

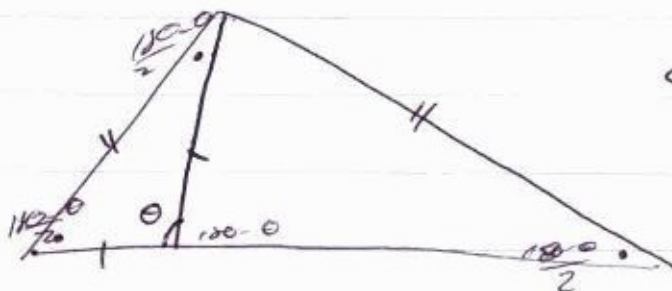
Start here for
Question Number: **10**

a) i)

In $\triangle ABC, \triangle ACD$

$$\angle CAD = \angle CBD$$

$$\angle ACD = \angle CDB$$

(base angles of
isosceles triangle
are equal)

$$\begin{aligned} \angle DCB &= 180 - (180 - \theta) + 180 - \theta \\ &= \theta + 180 - \theta \end{aligned}$$

ii)

 $\therefore \triangle ABC \equiv \triangle ACD$ by AA.

ii)

~~$x^2 = a^2 + ay$~~

~~$x^2 = a^2 - 2ay + y^2$~~

~~$x^2 = x^2 - (ay)^2$~~

iii)

$$x^2 = a(a + y)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a} = a + y$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{a} - a$$

5) $V = \pi \int_0^r (r - \sqrt{x^2 + r^2})^2 dx$

$y = r - \sqrt{x^2 + r^2}$

~~$y = \frac{1}{2}(r + r - y)$~~

iv) $y = a(1 - 2\cos\theta)$

since ~~OA~~
 θ must be $< \pi/2$
 ~~$y \leq 3a$~~
 $y \leq 3a$

b i) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + r^2}$

~~OA = r \sin\theta~~

$V = \pi \int_{r \sin\theta}^r (r - \sqrt{-x^2 + r^2})^2 dx$

$\sin\theta = \frac{OA}{r}$

$V = \pi \left[-x + r \right]_{r \sin\theta}^r$

$r \sin\theta = OA$

$BA = r - r \sin\theta$

~~$= \pi [(-r + r) - (-r \sin\theta + r)]$~~
 ~~$= \pi (r^2 \sin^2\theta - r)$~~

$V = \pi [(-r + r) - (-(r - r \sin\theta) + r)]$

$V = \pi [r - r \sin\theta + r]$

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b)

ii) i)

$$A = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$$

convert rad.

$$\theta = \frac{171}{6}$$

ii)

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \pi r^3$$

$$\frac{1}{8}$$

