

Ex 25 Trigonometry Graphs*Section A (Non-calculator)*

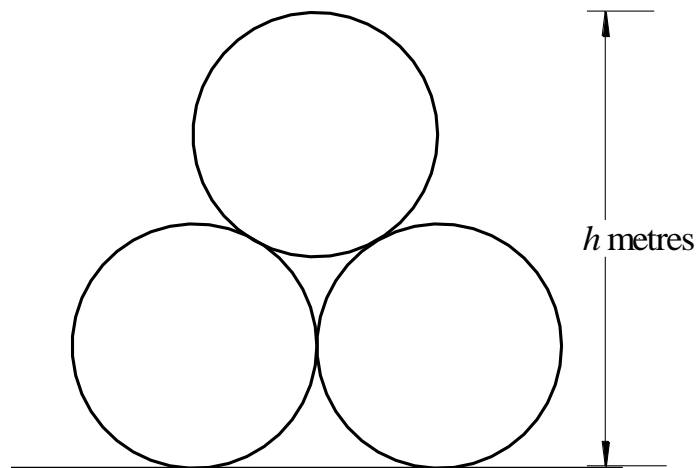
- 1 A straight line is represented by the equation $x + y = 5$ Find the gradient of this line.
- 2 Algebraically, find the point of intersection of the straight lines with equations $x + 2y = -5$ and $3x - y = 13$

Section B (Knowledge)

- 3 For $0 \leq x \leq 360$, on separate diagrams sketch the graphs of :
(a) $y = \cos x^\circ$ (b) $y = \cos 2x^\circ$ (c) $y = 2 \cos x^\circ$
- 4 For $0 \leq x \leq 360$, on the same diagram sketch the graphs of $y = \sin x^\circ$ and $y = 2 + \sin x^\circ$.

Section C (Reasoning)

- 6 Three pipes are stored on horizontal ground as shown in the diagram below.



Each pipe has a circular cross-section with radius 2 metres.

Calculate the height, h metres of the stacked pipes. (Ignore the thickness of the pipes.)

Give your answer in metres, correct to two decimal places.

Ex 25 Trigonometry Graphs*Section A (Non-calculator)*

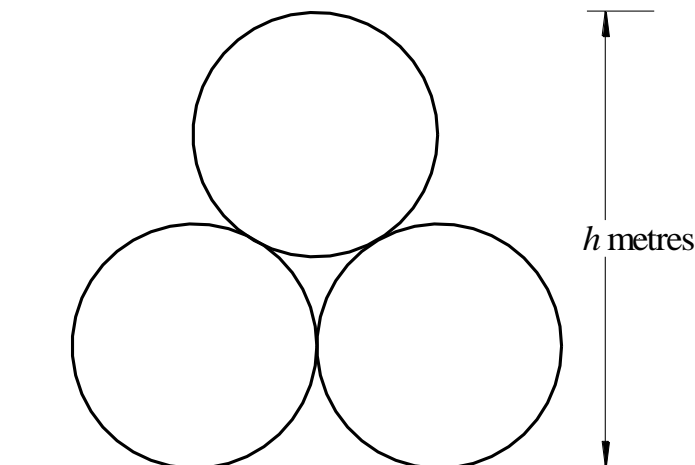
- 1 A straight line is represented by the equation $x + y = 5$ Find the gradient of this line.
- 2 Algebraically, find the point of intersection of the straight lines with equations $x + 2y = -5$ and $3x - y = 13$

Section B (Knowledge)

- 3 For $0 \leq x \leq 360$, on separate diagrams sketch the graphs of :
(a) $y = \cos x^\circ$ (b) $y = \cos 2x^\circ$ (c) $y = 2 \cos x^\circ$
- 4 For $0 \leq x \leq 360$, on the same diagram sketch the graphs of $y = \sin x^\circ$ and $y = 2 + \sin x^\circ$.

Section C (Reasoning)

- 6 Three pipes are stored on horizontal ground as shown in the diagram below.



Each pipe has a circular cross-section with radius 2 metres.

Calculate the height, h metres of the stacked pipes. (Ignore the thickness of the pipes.)

Give your answer in metres, correct to two decimal places.