C12 October 2017 (MA)

Q1a) $8x + 2y - 15 = 0$

$2y = 15 - 8x$

$\div 2$: $y = \frac{15}{2} - 4x$

so $\boxed{m = -4}$ = gradient

b) $m_{l_2} = -4$ (parallel) $\left(-\frac{3}{4}, 16\right)$

$\therefore \; y - 16 = -4\left(x + \frac{3}{4}\right)$

$y = -4x - 3 + 16$

$\boxed{y = -4x + 13}$

Q2a) $f(x+2)$ indicates a translation of $+2$ in the negative x-direction

so $\boxed{(0, 3)}$

b) $-f(x) \rightarrow$ multiply all y by -1

so $\boxed{(2, -3)}$

c) $y = \frac{1}{2} f(x) \longrightarrow$ multiply all y by $\frac{1}{2}$.

so $\boxed{\left(2, \frac{3}{2}\right)}$

d) $y = f(x) - 4 \rightarrow$ translation of $+4$ in the negative y-dir.

$\boxed{(2, -1)}$

Q3a) $\dfrac{x^3 + 4}{2x^2} = \dfrac{x^3}{2x^2} + \dfrac{4}{2x^2} = \dfrac{x}{2} + \dfrac{2}{x^2}$

$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2}x^1 + 2x^{-2}}$

b) $\displaystyle\int \left[\frac{x^3+4}{2x^2}\right] dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 2x^{-2}\right) dx$

$= \dfrac{x^2}{4} + \dfrac{2x^{-1}}{-1} (+c) = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{2}{x} + c}$

Q4a) Area $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab\sin C = \frac{1}{2}(3x)(x)\sin 60$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{3x^2}{2} \sin 60 = 24\sqrt{3}$

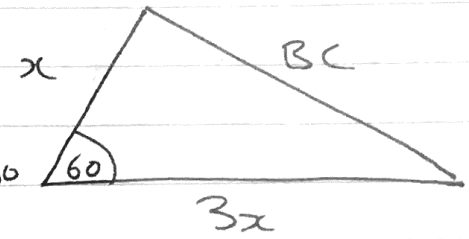
$\Rightarrow \dfrac{3x^2}{2} \times \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 24\sqrt{3}$

$\Rightarrow x^2\left(\dfrac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) = 24\sqrt{3}$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = \dfrac{24\sqrt{3}}{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}} = 32$ //

So $x = \sqrt{32} = \boxed{4\sqrt{2}}$

b) <u>cosine rule</u>



$BC^2 = x^2 + (3x)^2 - 2(x)(3x)\cos 60$

$BC^2 = 10x^2 - 6x^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$BC^2 = 7x^2 = 7(4\sqrt{2})^2 = 224$ //

so $BC = \sqrt{224} = \boxed{4\sqrt{14}}$

Q5a) $y = 27x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^2$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \boxed{\frac{27}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 4x}$

b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ at P

$\frac{27}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 4x = 0$

$4x = \frac{27}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$\therefore 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{27}{2}$

so $x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{27}{8}$

$x = \sqrt[3/2]{\frac{27}{8}} = \frac{9}{4}$ //

at $x = \frac{9}{4}$, $y = 27\left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2\left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{243}{8}$ //

so $\boxed{P\left(\frac{9}{4}, \frac{243}{8}\right)}$

Q6a)

year 1	year 2	year 3
600	680	760

$\begin{pmatrix} a = 600 \\ d = 80 \end{pmatrix}$

n^{th} term $= a + (n-1)d$

N^{th} term $= 600 + (N-1) \times 80 = 1000$

$80(N-1) = 400$

$N - 1 = 5$

$\therefore \boxed{N = 6}$

b) we require sum of the first 15 terms.

$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

$n = 15 : \quad S_{15} = \frac{15}{2}(2(600) + (14)(80))$

$= \boxed{£17400}$

c)

year 1	year 2	year 3
A	2A	3A

$\begin{pmatrix} a = A \\ d = A \end{pmatrix}$

Sum of first 15 terms is equal for Saima and Lin.

