

Answers**Straight Line**

1. $2y - 3x - 17 = 0$ 2. $\sqrt{3}y + x + 4\sqrt{3} = 0$ 3. $p = -5$ 4. $5y - 2x - 13 = 0$
 5. (a) $y + 3x - 2 = 0$ (b) $2y + x + 6 = 0$ (c) (2, -4)

Quadratic Theory

1. $3(x - 2)^2 - 11$ 2. $p = 7$ 3. $4k^2 + 1$, so $b^2 - 4ac \geq 1 \therefore$ roots real for all k
 4. $0 < k < 6$ 5. $(x - 1)(x^2 - x + 2)$, $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ so $x^2 - x + 2$ is irreducible

Differentiation

1. $\frac{49}{8}$ 2. $y + 4x - 11 = 0$ 3. Max T.P (-4, 49), Min T.P $(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{49}{27})$ 4. $h'(5) = 222$
 5. $r = 2.34$ 6. (a) Proof (b) $2\sqrt{55}$

Polynomials

1. $(x + 1)(x - 5)(x + 2)$ 2. (b) (-1, 9), (3, -7), (4, 4) 3. $x = -5, x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = 1$
 4. $m = 1, n = -1$ $(x + 2)(x - 1)(x + 1)$

Trigonometry

1. (a) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$ (b) $\frac{5}{13}$ 2. (a) $\sin a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}, \sin b = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{6}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{26-5\sqrt{10}}}{6\sqrt{26}}$
 3. (a) $\sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \sin 2A = \frac{3}{5}$ (b) $\cos 3A = \frac{9}{5\sqrt{10}}$ 4. $x = 30^\circ, 90^\circ, 150^\circ, 270^\circ$ 5. 0, 1.32, 4.97, 2π

Functions

1. (a) $h(x) = 4x^2 + 4x + 6$ (b) $4(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 5$ (c) Parabola Min T.P $(-\frac{1}{2}, 5)$, y - intercept (0, 6)
 2. (a) $h(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x - 6}}$ (b) $x < -2, x > 3$ 3. $f^{-1}(x) = 5x + 3$
 4. (a) Min T.P (0, -3), Max T.P (3, 4) (b) Max T.P (0, 7), Min T.P (6, 0)
 (c) Parabola with Max T.P & roots at $x = 0, x = 6$

The Wave Function

1. (a) $\sqrt{13}\sin(x + 56 \cdot 3)^\circ$ (b) Max value is $\sqrt{13}$ at $x = 33 \cdot 7^\circ$
 2. (a) $3\cos(\theta + 311 \cdot 8)^\circ$ (b) Min value is -3 at $\theta = 228 \cdot 2^\circ$
 3. (a) $2\sqrt{2}\sin(x - 69 \cdot 3)^\circ$ (b) $x = 114 \cdot 3^\circ, 204 \cdot 3^\circ$ 4. $x = 0 \cdot 13, 2 \cdot 22$

Integration

1. $3x^2 + \frac{1}{x} + c$ 2. 86 3. (a) A (-4, -28), B(4, 28) (b) 128 squared units 4. $y = 2x^3 - 5x + 1$

Further Calculus

1. $-\frac{1}{(2x-3)^2} + c$ 2. 9 3. $-\frac{9}{8}$ 4. (a) proof (b) $x - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + c$ 5. $4\cos(2x - \frac{\pi}{3})$

Recurrence Relations

1. (a) $U_0 = 20, U_2 = 29, U_3 = 32 \cdot 2$ (b) As $-1 < \frac{4}{5} < 1$, a limit exists. $L = 45$

2. (a) $m = \frac{2}{3}, c = 15$ (b) $L = 45$

3. (a) $U_{n+1} = 0 \cdot 53U_n + 5 \cdot 5, U_0 = 60, U_1 = 37 \cdot 3, U_2 = 25 \cdot 27, U_3 = 18 \cdot 89$ (b) Yes, $L = 11 \cdot 7$ tons

Vectors

1. $a = -2, b = -1$ 2. B(3, 1, -2) 3. $12 + 3\sqrt{3}$ 4. 67°

Circles

1. $(x - 4)^2 + (y - 7)^2 = 1$ 2. $y + x - 9 = 0$ 3. A(-1, -6) and B(5, 0)

Logarithms

1. -2 2. $x = 1 \cdot 965$ 3. $x = 4$ 4. (a) $k = 0 \cdot 09$ (b) $t = 7 \cdot 7 \approx 8$ sec

5. $k = 6 \cdot 3, n = 2 \cdot 1$ 6. $a = 2, b = 64$