(3)

8.

Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

(a) Show that

$$\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{\sin^2 2\theta} \equiv k \sec^2 \theta \qquad \theta \neq \frac{n\pi}{2} \qquad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

where k is a constant to be found.
$$\frac{\text{(b)}}{5 \text{ in}^2 2 \times} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Sec}^2 \times \text{ from (a)}$$

(b) Hence solve, for $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

b) coth
$$\frac{1-\cos 2x}{\sin^2 2x} = (1+2\tan x)^2$$

$$\frac{1-\cos 2x}{\sin^2 2x} = (1+2\tan x)^2$$
Eive your answers to 3 significant figures where appropriate
$$\frac{1-\cos 2x}{\cos^2 2x} = (1+2\tan x)^2$$

Give your answers to 3 significant figures where appropriate.

V select this double angle formula for cos20, because cos0 on RHS

$$= 2 - 2\cos^2\theta = 2(1 - \cos^2\theta) = 2\sin^2\theta$$

$$+ \sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta + 4\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta + 4\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta$$

cancelling, LHS =
$$\frac{1}{2\cos^2\theta} = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}) = \frac{1}{2}\sec^2\theta = RHS$$

With $k = \frac{1}{2}$ (Imark)

$$\sec^2 x = 2 + 8 \tan x + 8 \tan^2 x$$

$$\tan^2 x + 1 = 2 + 8\tan x + 8\tan^2 x$$
 We want quadratic in single function, which $\Rightarrow 7 \tan^2 x + 8\tan x + 1 = 0$ (we can solve

(1 mark)

Solving quadratic,
$$\tan x = -1$$
, $-\frac{1}{7}$ (1 mark) $+(can use calculator)$