

- 2 (a) Express $5 \sin x - 3 \cos x$ in the form $R \sin(x - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}\pi$. Give the exact value of R and give α correct to 2 decimal places. [3]

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- (b) Hence state the greatest and least possible values of $(5 \sin x - 3 \cos x)^2$. [2]

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- 4 (a) Express $4 \cos x - \sin x$ in the form $R \cos(x + \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$. State the exact value of R and give α correct to 2 decimal places. [3]

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- (b) Hence solve the equation $4 \cos 2x - \sin 2x = 3$ for $0^\circ < x < 180^\circ$. [5]

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- 5 (a)** Express $\sqrt{7} \sin x + 2 \cos x$ in the form $R \sin(x + \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$. State the exact value of R and give α correct to 2 decimal places. [3]

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- 5 (a)** Express $\sqrt{2} \cos x - \sqrt{5} \sin x$ in the form $R \cos(x + \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$. Give the exact value of R and the value of α correct to 3 decimal places. [3]

[illegible]

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- 6 (a)** Express $5 \sin \theta + 12 \cos \theta$ in the form $R \cos(\theta - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}\pi$. [3]

[illegible]

[4]

[illegible]

- 6 (a) By first expanding $\cos(x - 60^\circ)$, show that the expression

$$2 \cos(x - 60^\circ) + \cos x$$

can be written in the form $R \cos(x - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$. Give the exact value of R and the value of α correct to 2 decimal places. [5]

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- (b) Hence find the value of x in the interval $0^\circ < x < 360^\circ$ for which $2 \cos(x - 60^\circ) + \cos x$ takes its least possible value. [2]

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- 6 (a)** Express $3 \cos x + 2 \cos(x - 60^\circ)$ in the form $R \cos(x - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$. State the exact value of R and give α correct to 2 decimal places. [4]

[illegible]

for $0^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$.

[4]

[illegible]

- 6 (a)** Express $\sqrt{6} \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta$ in the form $R \cos(\theta - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$. State the exact value of R and give α correct to 2 decimal places. [3]

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.

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple rows of horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no margins or additional markings.

- 7 (a)** Show that the equation $\sqrt{5} \sec x + \tan x = 4$ can be expressed as $R \cos(x + \alpha) = \sqrt{5}$, where $R > 0$ and $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$. Give the exact value of R and the value of α correct to 2 decimal places. [4]

[illegible]

(b) Hence solve the equation $\sqrt{5} \sec 2x + \tan 2x = 4$, for $0^\circ < x < 180^\circ$. [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 practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

- 6 (a)** Express $\sqrt{6} \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta$ in the form $R \cos(\theta - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$. State the exact value of R and give α correct to 2 decimal places. [3]

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(b) Hence solve the equation $\sqrt{6} \cos \frac{1}{3}x + 3 \sin \frac{1}{3}x = 2.5$, for $0^\circ < x < 360^\circ$. [4]

[illegible]