

TERM TEST 02

2023 A/L TERM TEST PRACTICE

COMBINED MATHS

English Medium
ONLINE PAPER CLASS

1. Proving Identities
2. Solving Triangles
3. General Solutions
4. Algebraic Application
5. Logarithms & Indices
6. Partial Fractions
7. Real Numbers / Functions & Mappings
8. Quadratics (Part 1)
9. Elementary Geometry
10. Straight Line (Part - 1)
11. Inequalities

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03. Solve the equation $\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{7+x} = \sqrt{16+2x}$

04. $f(x) = \cos^2 x + 2\sqrt{3} \sin x \cos x - \sin^2 x + 3$. Find the greatest and least values of $f(x)$.

05. If $f(x) = \frac{5^x - 5^{-x}}{5^x + 5^{-x}}$ then show that $x = \frac{1}{2} \log_5 \left[\frac{f(x) + 1}{1 - f(x)} \right]$

06. B (3 ,1) , D (t-1, t+1) , where t is a parameter. If $BD = \sqrt{10}$ find possible values of t. If D is on the y axis and the mid point of BD is $\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2} \right)$. Evaluate a.

09. An arc of length $\frac{11\pi}{3}$ cm of a circle of radius 2 cm subtends θ angle at the centre.

- i) Find θ
- ii) Find the area of the sector
- iii) Find the area of the segment
- iv) Find the length of the chord.

10. Show that $3(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^4 + 6(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 + 4(\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta)$ expression is independent of θ

11. a) Show that $(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)^2 = 4 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right)$. Hence show that $\cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$
- b) If $\sin x + \sin y = a$ and $\cos x + \cos y = b$, then show that $\sec^2 \left(\frac{x - y}{2} \right) = \frac{4}{a^2 + b^2}$
- c) using usual notations show that $\frac{\sin(B - C)}{bc} + \frac{\sin(C - A)}{ca} + \frac{\sin(A - B)}{ab} = 0$
12. a) Resolve $\frac{4x^2 + 11}{(x^2 + 1)^2 - x^2 - 3}$ into partial fractions using a suitable substitution (once you removed the substitution, you need to leave the answer in a standard form)
- b) Find the range of $x \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfying the inequality,
$$\frac{(x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3)(x^2 + 2x - 4)}{x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 12} \leq 0$$
13. Equations of sides AB, BC and CA are $x + y + 4 = 0$, $7x + y - 8 = 0$ and $x + 7y - 8 = 0$ respectively.
- i) Find equations of perpendicular bisectors.
- ii) Hence find the circumcentre of the triangle ABC
14. In the parallelogram ABCD, eqⁿs of sides AB & BC are $x + 4y - 14 = 0$ and $5x + y - 13 = 0$ respectively. D is $(-1, 1)$.
- i) Find eqⁿs of sides AD and DC
- ii) AC and BD diagonals are meeting at E. Find coordinates of E. The line drawn parallel to BC, along the point E cuts AB and CD at points P and Q respectively
- iii) Find the area of the triangle OPQ.
- iv) If point R is placed on PQ such that PR:RQ = 3:2, find the coordinates of R.
15. a) Solve the eqⁿ $\tan^3 x - 3 \tan^2 x - 3 \tan x + 1 = 0$
- b) Prove the identity $\frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{\sec x}{1 + \cos x}$
- c) Show that if $y = \tan \left(x + \frac{\pi}{12} \right) \cot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{12} \right)$ then $y + 1 = 2(y - 1) \sin 2x$
- d) Express $f(\theta) = 32 \cos^6 \theta - 48 \cos^4 \theta + 18 \cos^2 \theta$ in the form of $f(\theta) = A \cos B\theta + C$ where A, B, C are constants to be determined. Hence solve $f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$

