

X847/77/11



Duration — 1 hour

Total marks — 35

Attempt ALL questions.

You must NOT use a calculator.

To earn full marks you must show your working in your answers.

State the units for your answer where appropriate.

You will not earn marks for answers obtained by readings from scale drawings.

Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided in the answer booklet. The size of the space provided for an answer is not an indication of how much to write. You do not need to use all the space.

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Use blue or black ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



Mathematics

Paper 1 (Non-calculator)



FORMULAE LIST

Standard derivatives		
f(x)	f'(x)	
$\sin^{-1}x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	
$\cos^{-1}x$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	
$\tan^{-1}x$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	
tan x	$\sec^2 x$	
cot x	$-\csc^2 x$	
sec x	$\sec x \tan x$	
cosec x	$-\csc x \cot x$	
$\ln x$	$\frac{1}{x}$	
e ^x	e^x	

Standard integrals		
f(x)	$\int f(x)dx$	
$\sec^2(ax)$	$\frac{1}{a}\tan(ax)+c$	
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$	$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$	
$\frac{1}{a^2 + x^2}$	$\frac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$	
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln x + c$	
e ^{ax}	$\frac{1}{a}e^{ax}+c$	

Summations

(Arithmetic series)

$$S_{n} = \frac{1}{2}n[2a + (n-1)d]$$
(Geometric series)

$$S_{n} = \frac{a(1-r^{n})}{1-r}, r \neq 1$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} r = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \quad \sum_{r=1}^{n} r^{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}, \quad \sum_{r=1}^{n} r^{3} = \frac{n^{2}(n+1)^{2}}{4}$$

Binomial theorem

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$
 where $\binom{n}{r} = {}^n C_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Maclaurin expansion

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(0)x^3}{3!} + \frac{f^{iv}(0)x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

De Moivre's theorem

$$\left[r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)\right]^n = r^n \left(\cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta\right)$$

Vector product

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta \, \hat{\mathbf{n}}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{i} \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} - \mathbf{j} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} + \mathbf{k} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Matrix transformation

Anti-clockwise rotation through an angle, θ , about the origin, $\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta\\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$

[Turn over

Total marks — 35 Attempt ALL guestions

- (b) Given $y = \frac{\tan x}{x^6 + 1}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$. 2. Matrices *A* and *B* are defined as follows
 - $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

1. (a) Differentiate $y = x^3 e^{5x}$.

Find

- (a) AB', where B' is the transpose of B.
- (b) A⁻¹.
- 3. Use the substitution $u = \sin \theta$ to find $\int \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta \, d\theta$. Write your answer in terms of θ .
- 4. A system of equations is given by

$$x+2y+z=5$$
$$3x-y+2z=4$$
$$-2x+3y+\lambda z=-8$$

where $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

Use Gaussian elimination to determine the value of λ for which this system of equations has no solution.

5. A solid is formed by rotating the curve with equation $y = 2\sqrt{x}$ between x = 3 and x = 5 through 2π radians about the *x*-axis.

Calculate the exact value of the volume of this solid.

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6.	The	veloc	ity, $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$, of a particle after <i>t</i> seconds is given by $v = 3t^2 - e^{-2t}$.	
	At t	ime t :	= 0 the displacement of the particle is zero.	
	(a)	Find	an expression for the displacement of the particle.	2
	(b)	Calcu	late the acceleration of the particle when $t = 0$.	2
7.	A fu	Inctior	n is defined on a suitable domain by $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-2}$.	
	(a)	For t	he graph of $y = f(x)$	
		(i)	state the equation of the vertical asymptote	1
		(ii)	find the equation of the non-vertical asymptote.	
			Justify your answer.	2
	The	turni	ng points on the graph are (0, 0) and (4, 8).	
	The	re are	no other stationary points.	
	(b)	On th	ne diagram provided, sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$.	1
	(c)	(i)	On the diagram provided, sketch the graph of $y = f(x) $.	
			Show all asymptotes.	1
		(ii)	State the values of k for which $ f(x) = k$ has exactly two distinct	1
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8. Find the particular solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 35e^{2x}$$

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given
$$y = 5$$
 and $\frac{dy}{dx} = 12$ when $x = 0$.

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X847/77/12

Mathematics Paper 2

Duration — 2 hours

Total marks — 60

SECTION 1 — 45 marks

Attempt ALL questions.

SECTION 2 — 15 marks Attempt EITHER Part A OR Part B.

You may use a calculator.

To earn full marks you must show your working in your answers.

