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7. (a) Given that

$$3\log_3(2x - 1) = 2 + \log_3(14x - 25)$$

show that

$$2x^3 - 3x^2 - 30x + 56 = 0$$

(4)

(b) Show that -4 is a root of this cubic equation.

(2)

(c) Hence, using algebra and showing each step of your working, solve

$$3\log_3(2x - 1) = 2 + \log_3(14x - 25)$$

(4)

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Question 7 continued

(Total 10 marks)

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8. **In this question you must show all stages of your working.**

Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

(i) Solve, for $0 < \theta < 360°$, the equation

$$3\sin(\theta + 30°) = 7\cos(\theta + 30°)$$

giving your answers to one decimal place.

(4)

(ii) (a) Show that the equation

$$3\sin^3 x = 5\sin x - 7\sin x\cos x$$

can be written in the form

$$\sin x(a\cos^2 x + b\cos x + c) = 0$$

where a, b and c are constants to be found.

(b) Hence solve for $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$ the equation

$$3\sin^3 x = 5\sin x - 7\sin x\cos x$$

(6)

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