The concentration of the pesticide, *Xpesto*, in soil can be modelled by the equation

$$P_t = P_0 e^{-kt}$$

where:

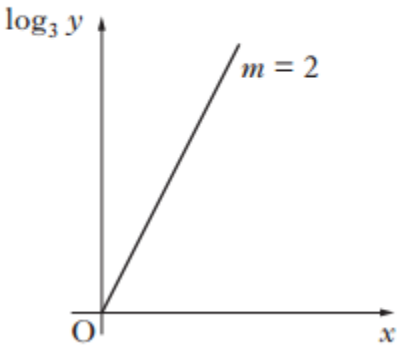
- P_0 is the initial concentration;
- P_t is the concentration at time t;
- t is the time, in days, after the application of the pesticide.

(*a*) Once in the soil, the half-life of a pesticide is the time taken for its concentration to be reduced to one half of its initial value.

If the half-life of *Xpesto* is 25 days, find the value of k to 2 significant figures. **4**

(*b*) Eighty days after the initial application, what is the percentage decrease in concentration of *Xpesto*? **3**

The graph of $\log_3 y$ plotted against x is a line through the origin with gradient 2, as shown.



Express y in terms of x.

A $y = 2x$

B $y = 9x$

C $y = 6^x$

D $y = 9^x$

Simplify $\dfrac{\log_b 9a^2}{\log_b 3a}$, where $a > 0$ and $b > 0$.

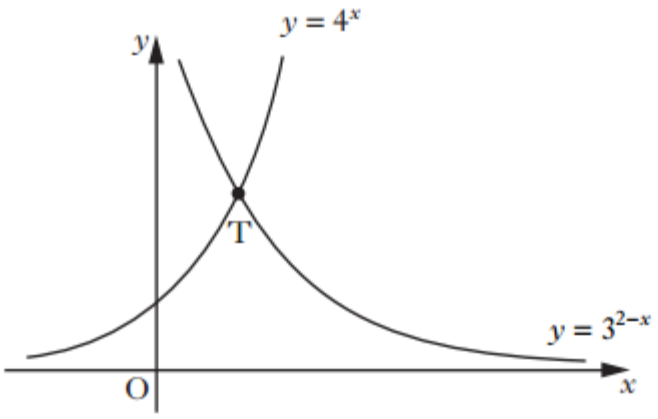
A 2

B $3a$

C $\log_b 3a$

D $\log_b(9a^2 - 3a)$

The diagram shows the curves with equations $y = 4^x$ and $y = 3^{2-x}$.



The graphs intersect at the point T.

(*a*) Show that the x – coordinate of T can be written in the form $\frac{\log_a p}{\log_a q}$, for all $a > 1$. **6**

(*b*) Calculate the y – coordinate of T. **2**

Variables x and y are related by the equation $y = kx^n$.

The graph of $\log_2 y$ against $\log_2 x$ is a straight line through the points (0, 5) and (4, 7), as shown in the diagram.

Find the values of k and n. **5**