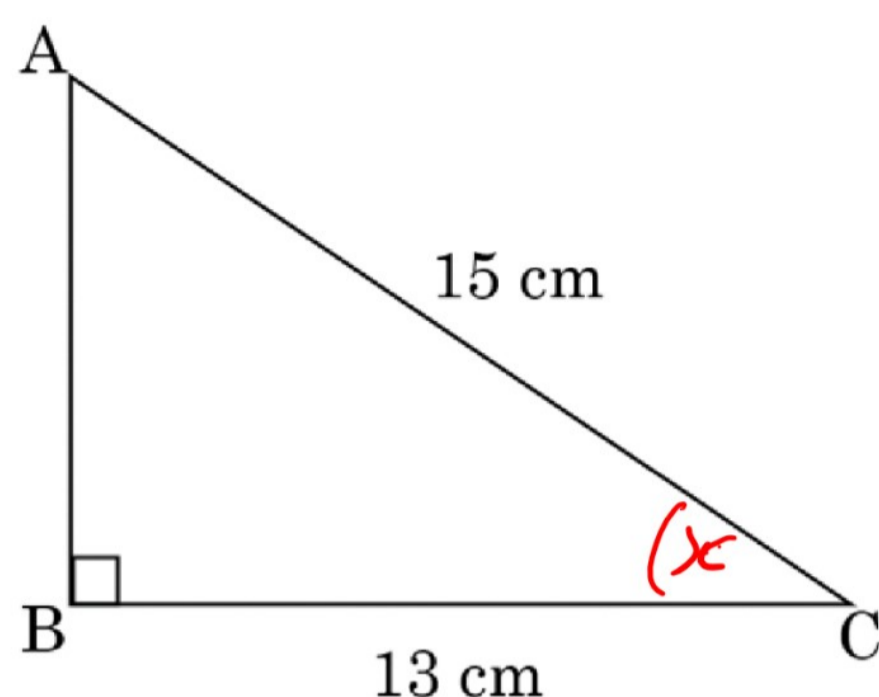




Trigonometry Exam Practice

Q1. Find the size of angle ACB to 1 decimal place.



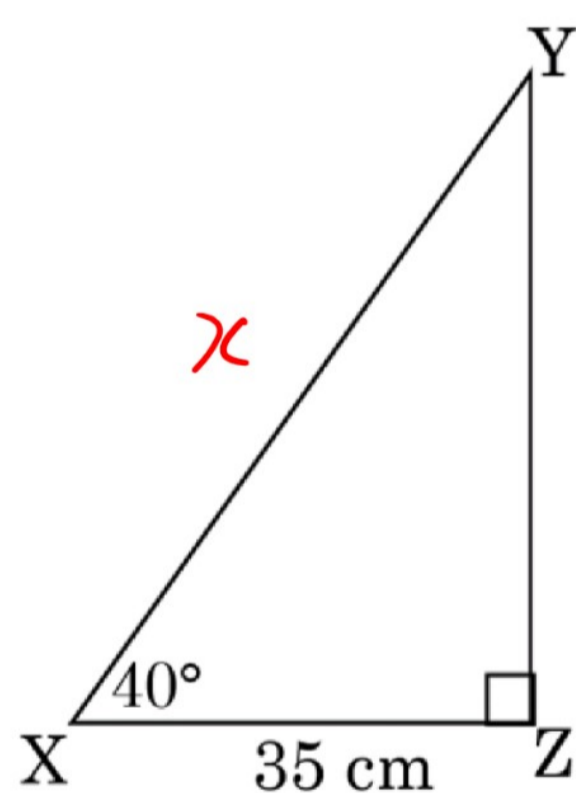
$$\cos(x) = \frac{13}{15}$$

$$x = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{13}{15}\right)$$

$$x = 29.92 \dots$$

Answer: 29.9°
(3 marks)

Q2. Find the length of side XY to 1 decimal place.



