

MA TRẬN ĐỀ HKI TOÁN 11																	
STT	Lesson Topics	CÂU HỎI THEO MỨC ĐỘ NHẬN THỨC								Total number of questions	Total number of marks	% of questions	% of marks				
		Recognise		Fluency		Problem Solving		Advanced Problem Solving/Reasoning									
		question	marks	question	marks	question	marks	question	marks								
1	5A Radian Measure	1	4							1	4	13%	10%				
3	5B Arc length and sector area	0.5	2	0.5	3					1	5	13%	13%				
4	5C The unit circle and the trigonometric ratios	1	2							1	2	13%	5%				
6	5D Applications of the unit circle	1	3	1	5					2	8	25%	20%				
7	7B The sine function	0.5	5			0.25	3	0.25	2	1	10	13%	25%				
8	7E Trigonometric equations			1	4	1	7			2	11	25%	28%				
Tổng cộng		4	16	2.5	12	1.25	10	0.25	2	8	40	100%	100%				
Tỷ lệ câu		50.00%		31.25%		15.63%		3.13%									
Tỷ lệ điểm		40%		30%		25%		5%									

**BẢNG ĐẶC TÀ MA TRẬN TOÁN 11**

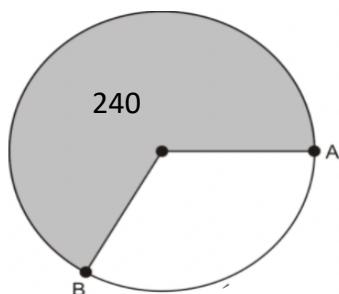
STT	ĐƠN VỊ KIẾN THỨC	CHUẨN KIẾN THỨC KỸ NĂNG CẦN KIỂM TRA	CÂU HỎI THEO MỨC ĐỘ NHẬN THỨC			
			NHẬN BIẾT	THÔNG HIỂU	VẬN DỤNG	VẬN DỤNG CAO
1	5A Radian Measure	Nhận biết: - convert between radiant and degree	1			
3	5B Arc length and sector area	Nhận biết: - find arc length and sector area when radius is known Thông hiểu: - find the radius when are length or sector area is known	0.5	0.5		
4	5C The unit circle and the trigonometric ratios	Nhận biết: - find the position on the unit circle where the angle is known	1			
6	5D Applications of the unit circle	Nhận biết: - find the angle where trigonometry value is known Thông hiểu: - find the others trigonometry value when one is known	1	1		
7	7B The sine function	Nhận biết: - understanding the sine function Vận dụng và vận dụng cao: - state the transformation and sketch the graph of sine function	0.5		0.25	0.25
8	7E Trigonometric equations	Thông hiểu: - solve the simple trigonometric equations Vận dụng: - solve the trigonometric equation		1	1	

1. Convert:

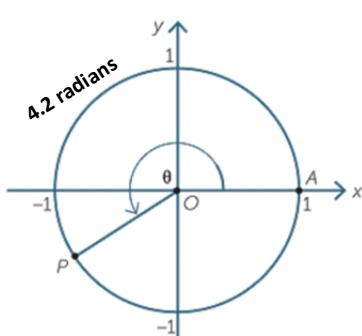
- The angle  $160^\circ$  to simplest radians measure in terms of  $\pi$ . (2)
- The angle  $10.4$  radians to degrees correct to 2 decimal places. (2)

2. The **shaded sector** in the diagram provided has an area of  $20\pi \text{ cm}^2$ .

- Show that the **radius** of the sector is  $5.48 \text{ cm}$ . (3)



- Hence, find the **arc length** of the sector. (2)
3. Use technology to determine the approximate coordinates of the point P that lies on the unit circle as shown on the diagram below. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures. (2)



- If  $\tan \theta = -1.7$ , find the possible values of  $\theta$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$ . (3)
- Given that  $\sin \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , find the exact value of:
  - $\cos \theta$  (3)
  - $\tan \theta$  (2)

6. Find the exact angle,  $x$ , for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  if:

a.  $\sqrt{2}\cos x - 1 = 0$  (3)

b.  $9\tan^2 x - 3 = 0$  (4)

7. Solve for  $x$  if  $2\sin(\frac{x}{2}) + \sqrt{3} = 0$  where  $0 \leq x \leq 4\pi$ . (4)

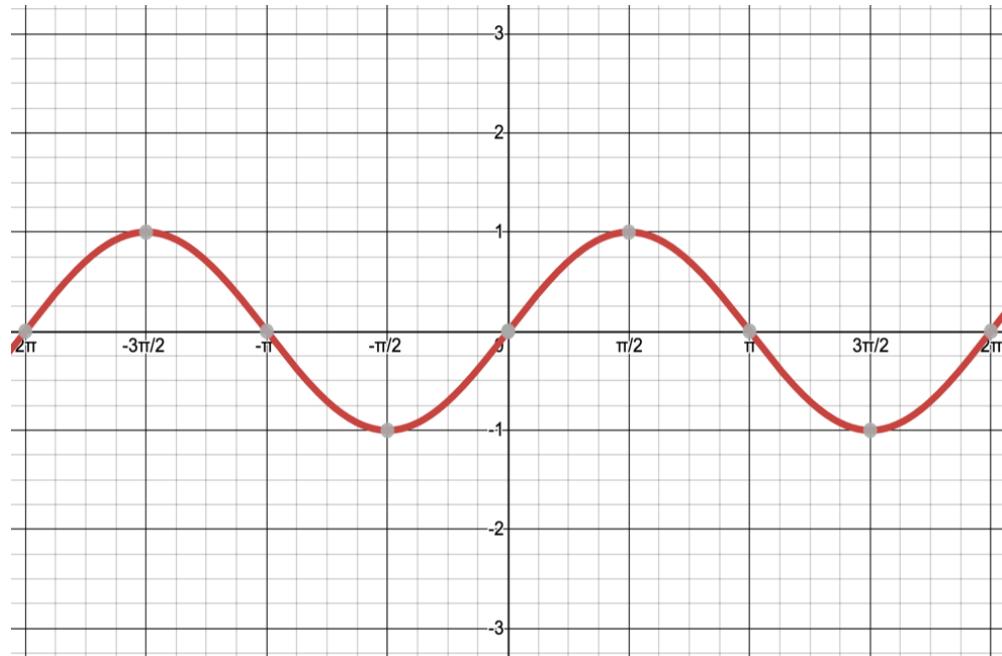
8. Consider the function  $y = -2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2}$ .

a. Complete the table below. (5)

Amplitude	Period	Principal Axis	Maximum value	Minimum Value

b. State the transformations that would map the graph of  $y = \sin x$  to  $y = -2\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2}$ . (3)

c. Use transformation techniques to clearly map  $y = \sin x$  to  $y = -\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ . Copy the graphs to your answer sheet. (2)



-Hét-

# Semester 1 Year 11 Final Exam – Answer key

Question	Answer	Mark
<b>Question 1</b>		
a.	$160^\circ = 160 \times \frac{\pi}{180}$ $= \frac{8\pi}{9}$	1
b.	$10.4 = 10.4 \times \frac{180}{\pi}$ $= 595.88^\circ$	1
<b>Question 2</b>		
a.	<p>We have:</p> $20\pi = \frac{240}{360} \pi r^2$ $\frac{20\pi}{2\pi} = r^2$ $30 = r^2$ $r = \sqrt{30} = 5.48\text{cm}$	1
b.	$l = \frac{240}{360} \times 2\pi \times 5.48$ $= \frac{548}{75} \pi = 22.95\text{cm}$	1
<b>Question 3</b>		
	<p>The coordinate of the point P is:</p> $P = (\cos 4.2, \sin 4.2)$ $= (-0.490, -0.872)$	1
<b>Question 4</b>		
	<p>The base angle is:</p> $\theta = \tan^{-1} 1.7 = 59.53^\circ$ <p>Hence:</p> $\theta_1 = 180^\circ - 59.53^\circ = 120.47^\circ$ $\theta_2 = 360^\circ - 59.53^\circ = 300.47^\circ$	1
<b>Question 5</b>		
a.	<p>We have:</p> $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ $\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ $\cos^2 \theta = \frac{7}{16}$ $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ hence } \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$	1
b.	$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{-\frac{3}{4}}{-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}}$ $= \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}$	1
<b>Question 6</b>		
a.	$\sqrt{2} \cos x - 1 = 0$ $\cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ <p>Hence <math>x = \frac{\pi}{4}</math></p> <p>And <math>x = \frac{7\pi}{4}</math></p>	1
		1
		1
		1

b.	$9 \tan^2 x - 3 = 0$	1
	$\tan^2 x = \frac{3}{9}$	
	$\tan x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1
	$\tan x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ hence $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ or $x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$	1
<b>Question 7</b>	$\tan x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ hence $x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ or $x = \frac{11\pi}{6}$	1
<b>Question 7</b>	$0 \leq x \leq 4\pi$ hence $0 \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq 2\pi$	1
	$2 \sin \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{3} = 0$	
	$\sin \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
	Hence $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ and $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{3}$	1
<b>Question 8</b>	Hence $x = \frac{8\pi}{3}$ and $x = \frac{10\pi}{3}$	1
a.	Amplitude: 2	1
	Period: $2\pi$	1
	Principal axis: $\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Maximum value: $\frac{5}{2}$	1
	Minimum value: $-\frac{3}{2}$	1
b.	Vertical dilation by a factor of 2	1
	Horizontal translation by $\frac{\pi}{4}$ units to the right	1
	Vertical translation by $\frac{1}{2}$ units upwards	1
c.	<p>The graph shows two trigonometric functions plotted against the x-axis. The x-axis is marked with values <math>-2\pi</math>, <math>-\pi</math>, <math>\pi</math>, and <math>2\pi</math>. The y-axis ranges from -2 to 2. A red curve, labeled <math>\sin(x)</math>, starts at the origin (0, 0), reaches a maximum of 1 at <math>x = 0</math>, crosses the x-axis at <math>x = \pi</math>, reaches a minimum of -1 at <math>x = \pi</math>, and returns to the x-axis at <math>x = 2\pi</math>. A blue curve, labeled <math>-\sin(\frac{x}{2})</math>, also starts at the origin (0, 0), reaches a maximum of 1 at <math>x = 0</math>, crosses the x-axis at <math>x = \pi</math>, reaches a minimum of -1 at <math>x = \pi</math>, and returns to the x-axis at <math>x = 2\pi</math>. The two curves intersect at the origin and at <math>x = \pm\pi</math>.</p>	2