

June 2010 (C2)

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ i) } f(2) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad 2^3 + a \cdot 2^2 - 2a - 14 = 0$$

$$8 + 4a - 2a - 14 = 0$$

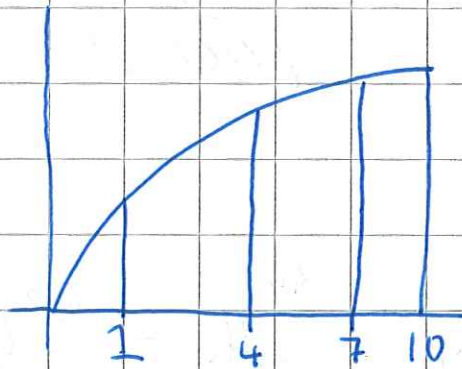
$$2a = 6$$

$$\underline{\underline{a = 3}}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x - 14$$

$$\text{ii) } f(1) = -1 + 3 + 3 - 14$$
$$= \underline{\underline{-9}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ i) } y = \sqrt[3]{7+x}$$



$$\text{Area} \approx \frac{3}{2} (y_0 + y_3 + 2(y_1 + y_2))$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} (2 + \sqrt[3]{17} + 2(\sqrt[3]{11} + \sqrt[3]{14}))$$

$$= 20.7592 \dots$$

$$= 20.8 \quad (\text{to 3sf})$$

ii) More strips.

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ i) } \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x\right)^{10} = \binom{10}{0} 1^{10} + \binom{10}{1} 1^9 \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) + \binom{10}{2} 1^8 \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2 + \binom{10}{3} 1^7 \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^3 + \dots$$
$$= 1 + 5x + 11.25x^2 + 15x^3 + \dots$$

$$\text{ii) } (3 + 4x + 2x^2) \left(1 + 5x + 11.25x^2 + 15x^3 + \dots\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\underline{x^3}} \quad 3 \times 15x^3 &= 45x^3 \\ 4x \times 11.25x^2 &= 45x^3 \\ 2x^2 \times 5x &= 10x^3 \quad + \\ &\underline{\underline{100x^3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad U_n = 5n + 1$$

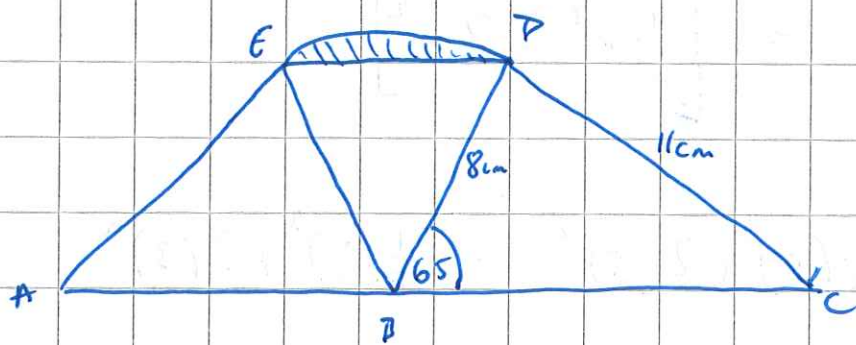
$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } U_1 &= 6 \\ U_2 &= 11 \\ U_3 &= 16 \end{aligned} \quad \text{ii) } \sum_{n=1}^{40} U_n = \frac{40}{2} (2a + (n-1)d)$$
$$= 20 (12 + 39 \times 5)$$
$$= 4140$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii) } W_1 &= 2 \\ W_2 &= 11 \\ W_3 &= 56 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} 5n + 1 &= 56 \\ 5n &= 55 \\ \underline{\underline{n}} &= \underline{\underline{11}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{check } 5 \times 11 + 1 = 56 \quad \text{QED}$$



5



$$\frac{\sin BCD}{8} = \frac{\sin 65}{11}$$

$$\widehat{BCD} = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{8 \sin 65}{11} \right)$$

$$= 41.23377 \dots$$

$$= 41.2^\circ \text{ (3sf)}$$

ii) a)

$$\widehat{EDD} = 180 - (2 \times 65^\circ)$$

$$= 50^\circ$$

$$50^\circ \equiv \frac{50}{360} \times 2\pi \text{ radians.}$$

$$= 0.872664 \dots$$

$$= 0.873 \text{ radians.}$$

$$\text{b) Area of shaded region} = \text{Area of sector} - \text{Area of triangle}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8^2 \times 0.873 - \frac{1}{2} 8^2 \sin 50^\circ$$

