


25th March	
<p>The nth term of a sequence is</p> $\frac{2n - 9}{8n}$ <p>Write down the limiting value of the sequence $n \rightarrow \infty$</p>	 <p>Corbettmaths</p> $\frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$
$4 \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}$ <p>Find p and q</p> $4 \begin{pmatrix} -18 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} -72 \\ 40 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}$ $p = -72 \quad q = 40$
<p>Factorise $6x^2 - 35xy + 49y^2$</p> $(2x - 7y)(3x - 7y)$	
<p>Work out the rate of change of y with respect to x at the point on the curve</p> $y = \frac{3}{x^2} \text{ where } x = 1$ $y = 3x^{-2}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = -6x^{-3}$	$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{6}{x^3}$ $x = 1 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -6$
<p>Find the equation of the tangent to the circle with equation $(x - 5)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 25$ at the point (2, 2)</p> $m = \frac{-2 - 2}{5 - 2} = -\frac{4}{3}$	$y = \frac{3}{4}x + c$ $2 = \frac{6}{4} + c$ $c = \frac{1}{2}$ $y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}$