

## Dulwich College

### SPECIMEN UPPER SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

## MATHEMATICS 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Note: The questions in this specimen paper are designed to give an idea of the <u>style</u> of question which will be tested. The exact content of the entrance paper you will sit will not necessarily be the same.

Use a calculator where appropriate. Attempt all the questions. **Show all your working**.

Surname:	Date:
First Name:	Present School:
Age:	Mathematics Qualifications Achieved So Far:
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### Formulae

Quadratic Equation:	$ax^{2} + bx + c = 0, a \neq 0$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2} - 4ac}}{2a}$
Sine Rule:	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
Cosine Rule:	$a^{2} = b^{2} + c^{2} - 2bc \cos A$ or $\cos A = \frac{b^{2} + c^{2} - a^{2}}{2bc}$
Volumes:	Cone: $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ Cylinder: $\pi r^2 h$ Sphere: $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

### Section A

# The questions in this section test standard algebra (such as factorising, indices, solving equations, completing the square, algebraic manipulation), coordinate geometry & trigonometry

1. Simplify the following expressions as much as possible:

$$(i) \qquad \frac{5x+25}{10x-20}$$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) 
$$\frac{2x^2 + 2x - 12}{x^2 - x - 12}$$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) 
$$\frac{x^3 - x^2}{x - 1}$$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

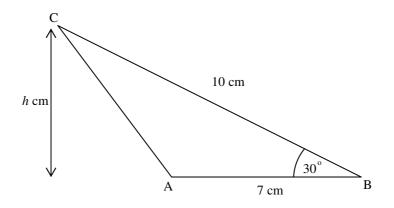
2. Find the equation of the straight line through (2, -4) and (-9, 7), writing your answer in the form y = mx + c.

3. Expand  $(3+3\sqrt{2})(5-2\sqrt{2})$  and simplify your answer as far as possible.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

Solve the following equations for x where  $0^{\circ} \le x \le 180^{\circ}$  (make sure you find 4. all the angles in this range): (i)  $\sin x = \sin 50^{\circ}$ Answer: *x* =\_\_\_\_\_ (ii)  $\cos 2x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ Answer: *x* =\_\_\_\_\_\_° Express each of the following as a power of 2 (i.e. in the form  $2^x$ ): 5.(a) 1 (i) Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ 16 Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ 64<sup>*a*</sup> (ii)  $\frac{8^b}{4^c}$ (iii) Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  $25^{3x} = \frac{1}{625}.$ Solve the equation for *x*: (b)

6. In triangle ABC shown below (not drawn to scale), AB = 7 cm, BC = 10 cm and angle ABC = 30°. The perpendicular height of the triangle is *h* cm



Giving your answers to 3 significant figures where appropriate, calculate the: length AC;

Answer: AC = \_\_\_\_\_ cm

(ii) area of triangle ABC;

(i)

Answer: Area ABC = \_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>

(iii) perpendicular height, h, of the triangle as shown in the diagram.

Answer: h =\_\_\_\_\_ cm

7. Solve the following equation for *x*, giving your answers to 1 decimal place:

$$\frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{3}{x+1} = 4$$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Section B

### The questions in this section are more stretching than those in section A and even though you may not have seen questions like these before they can all be answered with a little thought.

1.(i) Simplify the following  $\frac{4}{x-3} + \frac{3x-3}{(x^2-x-6)}$  expressing your answer as a single fraction.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Hence solve 
$$\frac{4}{x-3} + \frac{3x-3}{(x^2-x-6)} = \frac{2-20x}{2x+4}$$

2. The lines with equations y = 5x - 6 and 10x + cy = 8 are perpendicular. Find the value of *c*.

Answer: *c* = \_\_\_\_\_

3. Solve the simultaneous equations:

$$x - 2y = 1$$
$$x^{2} - xy + y^{2} = 1$$

4. You are given that  $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ .

Use this to solve:  $\sin x + \cos x = 0$ , for all x where  $0^{\circ} \le x \le 180^{\circ}$ .

Answer: *x* =\_\_\_\_\_\_°

- 5. You are given that  $x^3 2x^2 25x + 50 = (x-2)(ax^2 + bx + c)$  where *a*, *b* and *c* are integers.
- (i) Write down the values of *a*, *c*.

Answer: *a* =\_\_\_\_\_ *c* = \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Calculate the value of *b*.

Answer: *b* =\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) Hence solve the equation  $x^3 - 2x^2 - 25x + 50 = 0$ .

Answer: *x* =\_\_\_\_\_

- 6. You are given that  $(x + y)^5 = x^5 + 5x^4y + 10x^3y^2 + 10x^2y^3 + 5xy^4 + y^5$ . Use this to expand the brackets and then simplify your answers in:
- (i)  $(1-y)^5$

Answer:  $(1 - y)^5 =$ \_\_\_\_\_

(ii)  $(2x - y)^5$ 

Answer:  $(2x - y)^5 =$ \_\_\_\_\_

(iii)  $(x - \sqrt{2})^5 (x + \sqrt{2})^5$ 

Answer:  $(x - \sqrt{2})^5 (x + \sqrt{2})^5 =$ \_\_\_\_\_

### Section C

This section contains questions on basic calculus (differentiation and integration). Only attempt this section if you have studied this material before.

1. Find 
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
:  
(i)  $y = 5x^4 - x - 2$ ,  
Answer:  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$  \_\_\_\_\_\_  
(ii)  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ ,  
Answer:  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$  \_\_\_\_\_\_

2.(i) Find 
$$\int x^3 (x-4) \, dx$$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Evaluate 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{x^{3}+x^{2}}{x^{2}}\right) dx$$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### **END OF EXAMINATION**