

The University of the State of New York
REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

ELEVENTH YEAR MATHEMATICS

Friday, April 11, 1975 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

The last page of the booklet is the answer sheet. Fold the last page along the perforations and, slowly and carefully, tear off the answer sheet. Then fill in the heading of your answer sheet.

The "Reference Tables for Mathematics" which you may need to answer some questions in this examination are stapled in the center of this booklet.

When you have completed the examination, you must sign the statement printed at the end of the answer paper, indicating that you had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that you have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination. Your answer paper cannot be accepted if you fail to sign this declaration.

DO NOT OPEN THIS EXAMINATION BOOKLET UNTIL THE SIGNAL IS GIVEN

Part I

Answer all questions in this part. Each correct answer will receive 2 credits. No partial credit will be allowed. Unless otherwise specified, answers may be left in terms of π or in radical form. Write your answers in the spaces provided on the separate answer sheet.

1 If 10 cubic centimeters of a normal specimen of human blood contains 1.2 grams of hemoglobin, how many grams of hemoglobin would 15 cubic centimeters of the same blood be expected to contain?

2 Express $6 + 2b + 3a + ab$ as the product of two binomial factors.

3 Find the value of $\sqrt{110}$ to the nearest tenth.

4 Express $\frac{\frac{1}{a}}{1 - \frac{1}{a}}$ as a fraction in simplest form.

5 Together, Mike and Ellen have 100 marbles. If Mike gives Ellen 10 marbles, Mike will then have 10 more marbles than Ellen. How many marbles did Mike originally have?

6 For what value of k will the roots of the equation $y^2 - 6y + k = 0$ be equal?

7 Express $3 \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x - 8$ as a product of two binomials.

8 Find the numerical value of $\sec 60^\circ$.

9 If n represents the smallest of three consecutive odd integers, express the sum of the three integers as a binomial in terms of n .

10 Find the numerical value of $\cos \left(\text{Arc sin } \frac{5}{13} \right)$.

11 Solve for x : $3(x - 2) > 5x + 2$

12 Express an angle of 315° in radian measure.

13 If $x < 0$ and $|x - 1| = 7$, find the value of x .

14 If $\log \sin \theta = 9.9620 - 10$, find the acute angle, θ , to the nearest minute.

Directions (15–30): Write in the space provided on the separate answer sheet the numeral preceding the expression that best completes each statement or answers each question.

15 The expression $\log \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$ is equivalent to

(1) $\frac{1}{2} \log 5$ (3) $\log \frac{5}{2} - \log 2$

(2) $\log 5 - \log 2$ (4) $\frac{\log 5 - \log 2}{2}$

16 If $\frac{ab + a}{a^2 - a} = \frac{b + 1}{x}$ where the statement is defined, then x expressed in terms of a is

(1) a (3) $a + 1$

(2) $a - 1$ (4) $\frac{1}{a}$

17 How many pairs of values, if any, of x and y will satisfy both of the following equations?

$$3x + 2y = 5$$

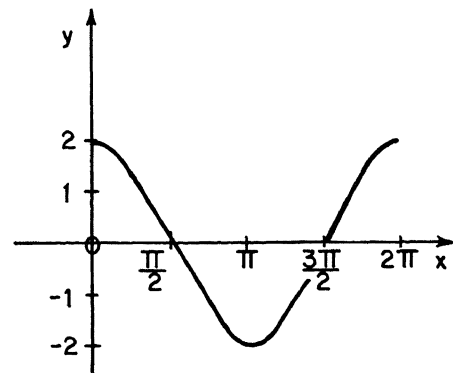
$$6x + 4y = 5$$

(1) exactly one (3) more than two
(2) exactly two (4) zero

18 The expression $\sin (-140^\circ)$ is equivalent to


(1) $\sin 40^\circ$ (3) $-\sin 40^\circ$
(2) $\sin 50^\circ$ (4) $-\sin 50^\circ$

19 The accompanying diagram represents the graph in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ of which function?



