9. **In this question you must show detailed reasoning.**
Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

(i) Solve

$$2\log_3(4x+5) - \log_3(x+3) = 2$$

(5)

(ii) Given that $a > 0$, $b > 0$ and

$$\log_{10} a + \log_{10} b = \log_{10}(a+b)$$

(a) prove that $a = \dfrac{b}{b-1}$

(3)

(b) Hence write down the full restriction on the value of b, giving a reason for your answer.

(2)

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4. $f(x) = (x-3)(3x^2 + x + a) - 35$ where a is a constant

(a) State the remainder when $f(x)$ is divided by $(x-3)$.

(1)

Given $(3x-2)$ is a factor of $f(x)$,

(b) show that $a = -17$

(2)

(c) Using algebra and showing each step of your working, fully factorise $f(x)$.

(5)

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6. (a) Given that

$$2\log_4(x+3) + \log_4 x = \log_4(4x+2) + \frac{1}{2}$$

show that

$$x^3 + 6x^2 + x - 4 = 0$$

(4)

(b) Given also that -1 is a root of the equation

$$x^3 + 6x^2 + x - 4 = 0$$

(i) use algebra to find the other two roots of the equation.

(3)

(ii) Hence solve

$$2\log_4(x+3) + \log_4 x = \log_4(4x+2) + \frac{1}{2}$$

(1)

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

(i) Given that

$$\log_a x + \log_a 3 = \log_a 27 - 1 \qquad \text{where } a \text{ is a positive constant}$$

find, in its simplest form, an expression for x in terms of a.

(4)

(ii) Solve the equation

$$(\log_5 y)^2 - 7(\log_5 y) + 12 = 0$$

showing each step of your working.

(4)

(Total for Question 5 is 8 marks)

9. Given that

$$3\log_2(t+4) - 2\log_2(t-2) = 7$$

(a) verify that $t = 4$ is a solution of the above equation,

(2)

(b) show that

$$t^3 - 116t^2 + 560t - 448 = 0$$

(3)

(c) Hence, using algebra and showing your working, solve

$$3\log_2(t+4) - 2\log_2(t-2) = 7$$

giving each answer in simplest form.

(*Solutions based entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.*)

(4)

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

(i) Solve

$$2\log_2(4-x) = 3 + \log_2\left(\frac{x+11}{2}\right)$$

(5)

(ii) The curves C_1 and C_2 with equations

$$y = 3^{2x+1} \qquad \text{and} \qquad y = 6 \times 3^x$$

meet at the point P.

Find the exact coordinates of P, writing your answer in the form $(\log_3 a, b)$ where a and b are integers.

(5)

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6.

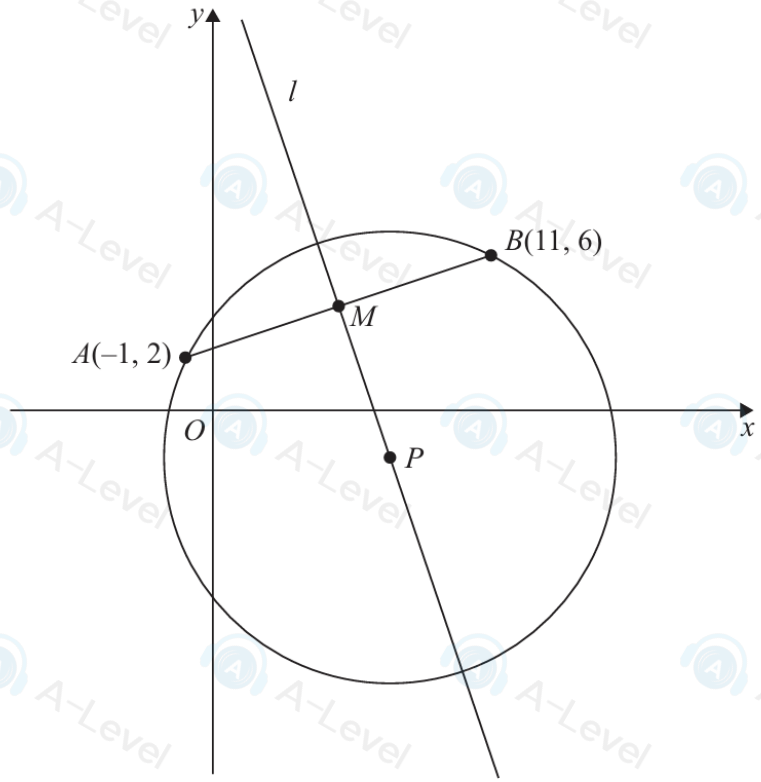

Figure 2

The point A (–1, 2) and the point B (11, 6) both lie on a circle with centre P.

The point M is the midpoint of AB.

Given that the line l passes through M and P, as shown in Figure 2,

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

(4)

Given that P has coordinates (7, k), where k is a constant,

(b) find the value of k,

(1)

(c) find an equation for the circle.

(3)

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