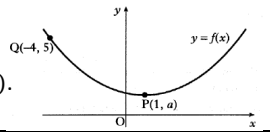
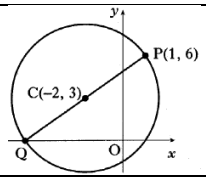
151 $f(x) = 8x^2 - 5$ and $g(x) = 5 + x$ Find $f\big(g(x)\big)$ and $g\big(f(x)\big)$.	
152 The diagram shows the graph of a function $y = f(x)$. Sketch the graphs of: $y = f(x - 4)$ and $y = 2 + f(x - 4)$. 	
153 A(0, -3, 5), B(7, -6, 9) and C(21, -12, 17). Show that A, B and C are collinear, stating the ratio AB:BC.	
154 P is the point (-1, 2, -1) and Q is (3, 2, -4). Write down PQ in component form. Calculate the length of $\overrightarrow{PQ}$. Find the components of a unit vector which is parallel to $\overrightarrow{PQ}$.	
155 Prove the identity: $cos^2Q tan^2Q = 1 - cos^2Q$	
156 The point A has coordinates (7, 4). The straight lines with equations $x + 3y + 1 = 0$ and $2x + 5y = 0$ intersect at B. Find the gradient of AB.	
157 A triangle has vertices A(5, 5), B(-10, 0) and C(0, -10). Find the equation of the altitude from A.	
158 A circle has centre C(-2, 3) and passes through P(1, 6). Find the equation of the circle. 	
159 A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $u_{n+1} = 0.8u_n + 12,\ \ u_0 = 4$. State why this sequence has a limit and find this limit.	
160 Calculate the area between the line $y = x + y = 18$ and the curve $y = x^2 - 8x + 18$.