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VCE Mathematical Methods ¾ Circular Functions I [3.2]

Test Solutions

23.5 Marks. 1 Minute Reading. 19 Minutes Writing

Results:

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Test Questions	/ 23.5	





Section A: Test Questions (23.5 Marks)

Question 1 (3.5 marks)

Tick whether the following statements are **true** or **false**.

		True	False
a.	On the unit circle, the value of sin is represented by the <i>y</i> -value of the unit circle whereas the value of tan is represented by the gradient of the projection.	✓	
b.	If you change the value of x by the period in a tan function, the angle changes by 2π .		✓
c.	In a supplementary relationship, the values of sin change to values of cos and vice versa.		✓
d.	For a particular solution, the trigonometric equation must have a restricted domain.	*	
e.	For a general solution, the trigonometric equation must NOT have a restricted domain.	✓	
f.	f. Angle θ reflected in the x-axis, y-axis and $y = x$ is given by $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ + It should be negative.		✓
g.	$\tan\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = -\frac{1}{\tan\left(\theta\right)}.$	✓	

Question 2 (5 marks)

It is known that $cos(a) = -\frac{1}{7}$ where a is a second quadrant angle.

Evaluate the following:

a. $\cos(\pi + a)$. (1 mark)

 $\frac{1}{7}$

b. $\sin(\pi + a)$. (2 marks)

 $\frac{-4\sqrt{3}}{7}$

c. $\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + a\right)$. (2 marks)

1 7

Question 3 (2 marks)

State the smallest positive value of k such that $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ is a solution of $\tan(x) = \cos(kx)$.

 $tan(\frac{30}{4}) = los(hx \frac{30}{4}) \qquad \frac{3h\pi}{4} = \pi \pm 2n\pi, n \in \frac{\pi}{4}$ $-1 = los(\frac{3k\pi}{4}) \qquad \frac{3h\pi}{4} = \pi$ $\frac{3h\pi}{4} = \pi \pm 2n\pi, n \in \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$



Question 4 (2 marks)

Solve
$$\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$
 for $x \in [0, 2\pi]$.

In[65]:= Reduce[Sin[2 x + Pi / 4] == 1 &&
$$0 \le x \le 2 Pi, x$$
]

Out[65]=
$$x == \frac{\pi}{8} | x == \frac{9\pi}{8}$$



Question 5 (6 marks)

a. Find the general solution to the equation below. (3 marks)

$$5\tan\left(4x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2 = -3$$

$$In[58]:= Solve[5 Tan [4 x - Pi / 3] + 2 == -3, x] // Expand$$

$$\mathsf{Out}[\mathsf{58}] = \left\{ \left\{ \mathbf{x} \to \boxed{\frac{\pi}{48} + \frac{\pi \, \mathbb{C}_1}{4} \; \text{if } \mathbb{C}_1 \in \mathbb{Z}} \right\} \right\}$$

Let $f(x) = 5 \tan \left(4x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 5$ and $g(x) = 5 \tan \left(4x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 5$.

b. Find the smallest horizontal distance between any two roots of f and g. (2 marks).

Corresponding roots are half a period away from each other.

Period is $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

Therefore, smallest distance is $\frac{\pi}{8}$.

c. Hence, give a general formula for the distance between any two roots of f and g. (1 mark). $\frac{n\pi}{8}, n \in Z^+.$



Question 6 (5 marks)

Consider the equation below:

$$-2\sin^2\left(x+\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 3\cos\left(x+\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$$

Evaluate the following:

a. Find the general solution for x. (4 marks)

Equivalent to the equation:

$$2\cos^{2}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 3\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 2 = 0$$

Out[53]=
$$\left\{\left\{x \rightarrow \boxed{-2 \pi c_1 \text{ if } c_1 \in \mathbb{Z}}\right\}, \left\{x \rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{2 \pi}{3} - 2 \pi c_1 \text{ if } c_1 \in \mathbb{Z}}\right\}\right\}$$

$$x = 2n\pi \text{ OR } x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n\pi, n \in Z.$$

b. Hence, find the values of $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ that satisfy the equation. (1 mark)

 $x = 0, \frac{4\pi}{3}, 2\pi$



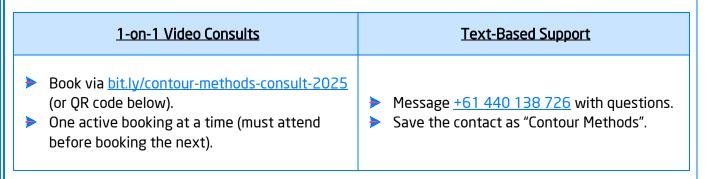
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