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

Given that

- the point A has coordinates $\left(-2\sqrt{3}, 5\right)$
- the point B has coordinates $\left(7\sqrt{3}, 8\right)$
- the straight line l_1 passes through A and B

(a) show that the gradient of l_1 is $p\sqrt{3}$, where p is a rational constant to be found.
You must show each step of your working.

(2)

The straight line l_2 is perpendicular to l_1 and passes through A.

(b) Find the equation of l_2, giving your answer in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants.

(3)

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

The line l_1 has equation

$$x - 2y + 25 = 0$$

The line l_2 passes through the origin and is perpendicular to l_1

(a) Find an equation for l_2

(2)

The lines l_1 and l_2 intersect at the point P.

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

(3)

(c) Hence find the shortest distance from l_1 to the origin.

Write your answer as a fully simplified surd.

(2)

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3. The curve C has equation

$$y = \frac{5x^3 - 8}{2x^2} \qquad x > 0$$

(a) Find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ writing your answer in simplest form.

(4)

The point $P(2, 4)$ lies on C.

(b) Find an equation for the tangent to C at P writing your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$, where a, b and c are integers.

(3)

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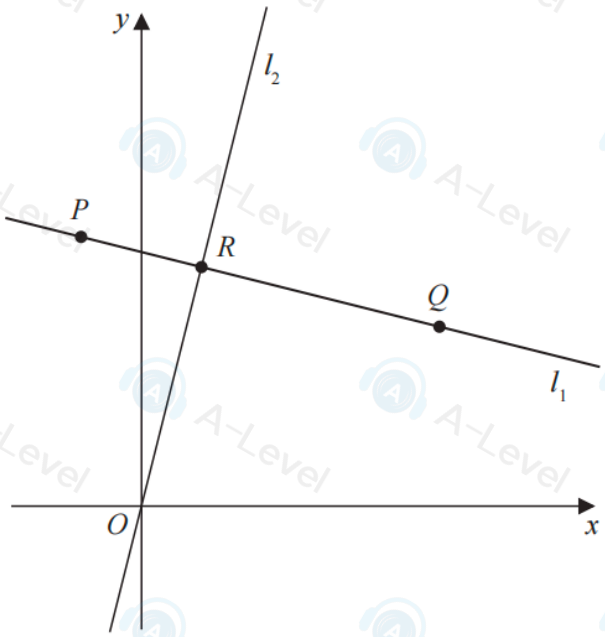

Figure 1

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

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

The straight line l_1, shown in Figure 1, passes through the points $P(-2, 9)$ and $Q(10, 6)$.

(a) Find the equation of l_1, giving your answer in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants to be found.

(3)

The straight line l_2 passes through the origin O and is perpendicular to l_1

The lines l_1 and l_2 meet at the point R as shown in Figure 1.

(b) Find the coordinates of R

(4)

(c) Find the exact area of triangle OPQ.

(3)

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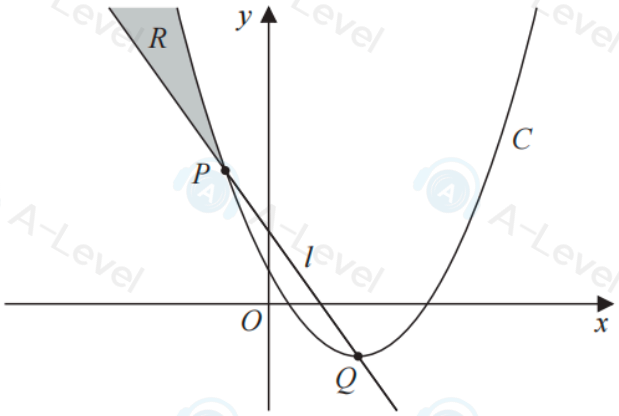

Figure 2

The points P and Q, as shown in Figure 2, have coordinates $(-2, 13)$ and $(4, -5)$ respectively.

The straight line l passes through P and Q.

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

(3)

The quadratic curve C passes through P and has a minimum point at Q.

(b) Find an equation for C.

(3)

The region R, shown shaded in Figure 2, lies in the second quadrant and is bounded by C and l only.

(c) Use inequalities to define region R.

(2)

5. A curve has equation

$$y = \frac{x^3}{6} + 4\sqrt{x} - 15 \qquad x \geqslant 0$$

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, giving the answer in simplest form.

(3)

The point $P\left(4, \frac{11}{3}\right)$ lies on the curve.

(b) Find the equation of the normal to the curve at P. Write your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$, where a, b and c are integers to be found.

(4)

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2. The points P, Q and R have coordinates $(-3, 7)$, $(9, 11)$ and $(12, 2)$ respectively.

(a) Prove that angle $PQR = 90°$

(3)

Given that the point S is such that $PQRS$ forms a rectangle,

(b) find the coordinates of S.

(2)

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3. The line l_1 has equation $3x + 5y - 7 = 0$

(a) Find the gradient of l_1

(2)

The line l_2 is perpendicular to l_1 and passes through the point $(6, -2)$.

(b) Find the equation of l_2 in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants.

(3)

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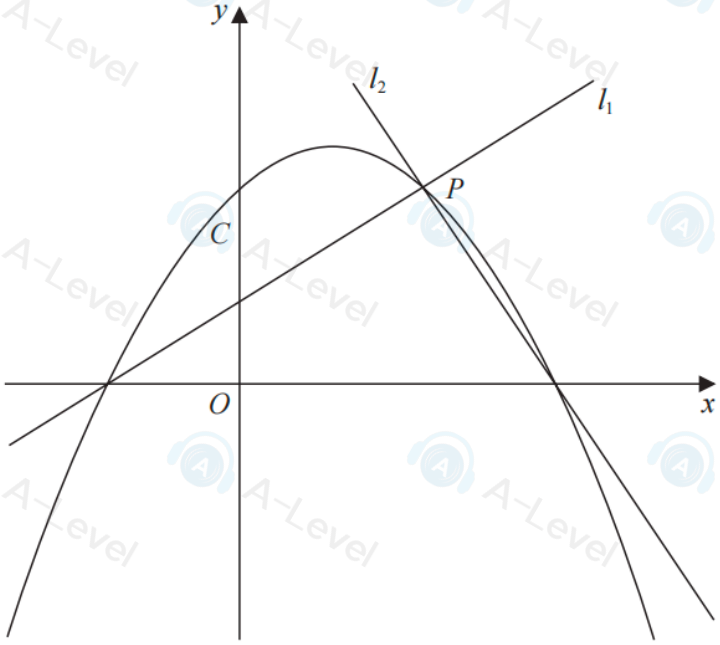

Figure 5

Figure 5 shows a sketch of the quadratic curve C with equation

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}(x+2)(x-b) \qquad \text{where } b \text{ is a positive constant}$$

The line l_1 also shown in Figure 5,

- has gradient $\frac{1}{2}$
- intersects C on the negative x-axis and at the point P

(a) (i) Write down an equation for l_1

(1)

(ii) Find, in terms of b, the coordinates of P

(3)

Given that the line l_2 is perpendicular to l_1 and intersects C on the positive x-axis,

(b) find, in terms of b, an equation for l_2

(2)

Given also that l_2 intersects C at the point P

(c) show that another equation for l_2 is

$$y = -2x + \frac{5b}{2} - 4$$

(2)

(d) Hence, or otherwise, find the value of b

(2)

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6. The line with equation $y = 4x + c$, where c is a constant, meets the curve with equation $y = x(x - 3)$ at only one point.

(a) Find the value of c.

(4)

(b) Hence find the coordinates of the point of intersection.

(3)

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