(1) $y = \cos 2x$ (3) $y = \sin 2x$
(2) $y = 2 \cos x$ (4) $y = 2 \sin x$

- 20 If the domain of x is the set of real numbers, then the solution set of the equation $2\sqrt{x} + 5 = 4$ is
- (1) $\{ \}$ (3) $\{9\}$
 (2) $\{1/4\}$ (4) $\{81/4\}$
- 21 Which point is *not* on the graph of the function $y = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$?
- (1) $(-2,0)$ (3) $(0,-2)$
 (2) $(2,0)$ (4) $(0,2)$
- 22 The expression $\sin^2 x \cot x \csc x$ is equivalent to
- (1) 1 (3) $\sin x$
 (2) $\cos x$ (4) $\sec x$
- 23 Given: y varies inversely as x ; when $y = 12$ then $x = 6$. Which pair of values satisfies this relation?
- (1) $x = 2, y = 4$ (3) $x = 6, y = 3$
 (2) $x = 4, y = 2$ (4) $x = 12, y = 6$
- 24 If the product of (5.5×10^5) and (2.8×10^{-3}) is written in the form 1.54×10^k , then the value of k is
- (1) 1 (3) 3
 (2) -1 (4) -3
- 25 As θ increases from π radians to 2π radians, the value of the function $\sin \theta$ will
- (1) increase, only
 (2) decrease, only
 (3) first increase and then decrease
 (4) first decrease and then increase
- 26 Two angles of a triangle are 45° and 120° . The ratio of the longest side to the side opposite the 45° angle is
- (1) $1:\sqrt{2}$ (3) $\sqrt{3}:\sqrt{2}$
 (2) $1:2$ (4) $\sqrt{3}:2$
- 27 The expression $\sec 40^\circ$ is equivalent to
- (1) $\csc 50^\circ$ (3) $\cos (-50^\circ)$
 (2) $\csc (-40^\circ)$ (4) $\cos 40^\circ$
- 28 Which relation can *not* describe y as a function of x ?
- (1) $y = x + 1$ (3) $x = y + 1$
 (2) $y^2 = x + 1$ (4) $x^2 = y + 1$
- 29 In triangle RST , $r = 12$, $s = 8$, and $m\angle T = 60$. What is the area of triangle RST ?
- (1) 24 (3) $24\sqrt{3}$
 (2) $24\sqrt{2}$ (4) 48
- 30 In triangle ABC , $b = 8$, $c = 5$, and $m\angle A = 120$. What is the length of side a ?
- (1) $\sqrt{129}$ (3) $\sqrt{69}$
 (2) $\sqrt{109}$ (4) 7

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Part II

Answer 16 questions from this part, 31–54. Each correct answer will receive $2\frac{1}{2}$ credits. No partial credit will be allowed. Questions marked * are based upon optional topics in the syllabus. Write your answers in the spaces provided on the separate answer sheet.

31 Find the *smallest* positive value of x that satisfies the equation $\sin \frac{1}{4}x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

32 A boat takes 4 hours to travel 40 miles up a river. If the average rate of the boat in still water is 15 miles per hour, what is the average rate of the current in miles per hour?

33 What is the period of the curve $y = \sin 2x$?

34 Two angles of a triangle are 70° and 80° , respectively, and the length of the included side is 10 meters. Find, to the *nearest meter*, the length of the side opposite the 70° angle.

35 The sides of a triangle are 6, 10, and 8. Find the value of the cosine of the *largest* angle of the triangle.

Directions (36–54): Write in the space provided on the separate answer sheet the *numeral* preceding the expression that best completes *each* statement or answers *each* question.

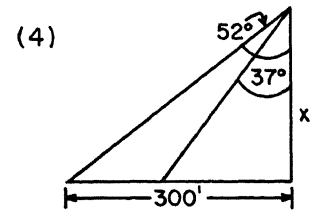
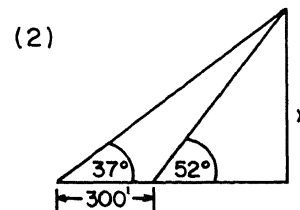
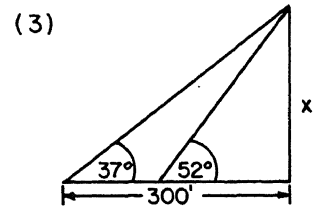
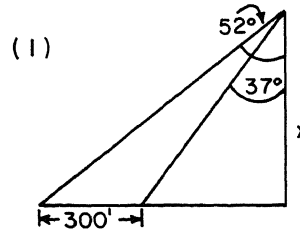
36 The solution set of $x^2 - x - 6 < 0$ is
 (1) $-3 < x < 2$ (3) $x < -2$ or $x > 3$
 (2) $-2 < x < 3$ (4) $x > 2$ or $x < -3$

37 If they worked alone, it would take Alice 3 hours and Betsy 6 hours to complete a certain job. If they worked together for one hour, what part of the job could they complete?
 (1) $\frac{1}{9}$ (3) $\frac{1}{3}$
 (2) $\frac{2}{9}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}$

38 The length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle is $a + b$. If the length of one leg is $a - b$, what is the length of the other leg?
 (1) $b\sqrt{2}$ (3) $2\sqrt{ab}$
 (2) $2a$ (4) $4ab$

39 If $3x + t = y$ and $2x - t = 3y$, then the ratio of x to y is
 (1) $\frac{4}{5}$ (3) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{1}{5}$

40 To measure the height of a smokestack (x), a surveyor first selects two points, 300 feet apart, on a direct straight line from the foot of the smokestack. He then measures the angles of elevation to the top of the smokestack from these two points and finds them to be 37° and 52° , respectively. Based on this data, which diagram can be used to find the correct height of the smokestack (x)?



