

1. The operation $*$ on the set $S = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$ is defined as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1

*	1	3	5	7	9
1	5	7	9	1	3
3	7	9	1	3	5
5	9	1	3	5	7
7	1	3	5	7	9
9	3	5	7	9	1

- (a) Write down the identity element. **(1)**

- (b) Write down the inverse of 9. **(1)**

- (c) Find the value of $(7 * 5) * 1$. **(1)**



Question 1 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 1.

Leave blank

Q1

(Total 3 marks)



Leave
blank

3. (a) Expand and simplify $(x - 1)(x - 2)(x + 3)$.

(3)

Given that $(x - 1)(x - 2)(x + 3) = 349 - 7x$,

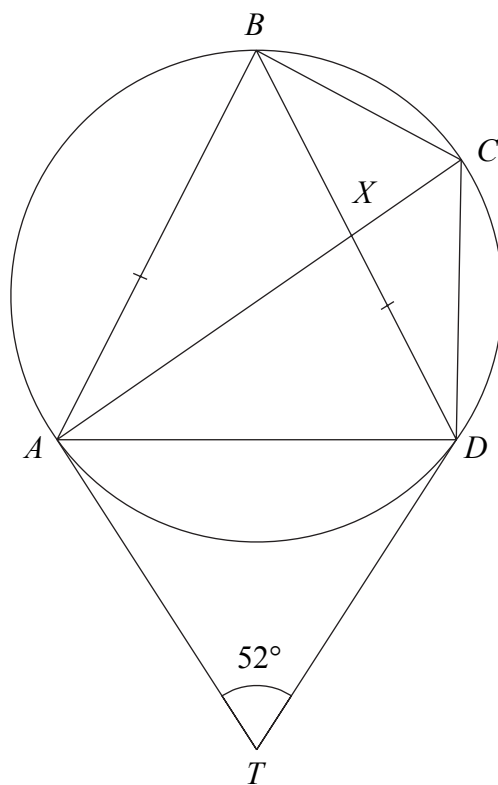
(b) calculate the value of x .

(2)



5.

Figure 2



In Figure 2, the points A , B , C and D lie on a circle with AC as a diameter and $AB = BD$. The diameter AC and the chord BD intersect at the point X . The tangents to the circle at the points A and D meet at the point T and $\angle ATD = 52^\circ$. Calculate, giving reasons, the size in degrees, of

- (a) $\angle CAD$, (4)
- (b) $\angle BAC$, (3)
- (c) $\angle CXD$. (2)





Question 5 continued

Lined writing area for Question 5, consisting of approximately 30 horizontal lines.

(Total 9 marks)

Leave
blank

Q5

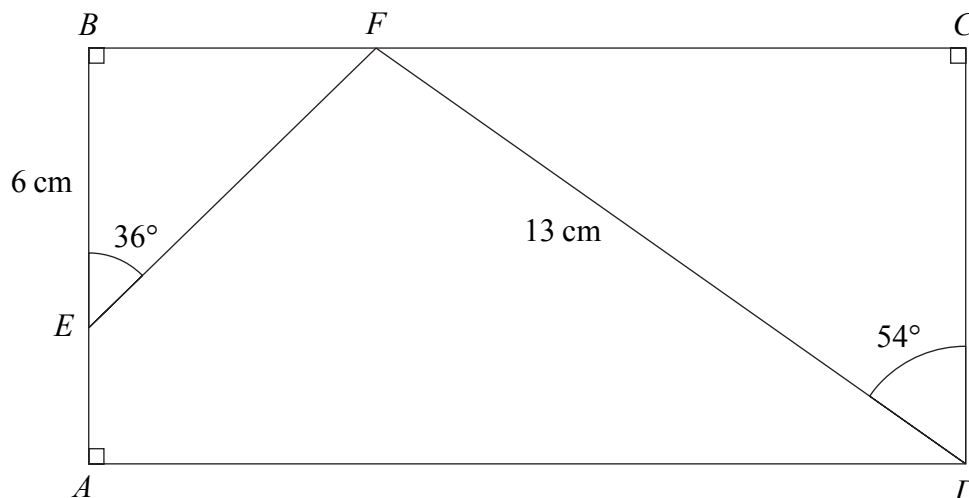


N 2 5 3 0 1 A 0 1 3 3 6



6.

