

11		30°	45°	60°	0°	90°
	sin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	0	1
	cos	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
	tan	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	0	

5 Extend

- 1 30°
- 2 Angles in a pentagon sum to 540°
Each angle in a regular pentagon = $\frac{540}{5} = 108^\circ$
 $\angle BCD = 108^\circ$
 $\angle FCD = 180 - 108 = 72^\circ$ (angles on a straight line sum to 180°)
 $\angle FCD = \angle CDF$ (triangle CDF is isosceles)
 $\angle CFD = 180^\circ - 2 \times 72 = 36^\circ$ (angles in a triangle sum to 180°)
- 3 $2x - 20 + x + 5 = 2x + 35$ so $x = 50^\circ$ (the exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the two interior angles at the other vertices)
 $\angle QSR = 2x + 35 = 135^\circ$
 $\angle QSP = 180 - 135 = 45^\circ$ (angles on a straight line)
- 4 12.0 cm
- 5 122.02 m
- 6 36°, 72°, 108°, 144°, 180°
- 7 6 sides
- 8 32.5°
- 9 48 700 feet
- 10 a i AB = 1.50 cm ii AC = 2.60 cm b 7.1 cm
- 11 $(4\sqrt{3} + 12)$ cm
- 12 7.1 cm
- 13 a 3.4 cm b 22.3°

5 Unit test

- 1 a $(9 - 2) \times 180^\circ = 1260^\circ$ [1] b $180 - \left(\frac{1260}{9}\right) = 40^\circ$ [1]
- 2 $PQ^2 = 12.3^2 - 6.4^2$ [1]
 $PQ = \sqrt{110.33}$ [1]
 $PQ = 10.50$ cm (2 d.p.) [1]
- 3 Angle EBC = $180^\circ - 132^\circ = 48^\circ$ (angles on a straight line add up to 180°) [1]
Angle ECB = angle EBC = 48° (base angles of isosceles triangle are equal) [1]
 $x = 48^\circ$ (alternate angles are equal) [1]

- 4 $p + y + q = 180^\circ$ (angles on a straight line add up to 180°) [1]
 $p = x$ (alternate angles are equal) [1]
 $q = z$ (alternate angles are equal) [1]
 $p + y + q = x + y + z = 180^\circ$ [1]

- 5 a 0 [1] b 1 [1] c 1 [1] d $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ [1] e $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ [1]

- 6 $\sin \alpha = \frac{5.4}{7.6}$ [1]
 $\alpha = \sin^{-1} \frac{5.4}{7.6}$ [1]
 $\alpha = 45.3^\circ$ (1 d.p.) [1]

- 7 $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ [1]
 $x = 30^\circ$ [1]
The angle of elevation needs to be 30°. [1]

- 8 $\cos 45^\circ = \frac{x}{4}$ [1]
 $x = 4 \cos 45^\circ$ [1]
 $x = 2.83$ miles (2 d.p.) [1]

- 9 $x^2 = 15^2 + 10^2$ [1]
 $x = \sqrt{325}$ [1]
 $x = 5\sqrt{13}$ m [1]

Sample student answers

Student C gives the best answer. Student A rounded too early and Student B's algebra was incorrect.