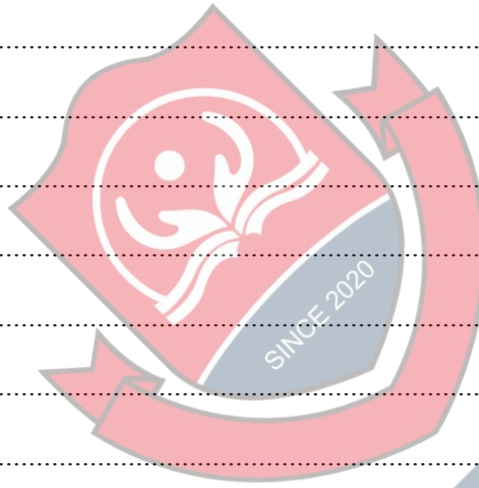


BLANK PAGE



- 1 Use logarithms to solve the equation $3^{4x+3} = 5^{2x+7}$. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures. [4]



4Uadmission

- 2 (a) Sketch the graph of $y = |3x - 7|$, stating the coordinates of the points where the graph meets the axes. [2]

- (b) Hence find the set of values of the constant k for which the equation $|3x - 7| = k(x - 4)$ has exactly two real roots. [2]

4Uadmission

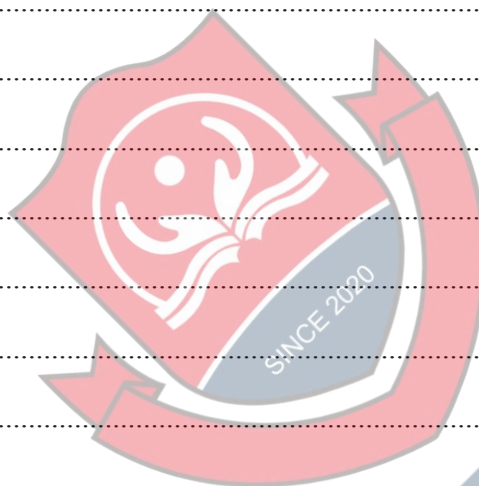
3 The polynomial $p(x)$ is defined by

$$p(x) = 6x^3 + ax^2 + 3x - 10,$$

where a is a constant. It is given that $(2x-1)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.

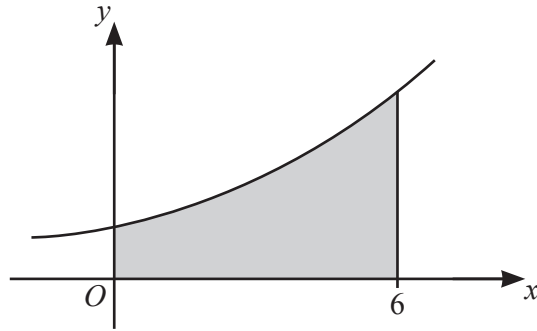
(a) Find the value of a and hence factorise $p(x)$ completely.

[5]



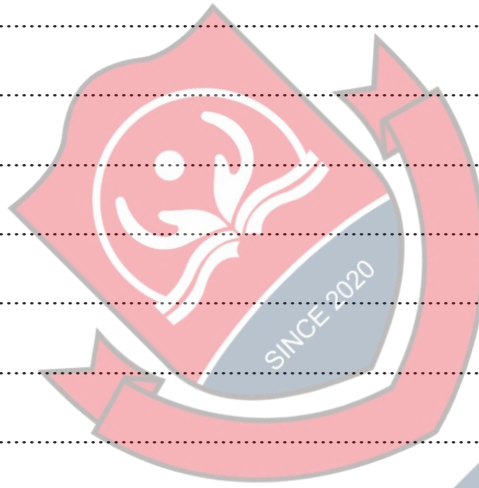
(b) Solve the equation $p(\operatorname{cosec} \theta) = 0$ for $-90^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$.

[2]



The diagram shows the curve with equation $y = \sqrt{1 + e^{0.5x}}$. The shaded region is bounded by the curve and the straight lines $x = 0$, $x = 6$ and $y = 0$.

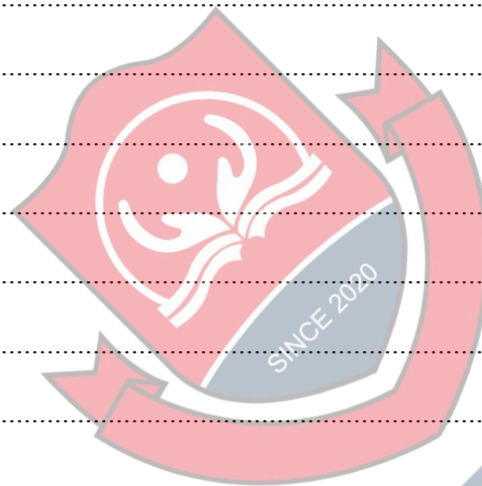
- (a) Use the trapezium rule with three intervals to find an approximation to the area of the shaded region. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures. [3]



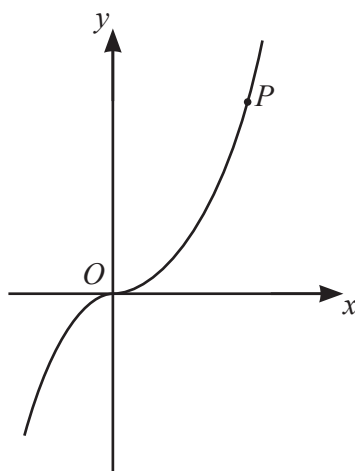
- (b)** The shaded region is rotated completely about the x -axis.

