X847/77/11

Duration - 1 hour


Paper 1 (Non-calculator)

## Mathematics

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.
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| Standard derivatives |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $f(x)$ | $f^{\prime}(x)$ |
| $\sin ^{-1} x$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$ |
| $\cos ^{-1} x$ | $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$ |
| $\tan ^{-1} x$ | $\frac{1}{1+x^{2}}$ |
| $\tan x$ | $\sec ^{2} x$ |
| $\cot x$ | $-\operatorname{cosec}^{2} x$ |
| $\sec x$ | $\sec x \tan x$ |
| $\operatorname{cosec} x$ | $-\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$ |
| $\ln x$ | $\frac{1}{x}$ |
| $e^{x}$ | $e^{x}$ |


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

## Summations

(Arithmetic series)

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

(Geometric series)

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

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

## Binomial theorem

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

Maclaurin expansion

$$
f(x)=f(0)+f^{\prime}(0) x+\frac{f^{\prime \prime}(0) x^{2}}{2!}+\frac{f^{\prime \prime \prime}(0) x^{3}}{3!}+\frac{f^{i v}(0) x^{4}}{4!}+\ldots
$$

## FORMULAE LIST (continued)

De Moivre's theorem

$$
[r(\cos \theta+i \sin \theta)]^{n}=r^{n}(\cos n \theta+i \sin n \theta)
$$

Vector product

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} & =|\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{n}} \\
& =\left|\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\
a_{1} & a_{2} & a_{3} \\
b_{1} & b_{2} & b_{3}
\end{array}\right|=\mathbf{i}\left|\begin{array}{ll}
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\end{array}\right|-\mathbf{j}\left|\begin{array}{ll}
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b_{1} & b_{3}
\end{array}\right|+\mathbf{k}\left|\begin{array}{ll}
a_{1} & a_{2} \\
b_{1} & b_{2}
\end{array}\right|
\end{aligned}
$$

## Matrix transformation

Anti-clockwise rotation through an angle, $\theta$, about the origin, $\left(\begin{array}{cc}\cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta\end{array}\right)$
[Turn over

## Total marks - 35

## Attempt ALL questions

1. (a) Differentiate $y=x^{3} e^{5 x}$.
(b) Given $y=\frac{\tan x}{x^{6}+1}$, find $\frac{d y}{d x}$.
2. Matrices $A$ and $B$ are defined as follows

$$
A=\left(\begin{array}{ll}
-2 & 4 \\
-3 & 7
\end{array}\right), \quad B=\left(\begin{array}{rr}
4 & 0 \\
2 & 3 \\
-2 & 1
\end{array}\right) .
$$

Find
(a) $A B^{\prime}$, where $B^{\prime}$ 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 $\theta$.
4. A system of equations is given by

$$
\begin{aligned}
x+2 y+z & =5 \\
3 x-y+2 z & =4 \\
-2 x+3 y+\lambda z & =-8
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.
Use Gaussian elimination to determine the value of $\lambda$ 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 $2 \pi$ radians about the $x$-axis.
Calculate the exact value of the volume of this solid.
6. The velocity, $v \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$, of a particle after $t$ seconds is given by $v=3 t^{2}-e^{-2 t}$. At time $t=0$ the displacement of the particle is zero.
(a) Find an expression for the displacement of the particle.
(b) Calculate the acceleration of the particle when $t=0$.
7. A function is defined on a suitable domain by $f(x)=\frac{x^{2}}{x-2}$.
(a) For the graph of $y=f(x)$
(i) state the equation of the vertical asymptote
(ii) find the equation of the non-vertical asymptote. Justify your answer.

The turning points on the graph are $(0,0)$ and $(4,8)$.
There are no other stationary points.
(b) On the diagram provided, sketch the graph of $y=f(x)$.
(c) (i) On the diagram provided, sketch the graph of $y=|f(x)|$.

Show all asymptotes.
(ii) State the values of $k$ for which $|f(x)|=k$ has exactly two distinct solutions.
8. Find the particular solution of the differential equation

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}+\frac{d y}{d x}-6 y=35 e^{2 x} \tag{9}
\end{equation*}
$$

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

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X847/77/01

Duration - 1 hour

Mathematics Paper 1 (Non-calculator) Answer booklet

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

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Surname


Number of seat


Date of birth
Day

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2.(a)
3.
3.


