Solomon Practice Paper

Core Mathematics 2B

Time allowed: 90 minutes

Centre: www.CasperYC.club

Name:

Teacher:

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

How I can achieve better:

•

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•





1. Solve the equation

2. Given that

$$\int_{1}^{3} x^{2} - 2x + k \, \mathrm{d}x = 8\frac{2}{3},\tag{6}$$

find the value of the constant k.

3. For the binomial expansion in ascending powers of x of $\left(1+\frac{1}{4}x\right)^n$, where n is an integer and $n \ge 2$,

 $\log_5(4x+3) - \log_5(x-1) = 2.$

- (a) find and simplify the first three terms, [3]
- (b) find the value of n for which the coefficient of x is equal to the coefficient of x^2 .

Total: 6

[3]

[7]

[4]

4. Solve, for $0 \le x < 360$, the equation

$$3\cos^{2}(x^{\circ}) + \sin^{2}(x^{\circ}) + 5\sin(x^{\circ}) = 0.$$

- 5. The circle C has centre (-1,6) and radius $2\sqrt{5}$.
 - (a) Find an equation for C.

[2]

[4]

The line y = 3x - 1 intersects C at the points A and B.

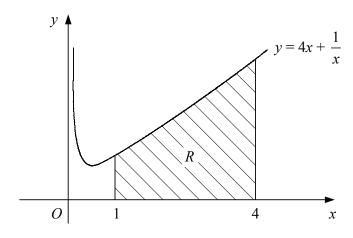
(b) Find the x-coordinates of A and B.

[3]

(c) Show that $AB = 2\sqrt{10}$.

Total: 9

6. Figure shows the curve with equation $y = 4x + \frac{1}{x}, x > 0$.



(a) Find the coordinates of the minimum point of the curve.

[5]

The shaded region R is bounded by the curve, the x-axis and the lines x = 1 and x = 4.

(b) Use the trapezium rule with three intervals of equal width to estimate the area of R.

Total: 10

7. A student completes a mathematics course and begins to work through past exam papers.

He completes the first paper in 2 hours and the second in 1 hour 54 minutes.

Assuming that the times he takes to complete successive papers form a geometric sequence,

(a) find, to the nearest minute, how long he will take to complete the fifth paper,

[3]

[4]

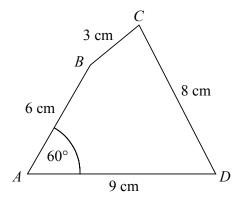
(b) show that the total time he takes to complete the first eight papers is approximately 13 hours 28 minutes,

[3]

(c) find the least number of papers he must work through if he is to complete a paper in less than one hour.

Total: 10

8. Figure shows the quadrilateral ABCD in which AB=6 cm, BC=3 cm, CD=8 cm, AD=9 cm and $\angle BAD=60^{\circ}$.



- (a) Using the cosine rule, show that $BD = 3\sqrt{7}$ cm. [4]
- (b) Find the size of $\angle BCD$ in degrees. [3]
- (c) Find the area of quadrilateral ABCD. [3]

Total: 10

9.

$$f(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x - 16.$$

(a) Evaluate f(1) and hence state a linear factor of f(x).

[2]

(b) Show that f(x) can be expressed in the form

[4]

$$f(x) = (x+p)(x+q)^2$$
,

where p and q are integers to be found.

(c) Sketch the curve y = f(x).

[2]

[5]

(d) Using integration, find the area of the region enclosed by the curve y = f(x) and the x-axis.