41 A set which does *not* have the property of closure for the operation of addition is the set of
 (1) complex numbers (3) even integers
 (2) integers (4) odd integers

42 The expression $\frac{\log 2}{\log 1 - \log 2}$ is equivalent to
 (1) -1 (3) $\log 2$
 (2) 0 (4) $2 \log 2$

43 If $4 \cos x = -3 \pm \sqrt{17}$, the values of x which will satisfy this equation lie in quadrants
 (1) I and II (3) II and III
 (2) I and IV (4) II and IV

44 The expression $\frac{\sin^2 x + 1}{\sin x + 1}$ is undefined when x is equal to
 (1) 0° (3) 180°
 (2) 90° (4) 270°

45 The expression $\cos(x + 45^\circ)$ is equivalent to

- (1) $\sqrt{2}(\cos x + \sin x)$
 (2) $\sqrt{2}(\cos x - \sin x)$
 (3) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos x + \sin x)$
 (4) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos x - \sin x)$

46 The product of the complex numbers $1 + 2i$ and $1 + xi$ is a real number. What is the value of x ?

- (1) -2 (3) $-\frac{1}{2}$
 (2) 2 (4) $\frac{1}{2}$

47 The expression $1 - \frac{x+1}{x-1}$ where $x \neq 1$ is equivalent to

- (1) 0 (3) $\frac{2}{x-1}$
 (2) 2 (4) $\frac{-2}{x-1}$

48 If $x^2 - y^2 = r^2$, $x - y = r^3$, and $x \neq y$, then $x + y$ equals

- (1) r (3) $r^{\frac{2}{3}}$
 (2) r^{-1} (4) r^5

49 Which value of θ satisfies the equation

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \csc \theta?$$

- (1) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (3) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
 (2) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (4) 0

50 If the graph of $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ intersects the x -axis in two distinct points, then which statement is true?

- (1) $b^2 - 4ac < 0$
 (2) $b^2 - 4ac = 0$
 (3) $b^2 - 4ac > 0$
 (4) $b^2 - 4ac$ can have any real value

51 If x is an angle in quadrant III and $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$,

find the numerical value of $\sin \frac{1}{2}x$.

- (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (3) $-\frac{1}{2}$
 (2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (4) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

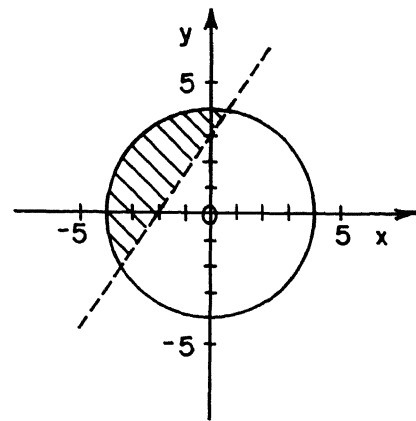
52 The graph of $ax^2 + by^2 = c$, where $a \neq b$ and $c > 0$, will be an ellipse if

- (1) $a < 0$ and $b > 0$
 (2) $a = 0$ and $b > 0$
 (3) $a > 0$ and $b < 0$
 (4) $a > 0$ and $b > 0$

*53 A geometric mean between $\sin 90^\circ$ and $\cos 60^\circ$ is

- (1) $\sin 30^\circ$ (3) $\sin 60^\circ$
 (2) $\cos 45^\circ$ (4) $\cos 90^\circ$

*54 What does the shaded portion of the graph in the diagram below represent?



- (1) $\{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 16 \text{ and } 2y < 3x + 6\}$
 (2) $\{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 16 \text{ and } 2y > 3x + 6\}$
 (3) $\{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \geq 16 \text{ and } 2y > 3x + 6\}$
 (4) $\{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \geq 16 \text{ and } 2y < 3x + 6\}$

*This question is based on an optional topic in the syllabus.

