

1. The first three terms of a geometric series are

18, 12 and p

respectively, where p is a constant.

Find

(a) the value of the common ratio of the series, (1)

(b) the value of p , (1)

(c) the sum of the first 15 terms of the series, giving your answer to 3 decimal places. (2)



3.

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + ax + 18$$

where a is a constant.

Given that $(x - 3)$ is a factor of $f(x)$,

(a) show that $a = -9$ (2)

(b) factorise $f(x)$ completely. (4)

Given that

$$g(y) = 2(3^{3y}) - 5(3^{2y}) - 9(3^y) + 18$$

(c) find the values of y that satisfy $g(y) = 0$, giving your answers to 2 decimal places where appropriate. (3)



4.
$$y = \frac{5}{(x^2 + 1)}$$

(a) Complete the table below, giving the missing value of y to 3 decimal places.

x	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3
y	5	4	2.5		1	0.690	0.5

(1)

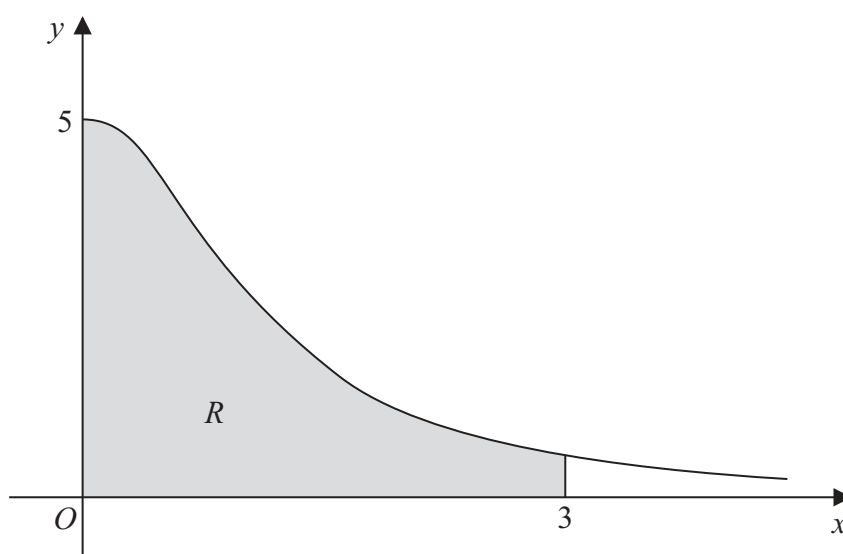


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the region R which is bounded by the curve with equation $y = \frac{5}{(x^2 + 1)}$, the x -axis and the lines $x = 0$ and $x = 3$

(b) Use the trapezium rule, with all the values of y from your table, to find an approximate value for the area of R .

(4)

(c) Use your answer to part (b) to find an approximate value for

$$\int_0^3 \left(4 + \frac{5}{(x^2 + 1)} \right) dx$$

giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(2)



5.

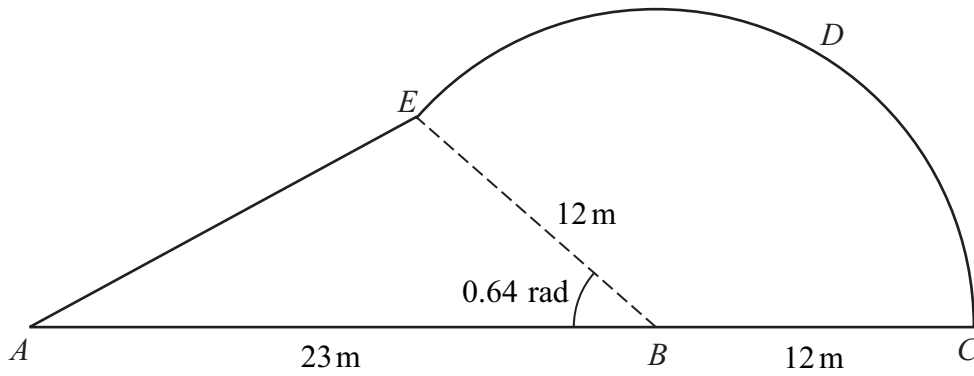


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a plan view of a garden.

The plan of the garden $ABCDEA$ consists of a triangle ABE joined to a sector $BCDE$ of a circle with radius 12m and centre B .

The points A , B and C lie on a straight line with $AB = 23$ m and $BC = 12$ m.

Given that the size of angle ABE is exactly 0.64 radians, find

(a) the area of the garden, giving your answer in m^2 , to 1 decimal place, (4)

(b) the perimeter of the garden, giving your answer in metres, to 1 decimal place. (5)



Question 5 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 5.

(Total 9 marks)

Q5



6.

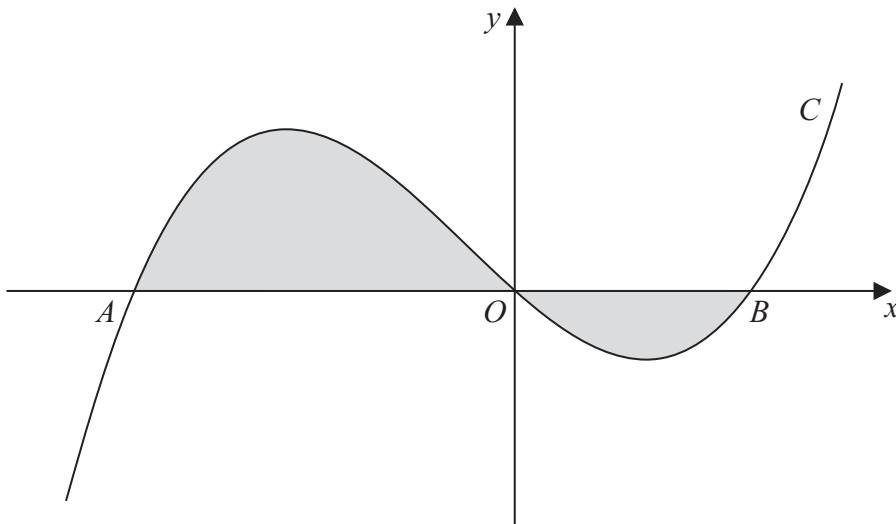


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with equation

$$y = x(x + 4)(x - 2)$$

The curve C crosses the x -axis at the origin O and at the points A and B .

(a) Write down the x -coordinates of the points A and B .

(1)

The finite region, shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve C and the x -axis.

(b) Use integration to find the total area of the finite region shown shaded in Figure 3.

(7)



8. (i) Solve, for $-180^\circ \leq x < 180^\circ$,

$$\tan(x - 40^\circ) = 1.5$$

giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

(3)

(ii) (a) Show that the equation

$$\sin \theta \tan \theta = 3 \cos \theta + 2$$

can be written in the form

$$4 \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta - 1 = 0$$

(3)

(b) Hence solve, for $0 \leq \theta < 360^\circ$,

$$\sin \theta \tan \theta = 3 \cos \theta + 2$$

showing each stage of your working.

(5)



Question 8 continued

Lined writing area for the answer to Question 8 continued.



9. The curve with equation

$$y = x^2 - 32\sqrt{x} + 20, \quad x > 0$$

has a stationary point P .

Use calculus

(a) to find the coordinates of P , (6)

(b) to determine the nature of the stationary point P . (3)



10.

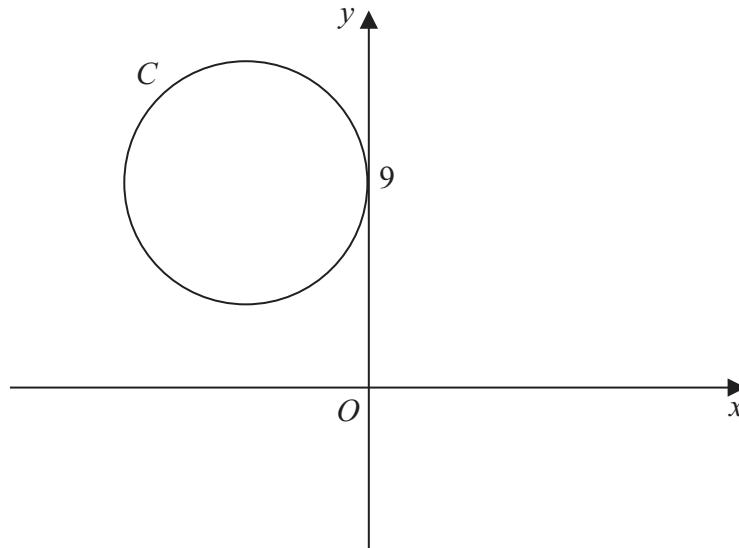


Figure 4

The circle C has radius 5 and touches the y -axis at the point $(0, 9)$, as shown in Figure 4.

- (a) Write down an equation for the circle C , that is shown in Figure 4. (3)

A line through the point $P(8, -7)$ is a tangent to the circle C at the point T .

- (b) Find the length of PT . (3)



