



Algebraic Division 2ii

A Level



Part A Quotient and Remainder



Find the quotient and the remainder when $3x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 7$ is divided by $x^2 - 2x + 5$.

Give the quotient.

The following symbols may be useful: x

Give the remainder.

The following symbols may be useful: x

Part B Value of a and b



Hence, or otherwise, determine the values of the constants a and b such that, when $3x^3 - 2x^2 + ax + b$ is divided by $x^2 - 2x + 5$, there is no remainder.

Give the value of a .

The following symbols may be useful: a

Give the value of b .

The following symbols may be useful: b



Functions: Graphs and Inverse Functions 3ii

A Level



The function $f(x)$ is defined by

$$f(x) = 1 + \sqrt{x} \text{ for } x \geq 0.$$

Part A Domain and Range



What is the domain of the inverse function $f^{-1}(x)$? Write your answer in the form of an inequality.

The following symbols may be useful: $<$, \leq , $>$, \geq , f , x , y

What is the range of the inverse function $f^{-1}(x)$? Write your answer in the form of an inequality.

The following symbols may be useful: $<$, \leq , $>$, \geq , f , x , y

Part B $f^{-1}(x)$



Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$.

The following symbols may be useful: f , x , y

Part C $f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$



Find the x -value that is the solution to the equation $f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$ to four significant figures.



Trigonometry: Double Angles 1ii

A Level



Part A The form $a \sin^2 \theta + b \sin \theta + c = 0$



Express the equation $(\operatorname{cosec} \theta)(3 \cos 2\theta + 7) + 11 = 0$ in the form $a \sin^2 \theta + b \sin \theta + c = 0$, where a , b , and c are constants.

Give the value of a .

The following symbols may be useful: a

Give the value of b .

The following symbols may be useful: b

Give the value of c .

The following symbols may be useful: c

Part B Solve



Hence solve, for $-180^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$, the equation $(\operatorname{cosec} \theta)(3 \cos 2\theta + 7) + 11 = 0$. Give your answers in degrees, to three significant figures.

Give the highest (most positive) solution.

Give the lowest (most negative) solution.

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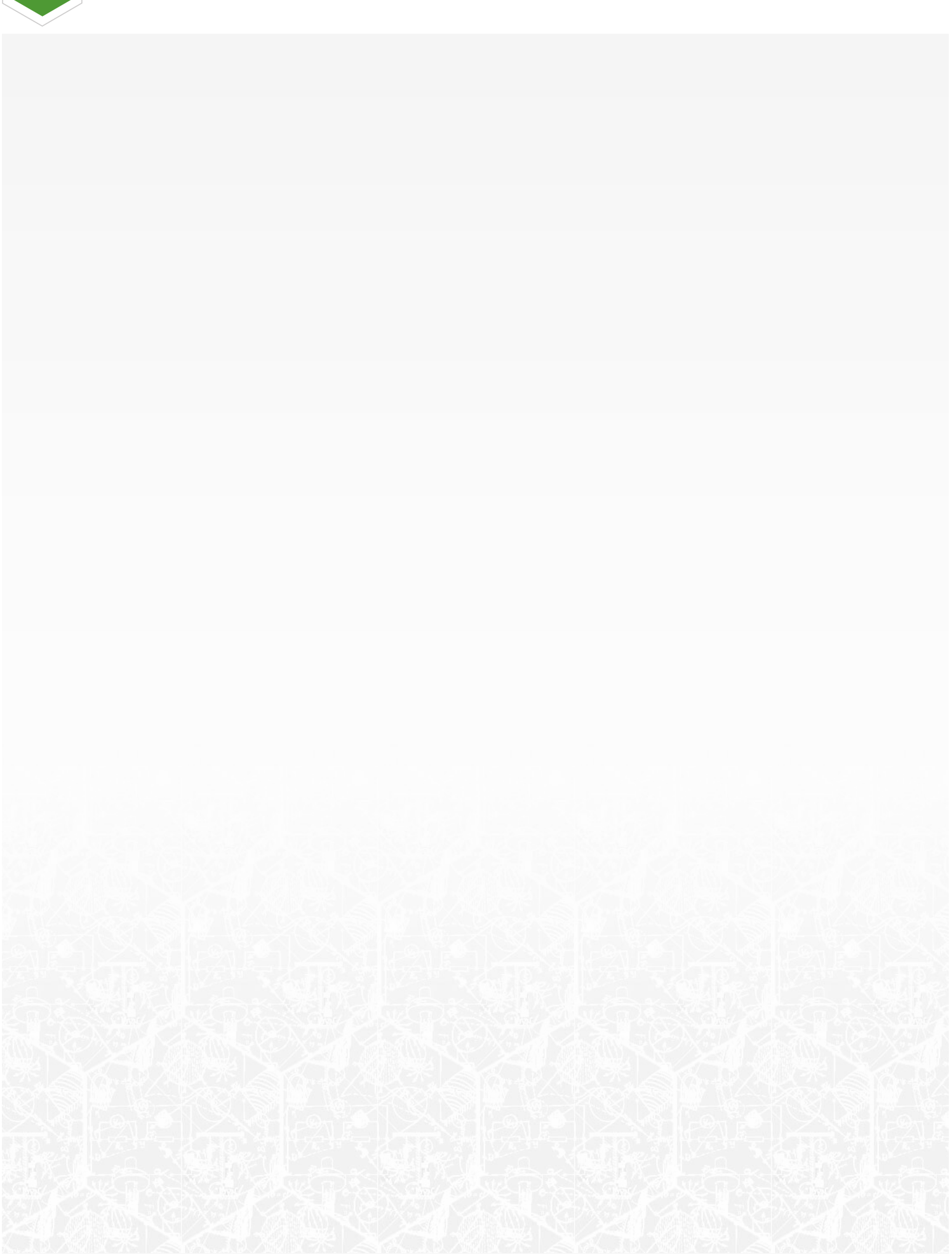




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Trigonometry: Combined Angles 4ii

A Level



Part A Combined Angles

Express $\sin(2A + 3B)$ in the form $\sin(A + B)\cos(C) + \cos(A + B)\sin(C)$, where A and B are acute angles.

Give the value of C .

The following symbols may be useful: R

Give the value of C to three significant figures.

Part B Solve

Hence solve, for θ , the equation $\sin(2\theta + 30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$, giving your answers in degrees to three significant figures.

Give the smallest solution.

Give the largest solution.

Part C Maximum Value

Hence find the greatest possible value of

as the angles A and B vary.

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