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

Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

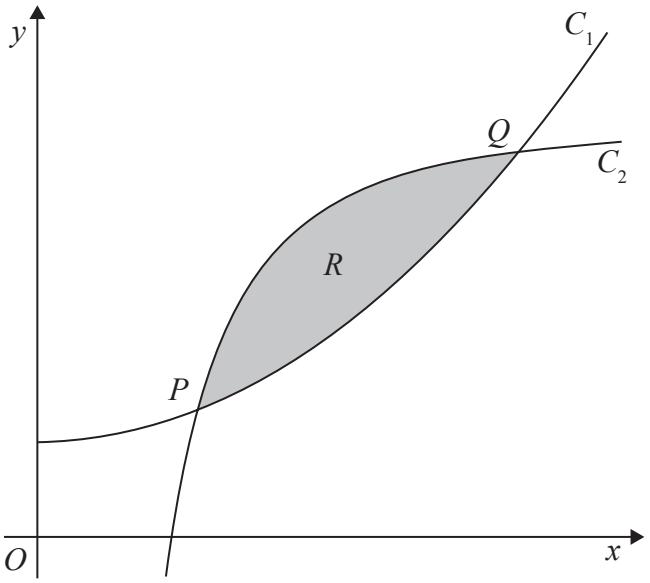

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of part of the curve C_1 with equation

$$y = x^2 + 3 \qquad x > 0$$

and part of the curve C_2 with equation

$$y = 13 - \frac{9}{x^2} \qquad x > 0$$

The curves C_1 and C_2 intersect at the points P and Q as shown in Figure 1.

(a) Use algebra to find the x coordinate of P and the x coordinate of Q.

(4)

The finite region R, shown shaded in Figure 1, is bounded by C_1 and C_2

(b) Use algebraic integration to find the exact area of R.

(4)

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Question 8 continued

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Question 8 continued

(Total for Question 8 is 8 marks)

9. **In this question you must show detailed reasoning.**

Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

(a) Show that the equation

$$2\tan\theta = 3\cos\theta$$

can be written as

$$3\sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta - 3 = 0$$

(3)

(b) Hence solve, for $-\pi < x < \pi$, the equation

$$2\tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 3\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

giving your answers to 3 significant figures.

(4)

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