

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Pearson	Centre Number
Edexcel GCE	Candidate Number
A level Mathematics Practice Paper Pure Mathematics - Trigonometry (part 3)	
You must have: Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Pink)	Total Marks

Instructions

- Use black ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B).
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer all the questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need.
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Inexact answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

Information

- A booklet ‘Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables’ is provided.
- There are 9 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 96.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- Calculators must not be used for questions marked with a * sign.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- If you change your mind about an answer, cross it out and put your new answer and any working underneath.

1. (i) (a) Show that $2 \tan x - \cot x = 5 \operatorname{cosec} x$ may be written in the form

$$a \cos^2 x + b \cos x + c = 0$$

stating the values of the constants a , b and c .

(4)

- (b) Hence solve, for $0 \leq x < 2\pi$, the equation

$$2 \tan x - \cot x = 5 \operatorname{cosec} x$$

giving your answers to 3 significant figures.

(4)

- (ii) Show that

$$\tan \theta + \cot \theta = \lambda \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta, \quad \theta = \frac{n\pi}{2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

stating the value of the constant λ .

(4)

(Total 12 marks)

2. (a) Express $4 \operatorname{cosec}^2 2\theta - \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ in terms of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$.

(2)

- (b) Hence show that

$$4 \operatorname{cosec}^2 2\theta - \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta.$$

(4)

- (c) Hence or otherwise solve, for $0 < \theta < \pi$,

$$4 \operatorname{cosec}^2 2\theta - \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = 4$$

giving your answers in terms of π .

(3)

(Total 9 marks)

3. (a) Prove that

$$\frac{1}{\sin 2\theta} - \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} = \tan \theta, \quad \theta \neq 90n^\circ, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (4)$$

- (b) Hence, or otherwise,

(i) show that $\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}$, (3)

- (ii) solve, for $0 < x < 360^\circ$,

$$\operatorname{cosec} 4x - \cot 4x = 1. \quad (5)$$

(Total 12 marks)

4. (a) Show that

$$\operatorname{cosec} 2x + \cot 2x = \cot x, \quad x \neq 90n^\circ, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (5)$$

- (b) Hence, or otherwise, solve, for $0 \leq \theta < 180^\circ$,

$$\operatorname{cosec} (4\theta + 10^\circ) + \cot (4\theta + 10^\circ) = \sqrt{3}$$

You must show your working.

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

(5)

(Total 10 marks)

5. (a) Prove that

$$2 \cot 2x + \tan x \equiv \cot x, \quad x \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(4)

- (b) Hence, or otherwise, solve, for $-\pi \leq x < \pi$,

$$6 \cot 2x + 3 \tan x = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 2.$$

Give your answers to 3 decimal places.

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

(6)

(Total 10 marks)

6. (a) Prove that

$$\sec 2A + \tan 2A \equiv \frac{\cos A + \sin A}{\cos A - \sin A}, \quad A \neq \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{4}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

(5)

- (b) Hence solve, for $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$,

$$\sec 2\theta + \tan 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Give your answers to 3 decimal places.

(4)

(Total 9 marks)

7. $f(x) = 7 \cos 2x - 24 \sin 2x.$

Given that $f(x) = R \cos (2x + \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 90^\circ$,

(a) find the value of R and the value of α .

(3)

(b) Hence solve the equation

$$7 \cos 2x - 24 \sin 2x = 12.5$$

for $0 \leq x < 180^\circ$, giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

(5)

(c) Express $14 \cos^2 x - 48 \sin x \cos x$ in the form $a \cos 2x + b \sin 2x + c$, where a , b , and c are constants to be found.

(2)

(d) Hence, using your answers to parts (a) and (c), deduce the maximum value of

$$14 \cos^2 x - 48 \sin x \cos x.$$

(2)

(Total 12 marks)

8. (a) Starting from the formulae for $\sin(A + B)$ and $\cos(A + B)$, prove that

$$\tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}.$$

(4)

(b) Deduce that

$$\tan\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3} \tan \theta}{\sqrt{3} - \tan \theta}.$$

(3)

(c) Hence, or otherwise, solve, for $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$,

$$1 + \sqrt{3} \tan \theta = (\sqrt{3} - \tan \theta) \tan(\pi - \theta).$$

Give your answers as multiples of π .

(6)

(Total 13 marks)

9. (a) Prove that

$$\sin 2x - \tan x \equiv \tan x \cos 2x, \quad x \neq (2n+1)90^\circ, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (4)$$

(b) Given that $x \neq 90^\circ$ and $x \neq 270^\circ$, solve, for $0 \leq x < 360^\circ$,

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

Give your answers in degrees to one decimal place where appropriate.

(Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.) (5)
(Total 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 96 MARKS