1 **(a)** Expand $\left(1 - \frac{1}{2x}\right)^2$. [1]

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(b) Find the first four terms in the expansion, in ascending powers of x, of $(1 + 2x)^6$. [2]

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(c) Hence find the coefficient of x in the expansion of $\left(1 - \frac{1}{2x}\right)^2 (1 + 2x)^6$. [2]

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2 A curve has equation $y = kx^2 + 2x - k$ and a line has equation $y = kx - 2$, where k is a constant.

Find the set of values of k for which the curve and line do not intersect. [5]

3 Solve, by factorising, the equation

$$6\cos\theta\tan\theta - 3\cos\theta + 4\tan\theta - 2 = 0,$$

for $0° \leqslant \theta \leqslant 180°$. [4]

4 The first term of an arithmetic progression is a and the common difference is -4. The first term of a geometric progression is $5a$ and the common ratio is $-\frac{1}{4}$. The sum to infinity of the geometric progression is equal to the sum of the first eight terms of the arithmetic progression.

(a) Find the value of a. [4]

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The kth term of the arithmetic progression is zero.

(b) Find the value of k. [2]

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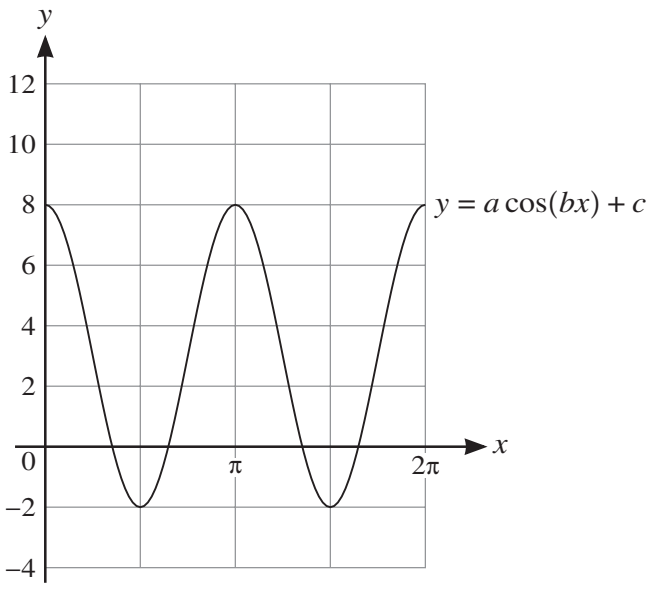

The diagram shows part of the graph of $y = a\cos(bx) + c$.

(a) Find the values of the positive integers a, b and c. [3]

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(b) For these values of a, b and c, use the given diagram to determine the number of solutions in the interval $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2\pi$ for each of the following equations.

(i) $a\cos(bx) + c = \frac{6}{\pi}x$ [1]

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(ii) $a\cos(bx) + c = 6 - \frac{6}{\pi}x$ [1]

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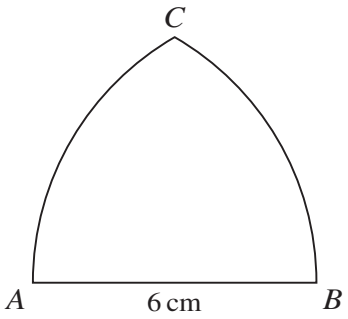

The diagram shows a metal plate ABC in which the sides are the straight line AB and the arcs AC and BC. The line AB has length 6 cm. The arc AC is part of a circle with centre B and radius 6 cm, and the arc BC is part of a circle with centre A and radius 6 cm.

(a) Find the perimeter of the plate, giving your answer in terms of π. [3]

(b) Find the area of the plate, giving your answer in terms of π and $\sqrt{3}$. [4]

7 A circle with centre (5, 2) passes through the point (7, 5).

(a) Find an equation of the circle. [2]

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The line $y = 5x - 10$ intersects the circle at A and B.

(b) Find the exact length of the chord AB. [7]

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8 **(a)** Express $-3x^2 + 12x + 2$ in the form $-3(x - a)^2 + b$, where a and b are constants. [2]

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The one-one function f is defined by $f : x \mapsto -3x^2 + 12x + 2$ for $x \leqslant k$.

(b) State the largest possible value of the constant k. [1]

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It is now given that $k = -1$.

(c) State the range of f. [1]

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(d) Find an expression for $\mathrm{f}^{-1}(x)$. [3]

The result of translating the graph of $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$ by $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is the graph of $y = \mathrm{g}(x)$.

(e) Express $\mathrm{g}(x)$ in the form $px^2 + qx + r$, where p, q and r are constants. [3]

9 A curve has equation $y = f(x)$, and it is given that $f'(x) = 2x^2 - 7 - \frac{4}{x^2}$.

(a) Given that $f(1) = -\frac{1}{3}$, find $f(x)$. [4]

(b) Find the coordinates of the stationary points on the curve. [5]

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(c) Find $f''(x)$. [1]

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(d) Hence, or otherwise, determine the nature of each of the stationary points. [2]

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10 **(a)** Find $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{(3x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\,\mathrm{d}x$. [4]

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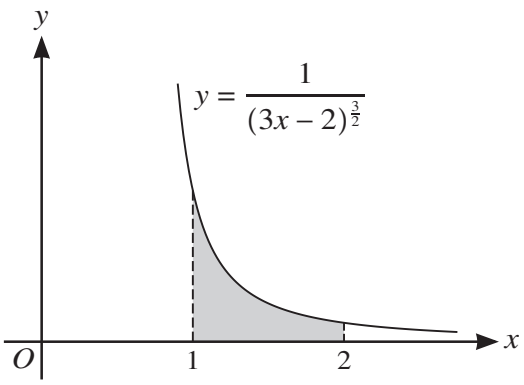

The diagram shows the curve with equation $y = \frac{1}{(3x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$. The shaded region is bounded by the curve, the x-axis and the lines $x = 1$ and $x = 2$. The shaded region is rotated through 360° about the x-axis.

(b) Find the volume of revolution. [4]

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The normal to the curve at the point (1, 1) crosses the y-axis at the point A.

(c) Find the y-coordinate of A. [4]