## Solomon Practice Paper

Core Mathematics 1A
Time allowed: 90 minutes

Centre: www.CasperYC.club
Name:
Teacher:

| Question | Points | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 4 |  |
| 2 | 4 |  |
| 3 | 5 |  |
| 4 | 6 |  |
| 5 | 7 |  |
| 6 | 8 |  |
| 7 | 9 |  |
| 9 | 11 |  |
| 10 | 11 |  |
| Total: | 75 |  |

How I can achieve better:

1. (a) Express $\frac{21}{\sqrt{7}}$ in the form $k \sqrt{7}$.
(b) Express $8^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ as an exact fraction in its simplest form.
2. Evaluate

$$
\sum_{r=10}^{30} 7+2 r
$$

3. Differentiate with respect to $x$

$$
\frac{6 x^{2}-1}{2 \sqrt{x}}
$$

4. (a) Solve the inequality $x^{2}+3 x>10$.
(b) Find the set of values of $x$ which satisfy both of the following inequalities:

$$
3 x-2<x+3 \quad \text { and } \quad x^{2}+3 x>10
$$

5. The sequence $u_{1}, u_{2}, u_{3}, \ldots$ is defined by the recurrence relation

$$
u_{n+1}=\left(u_{n}\right)^{2}-1, \quad n \geq 1 .
$$

Given that $u_{1}=k$, where $k$ is a constant,
(a) find expressions for $u_{2}$ and $u_{3}$ in terms of $k$.

Given also that $u_{2}+u_{3}=11$,
(b) find the possible values of $k$.
6. (a) By completing the square, find in terms of the constant $k$ the roots of the equation

$$
x^{2}+4 k x-k=0
$$

(b) Hence find the set of values of $k$ for which the equation has no real roots.
7. (a) Describe fully a single transformation that maps the graph of $y=\frac{1}{x}$ onto the graph of $y=\frac{3}{x}$.
(b) Sketch the graph of $y=\frac{3}{x}$ and write down the equations of any asymptotes.
(c) Find the values of the constant $c$ for which the straight line $y=c-3 x$ is a tangent to the curve $y=\frac{3}{x}$.
8. The points $P$ and $Q$ have coordinates $(7,4)$ and $(9,7)$ respectively.
(a) Find an equation for the straight line $l$ which passes through $P$ and $Q$.

Give your answer in the form $a x+b y+c=0$, where $a, b$ and $c$ are integers.
The straight line $m$ has gradient 8 and passes through the origin, $O$.
(b) Write down an equation for $m$.

The lines $l$ and $m$ intersect at the point $R$.
(c) Show that $O P=O R$.
9. Figure below shows the curve with equation $y=\mathrm{f}(x)$ which crosses the $x$-axis at the origin and at the points $A$ and $B$.


Given that

$$
\mathrm{f}^{\prime}(x)=6-4 x-3 x^{2},
$$

(a) find an expression for $y$ in terms of $x$,
(b) show that $A B=k \sqrt{7}$, where $k$ is an integer to be found.
10. A curve has the equation $y=x+\frac{3}{x}, x \neq 0$.

The point $P$ on the curve has $x$-coordinate 1 .
(a) Show that the gradient of the curve at $P$ is -2 .
(b) Find an equation for the normal to the curve at $P$, giving your answer in the form $y=m x+c$.
(c) Find the coordinates of the point where the normal to the curve at $P$ intersects the curve again.

