$x^2 + 4x + 8 = 0$

BHASVIC MαTHS A1 DOUBLES ASSIGNMENT 11B

1

- (a) By calculating the discriminant of $x^2 + 4x + 8 = 0$ explain why $x^2 + 4x + 8$ is always positive.
- (b) By completing the square, explain why $x^2 + 4x + 8$ is always positive.

2

(a) Sketch the graph of $y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x$

(b) The point with coordinates (-1,0) lies on the curve with equation $y = (x + a)^3 - 6(x + a)^2 + 9(x + a)$ where *a* is a constant. Find the two possible values of *a*

3

Evaluate the exact value of the following integrals:

(a)
$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} 2x - 1 dx$$

(b)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{x} - 2 dx$$

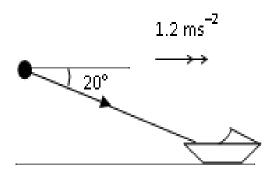
(c)
$$\int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2 - 2}{4x^2} dx$$

4

A, B and C are three points on a straight road such that AB = 80 m and BC = 60 m. A car travelling with uniform acceleration takes 4 seconds to travel between A & B, and 2 seconds to travel between B & C. Modelling the car as a particle, find its acceleration and its velocity at A.

5

A paraglider of mass 90kg is pulled by a rope attached to a speedboat. With the rope making an angle of 20° to the horizontal the paraglider is moving in a straight line parallel to the surface of the water with an acceleration of 1.2ms⁻². The tension in the rope is 250N. By drawing a force diagram and resolving forces horizontally and vertically calculate the magnitude of the vertical force acting on the person, and the magnitude of the air resistance (R). Let (L) be the lift generated by the wings.



6

A particle is projected from a point with speed 21 m s⁻¹ at an angle of elevation α and moves freely under gravity. When the particle has moved a horizontal distance *x* m, its height above the point of projection is *y* m.

(a) Show that
$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{x^2}{90 \cos^2 \alpha}$$

(b) Given that y = 8.1 when x = 36, find the value of tan α

TAP FOR ANSWERS

7

Two ships *P* and *Q* are moving with constant velocities. Ship *P* moves with velocity $(2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j})$ km h⁻¹ and ship *Q* moves with velocity $(3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j})$ km h⁻¹.

(a) Find, to the nearest degree, the bearing on which Q is moving.

At 2 p.m., ship *P* is at the point with position vector $(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$ km and ship *Q* is at the point with position vector $(-2\mathbf{j})$ km.

At time t hours after 2 p.m., the position vector of P is \mathbf{p} km and the position vector of Q is \mathbf{q} km.

(b) Write down expressions, in terms of t, for

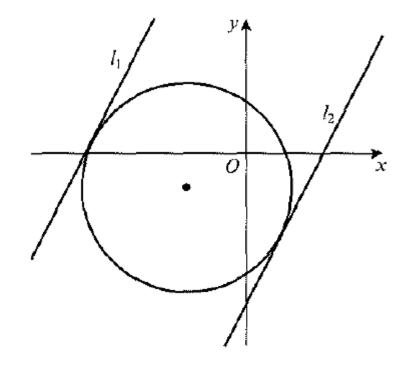
- (i) \mathbf{p} , (ii) \mathbf{q} , (iii) \overrightarrow{PQ}
- (c) Find the time when
 - (i) Q is due north of P,
 - (ii) Q is north-west of P.

8

The circle C has equation $(x + 5)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 80$.

The line *I* is a tangent to the circle and has gradient 2.

Find two possible equations for *I* giving your answers in the form y = mx + c



9

 $f(x) = \sin x$

Use differentiation from first principles to prove that $f'(x) = \cos x$

(HINT: Use the compound angle formula sin(A+B) = sin A cos B + cos A sin B)

10

 $f(x) = 6x^2(x^3 - 7)$

(a) Multiply out the expression and differentiate to find an expression for f'(x)

(b) Now consider the functions $g(x) = 6x^2$ and $h(x) = x^3 - 7$. Find expressions for g'(x) and h'(x)

(c) Now, f(x) = g(x) h(x). Which one of the following rules is true? A f'(x) = g'(x) h'(x)B f'(x) = g'(x) h'(x) + g(x) h(x)C f'(x) = g(x) h'(x) + g'(x) h(x)D f'(x) = g'(x) h(x) + g(x) h'(x)

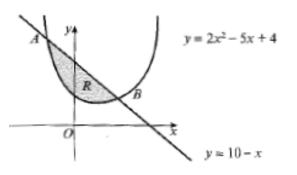
11

Given that $y^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 3$:

(a) show that $y = x^{\frac{2}{3}} + Ax^{\frac{1}{3}} + B$, where A and B are constants to be found.

(b) Hence find $\int y \, dx$

12



The line with equation y = 10 - x cuts the curve with equation $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 4$ at the points *A* and *B*, as shown.

(a) find the coordinates of A and the coordinates of B.