$S_{15} = \frac{15}{2}(2A + (15-1)A) = 17400$

So $\frac{15}{2}(2A + 14A) = 17400$

$120A = 17400$

$A = \frac{17400}{120} = \boxed{145}$

(Q7a) $g(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 - 18x - 8$

$(x+2)$ is a factor of $g(x)$ so $g(-2) = 0$.

$g(-2) = 2(-2)^3 + a(-2)^2 - 18(-2) - 8 = 0$

$-16 + 4a + 36 - 8 = 0$

$4a = -12 \quad \therefore \boxed{a = -3}$

b)

$$
\begin{array}{r|l}
 & 2x^2 - 7x - 4 \\
\hline
x+2 & 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 18x - 8 \\
 & 2x^3 + 4x^2 \\
\hline
 & 0 - 7x^2 - 18x \\
 & -7x^2 - 14x \\
\hline
 & 0 - 4x - 8 \\
 & -4x - 8 \\
\hline
 & 0 \quad 0
\end{array}
$$

$\therefore g(x) = (x+2)(2x^2 - 7x - 4)$

but $2x^2 - 7x - 4 = (2x+1)(x-4)$

so $g(x) = \boxed{(x+2)(2x+1)(x-4)}$

c) $2\sin^3\theta - 3\sin^2\theta - 18\sin\theta - 8 = 0$

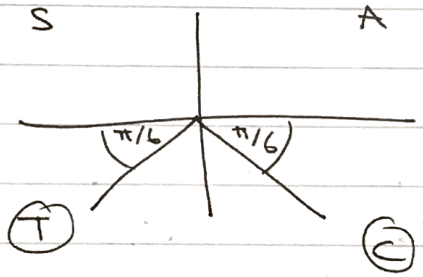
but notice this is exactly the same as $[g(x) = 0]$ if we let $x = \sin\theta$.

So let $x = \sin\theta$:

$$2x^3 - 3x^2 - 18x - 8 = 0 \quad (= g(x))$$

$$\therefore \quad (x+2)(2x+1)(x-4) = 0$$

$x + 2 = 0$ $x = -2$ $\sin\theta = -2$ NO SOLUTIONS $-1 \leq \sin\theta \leq 1$	$2x + 1 = 0$ $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\sin\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$	$x - 4 = 0$ $x = 4$ $\sin\theta = 4$ NO SOLUTIONS $-1 \leq \sin\theta \leq 1$



$$\theta = \pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\boxed{\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \quad \frac{11\pi}{6}}$$

Q8a) $L = \boxed{r\theta = 6}$

$\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \text{Area } OAB = 20$

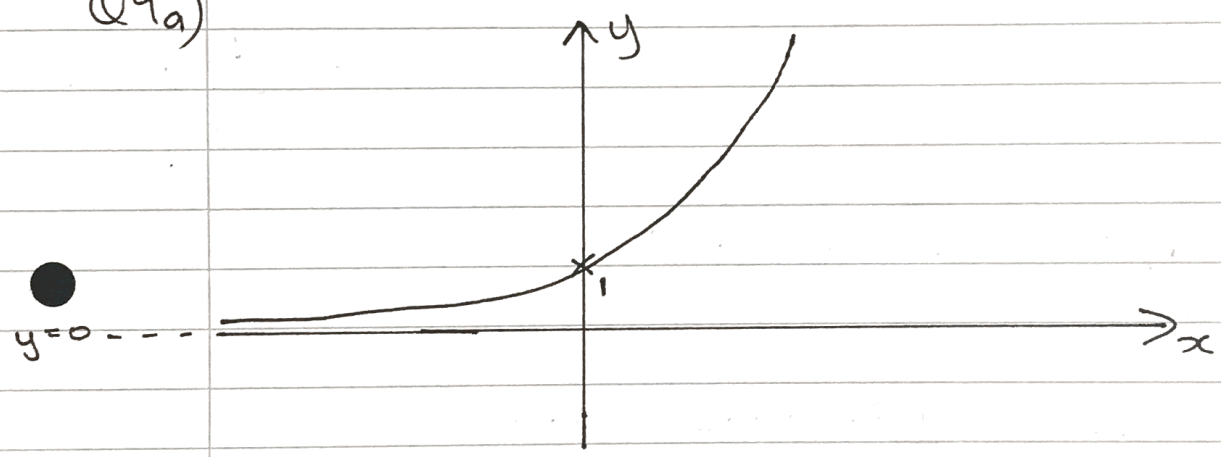
$20 = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta \longrightarrow \boxed{40 = r^2\theta}$

