## ( Che Higher Malhs Homework (7))

- The functions f and g are defined on a suitable domain by  $f(x) = x^2 1$  and  $g(x) = x^2 + 2$ .
  - (a) Find an expression for f(g(x)).

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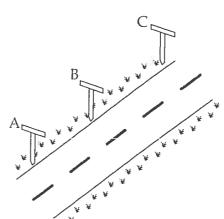
(b) Factorise f(g(x)).

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2

(a) Roadmakers look along the tops of a set of T-rods to ensure that straight sections of road are being created. Relative to suitable axes the top left corners of the T-rods are the points A(-8,-10,-2), B(-2,-1,1) and C(6,11,5).

Determine whether or not the section of road ABC has been built in a straight line.



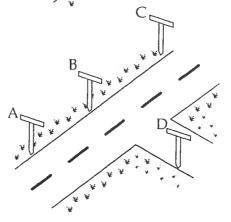
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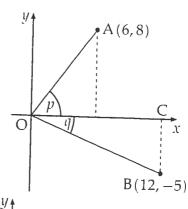
(*b*) A further T-rod is placed such that D has coordinates (1, -4, 4).

Show that DB is perpendicular to AB.

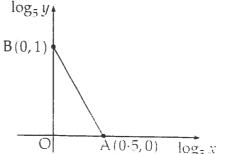


On the coordinate diagram shown, A is the point (6,8) and B is the point (12,-5). Angle AOC = p and angle COB = q.

Find the exact value of sin(p+q).

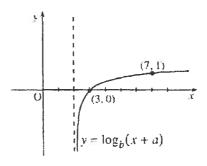


The graph illustrates the law  $y = kx^n$ . If the straight line passes through A(0.5,0) and B(0,1), find the values of k and n.



(PTO)

3



- If  $x^{\circ}$  is an acute angle such that  $\tan x^{\circ} = \frac{4}{3}$ , show that the exact value of  $\sin(x^{\circ} + 30^{\circ})$  is  $\frac{4\sqrt{3} + 3}{10}$ .
- (8) With coordinate axes as shown, the point A is (2,4,6).
  - (a) Write down the coordinates of B,C and D.
  - (b) Show that C is the midpoint of AD.
  - (c) By using the components of the vectors OA and OB, calculate the size of angle AOB, where O is the origin.
  - (*d*) Hence calculate the size of angle OAB.

