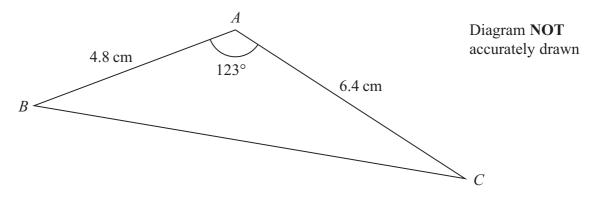
## **SINE AND COSINE RULE**

[ESTIMATED TIME: 75 minutes]

GCSE

(+ IGCSE) EXAM QUESTION PRACTICE

1. [3 marks]



Calculate the length of BC.

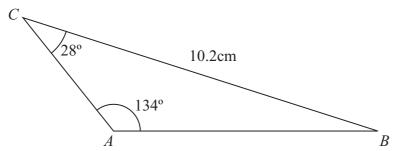
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

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 		 				 			 				 					 			 . 1	L	u	L.	L



The diagram shows triangle ABC.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn



Angle  $BCA = 28^{\circ}$ Angle  $CAB = 134^{\circ}$ BC = 10.2 cm.

Calculate the length of *AB*. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

..... cm



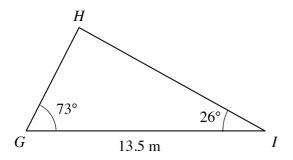


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Calculate the length of GH.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.



4. [3 marks]

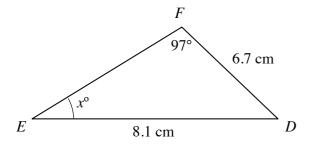
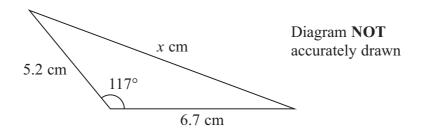


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Calculate the value of x.

Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.



Calculate the value of x.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

*x* = .....

6. [3 marks]

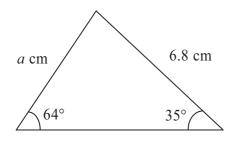


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Calculate the value of *a*.

Give your value correct to 3 significant figures.



*a* = .....

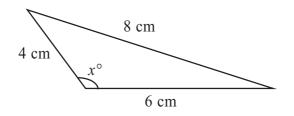


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Calculate the value of x.

Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

v	=																			
л																				

8. [4 marks]

A triangle has sides of length 4 cm, 6 cm and 8 cm. Calculate the size of the largest angle in this triangle.

Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.



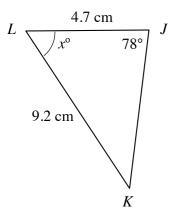


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Calculate the value of *x*. Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

(4)



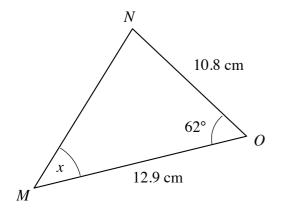


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Calculate the size of angle *NMO*. Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.





A circular clock face, centre O, has a minute hand OA and an hour hand OB.

OA = 10 cm.

OB = 7 cm.

Calculate the length of AB when the hands show 5 o'clock.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

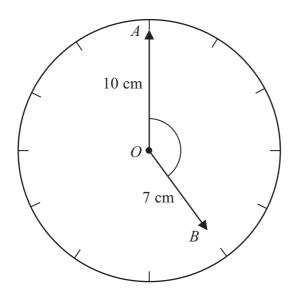


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn



..... cm

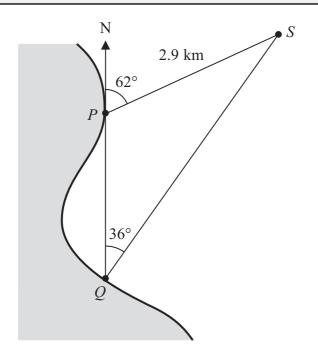


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

P and Q are two points on a coast.

P is due North of Q.

A ship is at the point *S*.

PS = 2.9 km.