(B) Values of Trigonometric Functions

(B) Values of Trigonometric Functions

Angle	Sin	Cos	Tan	Cot	
0° 00'	.0000	1.0000	.0000	—	90° 00'
10	.0029	1.0000	.0029	343.77	50
20	.0058	1.0000	.0058	171.89	40
30	.0087	1.0000	.0087	114.59	30
40	.0116	.9999	.0116	85.940	20
50	.0145	.9999	.0145	68.750	10
1° 00'	.0175	.9998	.0175	57.290	89° 00'
10	.0204	.9998	.0204	49.104	50
20	.0233	.9997	.0233	42.964	40
30	.0262	.9997	.0262	38.188	30
40	.0291	.9996	.0291	34.368	20
50	.0320	.9995	.0320	31.242	10
2° 00'	.0349	.9994	.0349	28.636	88° 00'
10	.0378	.9993	.0378	26.432	50
20	.0407	.9992	.0407	24.542	40
30	.0436	.9990	.0437	22.904	30
40	.0465	.9989	.0466	21.470	20
50	.0494	.9988	.0495	20.206	10
3° 00'	.0523	.9986	.0524	19.081	87° 00'
10	.0552	.9985	.0553	18.075	50
20	.0581	.9983	.0582	17.169	40
30	.0610	.9981	.0612	16.350	30
40	.0640	.9980	.0641	15.605	20
50	.0669	.9978	.0670	14.924	10
4° 00'	.0698	.9976	.0699	14.301	86° 00'
10	.0727	.9974	.0729	13.727	50
20	.0756	.9971	.0758	13.197	40
30	.0785	.9969	.0787	12.706	30
40	.0814	.9967	.0816	12.251	20
50	.0843	.9964	.0846	11.826	10
5° 00'	.0872	.9962	.0875	11.430	85° 00'
10	.0901	.9959	.0904	11.059	50
20	.0929	.9957	.0934	10.712	40
30	.0958	.9954	.0963	10.385	30
40	.0987	.9951	.0992	10.078	20
50	.1016	.9948	.1022	9.7882	10
6° 00'	.1045	.9945	.1051	9.5144	84° 00'
10	.1074	.9942	.1080	9.2553	50
20	.1103	.9939	.1110	9.0098	40
30	.1132	.9936	.1139	8.7769	30
40	.1161	.9932	.1169	8.5555	20
50	.1190	.9929	.1198	8.3450	10
7° 00'	.1219	.9925	.1228	8.1443	83° 00'
10	.1248	.9922	.1257	7.9530	50
20	.1276	.9918	.1287	7.7704	40
30	.1305	.9914	.1317	7.5958	30
40	.1334	.9911	.1346	7.4287	20
50	.1363	.9907	.1376	7.2687	10
8° 00'	.1392	.9903	.1405	7.1154	82° 00'
10	.1421	.9899	.1435	6.9682	50
20	.1449	.9894	.1465	6.8269	40
30	.1478	.9890	.1495	6.6912	30
40	.1507	.9886	.1524	6.5606	20
50	.1536	.9881	.1554	6.4348	10
9° 00'	.1564	.9877	.1584	6.3138	81° 00'
	Cos	Sin	Cot	Tan	Angle