$$\cos(40) = \frac{35}{x}$$

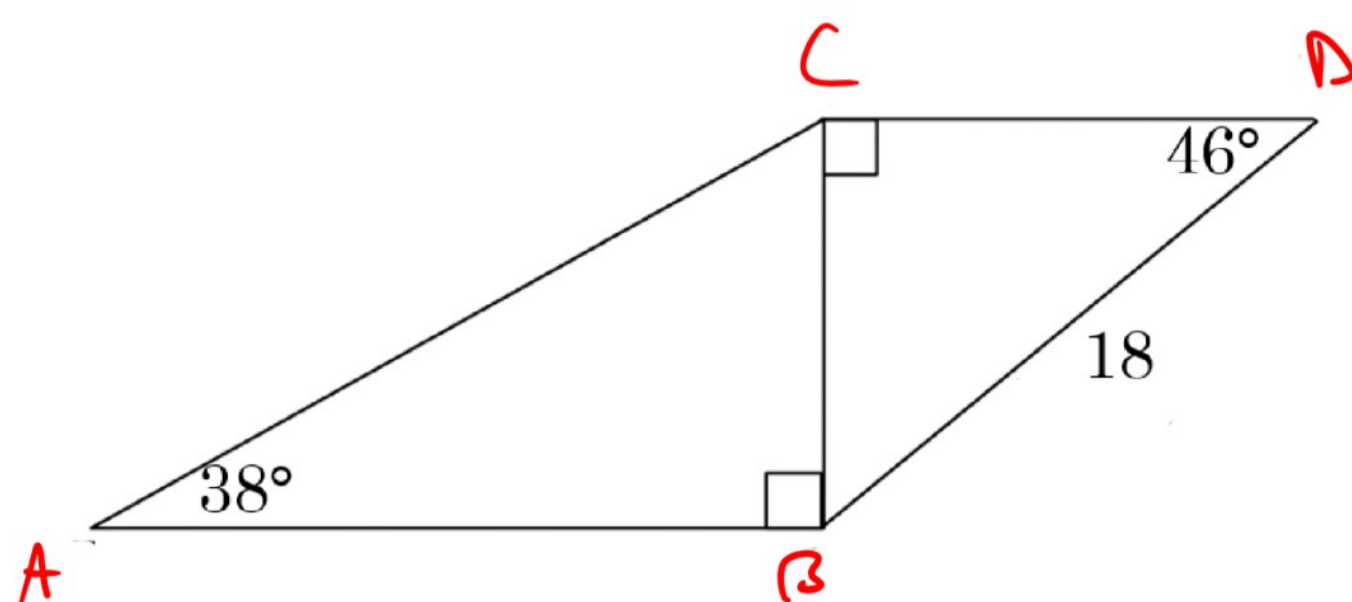
$$x = \frac{35}{\cos(40)}$$

$$x = 49.49 \dots$$

Answer: 49.5 cm
(3 marks)



Q3. Find the perimeter of the shape below correct to 2 decimal places.



$$\cos(46) = \frac{CD}{18}$$

$$\Rightarrow CD = \underline{12.504}$$

$$\sin(46) = \frac{BC}{18} \Rightarrow BC = 12.948$$

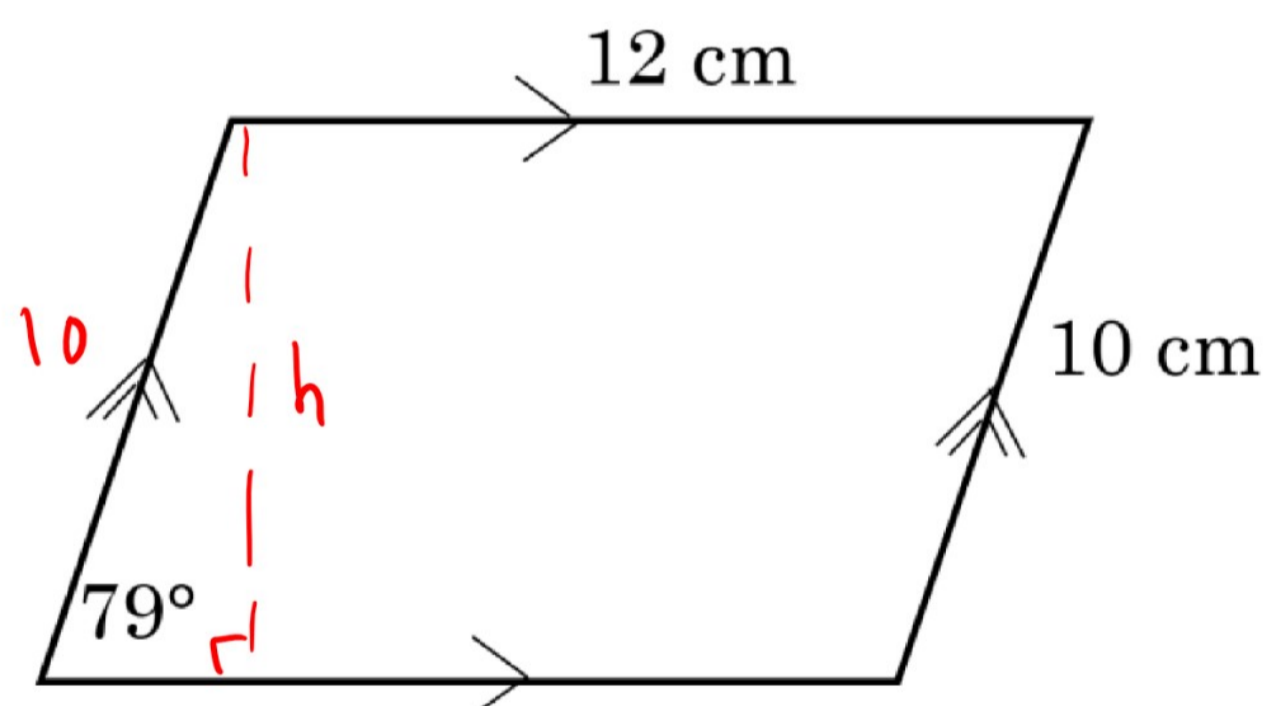
$$\sin(38) = \frac{BC}{AC} \Rightarrow AC = \underline{7.972}$$

$$\text{perimeter} = 18 + CD + AC + AB$$

$$\cos(38) = \frac{AB}{7.972} \Rightarrow AB = \underline{6.282}$$

$$\text{Answer: } \underline{44.76} \quad (4 \text{ marks})$$

Q4. Find the area of the shape below correct to 1 decimal place.



