

PRELIM REVIEW: PAPER 2

07 OCTOBER 2013

Lesson Description

In this lesson, we:

- Work through questions from the Sept 2013 Prelims Paper 2.

Questions

Question 1

(Adapted from GDE, Sept 2013, Paper 2, Question 9.1)

Given: $\sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}$ and $x \in [45^\circ; 90^\circ]$.

With the use of a sketch, determine the value of $\cos x$. (5)

Question 2

(Adapted from GDE, Sept 2013, Paper 2, Question 9.2)

a.) Simplify as far as possible: $\frac{\sin(180^\circ+x) \cdot 2\cos(x-180^\circ)}{\tan x}$ (5)

b.) If $\cos 26^\circ = d$, prove that:
 $\frac{\cos 52^\circ \cdot \cos 64^\circ}{\cos 206^\circ \cdot \tan 154^\circ} + \sin(-26^\circ) (\sin 386^\circ) = 3d^2 - 2$ (9)

Question 3

(Adapted from GDE, Sept 2013, Paper 2, Question 9.3)

a.) Prove the identity: $\frac{\sin 2A}{1+\cos 2A} = \tan A$ (3)

b.) Hence or otherwise, show that $\tan 15^\circ = \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}}$ (4)

Question 4

(Adapted from GDE, Sept 2013, Paper 2, Question 9.4)

Determine the general solution of

$\cos 15^\circ \sin x + \sin 15^\circ \cos x = 0.5$ (5)

Question 5

(Adapted from GDE, Sept 2013, Paper 2, Question 8.1 – 8.5)

- a.) Use a system of axes to sketch the following graphs:

$$f(x) = \sin 2x \text{ and } g(x) = \cos(x + 60^\circ) \quad \text{if } -180^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$$

Clearly indicate all turning points as well as intercepts with the axes. (6)

- b.) Write down the period of
- g
- . (1)

- c.) Solve for
- x
- if
- $\sin 2x - \cos(-x - 60^\circ) = 0$
- for
- $-180^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$

Show all working. (7)

- d.) Using the graph determine the value(s) of
- x
- for which

$$g(x) > f(x) \quad \text{for } -180^\circ \leq x \leq 90^\circ \quad (2)$$

- e.)
- g
- undergoes the transformation to
- $h(x) = \cos(2x + 40^\circ)$
- .

Describe the transformation that took place. (2)

Question 6

(Adapted from GDE, Sept 2013, Paper 2, Question 10)

P is on the same horizontal plane as the vertices B and C of a vertical, rectangular chalkboard ABCD.

The perpendicular distance PM from P to BC is n metres, $\widehat{BPM} = x^\circ$, $\widehat{CPM} = y^\circ$ and the angle of elevation $\widehat{DPC} = z^\circ$.

- a.) Show that BC can be expressed as:

$$BC = n(\tan x + \tan y) \quad (5)$$

- b.) Hence, prove that the area of ABCD =

$$\frac{n^2 \tan z (\tan x + \tan y)}{\cos y} \quad (7)$$

