

**(38) $a \cos x \pm b \sin x$ as
 $R \cos(x \pm \alpha)$ $R \sin(x \pm \alpha)$**

WORKING AT D/E

- (1) (a) Use the formula book to find the expansion of $\sin(x + \alpha)$
 (b) Hence, write down the expansion of $R \sin(x + \alpha)$
 (c) Using your answers to part (a) and (b), show that $3 \cos x + 4 \sin x$ can be written as $5 \sin(x + 36.9^\circ)$

- (2) (a) Using the expansion for $\cos(A + B)$ in the formula book, show that

$$12 \cos x + 5 \sin x = 13 \cos(x - 22.6^\circ)$$

- (b) Hence, show that the solutions to the equation $12 \cos x + 5 \sin x = 6.5$ are $x = 82.6^\circ$ and $x = 322.6^\circ$ for $0 < x < 360^\circ$

- (3) Write $8 \cos x - 6 \sin x$ in the form $R \cos(x + \alpha)$ where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 90^\circ$

WORKING AT B/C

- (1) (a) Express $8 \cos x + 6 \sin x$ in the form $R \sin(x + \alpha)$ where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 90^\circ$

- (b) Hence, solve the equations below:

(i) $8 \cos x + 6 \sin x = 10$, $0 \leq x \leq 360^\circ$

(ii) $8 \cos 2y + 6 \sin 2y = 5$, $0 \leq y \leq 360^\circ$

- (2) (a) $2 \cos x + 4 \sin x$ in the form $R \cos(x - \alpha)$ where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 90^\circ$. Give your answer for R in exact form and α to 1 decimal place.

- (b) $f(x) = 2 \cos x + 4 \sin x$, $x \in R$. Using your answer to part (a), find the maximum value of $f(x)$.

- (c) Write down the coordinates of the first maximum point of $f(x)$, $x > 0$.

- (d) Explain why there are no solutions to the equation $2 \cos x + 4 \sin x = 4.5$ for any value of x

- (3) (a) Express $3 \cos x + 2 \sin x$ in the form $R \cos(x - \alpha)$ where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 90^\circ$

- (b) Hence sketch the graph of $y = 8 \cos x + 6 \sin x$, $0 \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ including the coordinates of any stationary points and points where the curve meets or crosses the coordinate axes.

WORKING AT A*/A

(1) $g(x) = 10 - \cos 5x + \sin 5x$

- (a) Show that $g(x)$ can be written in the form $g(x) = p \sin(5x - q) + r$, $p > 0$, $0 < q < \frac{\pi}{2}$ where p , q and r are constants.

- (b) Find the maximum value of $g(x)$ in exact form.

- (c) Given that $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, find the values of x that that maximise $g(x)$, giving exact values.

- (d) Sketch the graph of $y = g(x)$, $0 \leq x \leq \pi$. On the graph show the coordinates of any maximum or minimum points and the coordinates of any points where the graph meets or crosses the coordinate axes. Any non-exact values are to be given to 3SF.

- (2) (a) Express $7 \cos x - \sin x$ in the form $R \cos(x + \alpha)$ where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 90^\circ$.

$$f(x) = \frac{5}{7 \cos x - \sin x}$$

- (b) Find the least value of $|f(x)|$ as a simplified surd

- (c) Express $f(x)$ in the form $P \sec(x + \alpha)$

- (d) Hence, sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$ $0 \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ including any asymptotes.

- (3) (a) Solve the equation $2 \cos x - \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $0 < x < 2\pi$, giving your answers to 3SF in radians.

- (b) Hence, solve $\sin 4y - 2 \cos 4y = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $-\pi < y < \pi$, giving your answers in exact form.