

13th July



Corbettmaths

Rationalise the denominator

$$\frac{5 - \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5 - \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 - \sqrt{3}} &= \frac{10 + 3 - 7\sqrt{3}}{4 - 3} \\ &= \underline{13 - 7\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

A circle C has centre P

The points A (1, 8) and B (6, 8) lie on the diameter of C.

Write down the equation of the circle.

$$P \left(\frac{7}{2}, 8 \right)$$

$$AB = 5 \Rightarrow r = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\underline{\left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + (y - 8)^2 = \frac{25}{4}}$$

$$A = \frac{8}{x+1} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \frac{3x+5}{x}$$

$$\text{Given } 5 - A - B = 0$$

Work out the possible values of x.
Give your solutions to two decimal places.

$$5 - \frac{8}{x+1} - \frac{3x+5}{x} = 0$$

$$5x(x+1) - 8x - (3x+5)(x+1) = 0$$

$$5x^2 + 5x - 8x - 3x^2 - 8x - 5 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 11x - 5 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{161}}{4}$$

$$\underline{x = -0.42, 5.92 \text{ (2 d.p.)}}$$

Solve $2\sin\theta = 5\cos\theta$ for
 $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\theta = 68.2^\circ, 248.2^\circ}$$