

	Revision 2 for the A/B September Test	<b>40</b>
<b>1</b>	Write down and simplify the general term in the expansion of $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10}$  Hence or otherwise obtain the term independent of $x$	<b>3</b>  <b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	Express $\frac{4x+17}{(x+3)^2}$ as a sum of partial fractions	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	Differentiate	<b>3</b>
	(a) $3 \tan(\sin x)$	
	(b) $\sqrt{\ln 4x}$	<b>3</b>
	(c) $\frac{\cos x}{x}, x \neq 0$	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	Find the equation of the tangent to the curve $x^2 + 3xy + y^2 = -1$ at the point $(-1,1)$	<b>6</b>
<b>5</b>	Given that $z = -1 + 2i$ is a root of the equation $z^3 + z - 10 = 0$ . Obtain all the roots and plot these on an Argand Diagram	<b>5</b>
<b>6</b>	A geometric sequence has first term 80 and common ratio $\frac{1}{3}$ . Calculate the sum to infinity of the associated geometric series	<b>2</b>
<b>7</b>	On a suitable domain $f(x) = \tan x$	
	(a) Show that the third derivative of $f(x)$ is given by $f'''(x) = 2 \sec^4 x + 4 \tan^2 x \sec^2 x$	<b>3</b>
	(b) Hence obtain the Maclaurin expansion of $f(x) = \tan x$ up to and including the term in $x^3$	<b>2</b>
<b>8</b>	Use the substitution $u = 1 + x^2$ to obtain  $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$	<b>5</b>