



Rcos(x-alpha) method

| Past Paper Question | C3 Edexcel Jan 2013 Q4

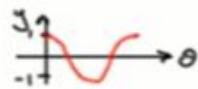
- (a) Express $6\cos\theta + 8\sin\theta$ in the form $R\cos(\theta - \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Give the value of α to 3 decimal places.

$$(b) p(\theta) = \frac{4}{12 + 6\cos\theta + 8\sin\theta}, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

Calculate

- (i) the maximum value of $p(\theta)$,



- (ii) the value of θ at which the maximum occurs.

$$6\cos\theta + 8\sin\theta \equiv A\cos\theta + B\sin\theta$$

where $A = 6$, $B = 8$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore R &= \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} & \therefore \alpha &= \tan^{-1} \frac{8}{6} \\ &= 10 & &= 0.92729\dots \\ && &= 0.927 \text{ (3dp)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 6\cos\theta + 8\sin\theta \equiv 10\cos(\theta - 0.927)$$

$$A\sin\theta \pm B\cos\theta \equiv R\sin(\theta \pm \alpha)$$

$$A\cos\theta \pm B\sin\theta \equiv R\cos(\theta \mp \alpha)$$

$$\text{where } R = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}, \alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{B}{A}$$

$$i) p(\theta) = \frac{4}{12 + 10\cos(\theta - 0.927)}$$

max $p(\theta)$: when $\cos(\theta - 0.927) = -1$

$$\therefore \max p(\theta) = \frac{4}{12 - 10} = 2$$

ii) when $\theta - 0.92729\dots = \pi$

$$\therefore \theta = 4.0688\dots$$

$$\therefore \theta = 4.07 \text{ (3dp)}$$

With the acknowledgement of [Exam Solutions](#).

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