Find the gradient of the curve  $y = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$  at the point where x = 4 **QUESTION 1** p = 3i + 2j q = 2i - 3j**QUESTION 2** Find 2**p** - **q** Write the expression  $\frac{1}{5}\log 32 - 2\log 4 + \log 64$  in the form log x **QUESTION 3** Solve  $3^{3x+1} = 6$  leaving your answer in exact form **QUESTION 4** Find  $\int 3x^2 - 2x + 4 dx$ **QUESTION 5** WEEK 1

 $y = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - x\right)$  find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ QUESTION 1  $p \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + q \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$ **QUESTION 2** Find the values of p and q What is the value of  $\log_4 64 + \log_3 27$ ? **QUESTION 3** Solve  $2^{3x-2} = 6$  leaving your answer in exact form **QUESTION 4** Find  $\int_{1}^{2} 6x^{2} + 4x - 3 dx$ QUESTION 5

WEEK 2

Find coordinates of the stationary point of the curve  $y = \frac{4}{x^2} + x$ QUESTION 1 a = -2i + 3j b = 6i - j**QUESTION 2** Find |a - 2b| Write as a single log **QUESTION 3**  $3\log x + 4\log y - 2\log (xy)$ M starts with a mass of 30g. The mass undissolved after t seconds is given by m = **QUESTION 4** 30e<sup>-0.4t</sup>. How long will it take for the mass to become half its original mass? (Answer correct to 3 s.f.) Find  $\int_{0}^{2} 4x - 3x^{2} + 1 dx$ QUESTION 5

WEEK 3

QUESTION 1

**QUESTION 2** 

**QUESTION 3** 

**QUESTION 4** 

QUESTION 5

Find the coordinates of the point on the curve  $y = 2\sqrt{x} - 1$  where the gradient of the curve is 3

 $a \binom{5}{2} - \binom{-2b}{b} = \binom{19}{8}$ Find the values of a and b

Solve  $\log_3(4x + 1) = 2$ 

The value of a car is depreciating. After t years it is worth ( $\pm$ V) is given by V = 15000e<sup>-0.3t</sup>. After how many years will it be worth less than  $\pm$ 5000 (3 s.f.)

Find  $\int_{-1}^{1} 2(x+3)^2 dx$ 

Find the gradient(s) of the curve  $y = \frac{1}{x^2} - 4$  at the points where the curve intersects the x axis

Calculate the angle between **a** = -2**i** + 5**j** and **j** 

Solve  $2\log_a 4 - \log_a 4 + \frac{1}{2}\log_a 16 = \frac{1}{2}\log_a x$ 

The value, £*V*, of an investment of £4000 in a fixed rate scheme after *t* years is given by  $V = 4000 \times 1.035^t$ . Find the value of *t* when £V reaches £10000. Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

Find  $\int_{1}^{2} 3x^{2} + 10x - 2 dx$ 

WEEK 5

QUESTION 1

**QUESTION 2** 

**QUESTION 3** 

**QUESTION 4** 

QUESTION 5

Find the gradient of the curve  $y = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{\sqrt{x}}$  at the point where x = 9

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
. Find  $\overrightarrow{CD}$  when  $\overrightarrow{CD} = 5 \overrightarrow{AB}$ 

Solve  $2\log_2 x + \log_2 4 = 3$ 

The mass m of a radio active substance is given by the formula  $m = m_0 e^{-kt}$  when t is in seconds and  $m_0$  is the original mass. If the substance has a half life of 1 minute find the value of k (3 s.f.)

Find  $\int (4 - x)(3x + 2) \, dx$ 

QUESTION 1

**QUESTION 2** 

**QUESTION 3** 

**QUESTION 4** 

QUESTION 5

Find the gradient of the tangent to the curve  $y = \sqrt{x} \left( x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$  at the point where x = 4  $p\binom{2}{-1} + q\binom{5}{2} = \binom{14}{11}$ Find the values of p and q Solve  $log_a(x+3) - log_a 2 = log_a 3x$ 200 ml of water is left in a glass. It evaporates and the volume left in the glass after t hours is given by  $V = 200e^{-kt}$ . If it takes 10 hours for 80 ml to evaporate find the value of k (3 s.f.) Find  $\int x(x-3)(2x+1) dx$