(B) Values of Trigonometric Functions

Angle	Sin	Cos	Tan	Cot	
9° 00'	.1564	.9877	.1584	6.3138	81° 00'
10	.1593	.9872	.1614	6.1970	50
20	.1622	.9868	.1644	6.0844	40
30	.1650	.9863	.1673	5.9758	30
40	.1679	.9858	.1703	5.8708	20
50	.1708	.9853	.1733	5.7694	10
10° 00'	.1736	.9848	.1763	5.6713	80° 00'
10	.1765	.9843	.1793	5.5764	50
20	.1794	.9838	.1823	5.4845	40
30	.1822	.9833	.1853	5.3955	30
40	.1851	.9827	.1883	5.3093	20
50	.1880	.9822	.1914	5.2257	10
11° 00'	.1908	.9816	.1944	5.1446	79° 00'
10	.1937	.9811	.1974	5.0658	50
20	.1965	.9805	.2004	4.9894	40
30	.1994	.9799	.2035	4.9152	30
40	.2022	.9793	.2065	4.8430	20
50	.2051	.9787	.2095	4.7729	10
12° 00'	.2079	.9781	.2126	4.7046	78° 00'
10	.2108	.9775	.2156	4.6382	50
20	.2136	.9769	.2186	4.5736	40
30	.2164	.9763	.2217	4.5107	30
40	.2193	.9757	.2247	4.4494	20
50	.2221	.9750	.2278	4.3897	10
13° 00'	.2250	.9744	.2309	4.3315	77° 00'
10	.2278	.9737	.2339	4.2747	50
20	.2306	.9730	.2370	4.2193	40
30	.2334	.9724	.2401	4.1653	30
40	.2363	.9717	.2432	4.1126	20
50	.2391	.9710	.2462	4.0611	10
14° 00'	.2419	.9703	.2493	4.0108	76° 00'
10	.2447	.9696	.2524	3.9617	50
20	.2476	.9689	.2555	3.9136	40
30	.2504	.9681	.2586	3.8667	30
40	.2532	.9674	.2617	3.8208	20
50	.2560	.9667	.2648	3.7760	10
15° 00'	.2588	.9659	.2679	3.7321	75° 00'
10	.2616	.9652	.2711	3.6891	50
20	.2644	.9644	.2742	3.6470	40
30	.2672	.9636	.2773	3.6059	30
40	.2700	.9628	.2805	3.5656	20
50	.2728	.9621	.2836	3.5261	10
16° 00'	.2756	.9613	.2867	3.4874	74° 00'
10	.2784	.9605	.2899	3.4495	50
20	.2812	.9596	.2931	3.4124	40
30	.2840	.9588	.2962	3.3759	30
40	.2868	.9580	.2994	3.3402	20
50	.2896	.9572	.3026	3.3052	10
17° 00'	.2924	.9563	.3057	3.2709	73° 00'
10	.2952	.9555	.3089	3.2371	50
20	.2979	.9546	.3121	3.2041	40
30	.3007	.9537	.3153	3.1716	30
40	.3035	.9528	.3185	3.1397	20
50	.3062	.9520	.3217	3.1084	10
18° 00'	.3090	.9511	.3249	3.0777	72° 00'
	Cos	Sin	Cot	Tan	Angle

(B) Values of Trigonometric Functions

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Angle	Sin	Cos	Tan	Cot	
18° 00'	.3090	.9511	.3249	3.0777	72° 00'
10	.3118	.9502	.3281	3.0475	50
20	.3145	.9492	.3314	3.0178	40
30	.3173	.9483	.3346	2.9887	30
40	.3201	.9474	.3378	2.9600	20
50	.3228	.9465	.3411	2.9319	10
19° 00'	.3256	.9455	.3443	2.9042	71° 00'
10	.3283	.9446	.3476	2.8770	50
20	.3311	.9436	.3508	2.8502	40
30	.3338	.9426	.3541	2.8239	30
40	.3365	.9417	.3574	2.7980	20
50	.3393	.9407	.3607	2.7725	10
20° 00'	.3420	.9397	.3640	2.7475	70° 00'
10	.3448	.9387	.3673	2.7228	50
20	.3475	.9377	.3706	2.6985	40
30	.3502	.9367	.3739	2.6746	30
40	.3529	.9356	.3772	2.6511	20
50	.3557	.9346	.3805	2.6279	10
21° 00'	.3584	.9336	.3839	2.6051	69° 00'
10	.3611	.9325	.3872	2.5826	50
20	.3638	.9315	.3906	2.5605	40
30	.3665	.9304	.3939	2.5386	30
40	.3692	.9293	.3973	2.5172	20
50	.3719	.9283	.4006	2.4960	10
22° 00'	.3746	.9272	.4040	2.4751	68° 00'
10	.3773	.9261	.4074	2.4545	50
20	.3800	.9250	.4108	2.4342	40
30	.3827	.9239	.4142	2.4142	30
40	.3854	.9228	.4176	2.3945	20
50	.3881	.9216	.4210	2.3750	10
23° 00'	.3907	.9205	.4245	2.3559	67° 00'
10	.3934	.9194	.4279	2.3369	50
20	.3961	.9182	.4314	2.3183	40
30	.3987	.9171	.4348	2.2998	30
40	.4014	.9159	.4383	2.2817	20
50	.4041	.9147	.4417	2.2637	10
24° 00'	.4067	.9135	.4452	2.2460	66° 00'
10	.4094	.9124	.4487	2.2286	50
20	.4120	.9112	.4522	2.2113	40
30	.4147	.9100	.4557	2.1943	30
40	.4173	.9088	.4592	2.1775	20
50	.4200	.9075	.4628	2.1609	10
25° 00'	.4226	.9063	.4663	2.1445	65° 00'
10	.4253	.9051	.4699	2.1283	50
20	.4279	.9038	.4734	2.1123	40
30	.4305	.9026	.4770	2.0965	30
40	.4331	.9013	.4806	2.0809	20
50	.4358	.9001	.4841	2.0655	10
26° 00'	.4384	.8988	.4877	2.0503	64° 00'
10	.4410	.8975	.4913	2.0353	50
20	.4436	.8962	.4950	2.0204	40
30	.4462	.8949	.4986	2.0057	30
40	.4488	.8936	.5022	1.9912	20
50	.4514	.8923	.5059	1.9768	10
27° 00'	.4540	.8910	.5095	1.9626	63° 00'
	Cos	Sin	Cot	Tan	Angle