b) $r\theta = 6 \longrightarrow 40 = 6 \times r$

$r = \frac{40}{6} = \boxed{\frac{20}{3}}$

$\theta = \frac{6}{r} = \frac{6}{\frac{20}{3}} = \boxed{\frac{9}{10}}$

Q9a)



b) $h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{4--4}{4} = 2$

Area $\simeq \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \left[0.0625 + 16 + 2(0.25 + 1 + 4)\right]$

$\simeq \boxed{26.56}$

c i) $2^{x+2} = 2^x(2^2) = 2^2 \times 2^x$

so $\int_{-4}^{4} 2^{x+2}\,dx = 2^2 \times 26.56 \simeq \boxed{106}$

or $\frac{425}{16}$ (exact)

ii) $\int_{-4}^{4} (3+2^x)\,dx = \int_{-4}^{4} (3)\,dx + \int_{-4}^{4} (2^x)\,dx$

$= \left[3x\right]_{-4}^{4} + 26.56$

$= [3\times4] + [3\times4] + 26.56 \simeq \boxed{50.6}$

or $\frac{809}{16}$ (exact)

Q10a) A(7, −3) and D (10, 5)
C (p, q)

midpoint $= \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

since D is the midpoint ...

$\hookrightarrow \left(\frac{7+p}{2}, \frac{q-3}{2}\right) = (10, 5)$

$\frac{7+p}{2} = 10 \quad \therefore p = 20-7 = \boxed{13}$

$\frac{q-3}{2} = 5 \quad \therefore q = 10+3 = \boxed{13}$

b) $m_{AC} = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \dfrac{13 - -3}{13 - 7} = \dfrac{16}{6} = \dfrac{8}{3}$

but l is perp to AC so $m_l = \dfrac{-3}{8}$ //

$\left(-\dfrac{3}{8} \times \dfrac{8}{3} = -1\right)$ //

$\Rightarrow y - 5 = -\dfrac{3}{8}(x - 10)$

$\Rightarrow y = -\dfrac{3}{8}x + \dfrac{30}{8} + 5$

$\Rightarrow y = -\dfrac{3}{8}x + \dfrac{35}{4}$

$\xrightarrow{\times 8}$: $8y = -3x + 70$

$\rightarrow \boxed{3x + 8y = 70}$

c) AB is simply the line $x = 7$ (for $-3 \leq y \leq 20$)

So sub $x = 7$: $3(7) + 8y = 70$

$8y = 49$

$\boxed{y = \dfrac{49}{8}}$

so $\boxed{E\left(7, \dfrac{49}{8}\right)}$ //

Q11a) $(3+ax)^5 \simeq (3)^5 + \binom{5}{1}(3)^4(ax)^1$

$+ \binom{5}{2}(3)^3(ax)^2$

$\simeq \boxed{243 + 405ax + 270a^2x^2}$

b) $f(x) = (a-x)(243 + 405ax + 270a^2x^2)$

$= 243 + \underbrace{405a^2x}_{} + 270a^3x^2$
$\underbrace{-243x}_{} - 405ax^2 - 270a^2x^3$

x terms are $(+405a^2x)$ and $(-243x)$

coeff. of x is 0 so $405a^2 - 243 = 0$

$\Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{243}{405} = \frac{3}{5}$

$\therefore a = \boxed{\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}}$

Q12i) $3\sin(\theta+30) = 2\cos(\theta+30)$

$\div \underline{\cos(\theta+30)}$: $\quad 3\tan(\theta+30) = 2$

$\tan(\theta+30) = \frac{2}{3}$

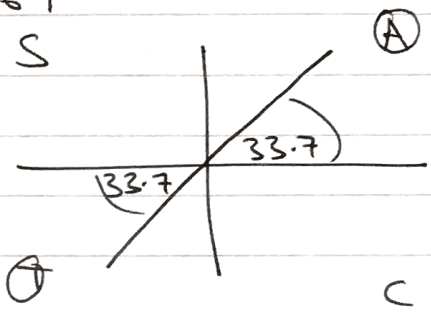
so $\theta + 30 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 33.69°..$