$$\sin(79) = \frac{h}{10} \Rightarrow h = 10 \sin(79)$$

$$\text{Area} = \text{length} \times \text{perpendicular height (parallelogram)}$$

$$= 10 \sin(79) \times 12$$

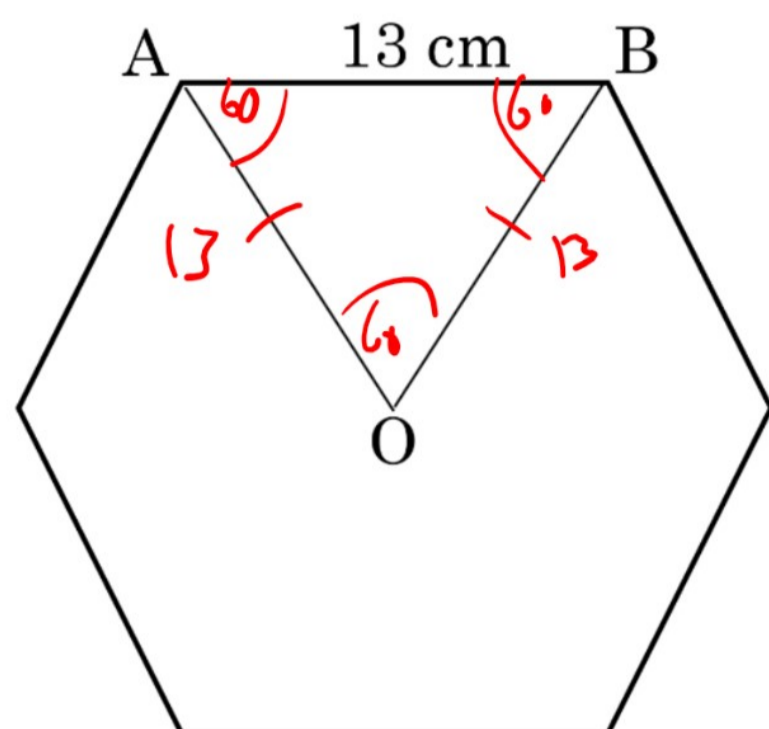
$$= 117.795 \dots$$

$$\text{Answer: } \underline{117.8 \text{ units}^2}$$

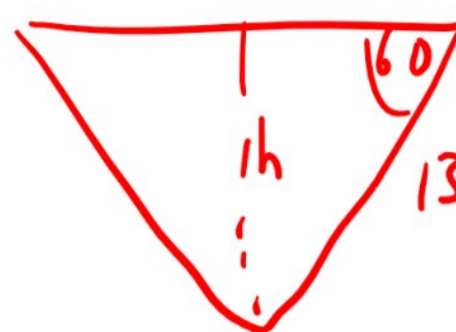
(4 marks)



Q5. Below, O is the centre of the regular hexagon shown. Find the area of the hexagon to the nearest square cm.



• Area one triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$



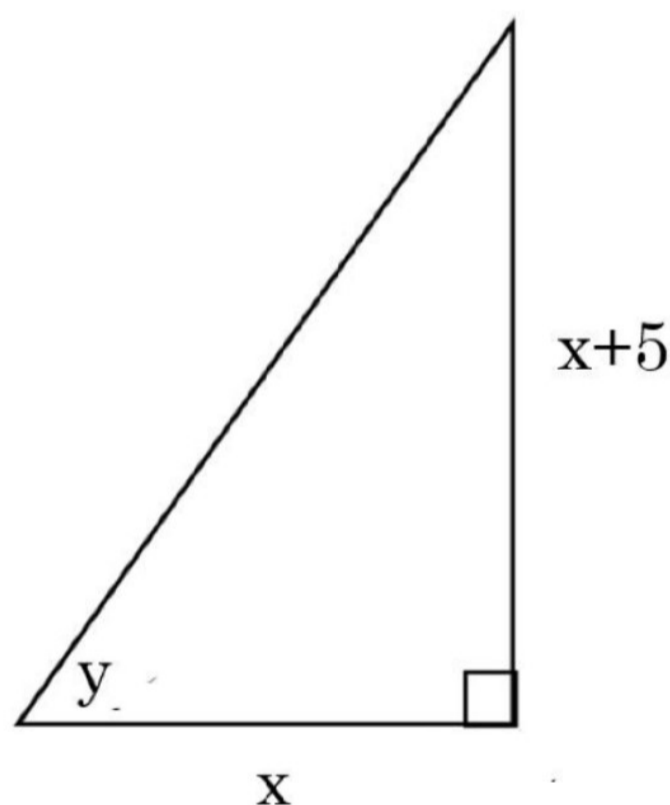
$\sin(60) = \frac{h}{13} \Rightarrow h = 13 \sin(60)$

Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 13 \times 13 \sin(60)$

• Area hexagon = $6 \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 13 \times 13 \times \sin(60) \right)$
 $= 507 \sin(60)$
 $= 439.07..$

Answer: 439 cm²
 (4 marks)

Q6. The area of the triangle below is 18 cm². Find the size of angle y to 1 decimal place.