Find the exact volume of the solid produced.

[4]

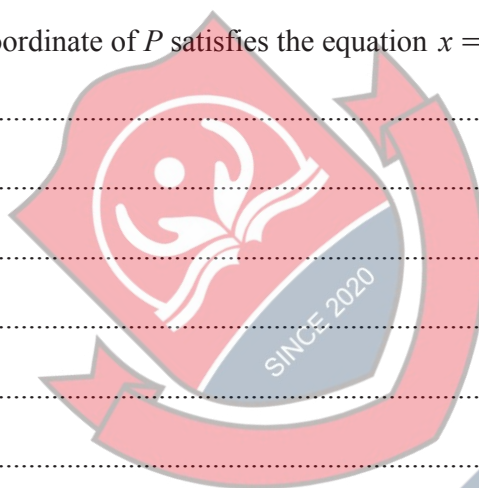


5



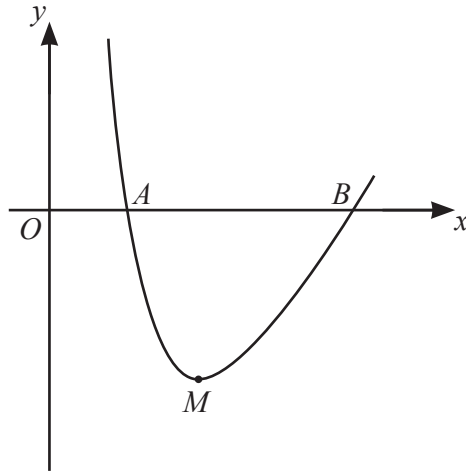
The diagram shows part of the curve with equation $y = \frac{x^3}{x+2}$. At the point P , the gradient of the curve is 6.

- (a) Show that the x -coordinate of P satisfies the equation $x = \sqrt[3]{12x+12}$. [4]



(c) Use an iterative formula, based on the equation in part (a), to find the x -coordinate of P correct to 3 significant figures. Show the result of each iteration to 5 significant figures. [3]

6



The diagram shows the curve with parametric equations

$$x = 1 + \sqrt{t}, \quad y = (\ln t + 2)(\ln t - 3),$$

for $0 < t < 25$. The curve crosses the x -axis at the points A and B and has a minimum point M .

- (a) Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4 \ln t - 2}{\sqrt{t}}$.

[4]

- [2]

- [3]

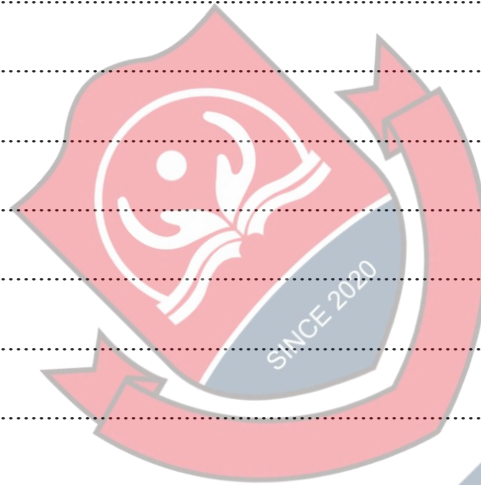
4Uadm

7 (a) Prove that

$$\sin 2\theta(a \cot \theta + b \tan \theta) \equiv a + b + (a - b)\cos 2\theta,$$

where a and b are constants.

[4]



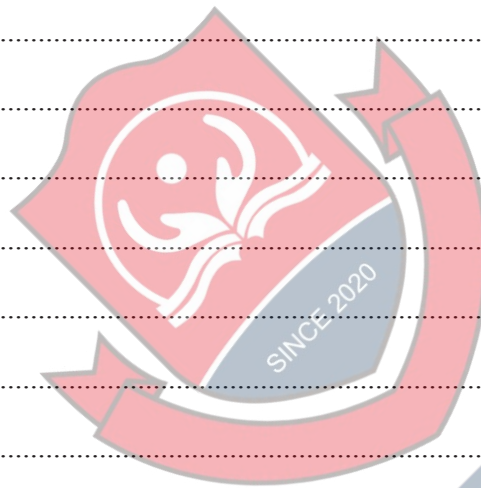
4Uadmission

(b) Find the exact value of $\int_{\frac{1}{12}\pi}^{\frac{1}{6}\pi} \sin 2\theta(5 \cot \theta + 3 \tan \theta) d\theta$. [3]

(c) Solve the equation $\sin \frac{2}{3}\alpha \left(2 \cot \frac{1}{3}\alpha + 7 \tan \frac{1}{3}\alpha \right) = 11$ for $-\pi < \alpha < \pi$. [3]

Additional page

If you use the following page to complete the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.



4Uadmission





Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.