The bearing of the ship from P is  $062^{\circ}$ 

The bearing of the ship from Q is  $036^{\circ}$ 

Calculate the distance QS.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.



..... km

The sides of triangle PQR are tangents to a circle. The tangents touch the circle at the points S, T and U. QS = 6 cm. PS = 7 cm.

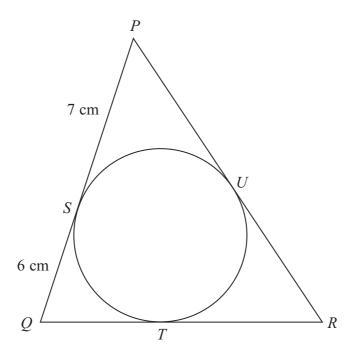


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

(a) (i) Write down the length of QT.

..... cm

(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

**(2)** 

The perimeter of triangle *PQR* is 42 cm.

(b) Calculate the size of angle *PQR*. Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

(4)



The diagram shows the positions of two ships, A and B, and a lighthouse L.

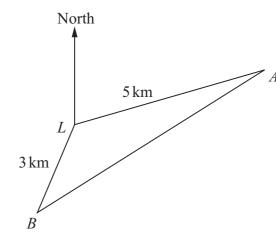


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Ship A is 5 km from L on a bearing of 070° from L. Ship B is 3 km from L on a bearing of 210° from L. Calculate the distance between ship A and ship B. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

..... km



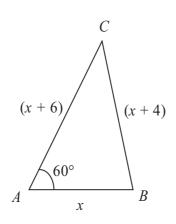


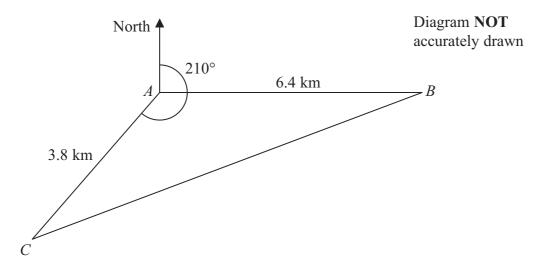
Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

The diagram shows the length, in centimetres, of each side of triangle ABC. Angle  $BAC = 60^{\circ}$ .

Find the value of x.

 $\chi = \dots$ 





A, B and C are 3 villages. B is 6.4 km due east of A. C is 3.8 km from A on a bearing of  $210^{\circ}$ 

Calculate the bearing of *B* from *C*. Give your answer correct to the nearest degree. Show your working clearly.



С

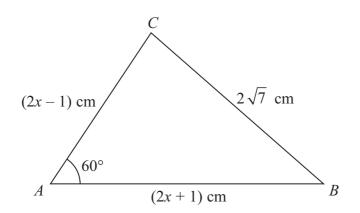


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

The diagram shows a triangle ABC.

AB = (2x + 1) cm, AC = (2x - 1) cm and  $BC = 2\sqrt{7}$  cm.

Angle  $BAC = 60^{\circ}$ 

Work out the value of x.

Show clear algebraic working.

 $\chi = \dots$ 



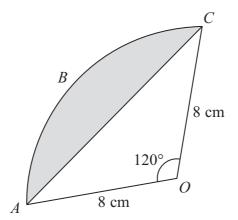


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABC is an arc of a circle with centre O and radius 8 cm.

AC is a chord of the circle.

Angle  $AOC = 120^{\circ}$ 

Calculate the perimeter of the shaded segment.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

cm



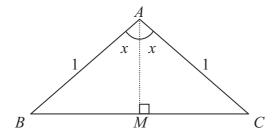


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

ABC is an isosceles triangle.

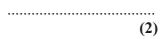
$$AB = AC = 1$$

*M* is the midpoint of *BC*.

(a) (i) Use trigonometry to find an expression, in terms of x, for BM.

.....

(ii) Hence write down an expression, in terms of x, for BC.



(b) Use the cosine rule to find an expression, in terms of  $\cos(2x)$ , for  $BC^2$ .



(c) Hence show that  $\cos(2x) = 1 - 2(\sin x)^2$ 

**(2)** 