Figure 3



In Figure 3, $ABCD$ is a rectangle. The point E on BA is such that $BE = 6$ cm. The point F on BC is such that $\angle BEF = 36^\circ$, $\angle FDC = 54^\circ$ and $FD = 13$ cm.

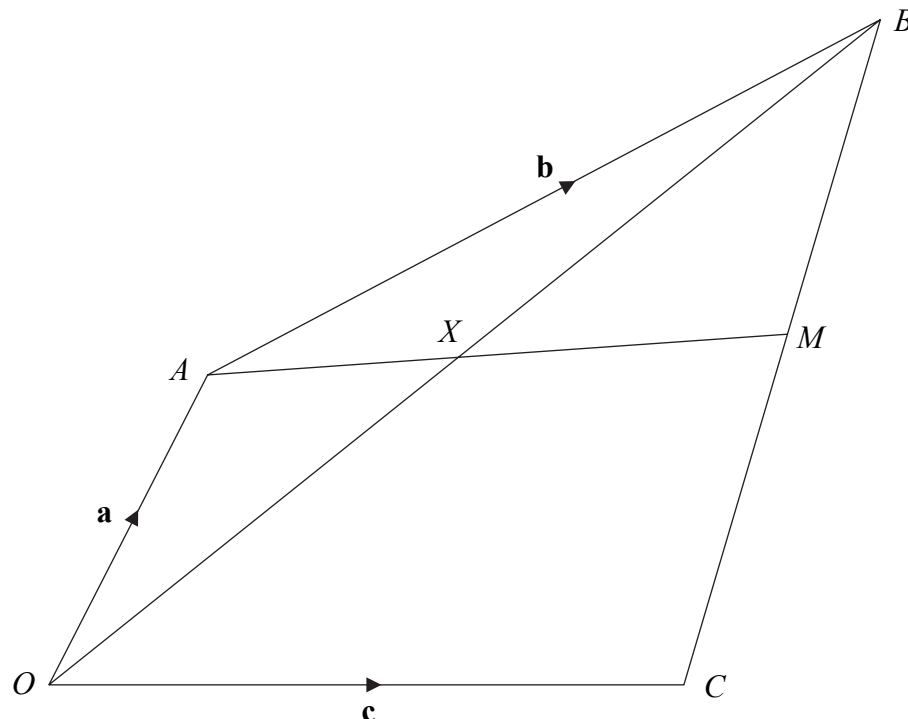
Calculate, giving your answer to 2 decimal places,

- (a) the length, in cm, of BF , (2)
- (b) the length, in cm, of FC , (2)
- (c) the length, in cm, of AE , (3)
- (d) the area, in cm^2 , of the quadrilateral $AEFD$. (3)



7.

Figure 4



In Figure 4, $\vec{OA} = \mathbf{a}$, $\vec{AB} = \mathbf{b}$ and $\vec{OC} = \mathbf{c}$. The midpoint of CB is M and the point X lies on AM such that $AX : AM = 2 : 5$.

(a) Find, in terms of \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{c} , simplifying your answers,

- (i) \vec{CB} , (ii) \vec{AM} , (iii) \vec{AX} .

(4)

Given also that X lies on the line OB and $OX : OB = 2 : 5$

(b) find, in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} only, simplifying your answer, a second expression for \vec{AX} . (2)

(c) Show that $\mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c}$. (2)

(d) Hence show that CB is parallel to OA . (2)



Question 7 continued

Leave
blank

Lined writing area for the answer to Question 7.

