TMUA Homework 2

10 Questions

40 Minutes

请计时并不要使用计算器,完成后请填写线上表格提交作业

It is given that the expansion of $(ax + b)^3$ is $8x^3 - px^2 + 18x - 3\sqrt{3}$, where a, b and p are real constants.

What is the value of p?

- A $-12\sqrt{3}$
- **B** $-6\sqrt{3}$
- **C** $-4\sqrt{3}$
- $\mathbf{D} \quad -\sqrt{3}$
- E $\sqrt{3}$
- $\mathbf{F} \quad 4\sqrt{3}$
- $\mathbf{G} \quad 6\sqrt{3}$
- H $12\sqrt{3}$

The coefficient of x^3 in the expansion of $(1 + 2x + 3x^2)^6$ is equal to twice the coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $(1 - ax^2)^5$.

Find all possible values of the constant a.

A
$$\pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$B~\pm\sqrt{17}$$

C
$$\pm \sqrt{34}$$

$$D \quad \pm \, 2\sqrt{17}$$

E There are no possible values of a.

What is the total area enclosed between the curve $y = x^2 - 1$, the x-axis and the lines x = -2 and x = 2?

- A $\frac{4}{3}$
- $\mathbf{B} \quad \frac{8}{3}$
- **C** 4
- D $\frac{16}{3}$
- **E** 12
- **F** 16

The least possible value of the gradient of the curve $y = (2x + a)(x - 2a)^2$ at the point where x = 1, as a varies, is

- A $-\frac{49}{4}$
- **B** −8
- c $-\frac{25}{4}$
- $\mathbf{D} \quad \frac{7}{4}$
- E $\frac{47}{16}$

The function $\frac{1-x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$ is defined for all $x \neq 0$.

The complete set of values of x for which the function is decreasing is

A
$$x \le -2, x > 0$$

B
$$-2 \le x < 0$$

$$\mathbf{C} \quad x \le 1, \ x \ne 0$$

D
$$x \ge 1$$

E
$$-2 \le x \le 1$$
, $x \ne 0$

F
$$x \le -2$$
, $x \ge 1$

The perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining the points (2, -6) and (5, 4) cuts the x-axis at the point with x-coordinate

- A $\frac{1}{20}$
- B $\frac{1}{6}$
- C $\frac{1}{3}$
- $D \qquad \frac{19}{5}$
- $\mathbf{E} \qquad \frac{41}{6}$

The curve $y=\cos x$ is reflected in the line y=1 and the resulting curve is then translated by $\frac{\pi}{4}$ units in the positive x-direction. The equation of this new curve is

$$A y = 2 + \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{B} \qquad y = 2 + \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$C y = 2 - \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{D} \qquad y = 2 - \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

The cross-section of a triangular prism is an equilateral triangle with side 2x cm. The length of the prism is d cm.

Let the total surface area of the prism be $T \, \mathrm{cm}^2$. Given that the volume of the prism is $T \, \mathrm{cm}^3$, which one of the following is an expression for d in terms of x?

A
$$\frac{x}{2x-3}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \qquad \frac{3x}{3x - 2\sqrt{3}}$$

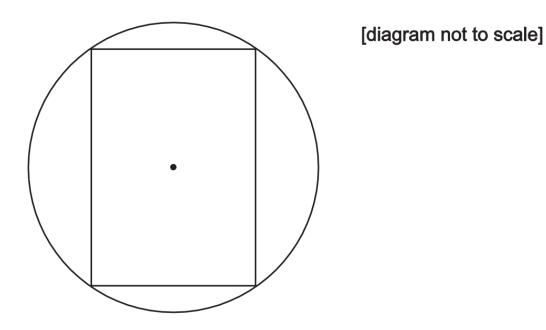
$$C \qquad \frac{2x}{x-4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \qquad \frac{2x}{x - 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\mathbf{E} \qquad \frac{2x}{x - \sqrt{3}}$$

A right circular cylinder is contained within a sphere of radius 5 cm in such a way that the whole of the circumferences of both ends of the cylinder are in contact with the sphere.

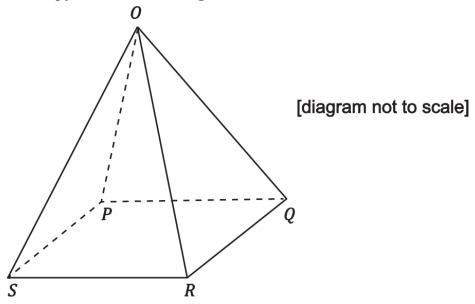
The diagram shows a planar cross section through the centre of the sphere and cylinder.



Find, in cubic centimetres, the maximum possible volume of the cylinder.

- A 250π
- B 500π
- **C** 1000π
- $\mathbf{D} \quad \frac{250\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi$
- $\mathbf{E} \quad \frac{500\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi$
- $\mathbf{F} \quad \frac{1000\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi$

The diagram shows a square-based pyramid with base PQRS and vertex O. All the edges of the pyramid are of length 20 metres.



Find the shortest distance, in metres, along the outer surface of the pyramid from P to the midpoint of OR.

- **A** $10\sqrt{5-2\sqrt{3}}$
- **B** $10\sqrt{3}$
- **C** $10\sqrt{5}$
- **D** $10\sqrt{7}$
- E $10\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{3}}$