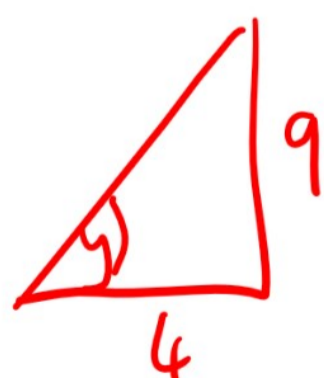
• $\frac{1}{2} \times x \times (x+5) = 18$

$x^2 + 5x = 36$

$x^2 + 5x - 36 = 0$

$(x+9)(x-4) = 0$

$x = -9, 4$
 ↓
 reject (✓)



$\tan(y) = \frac{9}{4}$

$y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{9}{4}\right)$

$y = 66.03..$

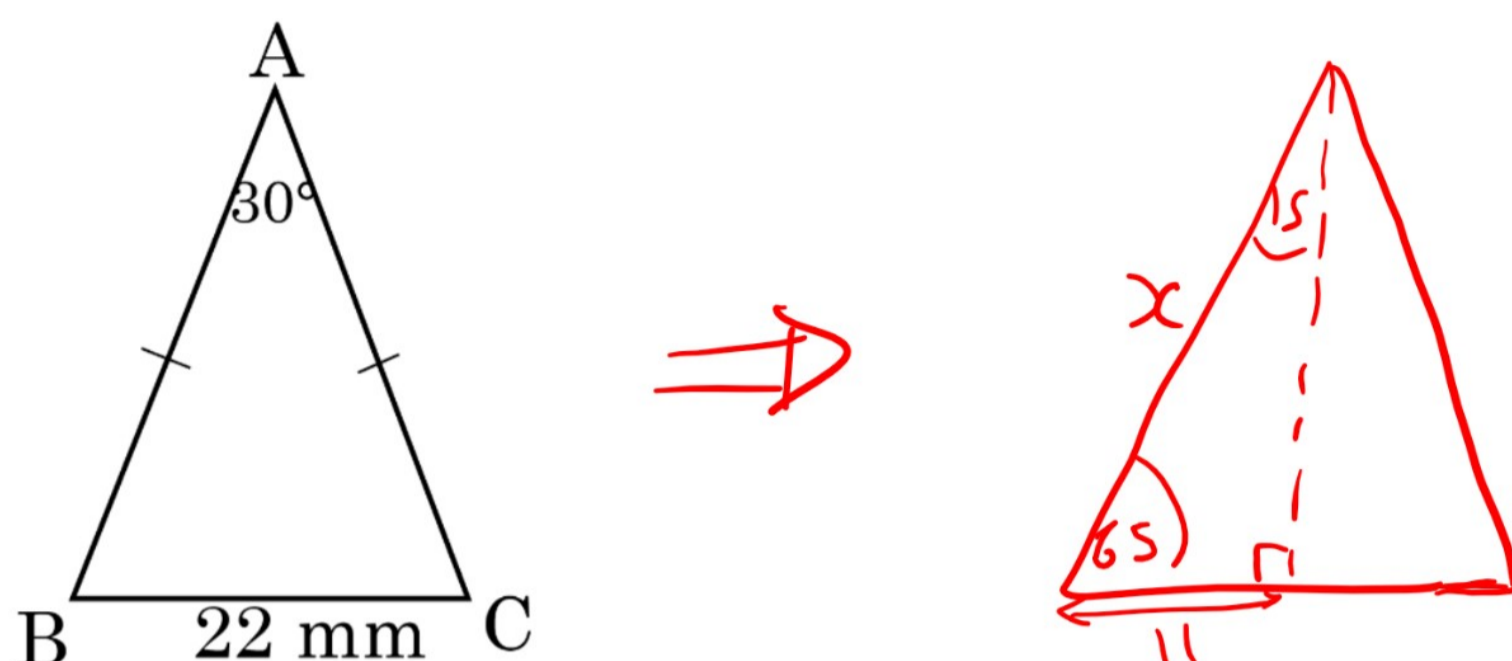
Answer: 66.0°

(5 marks)



Problem Questions:

Q7. A design for the face of a watch consists of a number of metal strips bent into the shape of triangles as shown below:



The triangles are arranged in a circular pattern so that each vertex A meets at a point. Sufficient triangles are used so there is no gap left.

