

6. The time, T seconds, that a pendulum takes to complete one swing is modelled by the formula

$$T = al^b$$

where l metres is the length of the pendulum and a and b are constants.

(a) Show that this relationship can be written in the form

$$\log_{10} T = b \log_{10} l + \log_{10} a \quad (2)$$

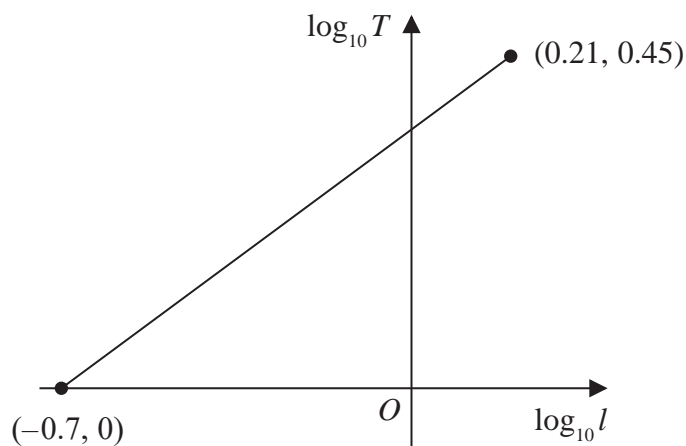


Figure 3

A student carried out an experiment to find the values of the constants a and b .

The student recorded the value of T for different values of l .

Figure 3 shows the linear relationship between $\log_{10} l$ and $\log_{10} T$ for the student's data.

The straight line passes through the points $(-0.7, 0)$ and $(0.21, 0.45)$

Using this information,

(b) find a complete equation for the model in the form

$$T = al^b$$

giving the value of a and the value of b , each to 3 significant figures.

(3)

(c) With reference to the model, interpret the value of the constant a .

(1)

7. (a) Sketch the curve with equation

$$y = 4^x$$

stating any points of intersection with the coordinate axes.

(2)

(b) Solve

$$4^x = 100$$

giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(2)

9.

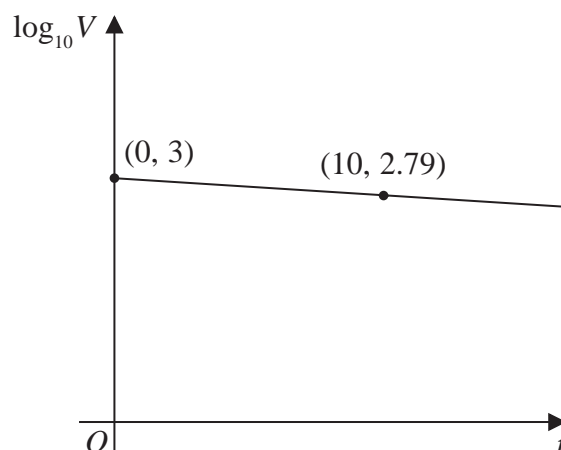


Figure 2

The value, V pounds, of a mobile phone, t months after it was bought, is modelled by

$$V = ab^t$$

where a and b are constants.

Figure 2 shows the linear relationship between $\log_{10} V$ and t .

The line passes through the points $(0, 3)$ and $(10, 2.79)$ as shown.

Using these points,

(a) find the initial value of the phone, (2)

(b) find a complete equation for V in terms of t , giving the exact value of a and giving the value of b to 3 significant figures. (3)

Exactly 2 years after it was bought, the value of the phone was £320

(c) Use this information to evaluate the reliability of the model. (2)
