

Question 3

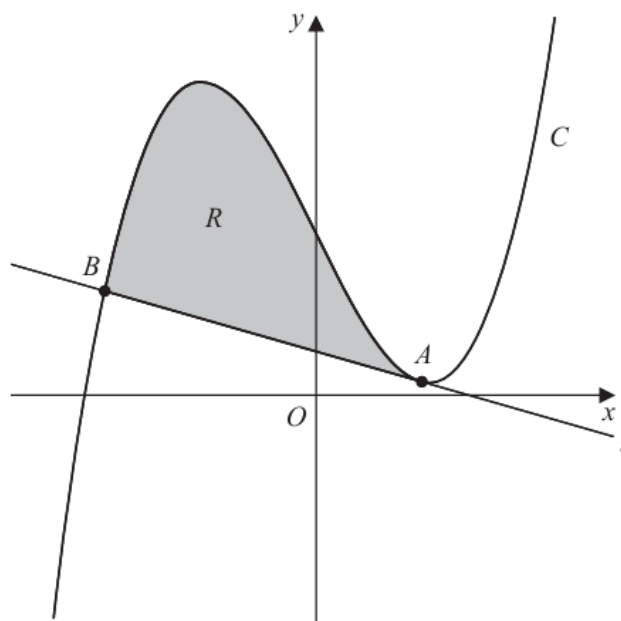


Figure 3

In this question you must show all stages of your working.

Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Figure 3 shows a sketch of the curve C with equation

$$y = x^3 - 14x + 23$$

The line l is the tangent to C at the point A , also shown in Figure 3.

Given that l has equation $y = -2x + 7$

- (a) show, using calculus, that the x coordinate of A is 2 (3)

The line l cuts C again at the point B .

- (b) Verify that the x coordinate of B is -4 (2)

The finite region, R , shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by C and l .

Using algebraic integration,

- (c) show that the area of R is 108 (5)

Question 7

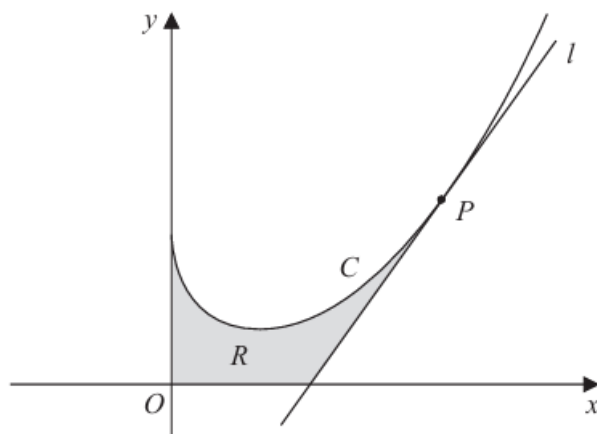


Figure 2

In this question you must show all stages of your working.

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Figure 2 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with equation

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - 2\sqrt{x} + 3 \quad x \geq 0$$

The point P lies on C and has x coordinate 4

The line l is the tangent to C at P .

(a) Show that l has equation

$$13x - 6y - 26 = 0 \quad (5)$$

The region R , shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the y -axis, the curve C , the line l and the x -axis.

(b) Find the exact area of R . (5)

Question 10

A curve C has equation $y = f(x)$ where

$$f(x) = -3x^2 + 12x + 8$$

(a) Write $f(x)$ in the form

$$a(x + b)^2 + c$$

where a , b and c are constants to be found.

(3)

The curve C has a maximum turning point at M .

(b) Find the coordinates of M .

(2)

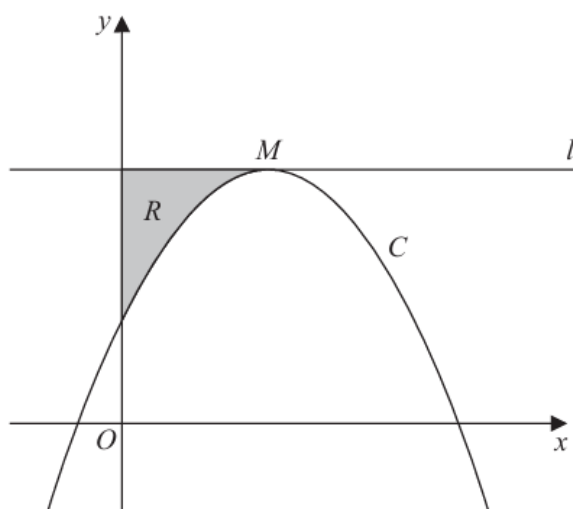


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of the curve C .

The line l passes through M and is parallel to the x -axis.

The region R , shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by C , l and the y -axis.

(c) Using algebraic integration, find the area of R .

(5)

Question 15