| STANDARD LEVEL TEST | | NAME | | | •••••• | |
|---|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| NUMBER AND ALGEBRA SECTION A – NON CALCUL | | TIME 80 MINUTES ATOR 45 MINUTES | | DATE | | |
| | | | | 39 I | 39 MARKS | |
| Ansv | ver th | e following questions in | the spaces | provided. | | |
| 1. | Con | sider the arithmetic seque | ence 2, 5, 8, | 11, | | |
| | (a) | Find u_{101} . | | | | (3) |
| | (b) | Find the value of n so | that $u_n = 15$ | 2. | | () |
| | | | | | | (3) |
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| 2. | Let i | $f(x) = \log_a x, x > 0.$ | | | | (Total 6 marks) |
| _, | (a) | Write down the value | of | | | |
| | () | (i) $\log_a a$; | | | | |
| | | (ii) $\log_a I$; | | | | |
| | | (iii) $\log_a(a^4)$. | | | | |
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(Total 3 marks)

| Give | en that $p = \log_a 5$, $q = \log_a 2$, express the following in terms of p and/or q . | |
|------------|--|-----------------|
| (a) | $\log_a 10$ | |
| (b) | $\log_a 8$ | |
| (c) | $\log_a 2.5$ | |
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| (a) | Given that $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12$ can be written as $(2^x + a)(2^x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{X}$, fin value of a and of b . | |
| (a) (b) | Given that $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12$ can be written as $(2^x + a)(2^x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, fin | d the |
| , , | Given that $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12$ can be written as $(2^x + a)(2^x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, fin value of a and of b . Hence find the exact solution of the equation $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12 = 0$, and explain where a is the exact of the equation a is the equation a in the exact solution of the equation a is the equation a in the exact solution of the equation a is the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in the equation a is the equation a in the equation a in th | d the |
| , , | Given that $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12$ can be written as $(2^x + a)(2^x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, fin value of a and of b . Hence find the exact solution of the equation $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12 = 0$, and explain whis only one solution. | ny there |
| , , | Given that $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12$ can be written as $(2^x + a)(2^x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, fin value of a and of b . Hence find the exact solution of the equation $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12 = 0$, and explain whis only one solution. | d the |
| (b) | Given that $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12$ can be written as $(2^x + a)(2^x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, fin value of a and of b . Hence find the exact solution of the equation $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12 = 0$, and explain whis only one solution. | d the ny there |
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| (b) | Given that $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12$ can be written as $(2^x + a)(2^x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, fin value of a and of b . Hence find the exact solution of the equation $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12 = 0$, and explain whis only one solution. | d the ny there |
| (b) | Given that $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12$ can be written as $(2^x + a)(2^x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, fin value of a and of b . Hence find the exact solution of the equation $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12 = 0$, and explain whis only one solution. | d the ny there |
| (b) | Given that $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12$ can be written as $(2^x + a)(2^x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, fin value of a and of b . Hence find the exact solution of the equation $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12 = 0$, and explain whis only one solution. | d the ny there |
| (b) | Given that $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12$ can be written as $(2^x + a)(2^x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, fin value of a and of b . Hence find the exact solution of the equation $(2^x)^2 + (2^x) - 12 = 0$, and explain whis only one solution. | d the ny there |
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| (a) | $\ln a^3 b$ | | | | |
|------------|--|------------------|------------------|-------|------------|
| (a) | in <i>a b</i> | | | | |
| (b) | $\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{b}\right)$ | | | | |
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| | the exact value of $x^{x+1} = 625$ | x in each of the | following equati | ions. | (10tal 6 |
| (a) | | x in each of the | following equati | ions. | (1 otal 6 |
| (a) | $5^{x+1} = 625$ | x in each of the | following equati | ons. | (1 otal 6 |
| (a) (b) | $5^{x+1} = 625$ $\log_{\mathbf{a}} (3x+5) = 2$ | | | | |
| (a) (b) | $5^{x+1} = 625$ | | | | |
| (a) (b) | $5^{x+1} = 625$ $\log_{\mathbf{a}} (3x+5) = 2$ | | | | |
| (a) (b) | $5^{x+1} = 625$ $\log_{\mathbf{a}} (3x+5) = 2$ | | | | |
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| (a) (b) | $5^{x+1} = 625$ $\log_{\mathbf{a}} (3x+5) = 2$ | | | | |
| (a) (b) | $5^{x+1} = 625$ $\log_{\mathbf{a}} (3x+5) = 2$ | | | | |

| Expand $(2x-1)^4$ using the Binomial I | Expansion. |
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| | (Total 6 mar |

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Answer the following questions on the separate paper provided. You may use a calculator for this section.

| (a) (b) | T: 1 | e down the first three terms of the sequence $u_n = 3n$, for $n \ge 1$. | |
|----------------|---------|--|--------------------|
| | (i) | $\sum_{n=1}^{20} 3n;$ | |
| | (ii) | $\sum_{n=21}^{100} 3n.$ | |
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| (a) T | The val | ent, originally worth \$1250 grows at the rate of 12% per year, compounde lue of the investment after 5 years. mber of years that must pass before the investment is worth more than \$10 | d annually. |
| (a) T | The val | lue of the investment after 5 years. | d annually. |
| (a) T | The val | lue of the investment after 5 years. | d annually. |
| (a) T (b) T | The val | lue of the investment after 5 years. | 0 000 |
| (a) T (b) T | The val | lue of the investment after 5 years. mber of years that must pass before the investment is worth more than \$10 | d annually. 0 000 |
| (a) T (b) T | The val | lue of the investment after 5 years. mber of years that must pass before the investment is worth more than \$10 | d annually. |
| (a) T (b) T | The val | lue of the investment after 5 years. mber of years that must pass before the investment is worth more than \$10 | d annually. |
| (a) T (b) T | The val | lue of the investment after 5 years. mber of years that must pass before the investment is worth more than \$10 | d annually. |

| 10. | • Consider the expansion of the expression $(x^3 - 3x)^6$. | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| | (a) | | | | | | |
| | (b) | (b) Find the term in x^{12} . | | | | | |
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| | ••••• | | | (Total 6 marks) | | | |
| 11. | (a) | Cons | sider the geometric sequence –3, 6, –12, 24, | | | | |
| | | (i) | Write down the common ratio. | | | | |
| | | (ii) | Find the 15 th term. | | | | |
| | Consider the sequence $x - 3$, $x + 1$, $2x + 8$, | | | | | | |
| | (b) | Whe | n $x = 5$, the sequence is geometric. | (3) | | | |
| | | (i) | Write down the first three terms. | | | | |
| | | (ii) | Find the common ratio. | (2) | | | |
| | (c) | Find | | | | | |
| | (d) | For t | his value of x , find | (4) | | | |
| | | (i) | the common ratio; | | | | |
| | | (ii) | the sum of the infinite sequence. | (3) | | | |
| | | | | (Total 12 marks) | | | |