range ... $\underline{30° < \theta + 30 \leq 390°}$

$\theta + 30° = 33.69°, 180 + 33.69°$

$\theta + 30 = 33.69°, 213.69°$

$\boxed{\theta = 3.69°, 183.69°}$



iia) $\dfrac{\cos^2 x + 2\sin^2 x}{1 - \sin^2 x} = 5$

$\dfrac{\cos^2 x + 2\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = 5$

$1 + 2\tan^2 x = 5$

$2\tan^2 x = 4$

$\therefore \boxed{\tan^2 x = 2}$ $\quad (k = 2)$

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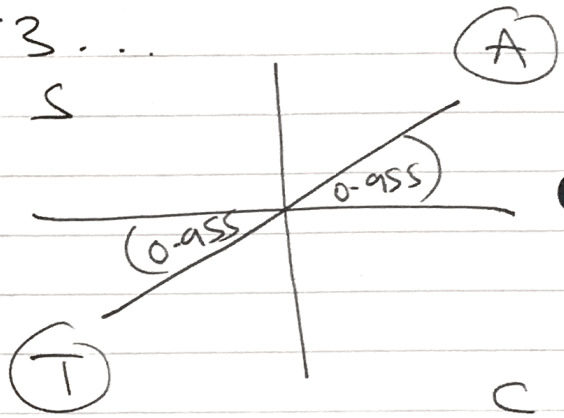
$0 < x \leq 2\pi$

b) we need to solve: $\tan^2 x = 2$

$\tan x = \pm\sqrt{2}$

$\tan x = \sqrt{2}$

$x = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2}) = 0.9553\ldots$

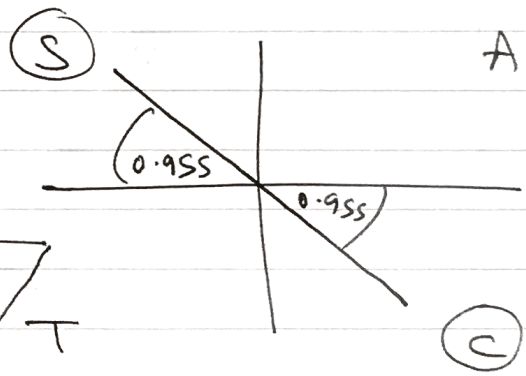


$x = 0.955^c, 4.10^c, \ldots$

$\boxed{x = 0.955^c, 4.097^c}$

$\tan x = -\sqrt{2}$

$x = \tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{2}) = -0.9553\ldots$



$x = \pi - 0.9553,$
$2\pi - 0.9553$

$\boxed{x = 2.186^c, 5.328^c}$

1

Q13ai) $(x-3)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 30$

centre $\boxed{(3, -4)}$

ii) radius $\boxed{\sqrt{30}}$

b) since P lies inside the circle we know that the distance from the centre to P will be less than the radius.

so $\sqrt{(6-3)^2 + (4+k)^2} < \sqrt{30}$

square both sides ...

$$(6-3)^2 + (k+4)^2 < 30$$

$$9 + k^2 + 16 + 8k < 30$$

$$k^2 + 8k + 25 - 30 < 0$$

$$k^2 + 8k - 5 < 0$$

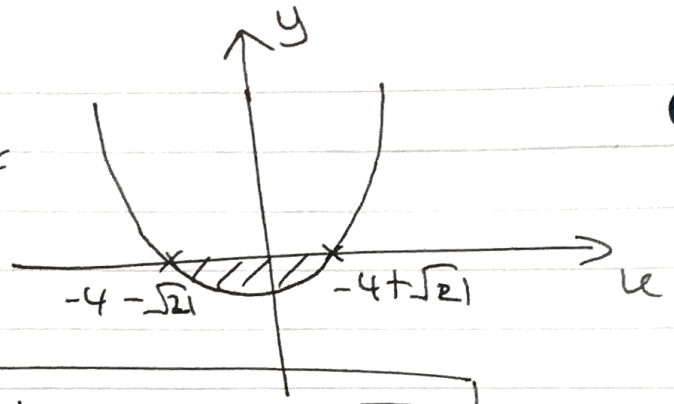
c) we want the values of k for which

$$k^2 + 8k - 5 < 0$$

critical values: $k^2 + 8k - 5 = 0$

By Quadratic formula, $k = -4 \pm \sqrt{21}$

we want where y is less than 0



so $\boxed{-4-\sqrt{21} < k < -4+\sqrt{21}}$

(Q14a)

