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(42) Trigonometric Identities for Parametric Equations

WORKING AT D/E

(1) A circle has parametric equations.

 $x = \cos \theta - 1, \qquad y = \sin \theta + 4,$

(a) Using the identity $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \equiv 1$ find a cartesian equation for the circle

(b) Hence, sketch the circle showing where the curve meets the coordinate axes.

(2) A curve has parametric equations:

$$x = \sec t$$
, $y = 2\tan t$, $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$

(a) Use a trigonometric identity to show the cartesian equation of the curve is y² = 4(x² - 1)
(b) Explain why the range is y > 0

WORKING AT B/C

(1) A curve has parametric equations:

 $x = \cos \theta + 1$, $y = \sin 2\theta$, $0 < \theta < \pi$

(a) Show that the cartesian equation can be written as $y = 2(x - 1)\sqrt{x(2 - x)}$

(b) Find the domain and the range of the function.

(2) A curve has parametric equations:

 $x = \tan^2 t$, $y = \frac{3}{\sin^2 t}$, $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$

(a) Find a cartesian equation for the curve in the form y = f(x).

(b) Find the domain and the range of f(x)

(3) A curve has parametric equations:

 $x = \cos 2t$, $y = \sin t$,

Find a cartesian equation in the form x = f(y)

WORKING AT A*/A

(1) A curve has parametric equations:

$$x = 4\cos t$$
, $y = \sin\left(t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, $0 < \theta < \pi$

(a) Show that the cartesian equation can be written as $y = \frac{1}{16} \left[2\sqrt{16 - x^2} - \sqrt{3}x \right]$

(b) Find the domain and the range of the function.

(2) A curve has parametric equations:

$$x = \cos 2t$$
, $y = \cot 2t$, $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{4}$

(a) Find a cartesian equation for the curve in the form $y^2 = f(x)$.

(b) Find the domain and the range of f(x)

(3) A cartesian equation is given by

$$(x+7)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 16$$

Write down the parametric equations of the circle in the form x = f(t) and y = f(t) stating a suitable domain for t.

(3) A circle has parametric equations:

$$x = 5\cos\theta - 2, \qquad y = 5\sin\theta + 3,$$

(a) Find a cartesian equation for the circle.

(b) Write down the length of the radius of the circle.

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 $0 < t < 2\pi$