The shaded region *R* is bounded by the line and the curve as shown.

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

13

A boat A has a position vector of $(2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$ km and a buoy B has a position vector of $(6\mathbf{i}-4\mathbf{j})$ km, relative to a fixed origin O. a) Find the distance of the boat from the buoy.

b) Find the bearing of the boat from the buoy.

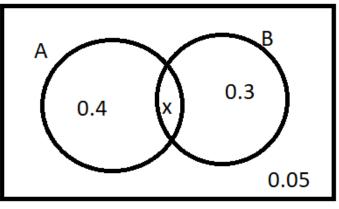
The boat travels with constant velocity (8i – 10j) km/h. c) Verify that the boat is travelling directly towards the buoy.

d) Find the speed of the boat.

e) Work out how long it will take the boat to reach the buoy.

14

The Venn diagram shows the probabilities that a group of students like pasta (A) or pizza (B).



a) Write down the value of x

b) Determine whether the events "like pasta" and "like pizza" are independent.

15

Complete this old spec paper

https://www.madasmaths.com/archive/iygb_practice_papers/c2_practice_pape rs/c2_m.pdf

Exclude qs 8

1 - Answers

- (a) $b^2 4ac = 16 < 0$ so the graph of $y = x^2 + 4x + 8$ does not cut the x axis and therefore $x^2 + 4x + 8$ is always positive.
- (b) $x^2 + 4x + 8 = (x + 2)^2 + 4$ $(x + 2)^2$ is always positive for all values of x. $(x + 2)^2 + 4 \ge 0$ so $x^2 + 4x + 8$ is always positive.

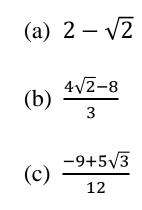
2 - Answers

(a) Check on DESMOS

(b) a = 1 or 4

TAP TO RETURN

3 - Answers



TAP TO RETURN

4 - Answers

 $a = 10/3 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ $v = 40/3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

5 - Answers



6 - Answers



7 - Answers

(a) 37°

(b) (i)
$$\mathbf{p} = (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) + t(2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j})$$

(ii) $\mathbf{q} = (-2\mathbf{j}) + t(3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j})$
(iii) $\mathbf{PQ} = \mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p} = (-\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}) + t(\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j})$

(c) (i) 3pm (ii) 2.30pm

TAP TO RETURN

8 - Answers

y = 2x + 27 and y = 2x - 13

9 - Answers

Proof

10 - Answers

- (a) $30x^4 84x$
- (b) $12x, 3x^2$
- (c) C and D are both true

11 - Answers

(a) A = 6, B = 9(b) $\frac{3}{5}x^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{9}{2}x^{\frac{4}{3}} + 9x + c$

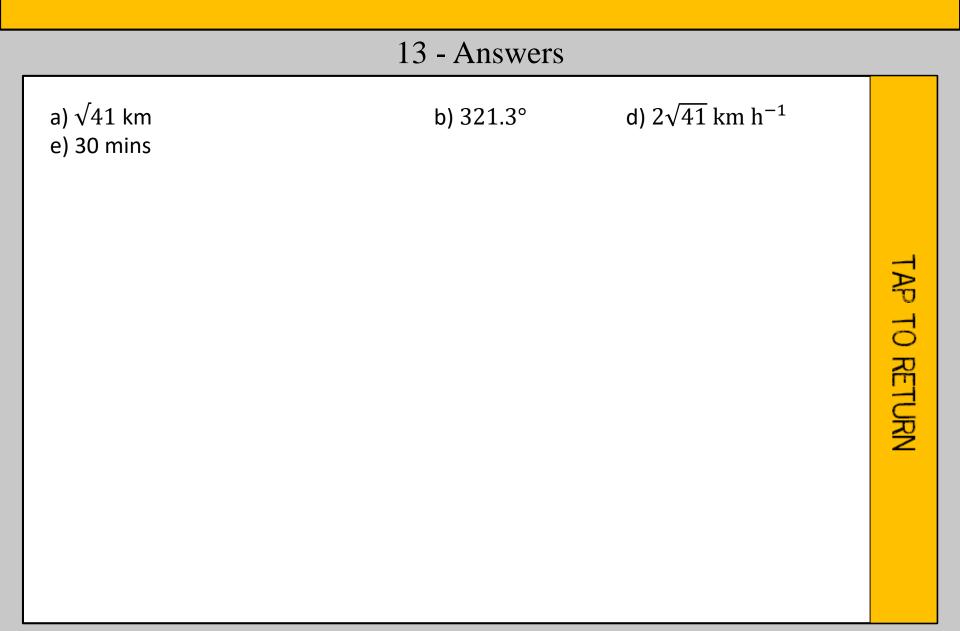
TAP TO RETURN

12 - Answers

(a) (-1, 11) and (3, 7)

(b) $21\frac{1}{3}$

TAP TO RETURN



14 - Answers

a) 0.25 b) Not independent

15 - Answers

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