



**1.** Find the first 3 terms, in ascending powers of  $x$ , of the binomial expansion of  $(3 - 2x)^5$ , giving each term in its simplest form. **(4)**

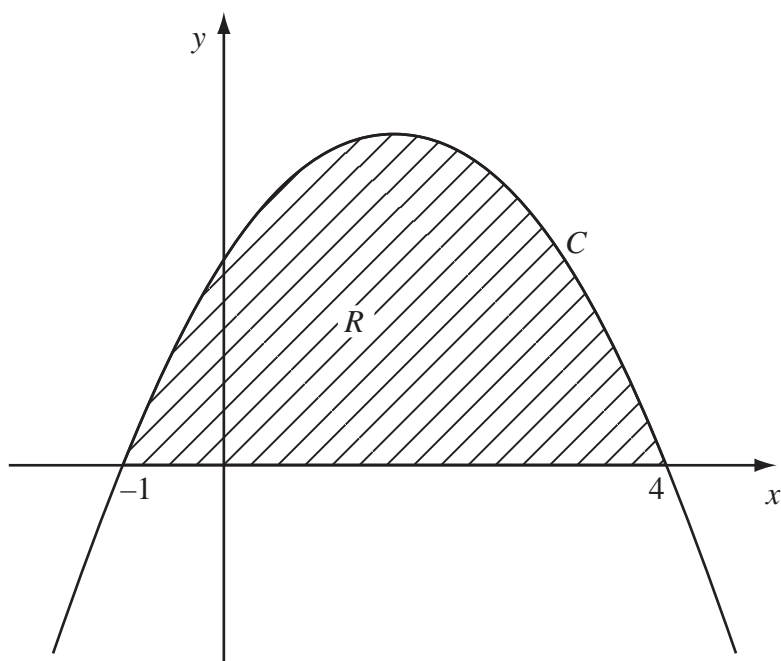
(Area containing horizontal lines for writing the answer)

**Q1**

**(Total 4 marks)**



2.



**Figure 1**

Figure 1 shows part of the curve  $C$  with equation  $y = (1+x)(4-x)$ .

The curve intersects the  $x$ -axis at  $x = -1$  and  $x = 4$ . The region  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 1, is bounded by  $C$  and the  $x$ -axis.

Use calculus to find the exact area of  $R$ .

(5)

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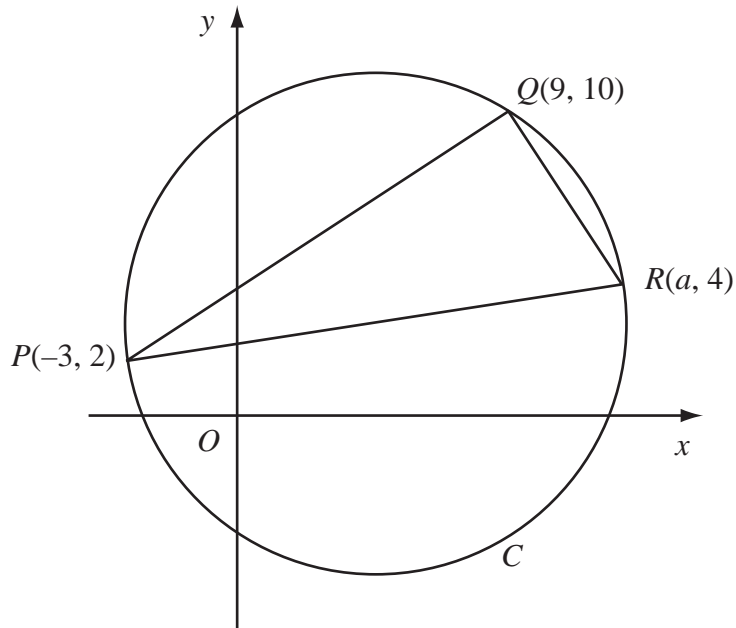
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5.



