# Core-Maths-C2 - 2010-January

#### Question 1

Find the first 3 terms, in ascending powers of x, of the binomial expansion of

$$(3-x)^6$$

and simplify each term.

(4)

#### Question 2

(a) Show that the equation

$$5\sin x = 1 + 2\cos^2 x$$

can be written in the form

$$2\sin^2 x + 5\sin x - 3 = 0$$
 (2)

(b) Solve, for  $0 \le x \le 360^\circ$ ,

$$2\sin^2 x + 5\sin x - 3 = 0$$
(4)

$$f(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 6$$

where a and b are constants.

When f(x) is divided by (2x - 1) the remainder is -5.

When f(x) is divided by (x + 2) there is no remainder.

(a) Find the value of a and the value of b.

(6)

(b) Factorise f(x) completely.

(3)

#### Question 4

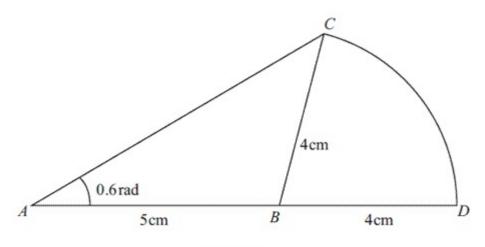


Figure 1

An emblem, as shown in Figure 1, consists of a triangle ABC joined to a sector CBD of a circle with radius 4 cm and centre B. The points A, B and D lie on a straight line with AB = 5 cm and BD = 4 cm. Angle BAC = 0.6 radians and AC is the longest side of the triangle ABC.

(a) Show that angle ABC = 1.76 radians, correct to 3 significant figures.

(4)

(b) Find the area of the emblem.

(3)

(a) Find the positive value of x such that

$$\log_x 64 = 2 \tag{2}$$

(b) Solve for x

$$\log_2(11 - 6x) = 2\log_2(x - 1) + 3$$
(6)

#### Question 6

A car was purchased for £18000 on 1st January.

On 1st January each following year, the value of the car is 80% of its value on 1st January in the previous year.

(a) Show that the value of the car exactly 3 years after it was purchased is £9216.(1)

The value of the car falls below £1000 for the first time n years after it was purchased.

(b) Find the value of n.

(3)

An insurance company has a scheme to cover the maintenance of the car.

The cost is £200 for the first year, and for every following year the cost increases by 12% so that for the 3rd year the cost of the scheme is £250.88

- (c) Find the cost of the scheme for the 5th year, giving your answer to the nearest penny.
  (2)
- (d) Find the total cost of the insurance scheme for the first 15 years.

(3)

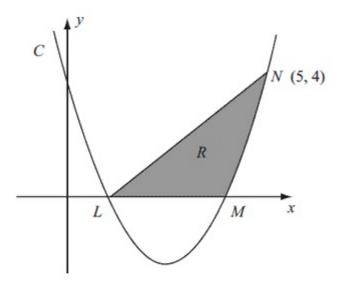


Figure 2

The curve C has equation  $y = x^2 - 5x + 4$ . It cuts the x-axis at the points L and M as shown in Figure 2.

(a) Find the coordinates of the point L and the point M. (2)

(2)

(b) Show that the point N(5, 4) lies on C. (1)

(e) Find 
$$\int (x^2 - 5x + 4) dx$$
. (2)

The finite region R is bounded by LN, LM and the curve C as shown in Figure 2.

(d) Use your answer to part (c) to find the exact value of the area of R.
(5)

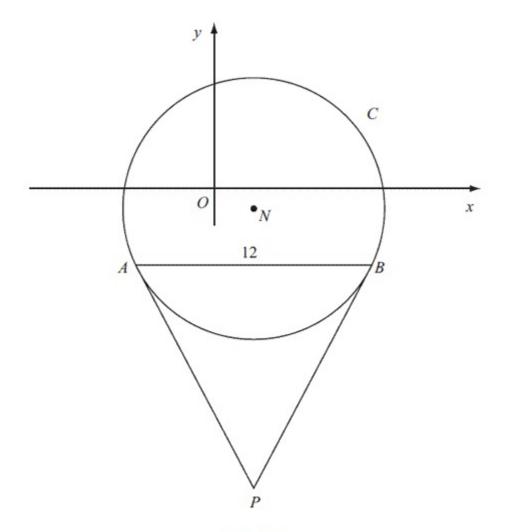


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of the circle C with centre N and equation

$$(x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2 = \frac{169}{4}$$

(a) Write down the coordinates of N.

(2)

(b) Find the radius of C.

(1)

The chord AB of C is parallel to the x-axis, lies below the x-axis and is of length 12 units as shown in Figure 3.

(c) Find the coordinates of A and the coordinates of B.

(5)

(d) Show that angle  $ANB = 134.8^{\circ}$ , to the nearest 0.1 of a degree.

(2)

The tangents to C at the points A and B meet at the point P.

(e) Find the length AP, giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

The curve C has equation  $y = 12\sqrt{(x)} - x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 10$ , x > 0

(a) Use calculus to find the coordinates of the turning point on C.

(7)

(b) Find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

(2)

(c) State the nature of the turning point.

(1)