



1. Differentiate with respect to  $x$ , giving your answer in its simplest form,

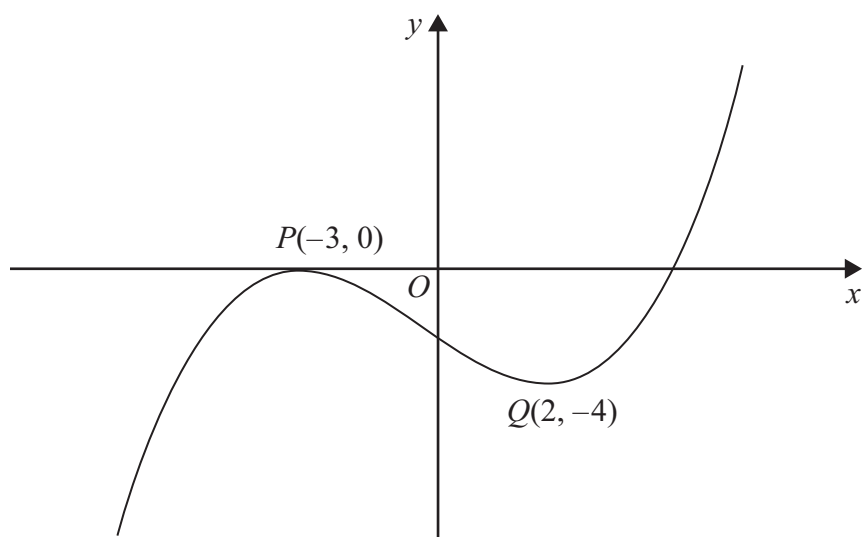
(a)  $x^2 \ln(3x)$

(4)

(b)  $\frac{\sin 4x}{x^3}$

(5)

2.



**Figure 1**

Figure 1 shows the graph of equation  $y = f(x)$ .

The points  $P(-3, 0)$  and  $Q(2, -4)$  are stationary points on the graph.

Sketch, on separate diagrams, the graphs of

(a)  $y = 3f(x + 2)$

**(3)**

(b)  $y = |f(x)|$

**(3)**

On each diagram, show the coordinates of any stationary points.



4. The point  $P$  is the point on the curve  $x = 2 \tan\left(y + \frac{\pi}{12}\right)$  with  $y$ -coordinate  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Find an equation of the normal to the curve at  $P$ .

(7)

- 5.** Solve, for  $0 \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$ ,

$$2\cot^2 3\theta = 7 \operatorname{cosec} 3\theta - 5$$

Give your answers in degrees to 1 decimal place.

(10)

**6.**

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

- (a) Show that the equation  $f(x)=0$  has a solution in the interval  $0.8 < x < 0.9$

(2)

The curve with equation  $y=f(x)$  has a minimum point  $P$ .

- (b) Show that the  $x$ -coordinate of  $P$  is the solution of the equation

$$x = \frac{3 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)}{2}$$

(4)

- (c) Using the iteration formula

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{3 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x_n\right)}{2}, \quad x_0 = 2$$

find the values of  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$  and  $x_3$ , giving your answers to 3 decimal places.

(3)

- (d) By choosing a suitable interval, show that the  $x$ -coordinate of  $P$  is 1.9078 correct to 4 decimal places.

(3)

**Question 6 continued**



(d) Find the solution of  $\text{fg}(x) = \frac{1}{7}$ , giving your answer in terms of  $e$ . (4)

**Question 7 continued**



**(Total 13 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS**

END