$$= 27.936 - 24.513 \dots$$

$$= 3.422577 \dots$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3.42 \text{ units}^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{b} \text{ a) } \int_3^5 x^2 + 4x \, dx &= \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 \right]_3^5 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(5)^3 + 2(5)^2 - \frac{1}{3}(3)^3 + 2(3)^2 \\
 &= \frac{275}{3} - 27 \\
 &= \frac{194}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \int 2 - 6y^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dy = 2xy - 4y^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{8}{x^2} \, dx &= \int_1^{\infty} 8x^{-2} \, dx = \left[ -4x^{-1} \right]_1^{\infty} \\
 &= \frac{-4}{\infty} - \frac{-4}{1} \\
 &= 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{-4}{\infty}$  value will tend towards 0,  $-\frac{-4}{1} = 4$ .



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{A) } \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{1 - \sin^2 x} &= \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \\
 &= \tan^2 x - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

ii)  $\tan^2 x - 1 = 5 - \tan x$

$$\tan^2 x + \tan x - 6 = 0$$

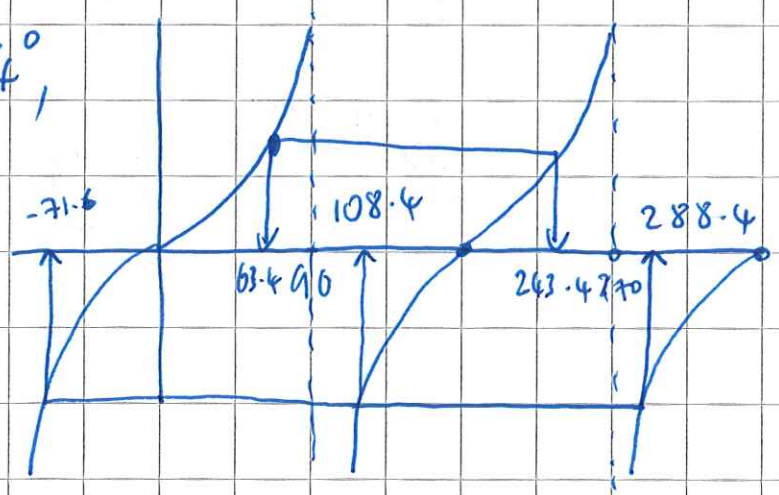
$$(\tan x + 3)(\tan x - 2) = 0$$

$$\tan x = -3 \quad \tan x = 2$$

$$\tan x = -71.56$$

$$x = 63.4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= 108.4^\circ, 288.4^\circ, \\
 &63.4^\circ, 243.4^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$



$$8a) \quad 5^{3w-1} = 4^{250}$$

$$(3w-1) \log 5 = 250 \log 4$$

$$3w-1 = \frac{250 \log 4}{\log 5}$$

$$w = \left( \frac{250 \log 4}{\log 5} + 1 \right) \div 3$$

$$w = 72.11275 \dots$$

$$w = 72.1 \quad (3 \text{ sf})$$

$$b) \quad \log_x (5y+1) - \log_x 3 = 4$$

$$\log_x \left( \frac{5y+1}{3} \right) = 4$$

$$x^4 = \frac{5y+1}{3}$$

$$\frac{3x^4 - 1}{5} = y$$



① i)  $a = a$

$$ar = a + d \quad (1)$$

$$d = ar - r$$

$$ar^4 = a + 2d \quad (2)$$

~~$$ar^4 = a + ar - r$$~~

~~$$a = a + ar - r$$~~

~~$$ar^4 = a + r(a - 1)$$~~

x (1) by 2

$$2ar = 2a + 2d \quad (3)$$

$$ar^4 = a + 2d \quad (2)$$

$$2ar - ar^4 = a$$

$$0 = a - 2ar + ar^3$$

(÷ by a)

$$r^3 - 2r + 1 = 0$$

ii)  $-1 < r < 1$

$$r^3 - 2r + 1 = (r - 1)(r^2 + r - 1)$$

$r - 1$  must be  
a factor!

$$r \neq -1 \quad (r^2 + r - 1) = 0$$

Want factors...

$$r = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Hence

$$r = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\text{iii) } S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$\frac{a}{1-r} = 3 + \sqrt{5}$$

$$a = (3 + \sqrt{5}) \left(1 - \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$

$$= (3 + \sqrt{5}) \left(\frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$

$$a = 2$$