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RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE **4751/01**

MATHEMATICS (MEI)

Introduction to Advanced Mathematics (C1)

WEDNESDAY 9 JANUARY 2008 Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)
MEI Examination Formulae and Tables (MF2)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- You are **not** permitted to use a calculator in this paper.
- Final answers should be given to a degree of accuracy appropriate to the context.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 72.
- You are advised that an answer may receive **no marks** unless you show sufficient detail of the working to indicate that a correct method is being used.

WARNING

You are not allowed to use a calculator in this paper.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

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[Turn over

Section A (36 marks)

1 Make v the subject of the formula $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$. [3]

2 Factorise and hence simplify $\dfrac{3x^2 - 7x + 4}{x^2 - 1}$. [3]

3 **(i)** Write down the value of $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0$. [1]

(ii) Find the value of $16^{-\frac{3}{2}}$. [3]

4 Find, algebraically, the coordinates of the point of intersection of the lines $y = 2x - 5$ and $6x + 2y = 7$. [4]

5 **(i)** Find the gradient of the line $4x + 5y = 24$. [2]

(ii) A line parallel to $4x + 5y = 24$ passes through the point $(0, 12)$. Find the coordinates of its point of intersection with the x-axis. [3]

6 When $x^3 + kx + 7$ is divided by $(x - 2)$, the remainder is 3. Find the value of k. [3]

7 **(i)** Find the value of ${}^8C_3$. [2]

(ii) Find the coefficient of x^3 in the binomial expansion of $\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x\right)^8$. [2]

8 **(i)** Write $\sqrt{48} + \sqrt{3}$ in the form $a\sqrt{b}$, where a and b are integers and b is as small as possible. [2]

(ii) Simplify $\dfrac{1}{5 + \sqrt{2}} + \dfrac{1}{5 - \sqrt{2}}$. [3]

9 **(i)** Prove that 12 is a factor of $3n^2 + 6n$ for all even positive integers n. [3]

(ii) Determine whether 12 is a factor of $3n^2 + 6n$ for all positive integers n. [2]

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Section B (36 marks)

10 (i)

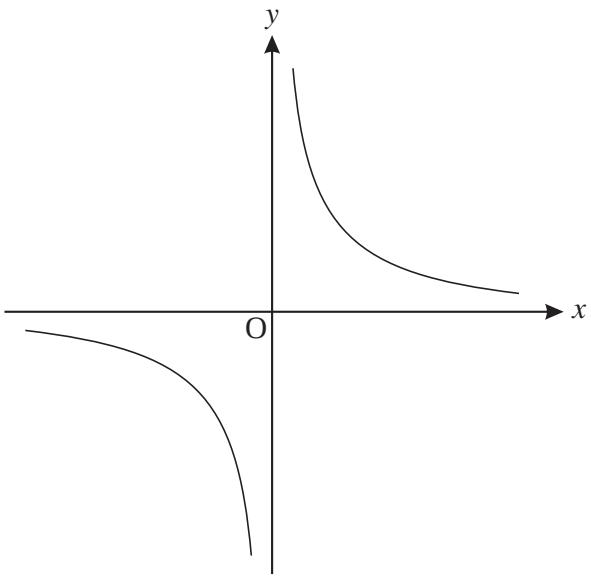

Fig. 10

Fig. 10 shows a sketch of the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x}$.

Sketch the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x-2}$, showing clearly the coordinates of any points where it crosses the axes. [3]

(ii) Find the value of x for which $\frac{1}{x-2} = 5$. [2]

(iii) Find the x-coordinates of the points of intersection of the graphs of $y = x$ and $y = \frac{1}{x-2}$. Give your answers in the form $a \pm \sqrt{b}$.

Show the position of these points on your graph in part **(i)**. [6]

11 (i) Write $x^2 - 5x + 8$ in the form $(x - a)^2 + b$ and hence show that $x^2 - 5x + 8 > 0$ for all values of x. [4]

(ii) Sketch the graph of $y = x^2 - 5x + 8$, showing the coordinates of the turning point. [3]

(iii) Find the set of values of x for which $x^2 - 5x + 8 > 14$. [3]

(iv) If $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 8$, does the graph of $y = f(x) - 10$ cross the x-axis? Show how you decide. [2]

[Question 12 is printed overleaf.]

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12 A circle has equation $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 4y = 9$.

(i) Show that the centre of this circle is C (4, 2) and find the radius of the circle. [3]

(ii) Show that the origin lies inside the circle. [2]

(iii) Show that AB is a diameter of the circle, where A has coordinates (2, 7) and B has coordinates (6, −3). [4]

(iv) Find the equation of the tangent to the circle at A. Give your answer in the form $y = mx + c$. [4]

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