## Solomon Practice Paper

Core Mathematics 1G
Time allowed: 90 minutes

Centre: www.CasperYC.club
Name:
Teacher:

| Question | Points | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 3 |  |
| 2 | 4 |  |
| 3 | 6 |  |
| 4 | 7 |  |
| 5 | 10 |  |
| 6 | 10 |  |
| 7 | 11 |  |
| 8 | 11 |  |
| 9 | 13 |  |
| Total: | 75 |  |

## How I can achieve better:

1. Solve the equation

$$
9^{x}=3^{x+2} .
$$

2. Solve the inequality

$$
x(2 x+1) \leq 6
$$

3. The curve $C$ has the equation $y=(x-a)^{2}$ where $a$ is a constant.

Given that

$$
\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{~d} x}=2 x-6
$$

(a) find the value of $a$,
(b) describe fully a single transformation that would map $C$ onto the graph of $y=x^{2}$.
4. (a) Find in exact form the coordinates of the points where the curve $y=x^{2}-4 x+2$ crosses the $x$-axis.
(b) Find the value of the constant $k$ for which the straight line $y=2 x+k$ is a tangent to the curve $y=x^{2}-4 x+2$.
5. The curve $C$ with equation $y=(2-x)(3-x)^{2}$ crosses the $x$-axis at the point $A$ and touches the $x$-axis at the point $B$.
(a) Sketch the curve $C$, showing the coordinates of $A$ and $B$.
(b) Show that the tangent to $C$ at $A$ has the equation $x+y=2$.
6.

$$
\mathrm{f}(x)=9+6 x-x^{2} .
$$

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

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

(b) State the maximum value of $\mathrm{f}(x)$.
(c) Solve the equation $\mathrm{f}(x)=0$, giving your answers in the form $a+b \sqrt{2}$ where $a$ and $b$ are integers.
(d) Sketch the curve $y=\mathrm{f}(x)$.
7. (a) An arithmetic series has a common difference of 7 .

Given that the sum of the first 20 terms of the series is 530 , find
i. the first term of the series,
ii. the smallest positive term of the series.
(b) The terms of a sequence are given by

$$
u_{n}=(n+k)^{2}, \quad n \geq 1
$$

where $k$ is a positive constant. Given that $u_{2}=2 u_{1}$,
i. find the value of $k$,
ii. show that $u_{3}=11+6 \sqrt{2}$.
8. The straight line $l_{1}$ passes through the point $A(-2,5)$ and the point $B(4,1)$.
(a) Find an equation for $l_{1}$ in the form $a x+b y=c$, where $a, b$ and $c$ are integers.

The straight line $l_{2}$ passes through $B$ and is perpendicular to $l_{1}$.
(b) Find an equation for $l_{2}$.

Given that $l_{2}$ meets the $y$-axis at the point $C$,
(c) show that triangle $A B C$ is isosceles.
9. The curve $C$ has the equation $y=\mathrm{f}(x)$ where

$$
\mathrm{f}^{\prime}(x)=1+\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}, \quad x>0
$$

The straight line $l$ has the equation $y=2 x-1$ and is a tangent to $C$ at the point $P$.
(a) State the gradient of $C$ at $P$.
(b) Find the $x$-coordinate of $P$.
(c) Find an equation for $C$.
(d) Show that $C$ crosses the $x$-axis at the point $(1,0)$ and at no other point.