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Matrix transformation

Anti-clockwise rotation through an angle, θ , about the origin, $\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta\\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$

[Turn over

SECTION 1 — 45 marks **Attempt ALL questions**

1. Given $f(x) = 3\sec 2x$, find the exact value of $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$. 2

2. (a) Use the Euclidean algorithm to find integers *a* and *b* such that 105a + 72b = 3. 3

- (b) Hence find integers x and y such that 105x + 72y = 360.
- **3.** Use integration by parts to find $\int (2x+3)\cos 4x \, dx$.
- 4. A curve is defined parametrically by

$$x = \sin^{-1} 2t$$
 and $y = \tan^{-1} t$.

(a) Find
$$\frac{dx}{dt}$$
 and $\frac{dy}{dt}$. 3

- (b) When t = 0 find the equation of the tangent to the curve.
- 5. A non-singular matrix A satisfies the equation

$$A^2 = 2A + 5I,$$

where I is the identity matrix.

- (a) Express A^4 in the form pA + qI, where $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- (b) Express A^{-1} in the form rA + sI, where $r, s \in \mathbb{Q}$.

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6. Solve the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 14xe^{-x^2}$$

given that when x = 0, y = 3. Express y in terms of x.

7. A complex number is defined by z = a + 2i where *a* is a positive real number.

(a)	State and simplify the binomial expansion of z^3 .	3

- (b) Given that $z^3 + 3z = b + 148i$, where b is a real number, find the values of a and b. 3
- 8. A curve is defined by $x^2y^3 + e^{2y} = 5$.

(a)	Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of x and y.	4
-----	---	---

(b) Show that there is only one stationary point on the curve.

9. (a) Express
$$\frac{1}{x(5-x)}$$
 in partial fractions.

(b) A small island is being populated by seals. The size of the seal population can be modelled by the differential equation

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{1}{100} P(5-P), \ 0 < P < 5$$

where P (in hundreds) is the number of seals on the island t years after the seals arrive.

Given that there are 250 seals after 10 years, find an expression for *P* in terms of *t*.

[END OF SECTION 1]

[Turn over

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SECTION 2 — 15 marks Attempt EITHER Part A OR Part B

Part A

10. Prove by induction that
$$\sum_{r=2}^{n} \frac{1}{r(r-1)} = \frac{n-1}{n}$$
 for all positive integers $n \ge 2$.

11. Three consecutive terms of an arithmetic sequence are given by

$$x-1$$
, $x-7$, $2x-9$.

(a)	(i)	Find the common difference.	1
	(ii)	Hence find the value of <i>x</i> .	1
(b)	Give	h that $x-1$ is the 21 st term, find	
	(i)	the value of the first term	1
	(ii)	a simplified expression for the n^{th} term of the sequence.	1
Thre	ee cor	nsecutive terms of a geometric sequence are given by	
		y-1, y-7, 2y-9.	
(c)	Find	the two possible values of y and the corresponding common ratios.	3
One infir	of th nity.	e values of y gives an associated geometric series which has a sum to	
(d)	(i)	Identify the value of y and justify your answer.	1
	(ii)	Determine whether $\frac{64}{3}$ is a possible value for this sum to infinity. Give a	
		reason for your answer.	2

Part B

$\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{L}}$ The points $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{I}, 0, 0), \mathcal{D}(0, 0, 1)$ and $\mathcal{C}(0, 1, 1)$ are plane \mathcal{M}	12.	The points $A(4, 0, 8)$, B(6, -5, 4) and C(3, 4	, 11) all lie on the plane π_1
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(a) Find the Cartesian equation of π_1 .	4
The plane π_2 is parallel to π_1 and passes through the origin.	
(b) State the equation of π_2 .	1
A sphere touches π_1 , where A is the point of contact. The sphere also has a single point of contact, Q, with π_2 .	e
(c) (i) Find parametric equations for the line AQ.	1
(ii) Hence find the coordinates for Q.	2

[Turn over

13. (a) Express -1 in the form $\cos\theta + i\sin\theta$.

The complex number z_1 is defined by $z_1 = \cos \frac{\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{5}$.

(b) Use de Moivre's theorem to show that z_1 is a root of the equation $z^5 + 1 = 0$.

The complex number z_2 is also a root of the equation $z^5 + 1 = 0$. Roots z_1 and z_2 have been plotted on an Argand diagram, as shown.



(c) Express z_2 in the form $\cos\theta + i\sin\theta$.

The remaining roots of the equation $z^5 + 1 = 0$ are z_3 , z_4 and z_5 .

- (d) Express z_3 , z_4 and z_5 in the form $\cos\theta + i\sin\theta$, where $-\pi < \theta \le \pi$.
- (e) Given $z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4 + z_5 = 0$, show algebraically that

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{5} + \cos\frac{3\pi}{5} = \frac{1}{2}.$$
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