

Ques 1 - 20	Ques 21 - 40
$f(x) = (x-1)(2x+5)(x-1)$ $(x+4)^2 - 13$ Min T.P at $(-4, -13)$ 2 $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ for $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi$ $\sin(x+a) = \frac{4}{5}\sin x + \frac{3}{5}\cos x$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 12x^2 + 10x - 3$ - Max T.P at $(-1, 17)$ and Min T.P. at $(3, -15)$ $\frac{-2x^{-3}}{3} + \frac{1}{5}\sin 5x + C$ $y = 4x^2 - 3x - 3$ $k = 2$ and $a = 30^\circ$ $x \leq 3$ $a = 2$ $b = 3$ 1:2 26 $\sin 60 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ $m = -1$ $y = -3x + 10$ $(x+7)^2 + (y-6)^2 = 36$ $u_{12} = 8.7$ - Area = 32 square units	$f(x) = (x-1)(x+2)(x-1)$ $q = 5$ $x = 2$ $x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$ $\cos 2x = \frac{-3}{5}$ $f'(x) = 3x(4-3x^2)^{\frac{-3}{2}}$ - Max T.P. at $(-1, 4)$ and Min T.P. at $(1, 0)$ $\frac{8}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-2} + C$ $y = \frac{-1}{3}\cos 3x + \frac{7}{6}$ $\sqrt{2}\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$ $f(g(x)) = 3x^2 - 5$ $g(f(x)) = 9x^2 + 6x - 1$ $a = 3$ $b = 3$ $k = 4$ $\overrightarrow{DE} = 3\overrightarrow{EF}$ so $\overrightarrow{DE}$ and $\overrightarrow{EF}$ are parallel. E is a common point so D,E,F are collinear. - Proof. $3y + 5x = -13$ $m_{PS} = \frac{7}{4}$ $4y + 5x = 71$ $L = -400$ - Area = $12\frac{3}{20}$ square units.
Ques 41 - 60	Ques 61 - 80
$Y = 3(x-1)(x-4)$ $x > 3$ $x < -2$ $\log_a 5$ $x = 0^\circ, 60^\circ, 300^\circ, 360^\circ$ $\sin(p+q) = \frac{2+2\sqrt{5}}{3\sqrt{5}}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^5 + 24x^2$ $y = 6x - 18$ $-2\cos(2x+3) + C$ $9\frac{1}{3}$ $\sqrt{13}\sin(x - 303.7)$ 0.5 - Correct shape, Min T.P at $(-4, -4)$ Max T.P. at $(-1, 1)$ $\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ $x = 1$ - Proof $m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ $3y - x - 8 = 0$ - Centre $(-4, -2)$ radius = $\sqrt{58}$ $u_3 = 29$	$(x-1)(x+4)(x+5)$ $k = \frac{9}{8}$ -4 $x = 60^\circ, 132^\circ, 228^\circ, 300^\circ$ $\cos 2a = \frac{7}{25}$ 14π $y = -x + 1$ $\frac{x^{-3}}{-9} + C$ 1 $5\cos(x + 306.9^\circ)$ $f(g(x)) = x^2 + 8x + 19$ $g(f(x)) = x^2 + 7$ $q = 13$ 3:2 $\frac{9}{2}$ $120^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ and $\frac{2\pi}{3} = 120^\circ$ 5 units $y = 4x + 4$ $J(-1, -2)$ $K(1, 2)$ $l = 100/3$ - Area = $\frac{27}{4}$ square units

