(a)	Derive the equation of the trajectory of <i>P</i> in the form	
	$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2u^2} \sec^2 \alpha.$	[3]
Γhe	point Q is the highest point on the trajectory of P in the case where $\alpha = 45^{\circ}$.	
	Show that the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>Q</i> is $\frac{u^2}{2g}$.	[3]
(b)		
(b)		
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b)		

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(c)	Find the other value of α for which P would pass through the point Q .	[4]
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