(B) Values of Trigonometric Functions

Angle	Sin	Cos	Tan	Cot	
27° 00'	.4540	.8910	.5095	1.9626	63° 00'
10	.4566	.8897	.5132	1.9486	50
20	.4592	.8884	.5169	1.9347	40
30	.4617	.8870	.5206	1.9210	30
40	.4643	.8857	.5243	1.9074	20
50	.4669	.8843	.5280	1.8940	10
28° 00'	.4695	.8829	.5317	1.8807	62° 00'
10	.4720	.8816	.5354	1.8676	50
20	.4746	.8802	.5392	1.8546	40
30	.4772	.8788	.5430	1.8418	30
40	.4797	.8774	.5467	1.8291	20
50	.4823	.8760	.5505	1.8165	10
29° 00'	.4848	.8746	.5543	1.8040	61° 00'
10	.4874	.8732	.5581	1.7917	50
20	.4899	.8718	.5619	1.7796	40
30	.4924	.8704	.5658	1.7675	30
40	.4950	.8689	.5696	1.7556	20
50	.4975	.8675	.5735	1.7437	10
30° 00'	.5000	.8660	.5774	1.7321	60° 00'
10	.5025	.8646	.5812	1.7205	50
20	.5050	.8631	.5851	1.7090	40
30	.5075	.8616	.5890	1.6977	30
40	.5100	.8601	.5930	1.6864	20
50	.5125	.8587	.5969	1.6753	10
31° 00'	.5150	.8572	.6009	1.6643	59° 00'
10	.5175	.8557	.6048	1.6534	50
20	.5200	.8542	.6088	1.6426	40
30	.5225	.8526	.6128	1.6319	30
40	.5250	.8511	.6168	1.6212	20
50	.5275	.8496	.6208	1.6107	10
32° 00'	.5299	.8480	.6249	1.6003	58° 00'
10	.5324	.8465	.6289	1.5900	50
20	.5348	.8450	.6330	1.5798	40
30	.5373	.8434	.6371	1.5697	30
40	.5398	.8418	.6412	1.5597	20
50	.5422	.8403	.6453	1.5497	10
33° 00'	.5446	.8387	.6494	1.5399	57° 00'
10	.5471	.8371	.6536	1.5301	50
20	.5495	.8355	.6577	1.5204	40
30	.5519	.8339	.6619	1.5108	30
40	.5544	.8323	.6661	1.5013	20
50	.5568	.8307	.6703	1.4919	10
34° 00'	.5592	.8290	.6745	1.4826	56° 00'
10	.5616	.8274	.6787	1.4733	50
20	.5640	.8258	.6830	1.4641	40
30	.5664	.8241	.6873	1.4550	30
40	.5688	.8225	.6916	1.4460	20
50	.5712	.8208	.6959	1.4370	10
35° 00'	.5736	.8192	.7002	1.4281	55° 00'
10	.5760	.8175	.7046	1.4193	50
20	.5783	.8158	.7089	1.4106	40
30	.5807	.8141	.7133	1.4019	30
40	.5831	.8124	.7177	1.3934	20
50	.5854	.8107	.7221	1.3848	10
36° 00'	.5878	.8090	.7265	1.3764	54° 00'
	Cos	Sin	Cot	Tan	Angle

