

- 1 Find all values of x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ such that
- a $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ b $\tan x = \sqrt{3}$ c $\cos x = 0$ d $\sin x = -1$
- e $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ f $\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ g $\tan x = -1$ h $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$
- i $\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ j $\tan x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ k $\cos x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ l $\tan x = -\sqrt{3}$
- 2 Solve each equation for θ in the interval $0 \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$ giving your answers to 1 decimal place.
- a $\cos \theta = 0.4$ b $\sin \theta = 0.27$ c $\tan \theta = 1.6$ d $\sin \theta = 0.813$
- e $\tan \theta = 0.1$ f $\cos \theta = 0.185$ g $\sin \theta = -0.6$ h $\tan \theta = -0.7$
- i $\cos \theta = -0.39$ j $\tan \theta = -3.4$ k $\cos \theta = -0.636$ l $\sin \theta = -0.203$
- 3 Solve each equation for x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 360$.
Give your answers to 1 decimal place where appropriate.
- a $\sin(x - 60)^\circ = 0.5$ b $\tan(x + 30)^\circ = 1$ c $\cos(x - 45)^\circ = 0.2$
- d $\tan(x + 30)^\circ = 0.78$ e $\cos(x + 45)^\circ = -0.5$ f $\sin(x - 60)^\circ = -0.89$
- g $\cos(x + 45)^\circ = 0.9$ h $\sin(x + 30)^\circ = 0.14$ i $\cos(x - 60)^\circ = 0.6$
- j $\sin(x - 30)^\circ = -0.3$ k $\tan(x - 60)^\circ = -1.26$ l $\sin 2x^\circ = 0.5$
- m $\cos 2x^\circ = 0.64$ n $\sin 2x^\circ = -0.18$ o $\tan 2x^\circ = -2.74$
- p $\sin \frac{1}{2}x^\circ = 0.703$ q $\tan 3x^\circ = 0.591$ r $\cos 2x^\circ = -0.415$
- 4 Solve each equation for x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ giving your answers in terms of π .
- a $\sin x = 0$ b $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ c $\tan x = 1$
- d $\cos x = -1$ e $\tan x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ f $\sin x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- g $\tan(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sqrt{3}$ h $\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}$ i $\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- j $\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ k $\cos 2x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ l $\tan 3x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- 5 Solve each equation for θ in the interval $-180^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$.
Give your answers to 1 decimal place where appropriate.
- a $\cos \theta = 0$ b $\tan 2\theta + 1 = 0$ c $\sin(\theta + 60^\circ) = 0.291$
- d $2 \tan(\theta - 15^\circ) = 3.7$ e $\sin 2\theta - 0.3 = 0$ f $4 \cos 3\theta = 2$
- g $1 + \sin(\theta + 110^\circ) = 0$ h $5 \cos(\theta - 27^\circ) = 3$ i $7 - 3 \tan \theta = 0$
- j $3 + 8 \cos 2\theta = 0$ k $2 + 6 \tan(\theta + 92^\circ) = 0$ l $1 - 4 \sin \frac{1}{3}\theta = 0$

- 6 Solve each equation for x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 180^\circ$.
Give your answers to 1 decimal place where appropriate.
- a** $\tan(2x + 30^\circ) = 1$ **b** $\sin(2x - 15^\circ) = 0$ **c** $\cos(2x + 70^\circ) = 0.5$
d $\sin(2x + 210^\circ) = 0.26$ **e** $\cos(2x - 38^\circ) = -0.64$ **f** $\tan(2x - 56^\circ) = -0.32$
g $\cos(3x - 24^\circ) = 0.733$ **h** $\tan(3x + 60^\circ) = -1.9$ **i** $\sin(\frac{1}{2}x + 18^\circ) = 0.572$
- 7 Solve each equation for x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$, giving your answers to 2 decimal places.
- a** $\tan x = 0.52$ **b** $\cos 2x = 0.315$ **c** $\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0.7$
d $3 \cos x + 1 = 0$ **e** $\sin \frac{1}{2}x = 0.09$ **f** $\tan 2x = -0.225$
g $3 - 4 \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) = 0$ **h** $\tan(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = 2$ **i** $\cos 3x = -0.81$
j $5 + 3 \tan x = 0$ **k** $\cos(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -0.34$ **l** $1 + 6 \sin 2x = 0$
- 8 **a** Solve the equation

$$2y^2 - 3y + 1 = 0.$$
b Hence, find the values of x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ for which

$$2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1 = 0.$$
- 9 Solve each equation for θ in the interval $0 \leq \theta \leq 360$.
Give your answers to 1 decimal place where appropriate.
- a** $\sin^2 \theta^\circ = 0.75$ **b** $1 - \tan^2 \theta^\circ = 0$
c $2 \cos^2 \theta^\circ + \cos \theta^\circ = 0$ **d** $\sin \theta^\circ(4 \cos \theta^\circ - 1) = 0$
e $4 \sin \theta^\circ = \sin \theta^\circ \tan \theta^\circ$ **f** $(2 \cos \theta^\circ - 1)(\cos \theta^\circ + 1) = 0$
g $\tan^2 \theta^\circ - 3 \tan \theta^\circ + 2 = 0$ **h** $3 \sin^2 \theta^\circ - 7 \sin \theta^\circ + 2 = 0$
i $\tan^2 \theta^\circ - \tan \theta^\circ = 6$ **j** $6 \cos^2 \theta^\circ - \cos \theta^\circ - 2 = 0$
k $4 \sin^2 \theta^\circ + 3 = 8 \sin \theta^\circ$ **l** $\cos^2 \theta^\circ + 2 \cos \theta^\circ - 1 = 0$
m $\tan^2 \theta^\circ + 3 \tan \theta^\circ - 1 = 0$ **n** $3 \sin^2 \theta^\circ + \sin \theta^\circ = 1$
- 10 **a** Sketch the curve $y = \cos x^\circ$ for x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 360$.
b Sketch on the same diagram the curve $y = \cos(x + 90)^\circ$ for x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 360$.
c Using your diagram, find all values of x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 360$ for which

$$\cos x^\circ = \cos(x + 90)^\circ.$$
- 11 **a** Sketch the curves $y = \cos x^\circ$ and $y = \cos 3x^\circ$ on the same set of axes for x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 360$.
b Solve, for x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 360$, the equation

$$\cos x^\circ = \cos 3x^\circ.$$
c Hence solve, for x in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 180$, the equation

$$\cos 2x^\circ = \cos 6x^\circ.$$