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10. The curve C_1 has equation $y = f(x)$, where

$$f(x) = (4x - 3)(x - 5)^2$$

(a) Sketch C_1 showing the coordinates of any point where the curve touches or crosses the coordinate axes.

(3)

(b) Hence or otherwise

(i) find the values of x for which $f\left(\frac{1}{4}x\right) = 0$

(ii) find the value of the constant p such that the curve with equation $y = f(x) + p$ passes through the origin.

(2)

A second curve C_2 has equation $y = g(x)$, where $g(x) = f(x + 1)$

(c) (i) Find, in simplest form, $g(x)$. You may leave your answer in a factorised form.

(ii) Hence, or otherwise, find the y intercept of curve C_2

(3)

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Question 10 continued

Q10

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11. A curve has equation $y = f(x)$, where

$$f''(x) = \frac{6}{\sqrt{x^3}} + x \qquad x > 0$$

The point $P(4, -50)$ lies on the curve.

Given that $f'(x) = -4$ at P,

(a) find the equation of the normal at P, writing your answer in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants,

(3)

(b) find $f(x)$.

(8)

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