

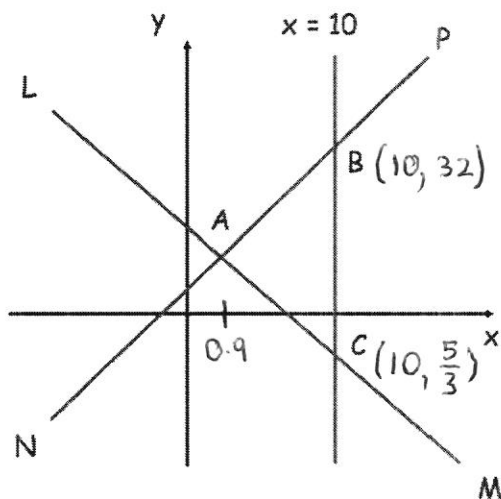
1st June



Corbettmaths

Make y the subject of $\frac{x-4y}{y+2x} = p$

$$\begin{aligned}x-4y &= py+2px \\x-2px &= py+4y \\x(1-2p) &= y(p+4) \\y &= \frac{x(1-2p)}{p+4}\end{aligned}$$



The lines LM and NP are perpendicular
The line NP has equation $y-3x=2$
A is the point with coordinates $(0.9, 4.7)$

Find the area of triangle ABC.

$$B: y-30=2 \Rightarrow y=32$$

$$NP: y=3x+2 \Rightarrow m_{\perp} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

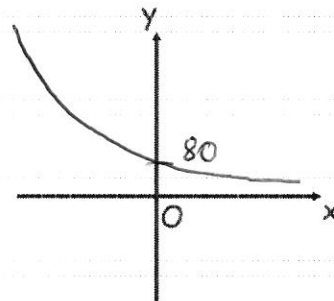
$$LM: y-4.7 = -\frac{1}{3}(x-0.9)$$

$$C: y-4.7 = -\frac{1}{3} \times 9.1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \left(32 - \frac{5}{3}\right) \times 9.1 \\ &= 138\frac{1}{60}\end{aligned}$$

Sketch the graph of $y = 80 \times 2^{-x}$

Label the coordinates of any points of intersection with the coordinate axes.



$$y = 6x^2 - 5x + 2$$

Find the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $x = -4$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 12x - 5$$

$$x = -4 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -53$$