

(a)
$$(2\sqrt{5})^2$$

1. Simplify

(b) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{5-3}\sqrt{2}}$ giving your answer in the form $a+\sqrt{b}$, where a and b are integers.

Solve the simultaneous equations

y - 2x - 4 = 0

 $4x^2 + y^2 + 20x = 0$

3. Given that
$$y = 4x^3 - \frac{5}{x^2}$$
, $x \ne 0$, find in their simplest form

(a) $\frac{dy}{dx}$

(b) $\int y dx$

$$U_{n+2}=2U_{n+1}-U_n,\quad n\geqslant 1$$

$$U_1=4 \text{ and } U_2=4$$
 Find the value of
$$(a) \quad U_3 \qquad \qquad (1)$$

$$(b) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{20}U_n \qquad \qquad (2)$$

$$(ii) \quad \text{Another sequence } V_1, \ V_2, \ V_3, \ \dots \text{ is defined by }$$

$$V_{n+2}=2V_{n+1}-V_n, \quad n\geqslant 1$$

$$V_1=k \text{ and } V_2=2k, \text{ where } k \text{ is a constant}$$

$$(a) \quad \text{Find } V_3 \text{ and } V_4 \text{ in terms of } k.$$

(3)

4. (i) A sequence $U_1, U_2, U_3, ...$ is defined by

Given that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} V_n = 165$,

(b) find the value of k.

$$(p-1)x^2 + 4x + (p-5) = 0$$
, where p is a constant has no real roots.
(a) Show that p satisfies $p^2 - 6p + 1 > 0$

The equation

(b) Hence find the set of possible values of p.

The curve C has equation $y = \frac{(x^2 + 4)(x - 3)}{2x}, x \neq 0$

Find an equation of the tangent to C at the point where x = -1

Give your answer in the form ax + by + c = 0, where a, b and c are integers.

- (a) Find $\frac{dy}{dr}$ in its simplest form.

7. Given that
$$y = 2^x$$
,

(a) express 4^x in terms of y .

(b) Hence, or otherwise, solve

$$8(4^x) - 9(2^x) + 1 = 0$$

Jess started work 20 years ago. In year 1 her annual salary was £17000. Her annual salary increased by £1500 each year, so that her annual salary in year 2 was £18500, in year 3 it was £20000 and so on, forming an arithmetic sequence. This continued until she reached her maximum annual salary of £32 000 in year k. Her annual salary then remained at £32000. (a) Find the value of the constant k.

(b) Calculate the total amount that Jess has earned in the 20 years.

10. A curve with equation
$$y = f(x)$$
 passes through the point $(4, 9)$.
Given that

 $f'(x) = \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2} - \frac{9}{4\sqrt{x}} + 2, \quad x > 0$

(5)

The normal to the curve at P is parallel to the line
$$2y + x = 0$$

Point P lies on the curve.

(b) Find the x coordinate of P.

