

2.
$$f(x) = 2\sin(x^2) + x - 2, \quad 0 \leq x < 2\pi$$

- (a) Show that $f(x) = 0$ has a root α between $x = 0.75$ and $x = 0.85$ **(2)**

The equation $f(x) = 0$ can be written as $x = [\arcsin(1 - 0.5x)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

- (b) Use the iterative formula

$$x_{n+1} = [\arcsin(1 - 0.5x_n)]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad x_0 = 0.8$$

to find the values of x_1 , x_2 and x_3 , giving your answers to 5 decimal places. **(3)**

- (c) Show that $\alpha = 0.80157$ is correct to 5 decimal places. **(3)**



Question 2 continued

Lined writing area for the answer to Question 2.

(Total 8 marks)

Q2



3.

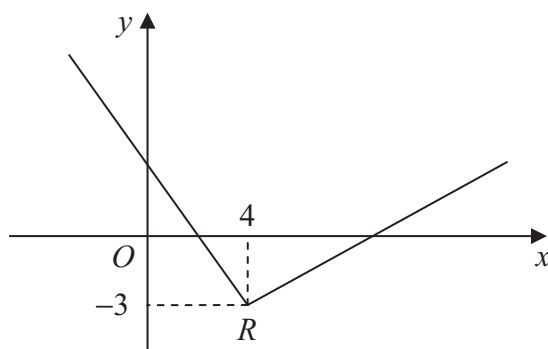


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows part of the graph of $y = f(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

The graph consists of two line segments that meet at the point $R(4, -3)$, as shown in Figure 1.

Sketch, on separate diagrams, the graphs of

(a) $y = 2f(x+4)$, **(3)**

(b) $y = |f(-x)|$. **(3)**

On each diagram, show the coordinates of the point corresponding to R .



Question 3 continued

Q3

(Total 6 marks)



4. The function f is defined by

$$f : x \mapsto 4 - \ln(x + 2), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, x \geq -1$$

(a) Find $f^{-1}(x)$.

(3)

(b) Find the domain of f^{-1} .

(1)

The function g is defined by

$$g : x \mapsto e^{-x^2} - 2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(c) Find $fg(x)$, giving your answer in its simplest form.

(3)

(d) Find the range of fg .

(1)



Question 6 continued

Ruled lines for answer writing.

Q6

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(Total 12 marks)



7.
$$f(x) = \frac{4x-5}{(2x+1)(x-3)} - \frac{2x}{x^2-9}, \quad x \neq \pm 3, x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$$

(a) Show that

$$f(x) = \frac{5}{(2x+1)(x+3)} \tag{5}$$

The curve C has equation $y=f(x)$. The point $P \left(-1, -\frac{5}{2}\right)$ lies on C .

(b) Find an equation of the normal to C at P . (8)



Question 7 continued

Lined writing area for the answer to Question 7.



Question 7 continued

Ruled writing area for Question 7 continued.



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