60. Area = $57\frac{1}{6}$ square units	
Ques 81 - 100	Ques 101 - 120
81. $K = -2$ and $t = -5$ 82. $x > 0$ $x < -4$ 83. $x = \frac{3}{8}$ 84. $x = 30^\circ, 90^\circ, 150^\circ$ 85. $\sin(a+b) = \frac{63}{65}$ 86. $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{5}x^{-\frac{6}{5}}$ 87. $y = 4x - 2$ 88. $\frac{(2x-1)^2}{3} + C$ 89. $\frac{2}{3}$ 90. $\sqrt{34}\cos(x - 59.0)^\circ$ 91. $f(g(x)) = 9x^2 - 24x + 17$ $g(f(x)) = 3x^2 - 1$ 92. $a = 4$ $b = 2$ $c = 1$ 93. 3:2 94. $\theta = 72^\circ$ 95. -1 96. $y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{13}{4}$ 97. $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 3$ 98. Centre $(-1, -2)$ Radius $\sqrt{32}$ 99. $L = \frac{28}{3}$ 100. Area = 9 square units	101. 4 102. $q = -9$ 103. $x = 2y^3$ 104. $x = 20^\circ, 100^\circ, 140^\circ, 220^\circ, 260^\circ, 340^\circ$ 105. $\sin 2x = \frac{4}{5}$ 106. 1 107. Max T.P. when $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 108. $x^3 + x^2 + c$ 109. $f(x) = 2x + \frac{1}{x} + 5$ 110. $2.5\cos(x + 306.9)^\circ$ 111. $x \neq 3$ and $x \neq 4$ 112. Correct shape drawn and labelled with $(0,3), (3,1), (5,3)$ 113. $Q(3, 1, -2)$ 114. $t = -3$ 115. Proof. 116. $m = 1$ 117. $y = -2x + 2$ 118. $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 6$ 119. $u_4 = 3$ 120. 9/8
Ques 121 - 140	Ques 141 - 160
121. $y = -x(x+1)(x-2)$ 122. $x < -5$ and $x > 3$ 123. 1 124. $x = 60^\circ, 120^\circ, 240^\circ, 300^\circ$ 125. Proof. 126. 12 127. $y = 2x - 12$ 128. $-\frac{(1-6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3} + C$ 129. $y = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x + 2$ 130. $10\cos(x + 36.9)^\circ$ 131. $p(x) = 3 - \frac{3}{x}$ and $p(q(x)) = x$ 132. $y = -2f(x)$ passing through $(-6, 0), (1, 14), (3, 0)$ and $y = f(x-3)$ passing through $(-3, 0), (4, -7), (6, 0)$ 133. $\vec{QR} = 2\vec{PQ}$ and Q is a common point so P, Q, R are collinear. 134. 5 135. Proof. 136. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{13}{2}$ 137. $y = 6x + 9$ 138. $y = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{7}{2}$ 139. $L = -50$ 140. Area = $\frac{20}{3}$ square units	141. $(x-4)(x-2)(x+1)$ 142. $x < -3$ and $x > 2$ 143. $k = 0.46$ 144. $x = 45^\circ, 105^\circ, 225^\circ, 285^\circ$ 145. Proof. 146. $\frac{dy}{dx} = -6x^{-3} + 3x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 147. $y = 2x - 11$ 148. $\frac{x^3}{3} + 4x^{-1} + C$ 149. $y = 2x^2 - 2x^3 + 5$ 150. $x = 53.1^\circ, 413.1^\circ$ 151. $f(g(x)) = 8x^2 + 80x + 195$ $g(f(x)) = 8x^2$ 152. $y = f(x-4)$ passing through $(0,5), (5,a)$ $y = 2 + f(x-4)$ passing through $(0,7), (5,a+2)$ 153. AB:BC = 1:2 154. Unit vector = $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$ 155. Proof. 156. $m=3$ 157. $y = x$ 158. $(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 18$ 159. $L = 60$ 160. Area = $\frac{343}{6}$ square units

Ques 161 - 180	Ques 181 - 200
161. $(x+2)(x-2)(x-2)$ 162. $b^2 - 4ac = -24$ 163. $x = \frac{43}{15}$ 164. $x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$ 165. Proof. 166. $\frac{dy}{dx} = -12\sin x \cos^3 x$ 167. Max T.P at $(-1, 17)$. Min T.P at $(3, -15)$. 168. $2x^2 + \frac{1}{x} + C$ 169. 0.363 radians 170. $25\sin(x - 1.287)$ (in radians) 171. $f(g(x)) = \frac{-x+2}{x+1}$ $g(f(x)) = \frac{1}{3x}$ 172. $y = -g(x)$ passes through $(a, -2), (0, -1), (b, -3)$ $y = 3 - g(x)$ passes through $(a, 5), (0, 2), (b, 0)$ 173. $f + g = \sqrt{66}$ 174. $\theta = 50.9$ 175. Proof. 176. $y = \sqrt{3}x + 2\sqrt{3}$ 177. $y = -3x + 9$ 178. Point of contact is $(1, 4)$ 179. $u_9 = 9$ $u_{10} = 6.8$ 180. Area = 36 square units	181. $3(3x+1)(x+2)(x-1)$ 182. $-1 < x < \frac{1}{3}$ 183. $x = 71$ 184. $x = 45^\circ, 105^\circ, 165^\circ, 225^\circ, 285^\circ, 345^\circ$ 185. $\sin 2a = \frac{15}{17}$ 186. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \cos(x^2 - 3)$ 187. Min T.P at $(0, 0)$ Max T.P at $(2, 4)$ 188. $\frac{(2x+9)^6}{12} + C$ 189. $\frac{13}{3}$ 190. $2\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$ 191. $x \neq -8$, $x \neq 2$ 192. $y = 2f(x) + 1$ passes through $(0, 1), (2, 7), (5, 1)$ 193. $\vec{PQ} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\vec{PQ} = 9$ 194. $k = \frac{6}{7}$ 195. Proof. 196. $y = 3x + 7$ 197. $3y = 4x - 11$ 198. $P(1, -2)$ $Q(3, 4)$ 199. $u_1 = 16$ $u_2 = 20$ $u_3 = 21$ 200. Area = $\frac{9}{2}$ square units