# Skills 1

Integrate the following

- (a)  $\int (4x+5) \, dx$
- (b)  $\int x(x-1) dx$
- (c)  $\int x^{-1}(x-x^2) dx$
- (d)  $\int (x+1)^2 dx$
- (e)  $\int (2-x)^2 dx$

(f) 
$$\int \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 dx$$

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# Skills 2

Evaluate the following definite integrals:

(a)  $\int_{1}^{2} \left( \frac{2}{x^{3}} + 3x \right) dx$ (b)  $\int_0^2 (2x^3 - 4x + 5) dx$ (c)  $\int_4^9 \left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{6}{x^2}\right) dx$ (d)  $\int_{1}^{8} \left( x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + 2x - 1 \right) dx$ (e)  $\int_{1}^{3} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2}{r} dx$ (f)  $\int_{3}^{6} \left(x - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{2} dx$ (g)  $\int_0^1 x^2 \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx$ (h)  $\int_{1}^{4} \frac{2 + \sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx$ 

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#### Skills 1 - Answers



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# Skills 2 – Answers

(	(a) $5\frac{1}{4}$	
(	(b) 10	
(	(c) $11\frac{5}{6}$	_
(	(d) $60\frac{1}{2}$	AP IC
(	(e) $16\frac{2}{3}$	
(	(f) $46\frac{1}{2}$	ORN
(	$(g) \frac{11}{14}$	
(	(h) $2\frac{1}{2}$	

Lynn if selling cushions as part of an enterprise project. On her first attempt, she sold 80 cushions at the cost of £15 each. She hopes to sell more cushions next time. Her adviser suggests that she can expect to sell 10 more cushions for every £1 that she lowers the price.

(a) the number of cushions sold *c* can be modelled by the equation c = 230 - Hp, where  $\pounds p$  is the price of each cushion and *H* is a constant. Determine the value of *H*.

To model her total revenue,  $\pounds r$ , Lynn multiplies the number of cushions sold by the price of each cushion. She writes this as r = p(230 - Hp).

(b) Rearrange *r* into the form  $A - B(p - C)^2$ , where *A*, *B* and *C* are constants to be found.

(c) Using your answer to part b or otherwise, show that Lynn can increase her revenue by £122.50 through lowering her prices, and state the optimum selling price of a cushion.

2

The graph of  $y = x^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$  is shown where *b*, *c*, *d* and *e* are real constants

(a) Find the coordinates of the y intercept

(b) Find the values of *b*, *c*, *d* and *e* 



3

(a) Find the equation of the line l, which goes through the point P(5, 9) and has gradient 2.

(b) The circle *C* has equation . Show that *l* is a tangent to *C*. A line is a tangent to a circle if it touches it once only (rather than intersecting it twice or not touching it at all).

(c) Find, as a surd, the length from P to the point where l touches the circle.

#### 4

(a)(i) Write down the resolved part of the force F in the direction Ox.

(ii) Write down the resolved part of the force F in the direction Oy.  $\frac{Y}{Y}$ 

A toboggan of mass 20 kg is pulled, with a rope, up a slope inclined at  $15^{\circ}$  to the horizontal. The rope is inclined at an angle of  $15^{\circ}$  to the slope, and the tension in the rope is 70 N.

Given that the toboggan is moving at constant speed:

(b)(i) Find the frictional force *F*.

(ii) Find the normal reaction *R*.

(iii) Find the coefficient of friction.



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#### 5

A particle of weight W is attached to the end B of a light string AB which is fixed at A. The string is inclined at 30° to the vertical by a force of magnitude P as shown. Find the value of P when W is: (a)  $2\sqrt{3}$  N (b)  $\sqrt{48}$  N (c)  $\sqrt{300}$  N



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#### 6

A truck of mass 800 kg is towing a car of mass 500 kg The engine of the truck is exerting a pulling force of magnitude P N. The total resistance on the truck is1200N, and on the car 750N. Find the acceleration of the system and the tension in the tow rope when P is;

(a) 2000N

(b) 5000 N

(c) 8000N

Hint: Draw a diagram and consider the truck and car separately.



7

A scalene triangle has the coordinates (2, 0, 0), (5, 0, 0) and (4, 2, 3). Work out the area of the triangle.

#### 8

A rectangular box, with no top, is made from thin card. The volume of the box is  $500 \text{ cm}^3$ . The base of the box is a square with sides of length *x* cm.

(a) Show that the area,  $A \text{ cm}^2$ , of card used to make such an open box is given by  $A = x^2 + \frac{2000}{x}$ .

(b) find the minimum amount of card needed to make this box



#### 9

The curve C has the equation  $y = 3 - x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}}, x > 0$ .

(a) Find the coordinates of the points where C crosses the x-axis.

(b) Find the exact coordinates of the stationary point of C.

(c) Determine the nature of the stationary point.

(d) Sketch the curve *C*.

#### 10

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2x\sqrt{x}, x > 0$$

Given that y = 10 at x = 4, find y in terms of x, giving each term in its simplest form.

#### 11

The region *R* is bounded by the curve  $y = x^2 + 2$ , the *x* and *y* axis and the normal to the curve at the point (2,6).

- (a) Sketch the curve  $y = x^2 + 2$
- (b) Find the equation of the normal
- (c) Find the area of R.

### 12

Evaluate the following

$$\lim_{\delta x \to 0} \sum_{x=\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{4-x}{2x^{3}} dx$$

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#### 1 - Answers

(a) H = 10

(b)  $r = 1322.5 - 10(p - 11.5)^2$  A = 1322.5, B = 10, C = 11.5

(c) Old revenue is  $80 \times \pounds 15 = \pounds 1200$ ; new revenue is £1322.50; different is  $\pounds 122.50$ . The best selling price of a cushion is £11.50.

### 2 - Answers

(a) (0,12)

#### 3 - Answers

(a) 2x - y - 1 = 0

(c)  $3\sqrt{5}$ 

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#### 4 - Answers

(a) (i)  $Fcos\theta$ 

(ii)  $Fsin\theta$ 

(b) (i) 16.9 N

(ii) 171N (3sf)

(iii) µ=0.099

#### 5 - Answers

(a) 2N	
(b) 4N	
(c) 10N	TAP
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#### 6 - Answers

(a) 0.038 ms<sup>-2</sup>, 769N

(b) 2.35 ms<sup>-2</sup>, 1925N

(c) 4.65 ms<sup>-2</sup>, 3075N

### 7 - Answers



#### 8 - Answers

(a) 300cm<sup>2</sup>

#### 9 - Answers

- (a) (1, 0) and (4,0)
- (b)  $(2, 3 2\sqrt{2})$
- (c) maximum (need to give a reason)



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#### 10 - Answers



#### 11 - Answers

(b) x + 4y - 26 = 0

 $(c)\frac{78}{3}$ 

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### 12 - Answers

