7. (a) Sketch the graph of the curve C with equation

$$y = \frac{4}{x - k}$$

where k is a positive constant.

Show on your sketch

- the coordinates of any points where C cuts the coordinate axes
- the equation of the vertical asymptote to C

(4)

Given that the straight line with equation $y = 9 - x$ does not cross or touch C

(b) find the range of values of k.

(5)

7 The curve $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$ is such that $\mathrm{f}'(x) = \dfrac{-3}{(x+2)^4}$.

(a) The tangent at a point on the curve where $x = a$ has gradient $-\frac{16}{27}$.

Find the possible values of a. [4]

blank

10. The curve C has equation

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2} - 9$$

(a) Sketch the graph of C.

On your sketch

- show the coordinates of any points of intersection with the coordinate axes
- state clearly the equations of any asymptotes

(4)

The curve D has equation $y = kx^2$ where k is a constant.

Given that C meets D at 4 distinct points,

(b) find the range of possible values for k.

(5)

4.

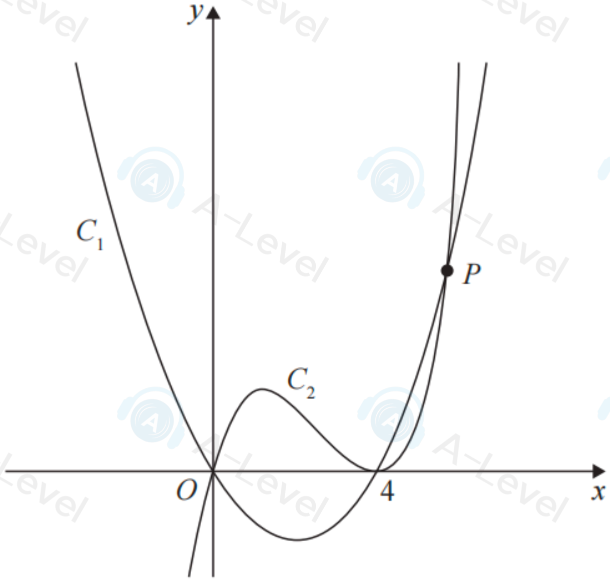

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of part of the curves C_1 and C_2

Given that C_1

- has equation $y = \text{f}(x)$ where $\text{f}(x)$ is a quadratic function
- cuts the x-axis at the origin and at $x = 4$
- has a minimum turning point at $(2, -4.8)$

(a) find $\text{f}(x)$

(3)

Given that C_2

- has equation $y = \text{g}(x)$ where $\text{g}(x)$ is a cubic function
- cuts the x-axis at the origin and meets the x-axis at $x = 4$
- passes through the point $(6, 7.2)$

(b) find $\text{g}(x)$

(3)

The curves C_1 and C_2 meet in the first quadrant at the point P, shown in Figure 1.

(c) Use algebra to find the coordinates of P.

(4)

Question 9 continued

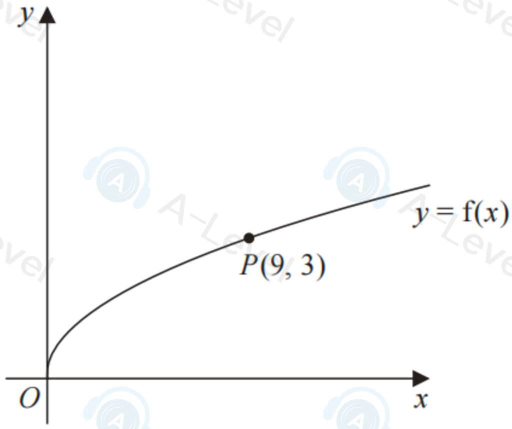

Diagram 1

Turn over for a copy of Diagram 1 if you need to redraw your graphs.

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

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

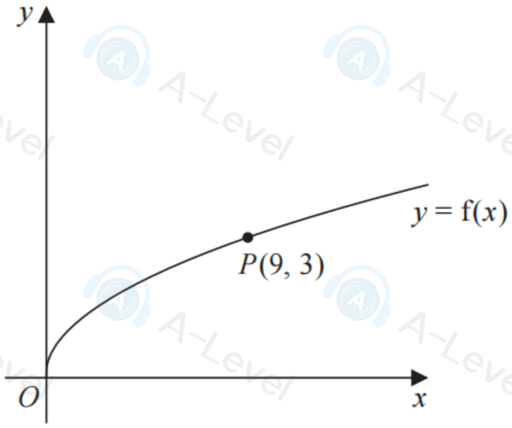

Figure 5

Figure 5 shows a sketch of the curve with equation $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$ where

$$\mathrm{f}(x) = \sqrt{x} \qquad x > 0$$

The point $P(9, 3)$ lies on the curve and is shown in Figure 5.