(Total 10 marks)

Q7

--	--



N 2 5 3 0 1 A 0 2 1 3 6

Question 9 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 9.

Leave
blank

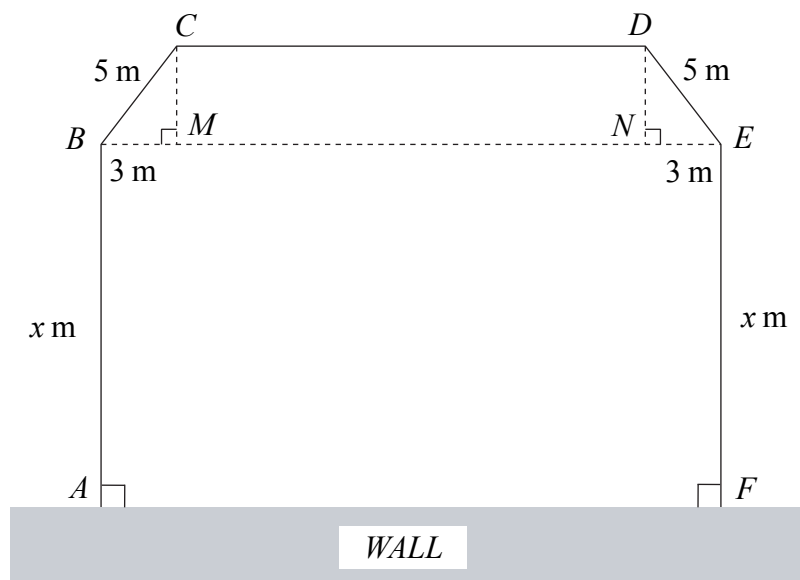
Q9

(Total 11 marks)



10.

Figure 5



A farmer needs to fence off a region $ABCDEF$ of his land as shown in Figure 5. He uses a straight wall, AF , as one side of the region. The remaining five sides, AB , BC , CD , DE and EF are made from wooden fencing, where $AB = EF = x$ metres and $BC = DE = 5$ m. The sides AB and EF are at right angles to the wall. The total length of wooden fencing is 80 m.

- (a) Calculate and simplify an expression, in terms of x , for the length CD . (2)

Given that $BM = NE = 3$ m, and $\angle CMB = \angle DNE = 90^\circ$,

- (b) find the length, in m, of CM . (1)

The total area of the region $ABCDEF$ is y m².

- (c) Show that $y = 292 + 68x - 2x^2$. (4)

- (d) Calculate the value of x for which y is a maximum. (3)

- (e) Calculate the maximum area, in m², of $ABCDEF$. (2)

The farmer constructs his fence to maximize the area of $ABCDEF$. He now needs to construct a path to run in a straight line from C to F .

- (f) Calculate the length, in metres to the nearest metre, of the path CF . (3)





Question 10 continued

Leave
blank

Handwriting practice area consisting of 30 horizontal lines.



N 2 5 3 0 1 A 0 3 1 3 6



11. (a) For $y = 2x^3 - 11x^2 + 40$, complete the table.

x	-2	-1.5	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
$2x^3$	-16			0	2	16			250
$-11x^2$	-44			0	-11	-44			-275
+40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
y	-20			40	31	12			15

(3)

(b) On the graph paper on page 35, using a scale of 2 cm to represent 1 unit on the x -axis and 2 cm to represent 10 units on the y -axis, plot the points from your completed table and join them to form a smooth curve.

(3)

(c) By drawing a tangent, calculate an estimate of the gradient of the curve with equation $y = 2x^3 - 11x^2 + 40$ at the point where $x = 2$.

(2)

(d) From your graph obtain, to 1 decimal place, the ranges of values of x for which $2x^3 - 11x^2 + 40 < 0$.

(4)

(e) By drawing a straight line on your graph, obtain to 1 decimal place the three roots of the equation $2x^3 - 11x^2 + 4x + 20 = 0$.

(4)



Question 11 continued

Leave
blank

