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8.	The	equation
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$$x^2 + kx + 8 = k$$

has no real solutions for x.

(a) Show that k satisfies  $k^2 + 4k - 32 \le 0$ .

**(3)** 

(b) Hence find the set of possible values of k.

**(4)** 

(a) show that $q^2 + 8q < 0$ .	
(a) Show that $q + \delta q < 0$ .	(2)
(b) Hence find the set of possible values of $q$ .	
	(3)

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7.	The equation $kx^2 + 4x + (5 - k) = 0$ ,	where $k$ is a constant,	has 2	different r	real	solutions
	for x.					

(a) Show that k satisfies

$$k^2 - 5k + 4 > 0.$$

**(3)** 

(b) Hence find the set of possible values of $k$ .	(4)
	(-)



Find the value of $p$ .	
I ma are value of p.	(4)



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10. $f(x) = x^2 + 4kx + (3+11k)$ , where k is	a constant.
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(a) Express f(x) in the form  $(x+p)^2+q$ , where p and q are constants to be found in terms of k.

**(3)** 

Given that the equation f(x) = 0 has no real roots,

(b) find the set of possible values of k.

**(4)** 

Given that k = 1,

(c) sketch the graph of y = f(x), showing the coordinates of any point at which the graph crosses a coordinate axis.

**(3)** 

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(a) Show that  $x^2 + 6x + 11$  can be written as

$$(x+p)^2+q$$

where p and q are integers to be found.

**(2)** 

(b) In the space at the top of page 7, sketch the curve with equation  $y = x^2 + 6x + 11$ , showing clearly any intersections with the coordinate axes.

**(2)** 

(c) Find the value of the discriminant of $x^2 + 6x + 11$	(3

