

KS5 "Full Coverage": Trigonometric Equations (Yr1)

This worksheet is designed to cover one question of each type seen in past papers, for each A Level topic. This worksheet was automatically generated by the DrFrostMaths Homework Platform: students can practice this set of questions interactively by going to www.drfrostmaths.com, logging on, *Practise* \rightarrow *Past Papers* (or *Library* \rightarrow *Past Papers* for teachers), and using the 'Revision' tab.

Question 1

Categorisation: Solve equations of the form sin(x + a) = b or a sin(x + b) = c for a given range.

[Edexcel C2 May 2011 Q7a]

Solve for $0 \le x < 360^{\circ}$, giving your answers in degrees to 1 decimal place,

$$3 \sin(x + 45^{\circ}) = 2$$

x =	
x =	

Question 2

Categorisation: Solve equations of the form sin(ax + b) = c

[Edexcel AS Specimen Papers P1 Q11i]

Solve, for $-90^{\circ} \le \theta < 270^{\circ}$, the equation,

$$\sin\left(2\theta + 10^{\circ}\right) = -0.6$$

giving your answers to one decimal place.

$$\theta = \dots \qquad ^{\circ}$$

Categorisation: As above.

[Edexcel C2 Jan 2012 Q9i]

Find the solutions of the equation $sin(3x-15^{\circ})=\frac{1}{2}$, for which $0 \le x \le 180^{\circ}$

x =°

x =°

x = °

 $x = \dots$

Question 4

Categorisation: Solve an equation involving tan.

[Edexcel C2 May 2013 Q8i]

Solve, for $-180^{\circ} \le x < 180^{\circ}$,

$$tan\left(x-40^{\circ}\right)=1.5$$

giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

x =°

x = °

Categorisation: Solve a trigonometric equation requiring prior manipulation.

[Edexcel C2 May 2014(R) Q7i]

Solve, for $0 \leq \theta < 180^{\circ}$, the equation

$$\frac{\sin 2\theta}{(4\sin 2\theta - 1)} = 1$$

giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

$$\theta = \dots$$

$$\theta = \dots$$
°

Question 6

Categorisation: Solve an equation involving tan with either sin or cos.

[Edexcel C2 May 2014 Q7ii]

Solve, for $-180^{\circ} \le x < 180^{\circ}$, the equation

$$2 \tan x - 3 \sin x = 0$$

giving your answers to 2 decimal places where appropriate.

[Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.]

$$x = \dots$$

$$x = \dots$$

Categorisation: As above, but where the argument of the trig functions is of the form ax + b.

[Edexcel AS Specimen Papers P1 Q11iib]

Find the smallest positive solution to the equation

$$7 \tan (4\alpha + 199^{\circ}) = 8 \sin (4\alpha + 199^{\circ})$$

 $\alpha = \dots$ °

Question 8

Categorisation: Use the identity $sin^2x + cos^2x = 1$ to solve a trig equation.

[Edexcel A2 SAM P2 Q12a]

Solve, for $-180^{\circ} \le x < 180^{\circ}$, the equation

$$3 \sin^2 x + \sin x + 8 = 9 \cos^2 x$$

giving your answers to 2 decimal places.

Categorisation: As above, but for a less standard range.

[Edexcel AS SAM P1 Q9]

Solve, for $360^{\circ} \le x < 540^{\circ}$,

$$12 \sin^2 x + 7 \cos x - 13 = 0$$

Give your answers to one decimal place.

(Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.)

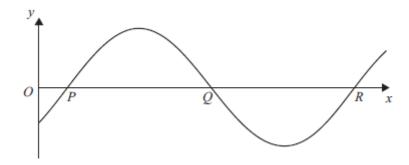
$$x = \dots$$

$$x = \dots$$

Question 10

Categorisation: Use the roots of a graph to determine a trigonometric function.

[Edexcel C2 Jan 2012 Q9ii Edited]



The figure shows part of the curve with equation

$$y = sin (ax - b)$$
, where $a > 0$, $0 < b < 180^{\circ}$

The curve cuts the x -axis at the points P, Q and R as shown. Given that the coordinates of P, Q and R are $(18^{\circ}, 0)$, $(108^{\circ}, 0)$ and $(198^{\circ}, 0)$ respectively, find the values of a and b.

$$a = \dots$$

$$b = \dots$$

Categorisation: Solve an equation involving sin and cos.

[Edexcel C2 June 2010 Q5b]

Solve, for
$$0 \le x < 360^{\circ}$$
,

$$5 \sin 2x = 2 \cos 2x$$

giving your answers to 1 decimal place.



$$x = \dots$$
°

Question 12

Categorisation: Complete the square for a trigonometric equation.

[Edexcel C2 May 2017 Q8a Edited]

Show that the equation

$$\cos^2 x = 8\sin^2 x - 6\sin x$$

can be written in the form $(a \sin x - 1)^2 = b$ where a and b are constants to be found.

.....

Categorisation: Solve a more complex trigonometric equation involving a mixture of sin, cos and tan.

[OCR C2 June 2017 Q9iia Edited]

Show that the equation

$$4 \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta + \frac{5}{\cos 2\theta} = 13 \tan 2\theta$$

can be expressed in the form

$$4 \sin^3 2\theta + a \sin 2\theta + b = 0$$

where a and b are constants to be found.

Question 14

Categorisation: Put a trigonometric equation in a required form.

[OCR C2 Jan 2013 Q5i Edited]

Show that the equation $2 \sin x = \frac{4 \cos x - 1}{\tan x}$ can be expressed in the form

$$6\cos^2 x - \cos x + a = 0$$

where a is a constant to be found.

Answers

Question 1

x = 93.2 and x = 356.8

Question 2

heta= -76.6 $^{\circ}$ and heta= -23.4 $^{\circ}$ and heta= 103.4 $^{\circ}$ and heta= 156.6 $^{\circ}$

Question 3

x = 55 and x = 135 and x = 175 and x = 15

Question 4

x = -83.7 and x = 96.3

Question 5

 $\theta = 9.7$ ° and $\theta = 80.3$ °

Question 6

x = -180 ° and x = -48.2 ° and x = 0 ° and x = 48.2 °

Question 7

 $\alpha = 33.0^{\circ}$

Question 8

14.48 $^{\circ}$ and 165.52 $^{\circ}$ and -19.47 $^{\circ}$ and -160.53 $^{\circ}$

Question 9

x = 430.5 and x = 435.5

Question 10

a = 2 and b = 36 °

Question 11

x = 10.9 and x = 100.9 and x = 190.9 and x = 280.9

Question 12

a = 3, b = 2

Question 13

a = 9, b = -5

Question 14

a = -2