

12. (a) Show that

$$\frac{10\sin^2\theta - 7\cos\theta + 2}{3 + 2\cos\theta} = 4 - 5\cos\theta \quad (4)$$

(b) Hence, or otherwise, solve, for $0 \leq x < 360^\circ$, the equation

$$\frac{10\sin^2x - 7\cos x + 2}{3 + 2\cos x} = 4 + 3\sin x \quad (3)$$

(a) Get all in terms of $\cos\theta$ - use $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{10(1 - \cos^2\theta) - 7\cos\theta + 2}{3 + 2\cos\theta} = \frac{-10\cos^2\theta - 7\cos\theta + 12}{3 + 2\cos\theta}$$

If it helps put $x = \cos\theta$ - to make it seem familiar.

$$\frac{-10x^2 - 7x + 12}{3 + 2x}$$

If this is to equal RHS then numerator must factorise and $3 + 2x$ must cancel. This is so.

$$= \frac{(2x + 3)(-5x + 4)}{(3 + 2x)}$$

$$= 4 - 5x = \underline{4 - 5\cos\theta} \text{ as required}$$

(b) To solve this use part (a) to simplify LHS. This gives

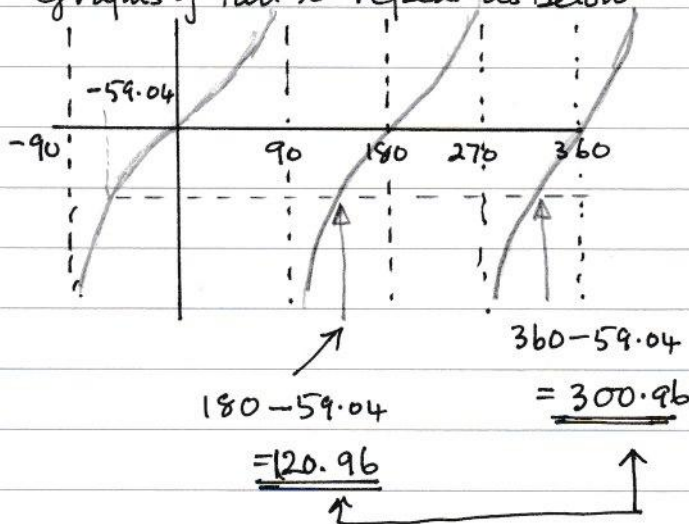
$$\underline{4 - 5\cos x} = 4 + 3\sin x \Rightarrow -5\cos x = 3\sin x$$

$$\text{or } \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\text{So one solution is } x = \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = -59.04^\circ$$

We are required to find solutions in range $0 \leq x < 360^\circ$.

Graphs of $\tan x$ repeat as below



Answers required.