ⓑ Values of Trigonometric Functions

ⓒ Logarithms of Trigonometric Functions*

ⓑ Values of Trigonometric Functions

Angle	Sin	Cos	Tan	Cot	Angle
36° 00'	.5878	.8090	.7265	1.3764	54° 00'
10	.5901	.8073	.7310	1.3680	50
20	.5925	.8056	.7355	1.3597	40
30	.5948	.8039	.7400	1.3514	30
40	.5972	.8021	.7445	1.3432	20
50	.5995	.8004	.7490	1.3351	10
37° 00'	.6018	.7986	.7536	1.3270	53° 00'
10	.6041	.7969	.7581	1.3190	50
20	.6065	.7951	.7627	1.3111	40
30	.6088	.7934	.7673	1.3032	30
40	.6111	.7916	.7720	1.2954	20
50	.6134	.7898	.7766	1.2876	10
38° 00'	.6157	.7880	.7813	1.2799	52° 00'
10	.6180	.7862	.7860	1.2723	50
20	.6202	.7844	.7907	1.2647	40
30	.6225	.7826	.7954	1.2572	30
40	.6248	.7808	.8002	1.2497	20
50	.6271	.7790	.8050	1.2423	10
39° 00'	.6293	.7771	.8098	1.2349	51° 00'
10	.6316	.7753	.8146	1.2276	50
20	.6338	.7735	.8195	1.2203	40
30	.6361	.7716	.8243	1.2131	30
40	.6383	.7698	.8292	1.2059	20
50	.6406	.7679	.8342	1.1988	10
40° 00'	.6428	.7660	.8391	1.1918	50° 00'
10	.6450	.7642	.8441	1.1847	50
20	.6472	.7623	.8491	1.1778	40
30	.6494	.7604	.8541	1.1708	30
40	.6517	.7585	.8591	1.1640	20
50	.6539	.7566	.8642	1.1571	10
41° 00'	.6561	.7547	.8693	1.1504	49° 00'
10	.6583	.7528	.8744	1.1436	50
20	.6604	.7509	.8796	1.1369	40
30	.6626	.7490	.8847	1.1303	30
40	.6648	.7470	.8899	1.1237	20
50	.6670	.7451	.8952	1.1171	10
42° 00'	.6691	.7431	.9004	1.1106	48° 00'
10	.6713	.7412	.9057	1.1041	50
20	.6734	.7392	.9110	1.0977	40
30	.6756	.7373	.9163	1.0913	30
40	.6777	.7353	.9217	1.0850	20
50	.6799	.7333	.9271	1.0786	10
43° 00'	.6820	.7314	.9325	1.0724	47° 00'
10	.6841	.7294	.9380	1.0661	50
20	.6862	.7274	.9435	1.0599	40
30	.6884	.7254	.9490	1.0538	30
40	.6905	.7234	.9545	1.0477	20
50	.6926	.7214	.9601	1.0416	10
44° 00'	.6947	.7193	.9657	1.0355	46° 00'
10	.6967	.7173	.9713	1.0295	50
20	.6988	.7153	.9770	1.0235	40
30	.7009	.7133	.9827	1.0176	30
40	.7030	.7112	.9884	1.0117	20
50	.7050	.7092	.9942	1.0058	10
45° 00'	.7071	.7071	1.0000	1.0000	45° 00'
	Cos	Sin	Cot	Tan	Angle

ⓒ Logarithms of Trigonometric Functions*

Angle	L Sin	L Cos	L Tan	L Cot	Angle
0° 00'	—	10.0000	—	—	90° 00'
10	7.4637	10.0000	7.4637	12.5363	50
20	7.7648	10.0000	7.7648	12.2352	40
30	7.9408	10.0000	7.9409	12.0591	30
40	8.0658	10.0000	8.0658	11.9342	20
50	8.1627	10.0000	8.1627	11.8373	10
1° 00'	8.2419	9.9999	8.2419	11.7581	89° 00'
10	8.3088	9.9999	8.3089	11.6911	50
20	8.3668	9.9999	8.3669	11.6331	40
30	8.4179	9.9999	8.4181	11.5819	30
40	8.4637	9.9998	8.4638	11.5362	20
50	8.5050	9.9998	8.5053	11.4947	10
2° 00'	8.5428	9.9997	8.5431	11.4569	88° 00'
10	8.5776	9.9997	8.5779	11.4221	50
20	8.6097	9.9996	8.6101	11.3899	40
30	8.6397	9.9996	8.6401	11.3599	30
40	8.6677	9.9995	8.6682	11.3318	20
50	8.6940	9.9995	8.6945	11.3055	10
3° 00'	8.7188	9.9994	8.7194	11.2806	87° 00'
10	8.7423	9.9993	8.7429	11.2571	50
20	8.7645	9.9993	8.7652	11.2348	40
30	8.7857	9.9992	8.7865	11.2135	30
40	8.8059	9.9991	8.8067	11.1933	20
50	8.8251	9.9990	8.8261	11.1739	10
4° 00'	8.8436	9.9989	8.8446	11.1554	86° 00'
10	8.8613	9.9989	8.8624	11.1376	50
20	8.8783	9.9988	8.8795	11.1205	40
30	8.8946	9.9987	8.8960	11.1040	30
40	8.9104	9.9986	8.9118	11.0882	20
50	8.9256	9.9985	8.9272	11.0728	10
5° 00'	8.9403	9.9983	8.9420	11.0580	85° 00'
10	8.9545	9.9982	8.9563	11.0437	50
20	8.9682	9.9981	8.9701	11.0299	40
30	8.9816	9.9980	8.9836	11.0164	30
40	8.9945	9.9979	8.9966	11.0034	20
50	9.0070	9.9977	9.0093	10.9907	10
6° 00'	9.0192	9.9976	9.0216	10.9784	84° 00'
10	9.0311	9.9975	9.0336	10.9664	50
20	9.0426	9.9973	9.0453	10.9547	40
30	9.0539	9.9972	9.0567	10.9433	30
40	9.0648	9.9971	9.0678	10.9322	20
50	9.0755	9.9969	9.0786	10.9214	10
7° 00'	9.0859	9.9968	9.0891	10.9109	83° 00'
10	9.0961	9.9966	9.0995	10.9005	50
20	9.1060	9.9964	9.1096	10.8904	40
30	9.1157	9.9963	9.1194	10.8806	30
40	9.1252	9.9961	9.1291	10.8709	20
50	9.1345	9.9959	9.1385	10.8615	10
8° 00'	9.1436	9.9958	9.1478	10.8522	82° 00'
10	9.1525	9.9956	9.1569	10.8431	50
20	9.1612	9.9954	9.1658	10.8342	40
30	9.1697	9.9952	9.1745	10.8255	30
40	9.1781	9.9950	9.1831	10.8169	20
50	9.1863	9.9948	9.1915	10.8085	10
9° 00'	9.1943	9.9946	9.1997	10.8003	81° 00'
	L Cos	L Sin	L Cot	L Tan	Angle