On the next page there is a copy of Figure 5 called Diagram 1.

(a) On Diagram 1, sketch and clearly label the graphs of

$$y = \mathrm{f}(2x) \quad \text{and} \quad y = \mathrm{f}(x) + 3$$

Show on each graph the coordinates of the point to which P is transformed.

(3)

The graph of $y = \mathrm{f}(2x)$ meets the graph of $y = \mathrm{f}(x) + 3$ at the point Q.

(b) Show that the x coordinate of Q is the solution of

$$\sqrt{x} = 3\left(\sqrt{2} + 1\right)$$

(3)

(c) Hence find, in simplest form, the coordinates of Q.

(3)

9.

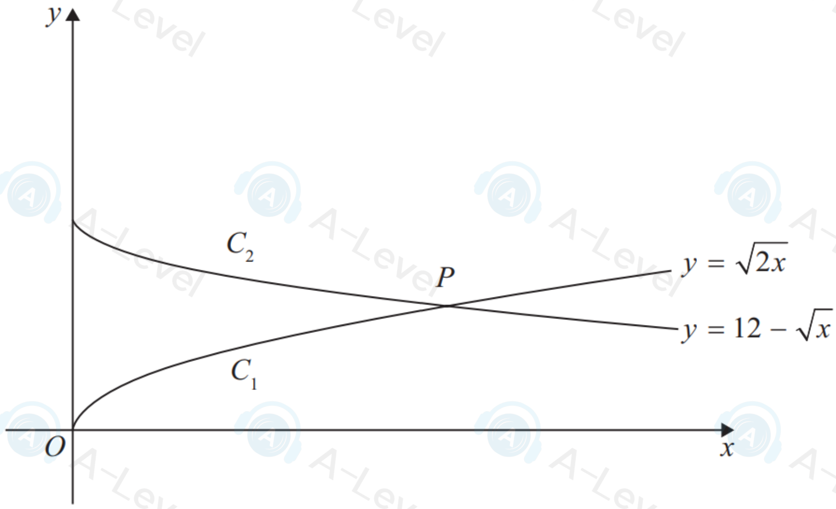

Figure 4

In this question you must show all stages of your working.
Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Figure 4 shows a sketch of

- the graph C_1 with equation $y = \sqrt{2x}$
- the graph C_2 with equation $y = 12 - \sqrt{x}$

(a) Describe fully the single transformation that would transform

(i) the graph with equation $y = \sqrt{x}$ onto C_1

(ii) the graph with equation $y = -\sqrt{x}$ onto C_2

(4)

The graphs C_1 and C_2 meet at the point P, as shown in Figure 4.

(b) (i) Show that the x coordinate of P is a solution of

$$\sqrt{x} = 12\left(\sqrt{2} - 1\right)$$

(ii) Hence find, in simplest form, the exact coordinates of P.

(6)

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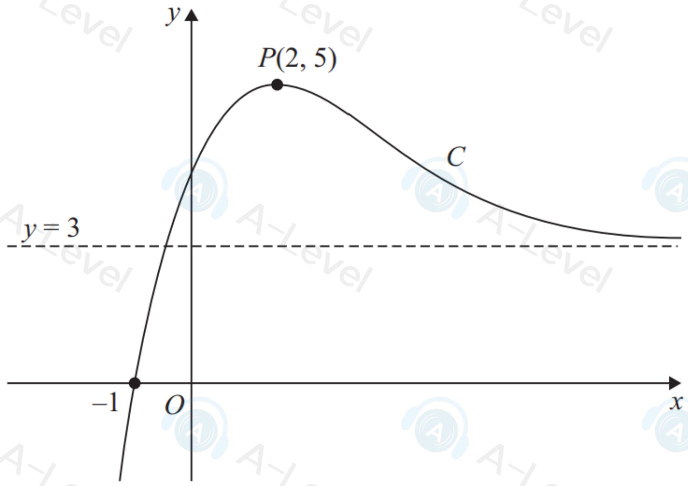

Figure 1

The curve C, shown in Figure 1,

- has equation $y = \mathrm{f}(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$
- cuts the x-axis at -1
- has a maximum turning point at $P(2, 5)$
- has a horizontal asymptote with equation $y = 3$

The curve C has no other turning points or asymptotes.

(a) Find the coordinates of the point to which P is transformed when the curve with equation $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$ is transformed to the curve with equation

(i) $y = \mathrm{f}(x) + 7$

(ii) $y = 3\mathrm{f}(x)$

(2)

Given that the line with equation $y = k$, where k is a constant, cuts or meets C exactly once,

(b) state the range of possible values of k.

(2)

(c) Write down the solution of the equation

$$\mathrm{f}(x + 4) = 0$$

(1)