<u>Calculator</u>

Q1		
	$x_{n+1} = 4 - \frac{2}{x_n^2}$ Use the iteration	
	to work out an approximate solution to	$x = 4 - \frac{2}{x^2}$
	Start with $x1 = 1$ Give your answer to 2 decimal places.	

(Total 3 marks)

Page 1 of 6

Q2.

Use trial and improvement to find a solution to x3-20x=60Give your answer to 1 decimal place.

х	x³ - 20x	Comment
5	25	Too small

<i>x</i> =	:	

(Total 4 marks)

Q3.

Work out an approximate solution to x3 + 3x - 1 = 0

Use the iteration $xn + 1 = \frac{1}{x_n^2 + 3}$

Start with x1 = 1

Give your answer to 2 decimal places.

Answer_____

(Total 3 marks)

Q4.

Show that the equation x3 + 8x = 30 has a solution between x = 2.2 and x = 2.3

(Total 2 marks)

\sim	_	
()	-	
$\mathbf{\mathcal{L}}$		

An approximate solution to an equation is found using this iterative process.

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{(x_n)^3 - 3}{8}$$
 and $x_1 = -1$

(a)	Manack sout the values of 2	λ
(ω)	zitta do da tino vata co on /	

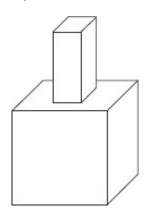
(b)	Work out the solution to 6 decimal places.
(10)	Work out the solution to a decimal places

(Total 3 marks)

(2)

Q6.

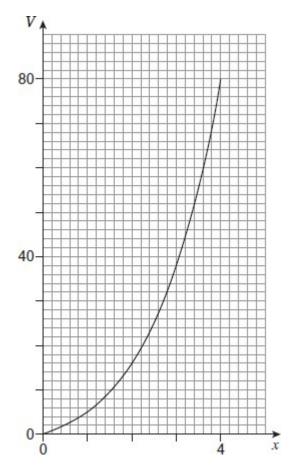
A sculpture consists of a cuboid on top of a cube.



The length of the cube is x metres. The cuboid measures 2 metres by 2 metres by x metres.

The total volume, V, in cubic metres is given V5 \forall x3+ 4x

Here is the graph of V = x3 + 4x for values of x from 0 to 4



(a) The sculpture has a total volume of 50 cubic metres.

Show on the graph that the length of the cube is between 3 metres and 4 metres.

(2)

(b) x3 + 4x = 50

Use trial and improvement to work out the vata∉ d€∞imal place. You must show your working in the table.

Х	$X^3 + 4X$	V	Comment
4	43 + 4 × 4 = 64 + 16	80	Too big

X =

(3)

(Total 5 marks)