

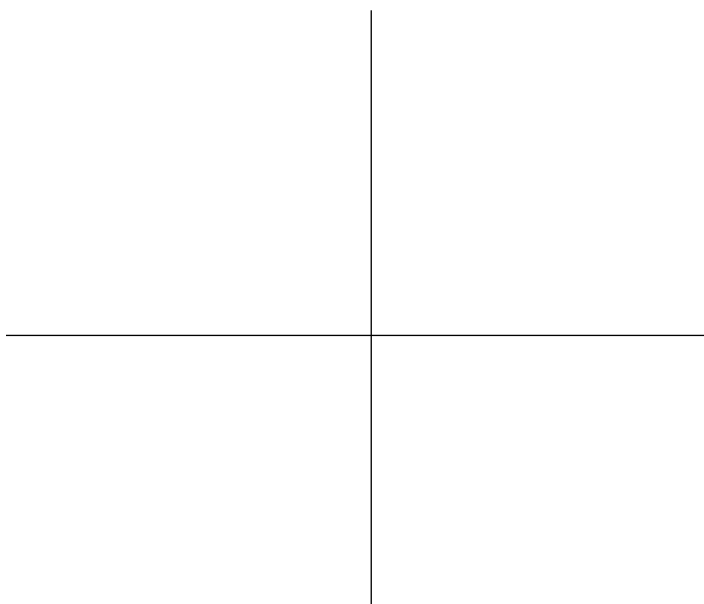


1. Express $x^2 - 11x + 37$ in the form $(x + a)^2 + b$ (2)

2. Express $4x^2 + 6x - 7$ in the form $a(x + b)^2 + c$ (3)

3. Solve the equation $2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$ by completing the square. (3)

4. Sketch the curve $y = 30 + 8x + x^2$ showing the exact coordinates of its turning point and the point where it crosses the y-axis. (6)



Solutions

1.

$x^2 - 11x + 37 = (x - \frac{11}{2})^2 - \frac{121}{4} + 37$	M1
$= (x - \frac{11}{2})^2 - \frac{27}{4}$	M1

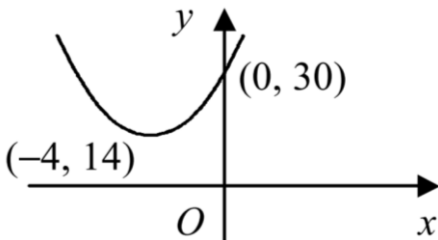
2.

$4x^2 + 6x - 7 = 4[x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x] - 7$	M1
$= 4[(x + \frac{3}{4})^2 - \frac{9}{16}] - 7$	M1
$= 4(x + \frac{3}{4})^2 - \frac{37}{4}$	M1

3.

$2x^2 + 8x + 5 = 0$ $y = 2[x^2 + 4x] + 5$	M1
$y = 2[(x + 2)^2 - 4] + 5$ $y = 2(x + 2)^2 - 3$	M1
Therefore, turning point is (-2, -3) and is a minimum (as coefficient of x^2 is positive)	M1

4.

$y = 30 + 8x + x^2 = x^2 + 8x + 30$	M1
$y = (x + 4)^2 - 16 + 30$	M1
$y = (x + 4)^2 + 14$	M1
Minimum at (-4, 14) When $x = 0$, $y = 30$	M1
	M1 (shape) M1 (y-intercept)

