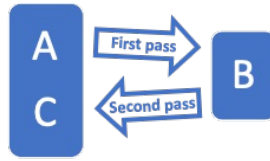
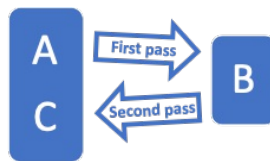


# Practice Question B0



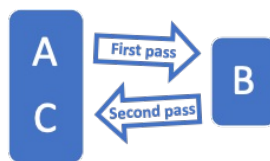
Do not turn over until instructed to do so

# Practice Question B0



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# Practice Question B0



Do not turn over until instructed to do so

**B0.**

Let  $N$  be the number you receive. Across 11 complete years, how many months contain exactly  $N$  days each?

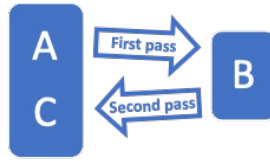
**B0.**

Let  $N$  be the number you receive. Across 11 complete years, how many months contain exactly  $N$  days each?

**B0.**

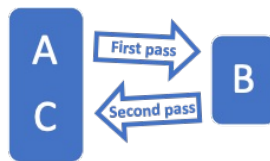
Let  $N$  be the number you receive. Across 11 complete years, how many months contain exactly  $N$  days each?

# Question B1



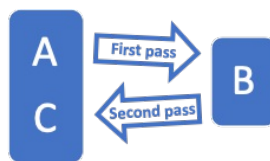
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# Question B1



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# Question B1



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**B1.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

Evaluate  $\int_0^k \left[ \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 - 3) \right] dx.$

**B1.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

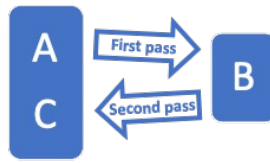
Evaluate  $\int_0^k \left[ \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 - 3) \right] dx.$

**B1.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

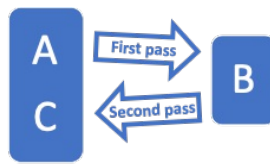
Evaluate  $\int_0^k \left[ \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 - 3) \right] dx.$

# Question B2



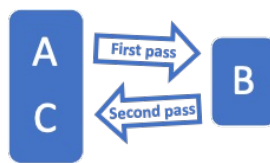
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# Question B2



Do not turn over until instructed to do so

# Question B2



Do not turn over until instructed to do so

**B2.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x + k)(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{2x^2 - 3x + 1} = \frac{a}{b}$ , a fraction in its simplest form, find  $a - b$ .

**B2.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

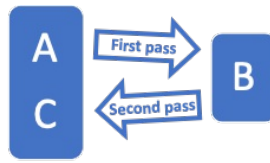
If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x + k)(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{2x^2 - 3x + 1} = \frac{a}{b}$ , a fraction in its simplest form, find  $a - b$ .

**B2.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

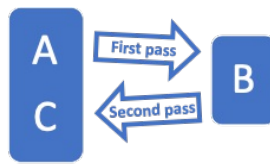
If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x + k)(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{2x^2 - 3x + 1} = \frac{a}{b}$ , a fraction in its simplest form, find  $a - b$ .

# Question B3



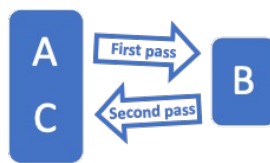
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# Question B3



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# Question B3



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**B3.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive and let  $j = \log_{10}(k)$ .

The parabola  $y = ax^2 - j$  intersects the  $x$  - axis and  $y$  - axis at 3 distinct points that form an equilateral triangle.

Determine the value of  $a$ .

**B3.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive and let  $j = \log_{10}(k)$ .

The parabola  $y = ax^2 - j$  intersects the  $x$  - axis and  $y$  - axis at 3 distinct points that form an equilateral triangle.

Determine the value of  $a$ .

**B3.**

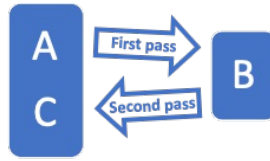
Let  $k$  be the number you receive and let  $j = \log_{10}(k)$ .

The parabola  $y = ax^2 - j$  intersects the  $x$  - axis and  $y$  - axis at 3 distinct points that form an equilateral triangle.

Determine the value of  $a$ .

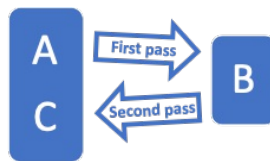


# Question B4



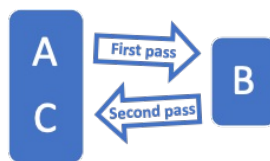
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# Question B4



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# Question B4



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**B4.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

if  $\ln(x^2y^3) = 1$  and  $\ln(x^5y^7) = k$ , find the value of  $\ln(xy^3)$ .

**B4.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

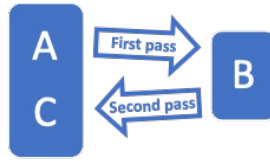
if  $\ln(x^2y^3) = 1$  and  $\ln(x^5y^7) = k$ , find the value of  $\ln(xy^3)$ .

**B4.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

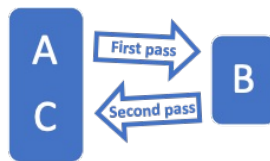
if  $\ln(x^2y^3) = 1$  and  $\ln(x^5y^7) = k$ , find the value of  $\ln(xy^3)$ .

# Question B5



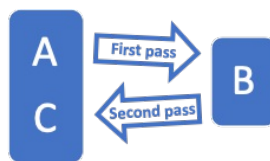
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# Question B5



Do not turn over until instructed to do so

# Question B5



Do not turn over until instructed to do so

**B5.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

Find the area of the triangle with sides of length 10, 17, and  $k$ .

**B5.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

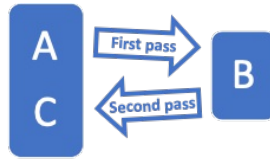
Find the area of the triangle with sides of length 10, 17, and  $k$ .

**B5.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

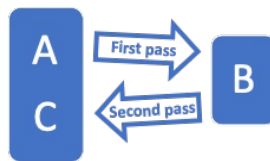
Find the area of the triangle with sides of length 10, 17, and  $k$ .

# Question B6



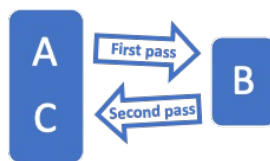
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# Question B6



Do not turn over until instructed to do so

# Question B6



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**B6.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

The four-digit number  $56yx$  in base 7 equals the four-digit number  $k750$  in base 8. Find the value of  $y$ .

**B6.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

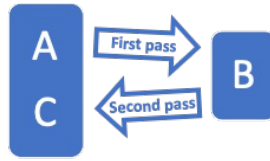
The four-digit number  $56yx$  in base 7 equals the four-digit number  $k750$  in base 8. Find the value of  $y$ .

**B6.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

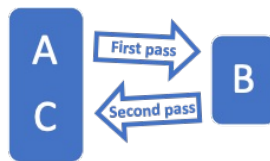
The four-digit number  $56yx$  in base 7 equals the four-digit number  $k750$  in base 8. Find the value of  $y$ .

# Question B7



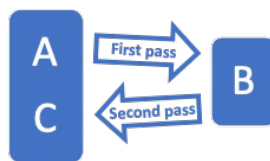
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# Question B7



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# Question B7



Do not turn over until instructed to do so

**B7.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive and let  $j = k - 1$ .

Solve for  $x$  where  $x \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ .

$$\sqrt{j + \sqrt{j + \sqrt{j \dots}}} = x.$$

**B7.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive and let  $j = k - 1$ .

Solve for  $x$  where  $x \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ .

$$\sqrt{j + \sqrt{j + \sqrt{j \dots}}} = x.$$

**B7.**

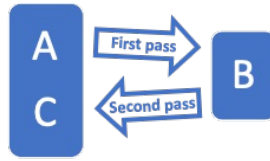
Let  $k$  be the number you receive and let  $j = k - 1$ .

Solve for  $x$  where  $x \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ .

$$\sqrt{j + \sqrt{j + \sqrt{j \dots}}} = x.$$

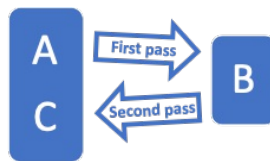


# Question B8



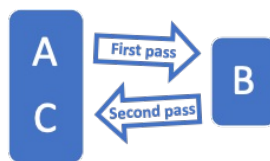
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# Question B8



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# Question B8



Do not turn over until instructed to do so

**B8.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive and let  $j = k - 2$ .

The function  $f(x) = \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + j}$  has maximum value at  $(a, f(a))$  and a minimum value at  $(b, f(b))$ .

Find  $a - b$ .

**B8.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive and let  $j = k - 2$ .

The function  $f(x) = \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + j}$  has maximum value at  $(a, f(a))$  and a minimum value at  $(b, f(b))$ .

Find  $a - b$ .

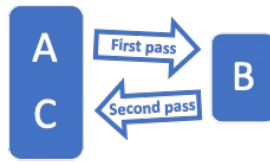
**B8.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive and let  $j = k - 2$ .

The function  $f(x) = \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + j}$  has maximum value at  $(a, f(a))$  and a minimum value at  $(b, f(b))$ .

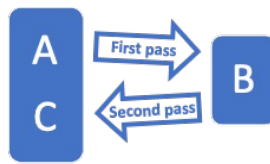
Find  $a - b$ .

# Question B9



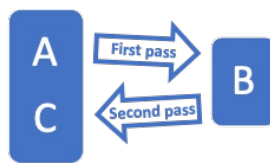
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# Question B9



Do not turn over until instructed to do so

# Question B9



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**B9.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

The equation of the tangent line to  $(3x - 2y)^2 + (x - y)^2 = 2$  at the point  $(k + 2, k + 3)$  is  $y = mx + b$ .

Find the value of  $m$ .

**B9.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

The equation of the tangent line to  $(3x - 2y)^2 + (x - y)^2 = 2$  at the point  $(k + 2, k + 3)$  is  $y = mx + b$ .

Find the value of  $m$ .

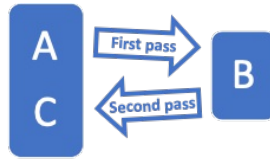
**B9.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

The equation of the tangent line to  $(3x - 2y)^2 + (x - y)^2 = 2$  at the point  $(k + 2, k + 3)$  is  $y = mx + b$ .

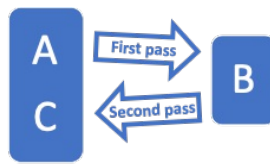
Find the value of  $m$ .

# Question B10



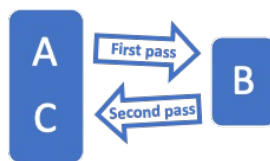
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# Question B10



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# Question B10



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**B10.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive and let  $j = 3k$ .

The area of one petal of the Polar curve  $r = j\sin(2\theta)$  is  $\frac{n\pi}{2}$ . Find the value of  $n$ .

**B10.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive and let  $j = 3k$ .

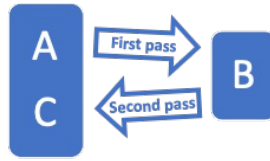
The area of one petal of the Polar curve  $r = j\sin(2\theta)$  is  $\frac{n\pi}{2}$ . Find the value of  $n$ .

**B10.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive and let  $j = 3k$ .

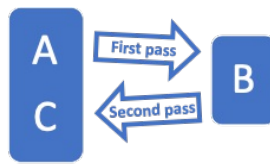
The area of one petal of the Polar curve  $r = j\sin(2\theta)$  is  $\frac{n\pi}{2}$ . Find the value of  $n$ .

# Question B11



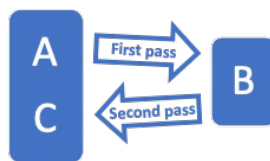
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# Question B11



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# Question B11



Do not turn over until instructed to do so

**B11.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

$ABCD$  is a square. From each of the vertices  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ , parallel lines,  $l_2$ ,  $l_1$  and  $l_3$  respectively, are drawn so that  $l_2$  is between  $l_1$  and  $l_3$ .

The distance between  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  is  $k$ , and the distance between  $l_2$  and  $l_3$  is 2.

Find the area of the square.

**B11.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

$ABCD$  is a square. From each of the vertices  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ , parallel lines,  $l_2$ ,  $l_1$  and  $l_3$  respectively, are drawn so that  $l_2$  is between  $l_1$  and  $l_3$ .

The distance between  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  is  $k$ , and the distance between  $l_2$  and  $l_3$  is 2.

Find the area of the square.

**B11.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

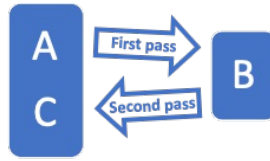
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The distance between  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  is  $k$ , and the distance between  $l_2$  and  $l_3$  is 2.

Find the area of the square.

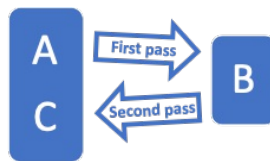


# Question B12



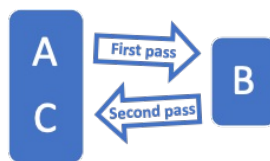
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# Question B12



Do not turn over until instructed to do so

# Question B12



Do not turn over until instructed to do so

**B12.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

When you evaluate  $\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$ , you get  $\frac{\pi}{N}$ .

Find the value of  $N$ .

**B12.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

When you evaluate  $\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$ , you get  $\frac{\pi}{N}$ .

Find the value of  $N$ .

**B12.**

Let  $k$  be the number you receive.

When you evaluate  $\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$ , you get  $\frac{\pi}{N}$ .

Find the value of  $N$ .