

8.

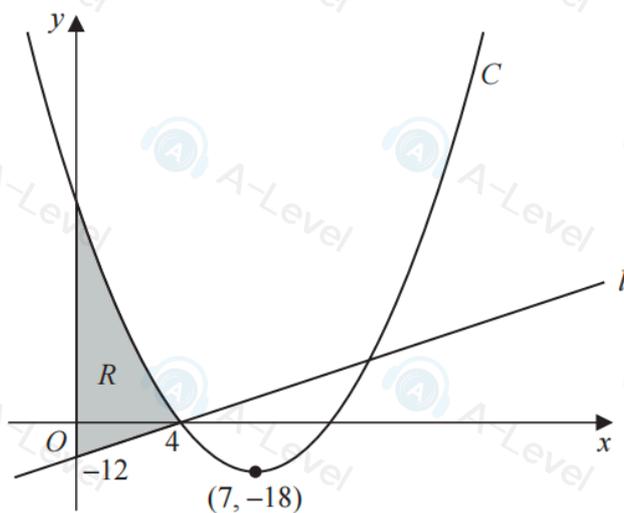


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the straight line  $l$  and the curve  $C$ .

Given that  $l$  cuts the  $y$ -axis at  $-12$  and cuts the  $x$ -axis at  $4$ , as shown in Figure 2,

- (a) find an equation for  $l$ , writing your answer in the form  $y = mx + c$ , where  $m$  and  $c$  are constants to be found.

(2)

Given that  $C$

- has equation  $y = f(x)$  where  $f(x)$  is a quadratic expression
- has a minimum point at  $(7, -18)$
- cuts the  $x$ -axis at  $4$  and at  $k$ , where  $k$  is a constant

- (b) deduce the value of  $k$ ,

(1)

- (c) find  $f(x)$ .

(3)

The region  $R$  is shown shaded in Figure 2.

- (d) Use inequalities to define  $R$ .

(2)

11.

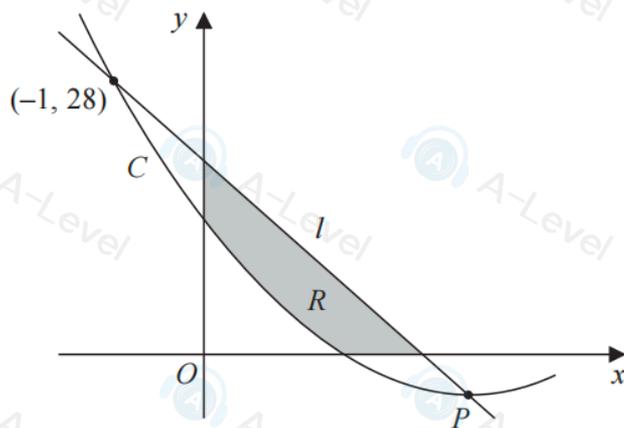


Figure 5

Figure 5 shows part of the curve  $C$  with equation  $y = f(x)$  where

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 12x + 14$$

(a) Write  $2x^2 - 12x + 14$  in the form

$$a(x + b)^2 + c$$

where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are constants to be found.

(3)

Given that  $C$  has a minimum at the point  $P$

(b) state the coordinates of  $P$

(1)

The line  $l$  intersects  $C$  at  $(-1, 28)$  and at  $P$  as shown in Figure 5.

(c) Find the equation of  $l$  giving your answer in the form  $y = mx + c$  where  $m$  and  $c$  are constants to be found.

(3)

The finite region  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 5, is bounded by the  $x$ -axis,  $l$ , the  $y$ -axis, and  $C$ .

(d) Use inequalities to define the region  $R$ .

(3)

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

5.

**In this question you must show all stages of your working.**

**Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.**

(a) Fully factorise

$$9x^3 - 10x^2 + x$$

(2)

(b) Hence solve

$$9 \times 27^y - 10 \times 9^y + 3^y = 0$$

(3)

8.

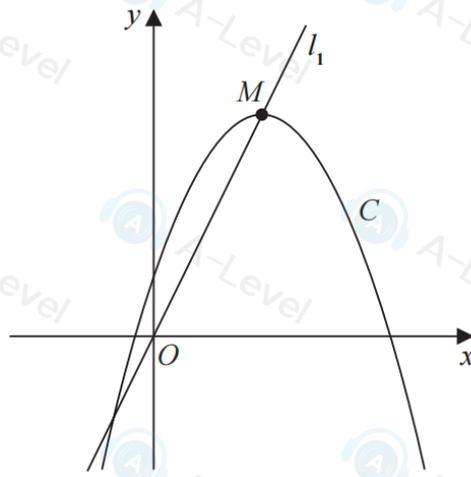


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of the curve  $C$  with equation

$$y = 4 + 12x - 3x^2$$

The point  $M$  is the maximum turning point on  $C$ .

- (a) (i) Write  $4 + 12x - 3x^2$  in the form

$$a + b(x + c)^2$$

where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are constants to be found.

- (ii) Hence, or otherwise, state the coordinates of  $M$ .

(5)

The line  $l_1$  passes through  $O$  and  $M$ , as shown in Figure 4.

A line  $l_2$  touches  $C$  and is parallel to  $l_1$

- (b) Find an equation for  $l_2$

(5)