Estimate the total length of the metal used to 1 decimal place. Why is the model unrealistic?

$$\cos(65) = \frac{11}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{11}{\cos(65)}$$

$$x = 26.028$$

• $360 \div 30^\circ \Rightarrow$ there will be 12 triangles in the design.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total of radial lines (AB's and AC's)} &= 26.028 \times 12 \\ &= 312.338 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total of lines of type BC} &= 22 \times 11 \\ &= 242 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total length of metal} &= 312.338 + 242 \\ &= 554.338 \end{aligned}$$

• Unrealistic, as the thickness/width of the strips hasn't been taken into account.

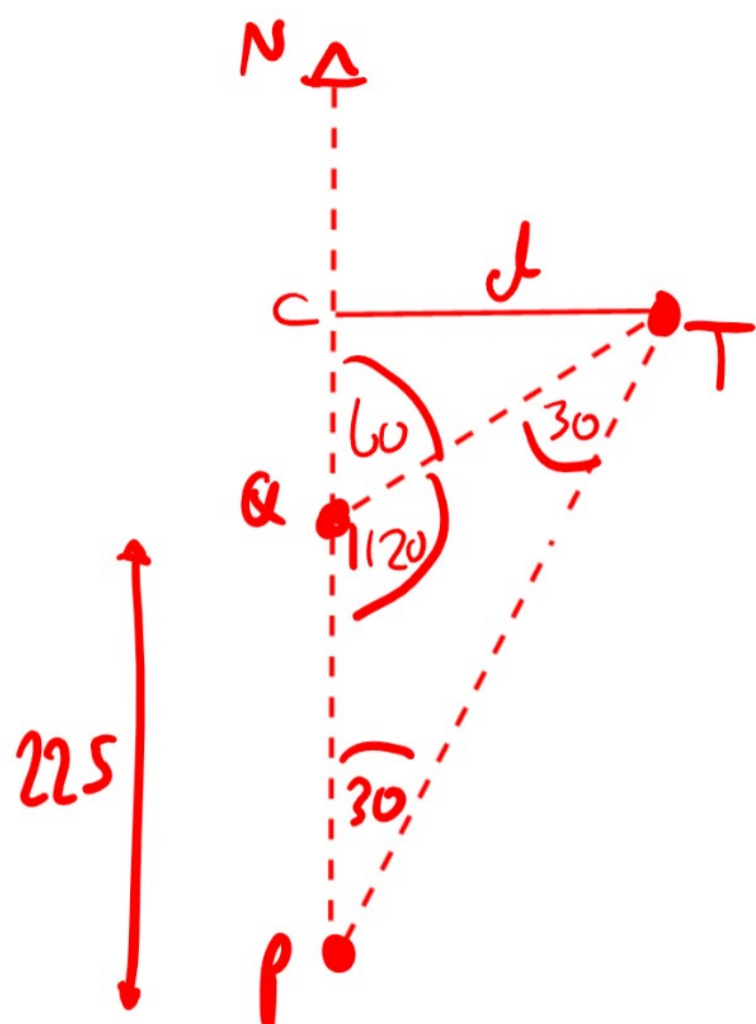
Answer: 554.3 mm

(5 marks)

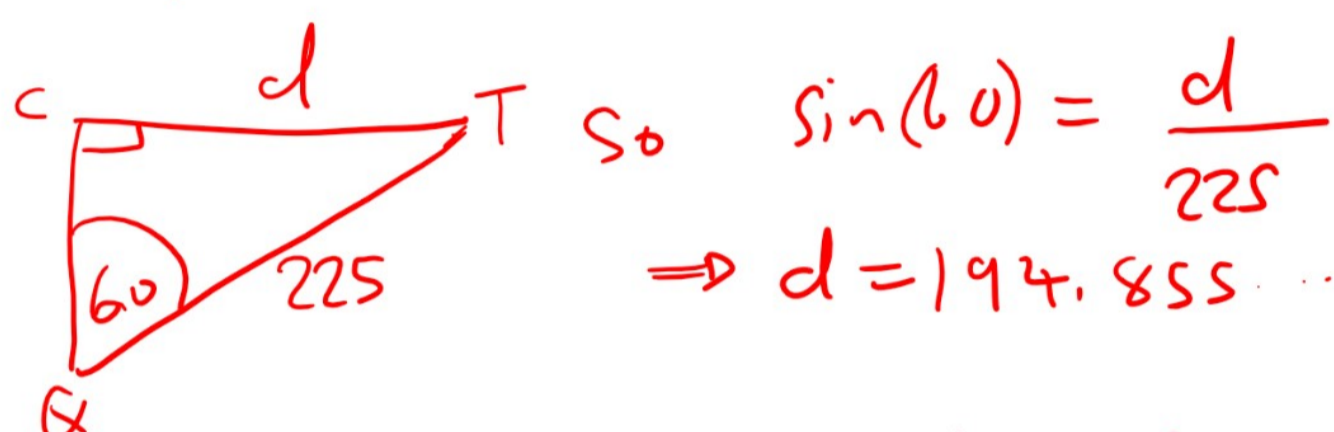


Q8. A man walks due north along a straight road. When he reaches a point P on this road, he can see a tower T on a bearing of 30° from himself. He continues a further 225 m from point P to the point Q, at which point the tower now lies on a bearing of 60° from his position.

