MATHEMATICAL FORMULAE



$$(a+b)^{n} = a^{n} + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{r}a^{n-r}b^{r} + \dots + b^{n}$$

where *n* is a positive integer and
$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{r!}$$
.

2. TRIGONOMETRY

Identities

$$\sin^{2} A + \cos^{2} A = 1$$
$$\sec^{2} A = 1 + \tan^{2} A$$
$$\csc^{2} A = 1 + \cot^{2} A$$
$$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$
$$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$
$$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$$
$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$
$$\cos 2A = \cos^{2} A - \sin^{2} A = 2 \cos^{2} A - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^{2} A$$
$$\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^{2} A}$$

Formulae for $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$
$$a^{2} = b^{2} + c^{2} - 2bc \cos A$$
$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A$$

- 1 It is thought that the selling price of a used car, \$P, and the age of that car, m months, can be modelled by $P = a \ln m + b$. When values of P are plotted against $\ln m$, a straight line is obtained. It is given that $P = 112\ 000$ when m = 11 and that $P = 47\ 500$ when m = 75. Find
 - (i) the values of a and of b, [3]

[2]

- (ii) the value of m when $P = 90\ 000$.
- 2 Recorded values of yield of corn, *y* kg/acre, and amount of fertiliser applied, *x* kg/acre, are shown in the table below.

x (kg/acre)	40	80	120	160	200
y (kg/acre)	100	111	119	126	132

It is known that the y and x are related by the equation $y = a\sqrt{x} + b$, where a and b are constants.

(i) On graph paper, plot y against \sqrt{x} and draw a straight line graph. The vertical y-axis should start at 70 and have a scale of 2 cm to 10. The horizontal \sqrt{x} -axis should start at 0 and have a scale of 2 cm to 2. [3]

Use your graph to estimate

- (ii) the yield of corn when no fertiliser is used, [1]
- (iii) the value of a. [2]
- (iv) the expected yield when 100 kg/acre of fertiliser is applied. [2]

3 Given that
$$f(x) = \frac{3(3-4x)^2}{2\sqrt{3-4x}}$$
, find [3]

- 4 Find the derivative of the curve $y = (2x+3)(x-3)^4$. [3]
- 5 $y = \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{4x-3}}$, $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in the form $\frac{hx(x-m)}{\sqrt{(4x-3)^3}}$, $\frac{h}{(4x-3)^3}$ m (4]

End of Paper