* These tables give the logarithms increased by 10. Hence in each case 10 should be subtracted.

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

11

ELEVENTH YEAR MATHEMATICS

Friday, April 11, 1975 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

Just before the start of the examination period, distribute one examination booklet, face up, to each pupil. Instruct the pupils to read the directions on the cover of the examination booklet, detach the answer sheet, and fill in its heading. Remind the pupils that the "Reference Tables for Mathematics" which they may need to answer some questions in this examination are stapled in the center of this booklet. Also remind the pupils to sign the declaration printed at the end of the answer paper when they have finished the examination. When each pupil has received a booklet and finished filling in the heading of the answer sheet, direct the pupils to open their examination booklets and begin work.

Use only *red* ink or *red* pencil in rating Regents papers. Do not attempt to *correct* the pupil's work by making insertions or changes of any kind. Use checkmarks to indicate pupil errors.

Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct variations in the answers will be allowed. In problems involving logarithms, answers should be left correct to four significant digits unless directions say otherwise. Units need not be given when the wording of the questions allows such omissions.

SCORING KEY

Part I

Allow 2 credits for each correct answer; allow no partial credit. For questions 15–30, allow credit if the pupil has written the correct answer instead of the number 1, 2, 3, or 4.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| (1) 1.8 | (11) $x < -4$ | (21) 3 |
| (2) $(2 + a)(3 + b)$ | (12) $\frac{7\pi}{4}$ | (22) 2 |
| (3) 10.5 | (13) -6 | (23) 4 |
| (4) $\frac{1}{a - 1}$ | (14) $66^\circ 23'$ | (24) 3 |
| (5) 65 | (15) 4 | (25) 4 |
| (6) 9 | (16) 2 | (26) 3 |
| (7) $(3 \sin x - 4)(\sin x + 2)$ | (17) 4 | (27) 1 |
| (8) 2 | (18) 3 | (28) 2 |
| (9) $3n + 6$ | (19) 2 | (29) 3 |
| (10) $1\frac{2}{13}$ | (20) 1 | (30) 1 |

[OVER]

ELEVENTH YEAR MATHEMATICS — *concluded*

Part II

Allow $2\frac{1}{2}$ credits for each of 16 of the following. For questions 36–54, allow credit if the pupil has written the correct answer instead of the number 1, 2, 3, or 4. If a student has answered more than 16 questions on Part II, do not allow credit on those questions beyond the first sixteen answered.

(31) π or 180°	(39) 1	(47) 4
(32) 5	(40) 2	(48) 2
(33) π or 180°	(41) 4	(49) 1
(34) 19	(42) 1	(50) 3
(35) 0	(43) 2	(51) 2
(36) 2	(44) 4	(52) 4
(37) 4	(45) 4	(53) 2
(38) 3	(46) 1	(54) 2