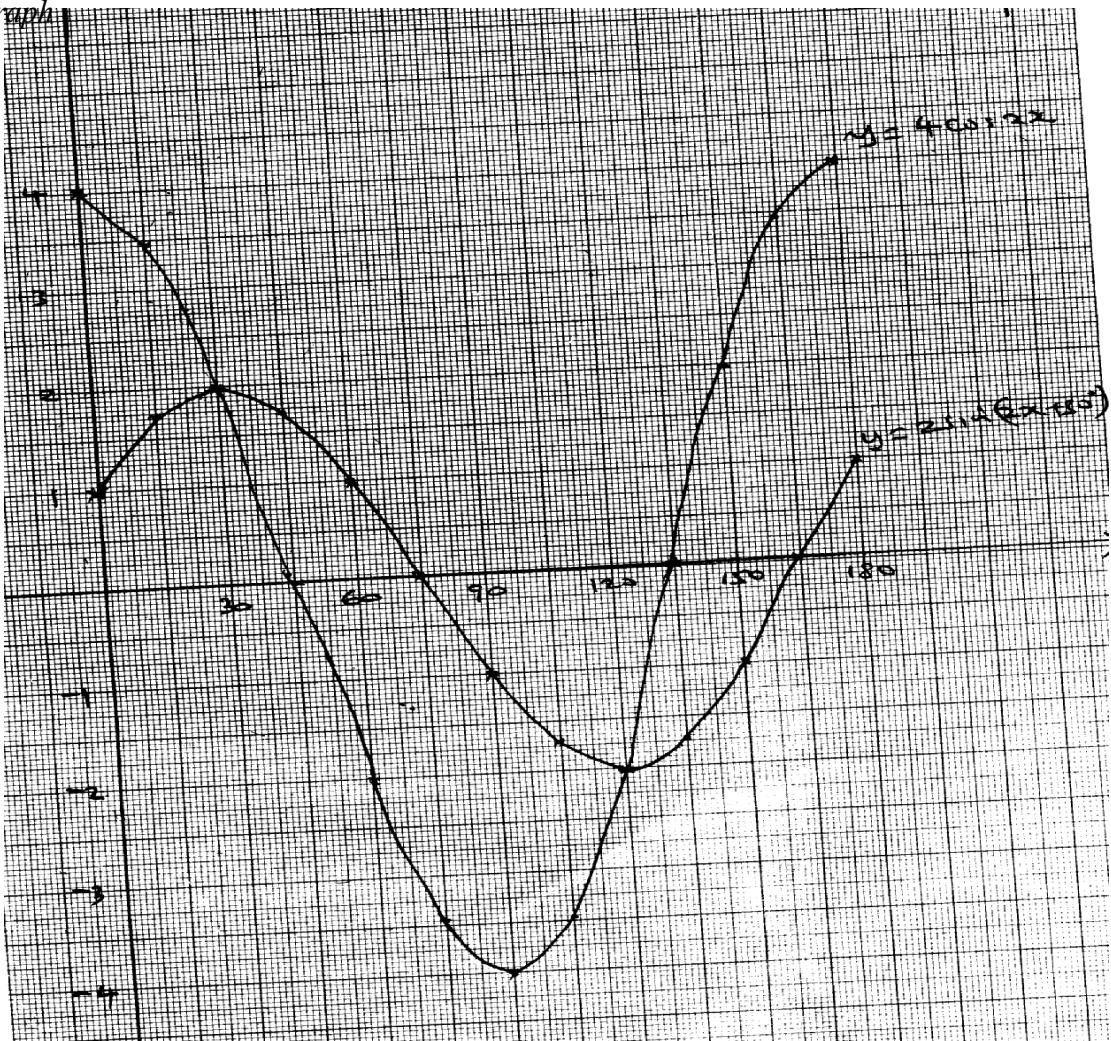
13.  $2\theta + 10 = 210^\circ, 330^\circ, 570^\circ, 690^\circ$   
 $2\theta = 200, 320, 560, 680$   
 $= 100^\circ, 160^\circ, 280^\circ, 340^\circ$   
 $= \frac{5\pi}{9}, \frac{8\pi}{9}, \frac{14\pi}{9}, \frac{17\pi}{9}$

14.  $4\sin 2x + 4\cos x - 5 = 0$   
 $4(1-\cos 2x) + 4\cos x - 5 = 0$   
 $4\cos 2x - 4\cos x + 1 = 0$   
 $4\cos 2x - 2\cos x - 2\cos x + 1 = 0$   
 $(2\cos x - 1)^2 = 0$   
 $X = 60^\circ, 300^\circ$

15.

$x$	$15^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$150^\circ$	$165^\circ$
$4 \cos 2x$	3.46			3.46
$2 \sin(2x + 30^\circ)$		1.00	-1.00	

(b) graph



(c)(i) Amplitude = 4  
(ii) period =  $180^\circ$

(d)  $x = 30^\circ, 120^\circ$