**Figure 2**

The points  $P(-3, 2)$ ,  $Q(9, 10)$  and  $R(a, 4)$  lie on the circle  $C$ , as shown in Figure 2. Given that  $PR$  is a diameter of  $C$ ,

(a) show that  $a = 13$ , (3)

(b) find an equation for  $C$ . (5)

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**Question 5 continued**

Lined writing area with 30 horizontal lines.



**6.**  $f(x) = x^4 + 5x^3 + ax + b,$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

The remainder when  $f(x)$  is divided by  $(x - 2)$  is equal to the remainder when  $f(x)$  is divided by  $(x + 1)$ .

(a) Find the value of  $a$ . **(5)**

Given that  $(x + 3)$  is a factor of  $f(x)$ ,

(b) find the value of  $b$ . **(3)**

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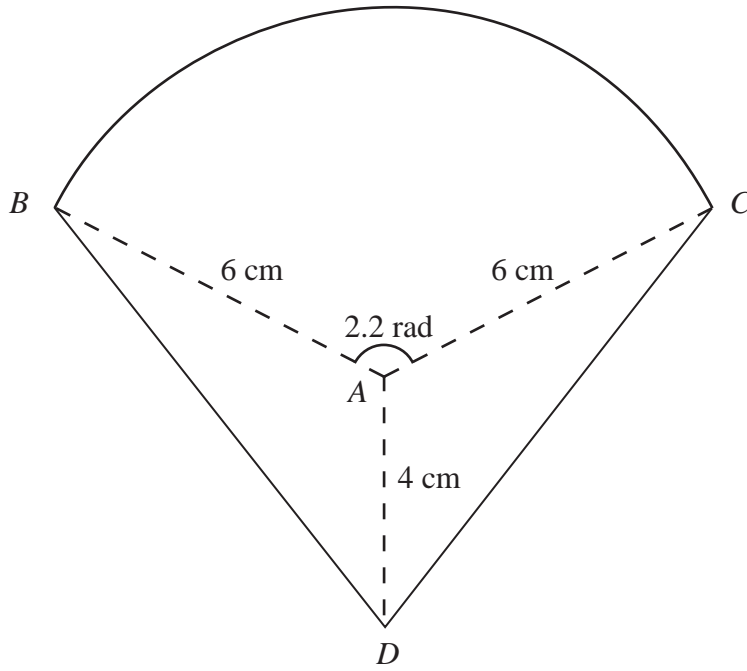


Figure 3

The shape  $BCD$  shown in Figure 3 is a design for a logo.

The straight lines  $DB$  and  $DC$  are equal in length. The curve  $BC$  is an arc of a circle with centre  $A$  and radius  $6\text{ cm}$ . The size of  $\angle BAC$  is  $2.2$  radians and  $AD = 4\text{ cm}$ .

Find

- (a) the area of the sector  $BAC$ , in  $\text{cm}^2$ , (2)
- (b) the size of  $\angle DAC$ , in radians to 3 significant figures, (2)
- (c) the complete area of the logo design, to the nearest  $\text{cm}^2$ . (4)

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**8.** (a) Show that the equation

$$4 \sin^2 x + 9 \cos x - 6 = 0$$

can be written as

$$4 \cos^2 x - 9 \cos x + 2 = 0.$$

**(2)**

(b) Hence solve, for  $0 \leq x < 720^\circ$ ,

$$4 \sin^2 x + 9 \cos x - 6 = 0,$$

giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

**(6)**

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9. The first three terms of a geometric series are  $(k + 4)$ ,  $k$  and  $(2k - 15)$  respectively, where  $k$  is a positive constant.

(a) Show that  $k^2 - 7k - 60 = 0$ . (4)

(b) Hence show that  $k = 12$ . (2)

(c) Find the common ratio of this series. (2)

(d) Find the sum to infinity of this series. (2)

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**Question 10 continued**

[Lined area for writing the answer to Question 10 continued]

**(Total 12 marks)**

**Q10**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS**

**END**

