

# 3.4 Trigonometric Equations

## Question Paper

Course	CIEAS Maths
Section	3. Trigonometry
Topic	3.4 Trigonometric Equations
Difficulty	Very Hard

**Time allowed:** 70  
**Score:** /52  
**Percentage:** /100

**Question 1**

Solve the equation  $3 \sin 3\theta = 4 \cos 3\theta$  in the interval  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ , giving your answers to 3 significant figures.

[3 marks]

**Question 2**

Solve the equation  $6 \cos^2 2\theta = \sin 2\theta + 5$  for  $-180^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$ , giving your answers to 1 decimal place where appropriate.

[5 marks]

**Question 3**

Given that the angle  $\theta$  is reflex and that  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ , find the exact value of  $\tan \theta$ .

[3 marks]

**Question 4**

Solve the equation  $2 \sin^2 3x = 1$  for  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

[5 marks]

**Question 5**

Solve the equation  $3 \sin(2x + 30^\circ) = \tan(2x + 30^\circ)$  for  $-180^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$ , giving your answers to 1 decimal place where appropriate.

[5 marks]

**Question 6**

For the triangle in the diagram find exact values for  $\sin x$ ,  $\cos x$  and  $\tan x$ .

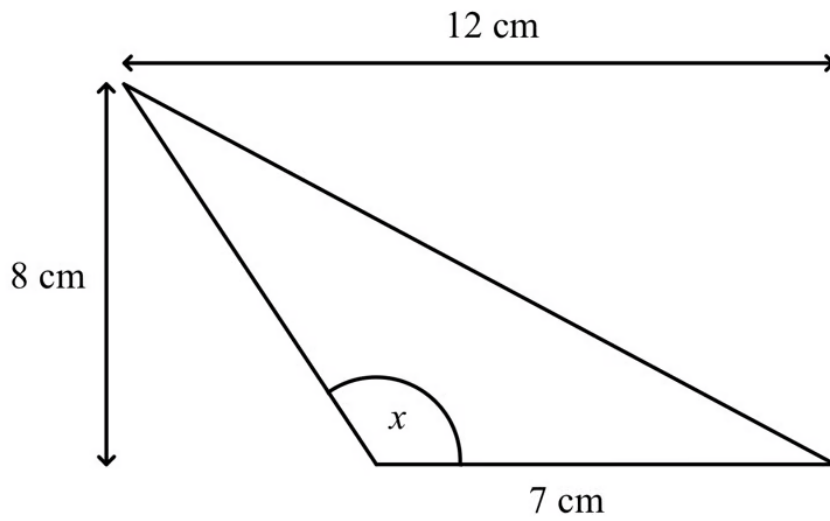


Diagram not to scale

[6 marks]

**Question 7**

Find all the values of  $x$  in the range  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$  which satisfy the equation  $6 \tan^3 2x - 7 \tan^2 2x - \tan 2x + 2 = 0$ , giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

[6 marks]

**Question 8a**

(a) Find all the solutions to the equation  $2 \cos 2\theta = 4 \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta$  in the interval  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ , giving your answers in radians as multiples of  $\pi$ .

[6 marks]

**Question 8b**

(b) Find all the solutions to the equation  $3 \cos^2 4x + 13 \cos 4x - 10 = 0$  in the interval  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ , giving your answers in radians to three significant figures.

[6 marks]

**Question 9**

A seagull sits on the surface of the sea and moves up and down as waves pass.

Its height,  $h$  metres, above its position in calm water is modelled by the function

$$h = \frac{3}{5} \sin(90t)^\circ \text{ where } t \text{ is the time in seconds after timing commences.}$$

Find the amount of time the seagull is more than 0.5 metres above its calm water position in the first 20 seconds after timing commences.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

[7 marks]