# Solomon Practice Paper 

Core Mathematics 1E
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 | 10 |  |
| 10 | 12 |  |
| Total: | 75 |  |

How I can achieve better:

1. (a) Express $\frac{18}{\sqrt{3}}$ in the form $k \sqrt{3}$.
(b) Express $(1-\sqrt{3})(4-2 \sqrt{3})$ in the form $a+b \sqrt{3}$ where $a$ and $b$ are integers.
2. Solve the equation

$$
3 x-\frac{5}{x}=2 .
$$

3. The straight line $l$ has the equation $x-5 y=7$.

The straight line $m$ is perpendicular to $l$ and passes through the point $(-4,1)$.
Find an equation for $m$ in the form $y=m x+c$.
4. A sequence of terms is defined by

$$
u_{n}=3^{n}-2, \quad n \geq 1
$$

(a) Write down the first four terms of the sequence.

The same sequence can also be defined by the recurrence relation

$$
u_{n+1}=a u_{n}+b, \quad n \geq 1, \quad u_{1}=1,
$$

where $a$ and $b$ are constants.
(b) Find the values of $a$ and $b$.
5. Figure shows the curve with equation $y=8 x-x^{\frac{5}{2}}, \quad x \geq 0$.


The curve meets the $x$-axis at the origin, $O$, and at the point $A$.
(a) Find the $x$-coordinate of $A$.
(b) Find the gradient of the tangent to the curve at $A$.
6.

$$
\mathrm{f}(x)=2 x^{2}-4 x+1
$$

(a) Find the values of the constants $a, b$ and $c$ such that

$$
\mathrm{f}(x)=a(x+b)^{2}+c .
$$

(b) State the equation of the line of symmetry of the curve $y=\mathrm{f}(x)$.
(c) Solve the equation $\mathrm{f}(x)=3$, giving your answers in exact form.
7.

$$
\mathrm{f}(x) \equiv \frac{(x-4)^{2}}{2 x^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \quad x>0
$$

(a) Find the values of the constants $A, B$ and $C$ such that

$$
\mathrm{f}(x)=A x^{\frac{3}{2}}+B x^{\frac{1}{2}}+C x^{-\frac{1}{2}}
$$

(b) Show that

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

8. (a) Describe fully the single transformation that maps the graph of $y=\mathrm{f}(x)$ onto the graph of $y=\mathrm{f}(x-1)$.
(b) Showing the coordinates of any points of intersection with the coordinate axes and the equations of any asymptotes, sketch the graph of $y=\frac{1}{x-1}$.
(c) Find the $x$-coordinates of any points where the graph of $y=\frac{1}{x-1}$ intersects the graph of
$y=2+\frac{1}{x}$. Give your answers in the form $a+b \sqrt{3}$, where $a$ and $b$ are rational.
9. A store begins to stock a new range of DVD players and achieves sales of $£ 1500$ of these products during the first month.

In a model it is assumed that sales will decrease by $£ x$ in each subsequent month, so that sales of $£(1500-x)$ and $£(1500-2 x)$ will be achieved in the second and third months respectively. Given that sales total $£ 8100$ during the first six months, use the model to
(a) find the value of $x$,
(b) find the expected value of sales in the eighth month,
(c) show that the expected total of sales in pounds during the first $n$ months is given by $k n(51-n)$, where $k$ is an integer to be found.
(d) Explain why this model cannot be valid over a long period of time.
10. The curve $C$ with equation $y=\mathrm{f}(x)$ is such that

$$
\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{~d} x}=3 x^{2}+4 x+k
$$

where $k$ is a constant.
Given that $C$ passes through the points $(0,-2)$ and $(2,18)$,
(a) show that $k=2$ and find an equation for $C$,
(b) show that the line with equation $y=x-2$ is a tangent to $C$ and find the coordinates of the point of contact.

