Leave blank

9.

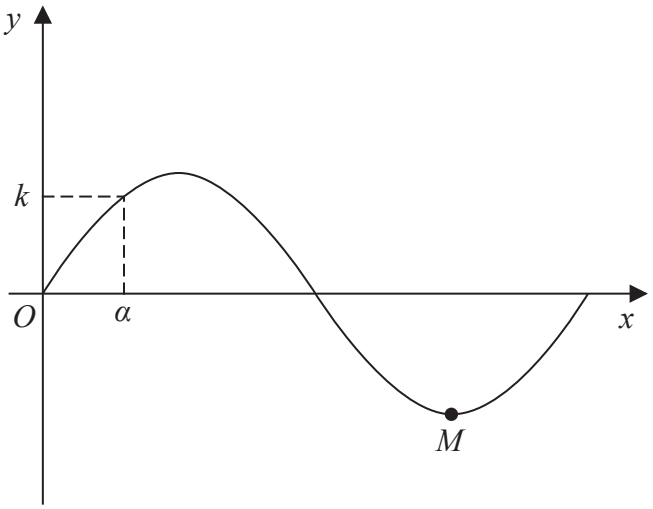


Figure 5

Figure 5 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with equation $y = \sin\left(\frac{x}{12}\right)$, where x is measured in radians. The point M shown in Figure 5 is a minimum point on C.

(a) State the period of C.

(1)

(b) State the coordinates of M.

(1)

The smallest positive solution of the equation $\sin\left(\frac{x}{12}\right) = k$, where k is a constant, is α.

Find, in terms of α,

(c) (i) the negative solution of the equation $\sin\left(\frac{x}{12}\right) = k$ that is closest to zero,

(ii) the smallest positive solution of the equation $\cos\left(\frac{x}{12}\right) = k$.

(2)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Leave blank

Question 9 continued

Q9

(Total 4 marks)

Leave blank

10.

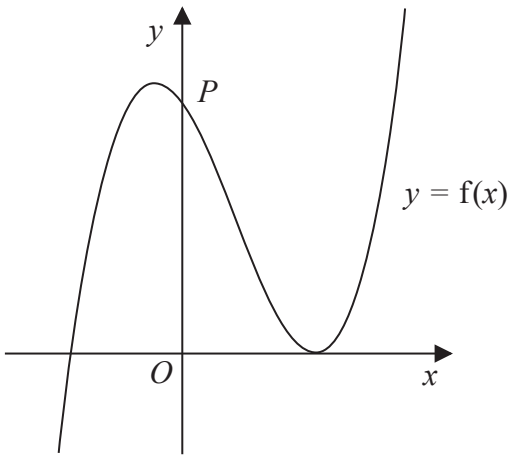


Figure 6

Figure 6 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation $y = f(x)$, where

$$f(x) = (2x + 5)(x - 3)^2$$

(a) Deduce the values of x for which $f(x) \leqslant 0$

(2)

The curve crosses the y-axis at the point P, as shown.

(b) Expand $f(x)$ to the form

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

where a, b, c and d are integers to be found.

(3)

(c) Hence, or otherwise, find

(i) the coordinates of P,

(ii) the gradient of the curve at P.

(2)

The curve with equation $y = f(x)$ is translated two units in the positive x direction to a curve with equation $y = g(x)$.

(d) (i) Find $g(x)$, giving your answer in a simplified factorised form.

(ii) Hence state the y intercept of the curve with equation $y = g(x)$.

(3)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA