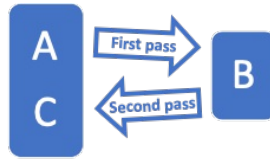
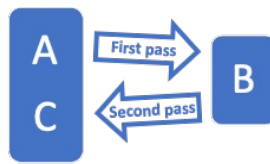


Practice Question C0



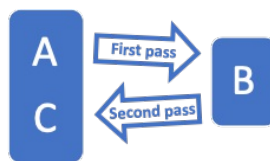
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Practice Question C0



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Practice Question C0



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C0.

Let N be the number you receive. Find $\lfloor \sqrt{N} \rfloor$. HINT: $\lfloor x \rfloor$ is a floor function, it means round x down to the nearest integer.

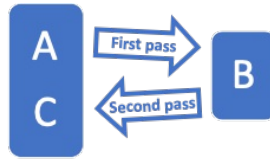
C0.

Let N be the number you receive. Find $\lfloor \sqrt{N} \rfloor$. HINT: $\lfloor x \rfloor$ is a floor function, it means round x down to the nearest integer.

C0.

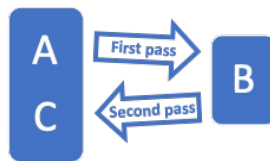
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Question C1



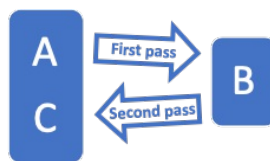
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Question C1



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Question C1



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C1.

Let k be the number you receive.

Find the area between the x – axis and $y = x^2 - 2x$ between $x = 2$ and $x = k$. Give your answer as a mixed fraction in its simplest form.

C1.

Let k be the number you receive.

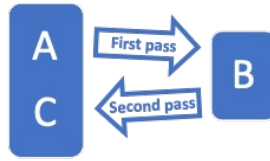
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C1.

Let k be the number you receive.

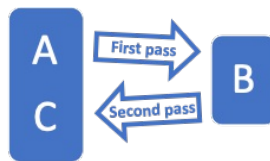
Find the area between the x – axis and $y = x^2 - 2x$ between $x = 2$ and $x = k$. Give your answer as a mixed fraction in its simplest form.

Question C2



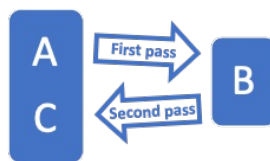
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Question C2



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Question C2



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C2.

Let k be the number you receive.

In $\triangle ABC$, $D(-4, 1)$ is the midpoint of \overline{AB} , $E(3, k)$ is the midpoint of \overline{AC} , and $F(-2, -3)$ is the midpoint of \overline{BC} . If (a, b) are the coordinates of point C , find $a + b$.

C2.

Let k be the number you receive.

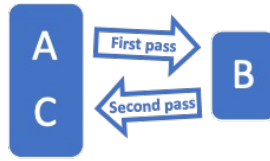
In $\triangle ABC$, $D(-4, 1)$ is the midpoint of \overline{AB} , $E(3, k)$ is the midpoint of \overline{AC} , and $F(-2, -3)$ is the midpoint of \overline{BC} . If (a, b) are the coordinates of point C , find $a + b$.

C2.

Let k be the number you receive.

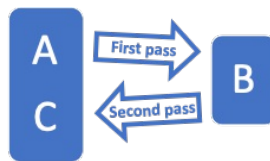
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Question C3



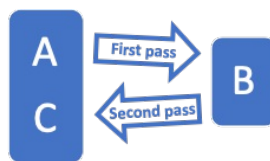
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Question C3



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Question C3



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C3.

Let k be the number you receive.

Find t so that $|x + 12| + |x - k| = t$ has infinitely many solutions.

C3.

Let k be the number you receive.

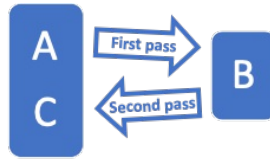
Find t so that $|x + 12| + |x - k| = t$ has infinitely many solutions.

C3.

Let k be the number you receive.

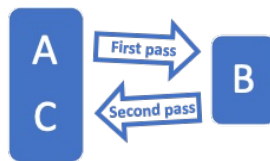
Find t so that $|x + 12| + |x - k| = t$ has infinitely many solutions.

Question C4



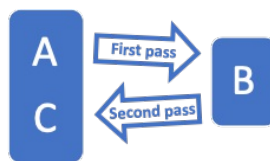
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Question C4



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Question C4



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C4.

Let k be the number you receive.

Evaluate $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{-2}{(n+1)(n+k)}$

C4.

Let k be the number you receive.

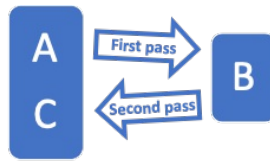
Evaluate $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{-2}{(n+1)(n+k)}$

C4.

Let k be the number you receive.

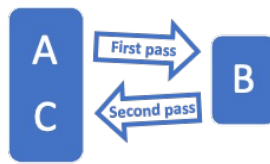
Evaluate $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{-2}{(n+1)(n+k)}$

Question C5



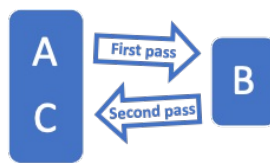
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Question C5



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Question C5



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C5.

Let k be the number you receive.

How many real zeros does the polynomial $P(x) = x^6 + kx^4 - 16x^2 - 16k$ have?

C5.

Let k be the number you receive.

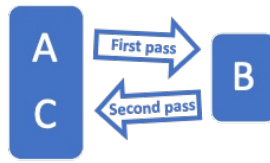
How many real zeros does the polynomial $P(x) = x^6 + kx^4 - 16x^2 - 16k$ have?

C5.

Let k be the number you receive.

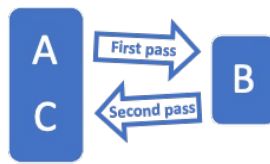
How many real zeros does the polynomial $P(x) = x^6 + kx^4 - 16x^2 - 16k$ have?

Question C6



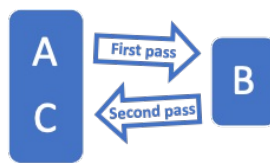
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Question C6



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Question C6



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C6.

Let k be the number you receive.

The function $f(x) - f(2x)$ has derivative of 5 at $x = 1$, and a derivative of k at $x = 2$.

Find the value of the derivative of $f(x) - f(4x)$ at $x = 1$.

C6.

Let k be the number you receive.

The function $f(x) - f(2x)$ has derivative of 5 at $x = 1$, and a derivative of k at $x = 2$.

Find the value of the derivative of $f(x) - f(4x)$ at $x = 1$.

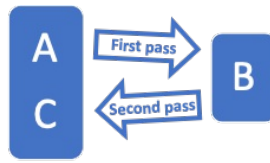
C6.

Let k be the number you receive.

The function $f(x) - f(2x)$ has derivative of 5 at $x = 1$, and a derivative of k at $x = 2$.

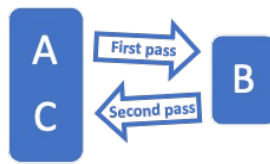
Find the value of the derivative of $f(x) - f(4x)$ at $x = 1$.

Question C7



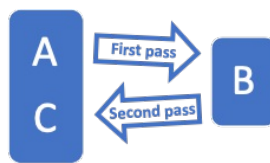
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Question C7



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Question C7



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C7.

Let k be the number you receive.

Find the area between the polar curves $r = \cos(\theta)$ and $r = k \cos(\theta)$.

C7.

Let k be the number you receive.

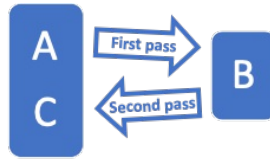
Find the area between the polar curves $r = \cos(\theta)$ and $r = k \cos(\theta)$.

C7.

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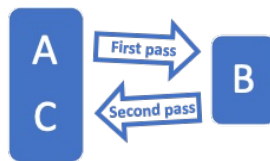
Find the area between the polar curves $r = \cos(\theta)$ and $r = k \cos(\theta)$.

Question C8



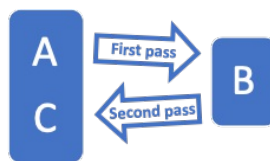
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Question C8



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Question C8



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C8.

Let k be the number you receive.

The area, in the first quadrant, bounded by $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = x + k$ is $\frac{a}{b}$, where $\frac{a}{b}$ is in simplest terms. Give the value of $a + b$.

C8.

Let k be the number you receive.

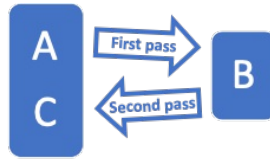
The area, in the first quadrant, bounded by $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = x + k$ is $\frac{a}{b}$, where $\frac{a}{b}$ is in simplest terms. Give the value of $a + b$.

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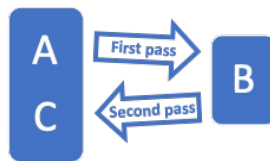
The area, in the first quadrant, bounded by $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = x + k$ is $\frac{a}{b}$, where $\frac{a}{b}$ is in simplest terms. Give the value of $a + b$.

Question C9



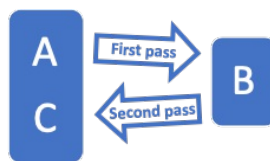
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Question C9



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Question C9



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C9.

Let k be the number you receive.

Find the numerical coefficient of the fourth term when $(a + kb)^8$ is expanded and written in order of decreasing powers of a .

C9.

Let k be the number you receive.

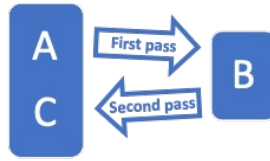
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C9.

Let k be the number you receive.

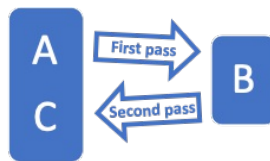
Find the numerical coefficient of the fourth term when $(a + kb)^8$ is expanded and written in order of decreasing powers of a .

Question C10



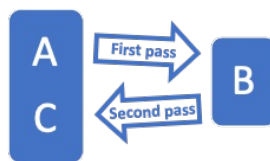
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Question C10



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Question C10



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C10.

Let k be the number you receive.

Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [\ln(x^k) + 1]^{\frac{3}{k \cdot \ln(x)}}$. [Hint: L'Hospital's Rule]

C10.

Let k be the number you receive.

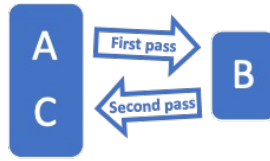
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C10.

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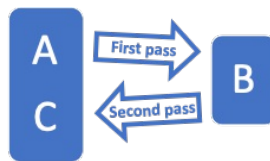
Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [\ln(x^k) + 1]^{\frac{3}{k \cdot \ln(x)}}$. [Hint: L'Hospital's Rule]

Question C11



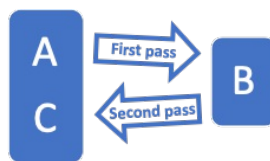
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Question C11



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Question C11



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C11.

Let k be the number you receive.

Find the smallest integer, x , so that $|3x - k| < 3$.

C11.

Let k be the number you receive.

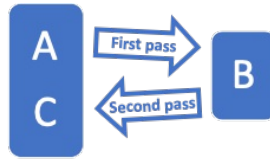
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C11.

Let k be the number you receive.

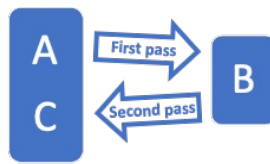
Find the smallest integer, x , so that $|3x - k| < 3$.

Question C12



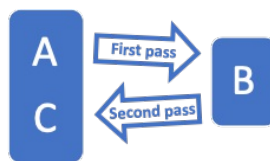
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Question C12



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Question C12



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C12.

Let n be the number you receive.

Find the area of the triangle with vertices $A(-1, 0, 2)$, $B(2, 2, 0)$, and $C(0, n, 3)$.

C12.

Let n be the number you receive.

Find the area of the triangle with vertices $A(-1, 0, 2)$, $B(2, 2, 0)$, and $C(0, n, 3)$.

C12.

Let n be the number you receive.

Find the area of the triangle with vertices $A(-1, 0, 2)$, $B(2, 2, 0)$, and $C(0, n, 3)$.