

## 2.4 Trigonometric Proof

### Question Paper

Course	Edexcel IAL Maths: Pure 3
Section	2. Trigonometry
Topic	2.4 Trigonometric Proof
Difficulty	Hard

**Time allowed:** 60

**Score:** /50

**Percentage:** /100

**Question 1**

Given the identity

$$\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

prove the following identities:

(i)  $\cos 2\theta \equiv \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$

(ii)  $\cos 2\theta \equiv 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$

(iii)  $\cos 2\theta \equiv 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$

**[4 marks]**

**Question 2**

(i) Prove the identity

$$\sin 3\theta \equiv 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$$

(ii) Show by counter-example that

$$\cos 3\theta \equiv 3 \cos \theta - 4 \cos^3 \theta$$

**[5 marks]**

**Question 3**

- (a) Given that  $\theta$  is small, and that terms involving  $\theta^3$  or higher powers of  $\theta$  can be ignored, show that

$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} + \frac{1}{\sec^2\left(\frac{\theta}{4}\right)} \approx 1 + \frac{3}{16}\theta^2$$

**[3 marks]****Question 3**

- (b) Determine the percentage error when the result in part (a) is used to approximate

$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2\left(\frac{7}{20}\right)} + \frac{1}{\sec^2\left(\frac{7}{40}\right)}$$

giving your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

**[3 marks]**

**Question 4**

Prove that

$$\cot^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta \equiv 4 \cot 2\theta \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta$$

**[5 marks]**

**Question 5**

Show that

$$\cos 4\theta + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \equiv 8 \sin^4 \theta - 8 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{3}{2}$$

**[5 marks]**

### Question 6

Prove the identity

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{\cos 2x} \equiv \sec^2 x \quad x \neq \frac{2k + 1}{4} \pi$$

**[5 marks]**

### Question 7

Prove the identity

$$\operatorname{cosec} x \equiv \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\tan \frac{x}{2}}$$

**[4 marks]**

### Question 8

Show that

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} \equiv \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x} \quad x \neq 2k\pi$$

**[5 marks]**

### Question 9

(a) Given that  $y = \arcsin(kx)$ , where  $k$  is a constant, show that  $x = \frac{1}{k} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - y\right)$ .

**[3 marks]**

**Question 9**

(b) Hence show that the value of  $\arcsin kx + \arccos kx$  is constant and independent of  $k$ .  
Find the value of this constant.

**[3 marks]**

**Question 10**

Show that

$$\frac{10}{4 \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta} \equiv 2 \sec(\theta - \alpha)$$

where

$$\alpha = \arctan\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

**[5 marks]**

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