

2.

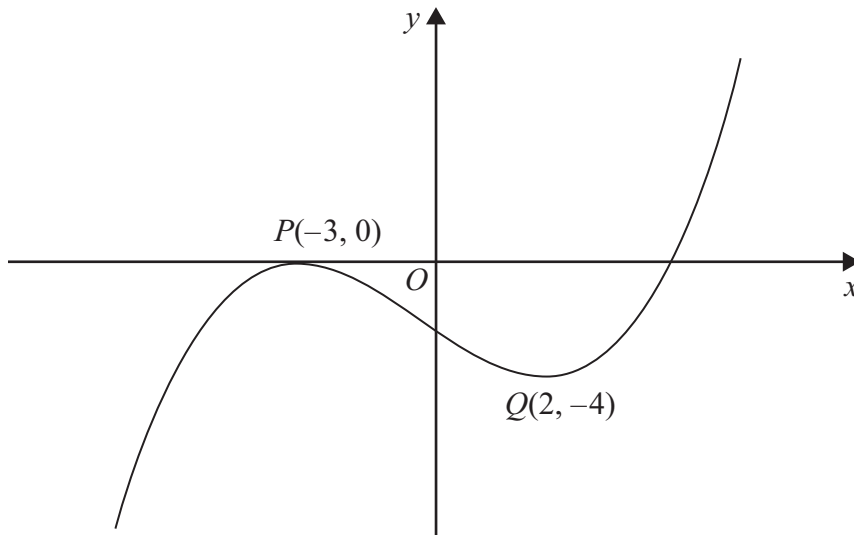


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the graph of equation $y = f(x)$.

The points $P(-3, 0)$ and $Q(2, -4)$ are stationary points on the graph.

Sketch, on separate diagrams, the graphs of

(a) $y = 3f(x + 2)$

(3)

(b) $y = |f(x)|$

(3)

On each diagram, show the coordinates of any stationary points.



6. $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right), 0 \leq x \leq \pi$

- (a) Show that the equation $f(x)=0$ has a solution in the interval $0.8 < x < 0.9$ **(2)**

The curve with equation $y=f(x)$ has a minimum point P .

- (b) Show that the x -coordinate of P is the solution of the equation

$$x = \frac{3 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)}{2}$$
 (4)

- (c) Using the iteration formula

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{3 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x_n\right)}{2}, \quad x_0 = 2$$

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

- (d) By choosing a suitable interval, show that the x -coordinate of P is 1.9078 correct to 4 decimal places. **(3)**

Horizontal lines for writing answers.



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8. (a) Starting from the formulae for $\sin(A+B)$ and $\cos(A+B)$, prove that

$$\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} \tag{4}$$

(b) Deduce that

$$\tan\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3} \tan \theta}{\sqrt{3} - \tan \theta} \tag{3}$$

(c) Hence, or otherwise, solve, for $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$,

$$1 + \sqrt{3} \tan \theta = (\sqrt{3} - \tan \theta) \tan(\pi - \theta)$$

Give your answers as multiples of π . (6)

Handwritten solution area with horizontal lines.