(i) Find the shortest distance of T from the road to 1 decimal place.



\Rightarrow $\triangle PQT$ is isosceles, so $QT = 120$ also



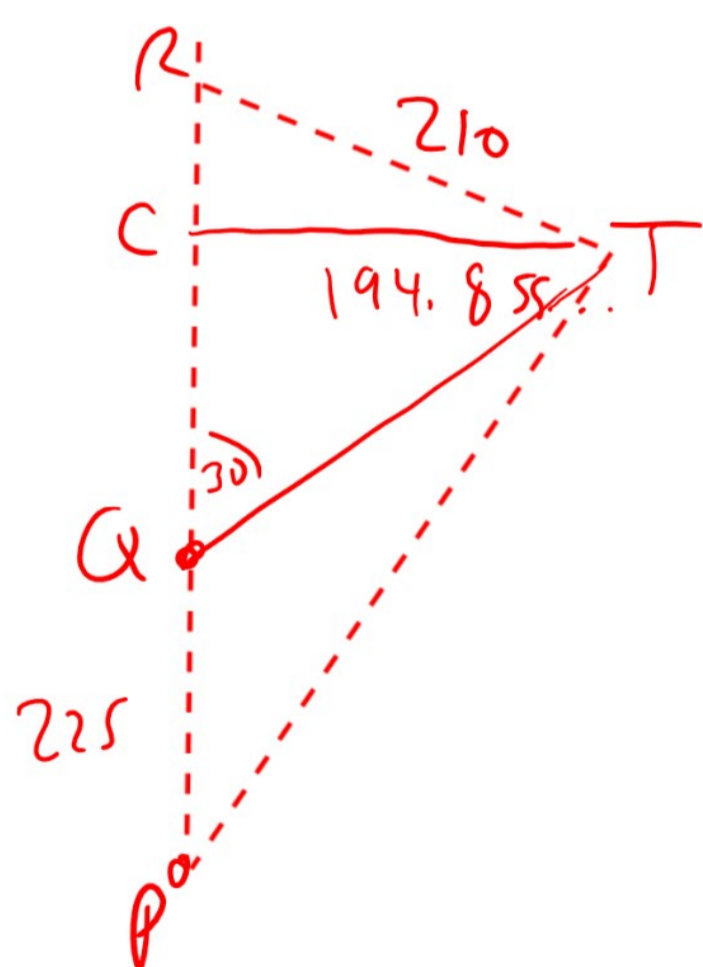
So $\sin(60) = \frac{d}{225}$
 $\Rightarrow d = 194.855\dots$

Answer: 194.9 m

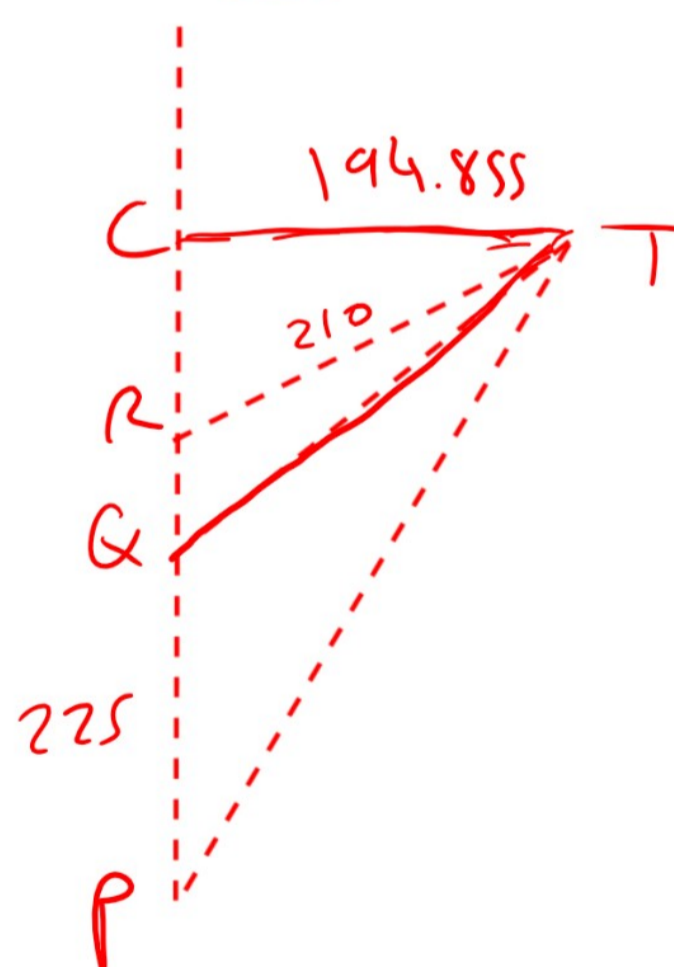
(3 marks)

(ii) The man walks further north to a point R, so that the distance RT is 210 m. Determine the two possible values for the distance PR, correct to the nearest metre.

