PC40S

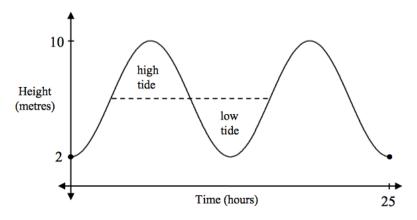
# **Trigonometric Functions**

# January 2014

Question 33

a) 1 mark b) 2 marks

The following graph represents tidal levels in the Bay of Fundy over a 25-hour period.



# Solution

a) 6 metres

1 mark

b) Period = 
$$\frac{25}{2}$$
  
= 12.5 hours

1 mark for period

The period represents the time to complete one cycle of tidal levels in the Bay of Fundy. 1 mark for explanation

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# Question 43

4 marks

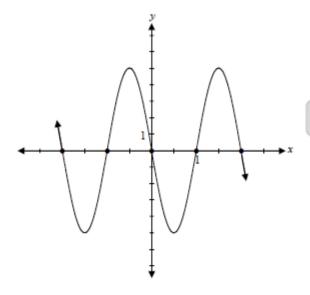
Sketch a graph of at least one period of the function  $y = 5\sin[\pi(x+1)]$ .

Clearly indicate the *x*-intercepts.

### Solution

$$b = \pi$$

$$\therefore \text{ period } = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2$$



1 mark for amplitude

1 mark for horizontal shift

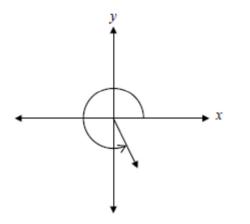
1 mark for period

1 mark for clearly indicating at least two x-intercepts consistent with graph

# Question 9 1 mark

Sketch the angle of 5 radians in standard position.

# Solution



1 mark for angle drawn in Quadrant IV

1 mark

Question 37 3 marks

Evaluate:

$$\csc\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right) + \sin^2\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{23\pi}{3}\right)$$

#### Solution

$$= (-2) + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -1$$
1 mark for  $\csc\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$  (½ mark for quadrant, ½ mark for value)
$$1 \text{ mark for } \sin^2\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$
 (½ mark for quadrant, ½ mark for value)
$$1 \text{ mark for } \cos\left(\frac{23\pi}{3}\right)$$
 (½ mark for quadrant, ½ mark for value)
$$3 \text{ marks}$$

## **June 2013**

Question 14 1 mark

Angle  $\theta$ , measuring  $\frac{5\pi}{4}$ , is drawn in standard position as shown below.

Determine the measures of all angles in the interval  $[-4\pi, 2\pi]$  that are coterminal with  $\theta$ .

#### Solution

$$\theta = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$
 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> mark

$$\theta = -\frac{11\pi}{4}$$
 ½ mark

# Question 1 (Calculator)

2 marks

A central angle of a circle subtends an arc length of  $5\pi$  cm. Given the circle has a radius of 9 cm, find the measure of the central angle in degrees.

### Solution

$$s = \theta r$$
$$5\pi = \theta(9)$$

½ mark for substitution into correct formula

$$\theta = \frac{5\pi}{9}$$

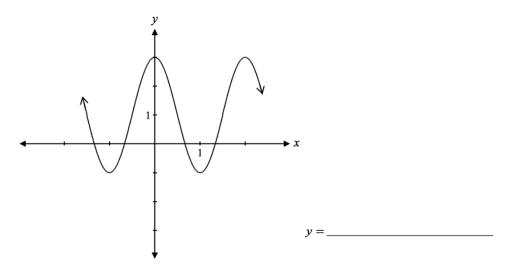
 $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for solving for  $\theta$ 

$$\theta \text{ (in degrees)} = \frac{5\pi}{9} \cdot \frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi}$$
$$= 100^{\circ}$$

1 mark for conversion to degrees

Question 25 1 mark

Given the graph of  $y=2\cos\pi x+1$  below, determine another equation that will produce the same graph.



## Solution

Some sample equations are:

$$y = 2\cos\pi(x-2) + 1$$

$$y = -2\cos\pi(x-1) + 1$$

$$y = -2\cos\pi(x+1) + 1$$

$$y = 2\sin\pi\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + 1$$

$$y = 2\sin\pi\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) + 1$$

Other answers are possible.

1 mark for correct equation

1 mark

Question 27 2 marks

Explain how to find the exact value of  $\sec\left(\frac{19\pi}{6}\right)$ .

## Solution

Find the exact value of  $\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{6}\right)$ .

1 mark for  $\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{6}\right)$ 

Then take the reciprocal of the value of  $\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{6}\right)$ .

1 mark for reciprocal

Question 32 2 marks

The terminal arm of an angle  $\theta$ , in standard position, intersects the unit circle in Quadrant IV at a point  $P\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4},y\right)$ . Determine the value of  $\sin\theta$ .

### Solution

#### Method 1

The point  $P(\theta)$  on the unit circle has coordinates  $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ .

$$\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for showing  $y = \sin\theta$ 

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}\right)^2 + \sin^2\theta = 1$$
 $\sin^2\theta = 1 - \frac{5}{16}$ 

$$\sqrt{\sin^2\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{11}{16}}$$

$$\sin\theta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{11}}{4}$$
 $\sin\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{4}$ 
 $\sin\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{4}$ 

2 marks

#### Method 2

$$(\sqrt{5})^2 + y^2 = 4^2$$

$$5 + y^2 = 16$$

$$y^2 = 11$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{11}$$

$$\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{4}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{1}$$

Question 42 3 marks

Sketch the graph of  $y = 10 \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{2}(x-2)\right]$  over the interval [0,6].

## Solution

$$period = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4$$