year 1	year 2	year 3
8000	$8000 \times (0.85)$	$8000 \times (0.85)^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a = 8000 \\ r = 0.85 \end{pmatrix}$$

so 6th year $\longrightarrow$ $ar^{n-1} = 8000(0.85)^5$

$= 3549.6$

$\simeq \boxed{3550}$

b) $\boxed{r < 1}$ as $n \to \infty$, $S_n \to$ constant. (ie S_∞)

c) $S_\infty = \dfrac{a}{1-r} = \dfrac{8000}{1-0.85} \approx \boxed{53333}$

d) $S_N = \dfrac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} = 40000$

$$\frac{8000(1-0.85^N)}{0.15} = 40000$$

$$8000(1-0.85^N) = 6000$$

$$1-0.85^N = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$0.85^N = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\log(0.85^N) = \log\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$N\log 0.85 = \log\frac{1}{4}$$

$$N = \frac{\log\frac{1}{4}}{\log 0.85} = 8.53\ldots$$

so $\boxed{N=9}$ (in the 8th year, total mass <40000)
so $N=9$

Q1 5ai) $\underline{x=0}$: $y = \frac{(-3)^2(4)}{2} = \boxed{18}$

ii) $\underline{y=0}$: $\frac{(x-3)^2(x+4)}{2} = 0$

$\boxed{x=3}$ $(x>0)$

b) $\underline{y=18}$: $18 = \frac{(x-3)^2(x+4)}{2}$

$$36 = (x-3)^2(x+4)$$

$$(x^2 - 6x + 9)(x + 4) = 36$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 15x + \cancel{36} = \cancel{36}$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 15x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 2x - 15) = 0$$

$x > 0 \quad \therefore \quad \boxed{x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0}$

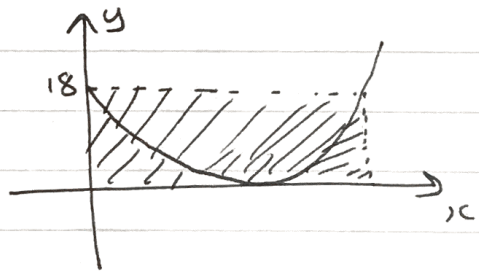
c) $(x - 5)(x + 3) = 0$

$x = 5$
$x = -3$

$x > 0$ so $\boxed{x = 5}$

hence $\boxed{Q(5, 18)}$

d) $S =$



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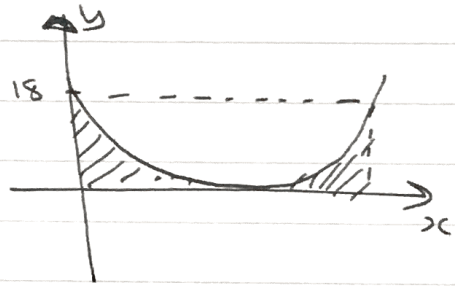
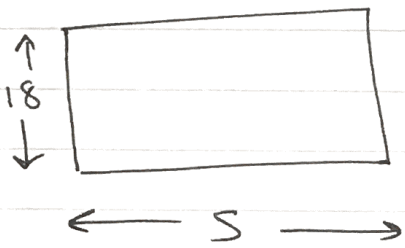


$S =$



$- \int_0^5 f(x)\,dx$

$$\therefore \; S = (18 \times 5) - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^5 \left[x^3 - 2x^2 - 15x + 36\right] dx$$

$$= 90 - \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{15x^2}{2} + 36x\right]_0^5$$

$$= 90 - \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{785}{12}\right] = \boxed{\frac{1375}{24}}$$