

ALL questions should be attempted.

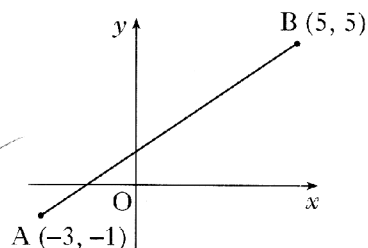
Marks

1. Show that $x = 2$ is a root of the equation $y = 2x^3 + x^2 - 13x + 6 = 0$ and hence, or otherwise, find the other roots.

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2. A and B are the points $(-3, -1)$ and $(5, 5)$.
Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of AB.

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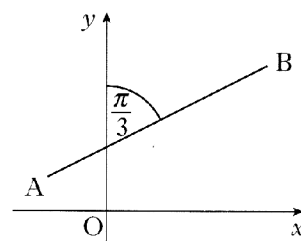


3. The point $P(-1, 7)$ lies on the curve with equation $y = 5x^2 + 2$. Find the equation of the tangent to the curve at P.

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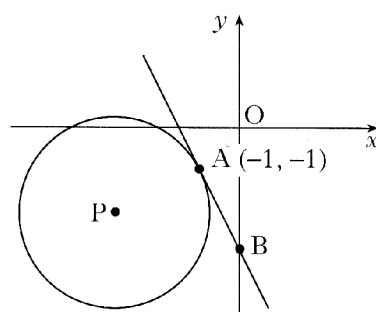
4. The line AB makes an angle of $\frac{\pi}{3}$ radians with the y-axis, as shown in the diagram. Find the exact value of the gradient of AB.

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5. (a) The diagram shows a circle, centre P, with equation $x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 4y + 8 = 0$.
Find the equation of the tangent at the point A $(-1, -1)$ on the circle.

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- (b) The tangent crosses the y-axis at B.
Find the equation of the circle with AB as diameter.

3

Marks

6. $f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin x^\circ - \cos x^\circ$

(a) Express $f(x)$ in the form $k \sin(x - a)^\circ$ where $k > 0$ and $0 \leq a < 360$.

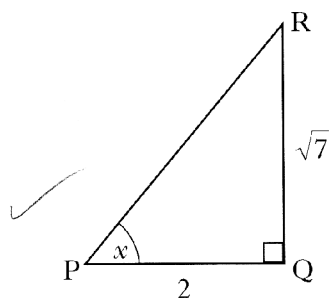
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(b) Hence solve the equation $f(x) = \sqrt{2}$ in the interval $0 \leq a < 360$.

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7. Using triangle PQR, as shown, find the exact value of $\cos 2x$.

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8. Functions f and g are defined on the set of real numbers by

$$f(x) = x - 1$$

$$g(x) = x^2.$$

- (a) Find formulae for

(i) $f(g(x))$

(ii) $g(f(x))$.

3

- (b) The function h is defined by $h(x) = f(g(x)) + g(f(x))$.

Show that $h(x) = 2x^2 - 2x$ and sketch the graph of h .

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- (c) Find the area enclosed between this graph and the x -axis.

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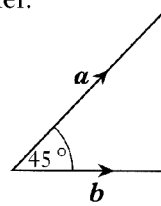
9. Find $\int \frac{x^2 - 5}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$.

4

Marks

10. The diagram shows two vectors \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} , with $|\mathbf{a}| = 3$ and $|\mathbf{b}| = 2\sqrt{2}$. These vectors are inclined at an angle of 45° to each other.

- (a) Evaluate (i) $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a}$
(ii) $\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{b}$
(iii) $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$



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- (b) Another vector \mathbf{p} is defined by $\mathbf{p} = 2\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b}$.

Evaluate $\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p}$ and hence write down $|\mathbf{p}|$.

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[END OF QUESTION PAPER]