Case 1



Case 2



\bullet $QC = 337.498\dots$

\bullet $RC = 78.30$

$\Rightarrow RQ = 259.198$

\bullet $PR = 225 + 259.198$

$= 484.198$

\bullet $QC = \frac{194.855\dots}{\tan(30)} \Rightarrow QC = 337.498\dots$

\bullet $RC^2 = 210^2 - (194.855\dots)^2 \Rightarrow RC = 78.30$

Answer: 641 m or 484 m

(3 marks)

\bullet $PR = 225 + 337.498 + 78.30 \Rightarrow PR = 640.80$



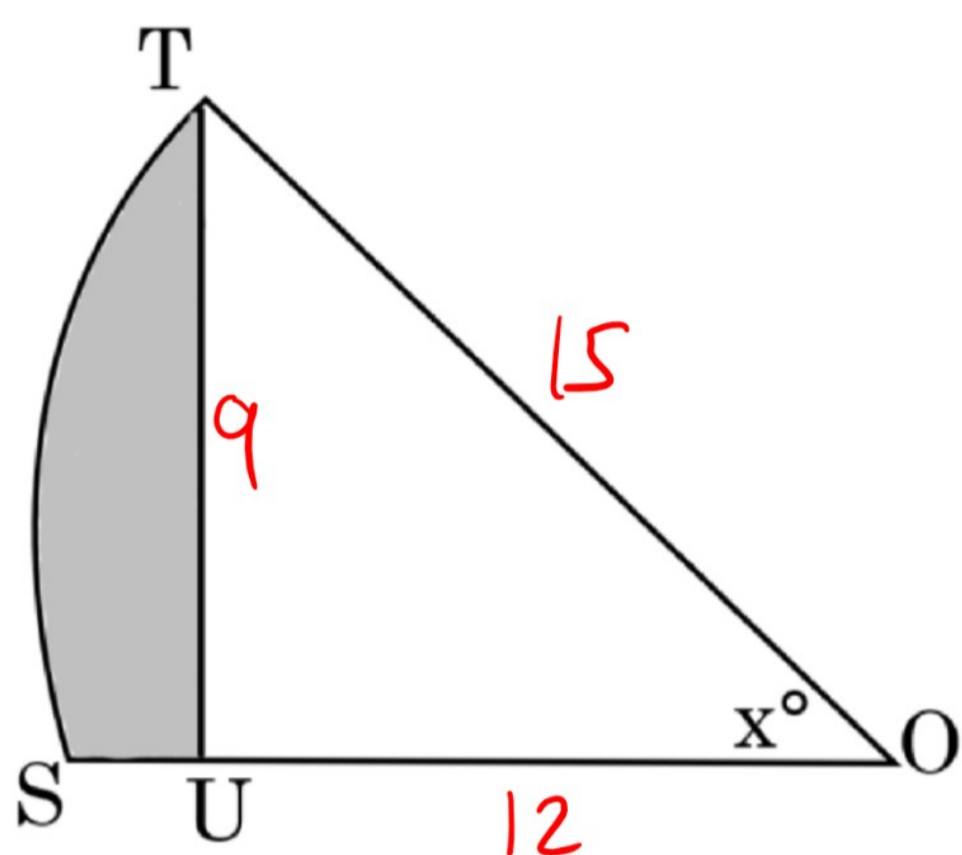
Q9. Below, OST is a sector of a circle. In the triangle:

$$OU = 2x + 2,$$

$$TU = 2x - 1 \text{ and}$$

$$OT = 3x$$

Find the shaded area correct to 1 decimal place.



• By Pythagoras:

$$(2x+2)^2 + (2x-1)^2 = (3x)^2$$

$$4x^2 + 8x + 4 + 4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 9x^2$$

$$8x^2 + 4x + 5 = 9x^2$$

$$0 = x^2 - 4x - 5$$

$$0 = (x-5)(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x=5}, -1 \text{ (reject)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area OTU} &= \frac{1}{2}(12 \times 9) \\ &= \underline{54} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(x) = \frac{12}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{15}\right)$$

$$x = 36.869\dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area Sector OST} &= \frac{36.869}{360} \times \pi \times 15^2 && \left(\frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2\right) \\ &= 72.393\dots \end{aligned}$$