5.
5.


| QUESTION <br> 7.(b) | An additional diagram, if required, can be found on page 12. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { OO NOT } \\ \text { wRTHITIN } \\ \text { MARGGIN } \end{array}\right\|$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7.(c) } \\ & \text { (i) } \end{aligned}$ | An additional diagram, if required, can be found on page 12. |  |
| 7.(c) <br> (ii) |  |  |

8. 
9. 



Additional diagram for question 7(b)


Additional diagram for question 7(c)(i)

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X847/77/12

Duration - 2 hours

Total marks - 60
SECTION 1-45 marks
Attempt ALL questions.

## SECTION 2 - 15 marks

Attempt EITHER Part A OR Part B.

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[Turn over

## SECTION 1-45 marks

## Attempt ALL questions

1. Given $f(x)=3 \sec 2 x$, find the exact value of $f^{\prime}\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$.
2. (a) Use the Euclidean algorithm to find integers $a$ and $b$ such that $105 a+72 b=3$.
(b) Hence find integers $x$ and $y$ such that $105 x+72 y=360$.
3. Use integration by parts to find $\int(2 x+3) \cos 4 x d x$.
4. A curve is defined parametrically by

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

(a) Find $\frac{d x}{d t}$ and $\frac{d y}{d t}$.
(b) When $t=0$ find the equation of the tangent to the curve.
5. A non-singular matrix $A$ satisfies the equation

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

where $I$ is the identity matrix.
(a) Express $A^{4}$ in the form $p A+q I$, where $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$.
(b) Express $A^{-1}$ in the form $r A+s I$, where $r, s \in \mathbb{Q}$.
6. Solve the differential equation

$$
\frac{d y}{d x}+2 x y=14 x e^{-x^{2}}
$$

given that when $x=0, y=3$.
Express $y$ in terms of $x$.
7. A complex number is defined by $z=a+2 i$ where $a$ is a positive real number.
(a) State and simplify the binomial expansion of $z^{3}$.
(b) Given that $z^{3}+3 z=b+148 i$, where $b$ is a real number, find the values of $a$ and $b$.
8. A curve is defined by $x^{2} y^{3}+e^{2 y}=5$.
(a) Find $\frac{d y}{d x}$ in terms of $x$ and $y$.
(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

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

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 $t$.

## SECTION 2-15 marks <br> 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 $n \geq 2$.
11. Three consecutive terms of an arithmetic sequence are given by

$$
x-1, \quad x-7, \quad 2 x-9
$$

(a) (i) Find the common difference.
(ii) Hence find the value of $x$.
(b) Given that $x-1$ is the $21^{\text {st }}$ term, find
(i) the value of the first term
(ii) a simplified expression for the $n^{\text {th }}$ term of the sequence.

Three consecutive terms of a geometric sequence are given by

$$
y-1, \quad y-7, \quad 2 y-9
$$

(c) Find the two possible values of $y$ and the corresponding common ratios.

One of the values of $y$ gives an associated geometric series which has a sum to infinity.
(d) (i) Identify the value of $y$ and justify your answer.
(ii) Determine whether $\frac{64}{3}$ is a possible value for this sum to infinity. Give a reason for your answer.

## Part B

12. The points $A(4,0,8), B(6,-5,4)$ and $C(3,4,11)$ all lie on the plane $\pi_{1}$.
(a) Find the Cartesian equation of $\pi_{1}$.

The plane $\pi_{2}$ is parallel to $\pi_{1}$ and passes through the origin.
(b) State the equation of $\pi_{2}$.

A sphere touches $\pi_{1}$, where A is the point of contact. The sphere also has a single point of contact, Q , with $\pi_{2}$.
(c) (i) Find parametric equations for the line $A Q$. 1
(ii) Hence find the coordinates for Q .
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 $-\pi<\theta \leq \pi$.
(e) Given $z_{1}+z_{2}+z_{3}+z_{4}+z_{5}=0$, show algebraically that

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

[END OF SECTION 2]
$\square$

Duration - 2 hours

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

$\square$

Town


Surname


Number of seat


Date of birth

| Day | Month | Year | Scottish candidate number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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4.(a)
(a)





9.(a)

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10. 

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