

- 1** Solve the equation $8 \sin^2 \theta + 6 \cos \theta + 1 = 0$ for $0^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$. [3]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

5 Solve the equation

$$\frac{\tan \theta + 3 \sin \theta + 2}{\tan \theta - 3 \sin \theta + 1} = 2$$

for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$.

[5]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

- [4]

[illegible]

- 1** Solve the equation $4 \sin \theta + \tan \theta = 0$ for $0^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$. [3]

[illegible]

6 (a) Show that the equation

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

may be expressed in the form $a \sin^2 \theta + b \sin \theta + c = 0$, where a , b and c are constants to be found. [3]

[illegible]

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features approximately 20 horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. The background is white, and there are no margins or other markings present.

- 6 (a)** Prove the identity $\left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - \tan x\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sin x} + 1\right) \equiv \frac{1}{\tan x}$. [4]

[illegible]

- (b) Hence solve the equation $\left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - \tan x\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sin x} + 1\right) = 2 \tan^2 x$ for $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$. [2]

[illegible]

7 (a) Show that $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} \equiv 2 \tan^2 \theta$. [3]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[4]

[illegible]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

7 (a) Prove the identity $\frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \equiv 1 - \tan^2 \theta$. [2]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- 7 (a)** Show that the equation $\frac{\tan x + \cos x}{\tan x - \cos x} = k$, where k is a constant, can be expressed as

$$(k+1)\sin^2 x + (k-1)\sin x - (k+1) = 0. \quad [4]$$

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

- 4 (a) Show that the equation

$$3 \tan^2 x - 3 \sin^2 x - 4 = 0$$

may be expressed in the form $a \cos^4 x + b \cos^2 x + c = 0$, where a , b and c are constants to be found. [3]

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- (b) Hence solve the equation $3 \tan^2 x - 3 \sin^2 x - 4 = 0$ for $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$. [4]

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- 4 (a)** Prove the identity $\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta - 1} - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} \equiv -\tan^2 \theta (1 + \sin^2 \theta)$. [4]

[illegible]

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(b) Hence solve the equation

$$\frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\sin \theta - 1} - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = \tan^2 \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta)$$

for $0 < \theta < 2\pi$.

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- (b)** Find the exact solutions of the equation $4 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x - 30^\circ\right) = 2\sqrt{2}$ for $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$. [3]

[illegible]

- 7 (a) (i) By first expanding $(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2$, find the three solutions of the equation

$$(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 = 1$$

for $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$.

[3]

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- (ii) Hence verify that the only solutions of the equation $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = 1$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ are 0 and $\frac{1}{2}\pi$. [2]

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- (b) Prove the identity $\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} + \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} \equiv \frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta - 1}{1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta}$. [3]

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- (c) Using the results of (a)(ii) and (b), solve the equation

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

for $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$.

[3]

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