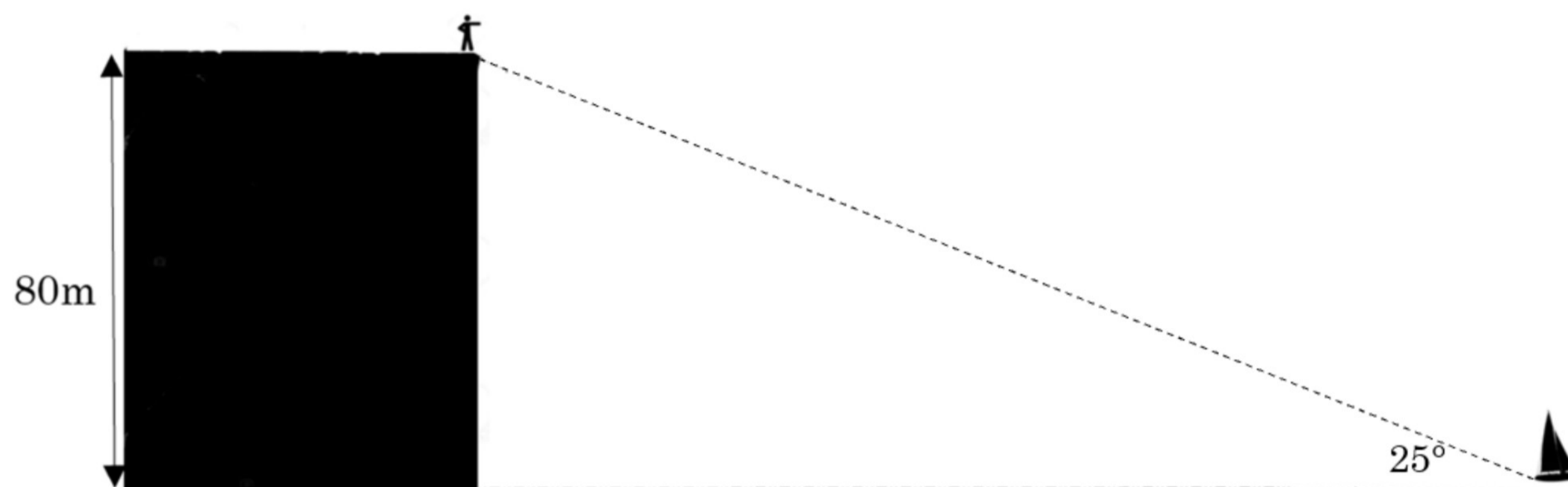
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Shaded area} &= \text{Sector} - \text{triangle} \\ &= 72.393\dots - 54 \\ &= 18.393\dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Answer: } \underline{18.4 \text{ units}^2}$$

(6 marks)



Q10. A boat is heading directly for the foot of a vertical cliff at 2.2 m/s. At 11.59am, the position of the boat from the cliff is shown in the diagram:



Rob is standing on top of a cliff, and he will be seen by his friend Tom in the boat once the angle of depression from Rob to Tom is 75° . Estimate what time, to the nearest second, will Rob be seen by Tom.

• let current distance of boat from foot of cliff be d .

$$\tan(25) = \frac{80}{d} \Rightarrow d = \frac{80}{\tan(25)} = 171.56.0 \text{ m}$$

• let distance of boat from cliff when Tom sees Rob be x

$$\tan(75) = \frac{80}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{80}{\tan(75)} \Rightarrow x = 21.435$$

$$\text{time} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed}} \Rightarrow \text{time} = \frac{171.560 - 21.435}{2.2} = 68.238 \text{ seconds}$$

Answer: 12pm, 8 seconds
(4 marks)

- The height of the man on the boat is not taken into account.
- The wind / currents have not been taken into account.

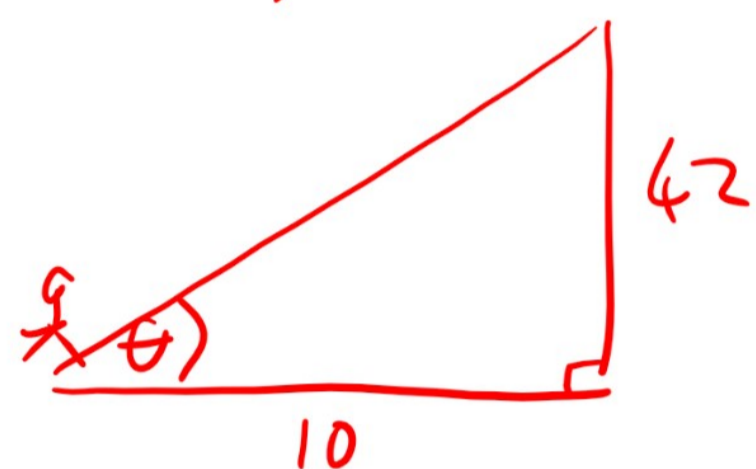
Answer: _____
(2 marks)



Q11. Phil is in the grounds of a local church. A friend tells him that the angle of elevation, θ , from his current position to the top of the church tower is such that $\tan(\theta)$ is $\frac{21}{5}$.

Phil says, "that means the height of the church tower is 21 m". Do you agree? Explain your choice.

Not necessarily true. — $\tan(\theta)$ is a ratio, and so the situation could also be like this, for example:



(Here the height of the tower is 42 m)

In other words, the height of the tower distance from foot of tower could be any multiple of $\frac{21}{5}$.

Answer: _____
(2 marks)