Mathematics   MPC3

Unit Pure Core 3

Friday 15 January 2010   1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:
- an 8-page answer book
- the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables
- an insert for use in Question 2 (enclosed).

You may use a graphics calculator.

Time allowed
- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is MPC3.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of the insert.

Information
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.

Advice
- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.

MPC3

Answer **all** questions.

1 A curve has equation $y = e^{-4x}(x^2 + 2x - 2)$.

  (a) Show that $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 2e^{-4x}(5 - 3x - 2x^2)$.   *(3 marks)*

  (b) Find the exact values of the coordinates of the stationary points of the curve.
    (5 marks)

2 [**Figure 1**, printed on the insert, is provided for use in this question.]

  (a) (i) Sketch the graph of $y = \sin^{-1} x$, where y is in radians. State the coordinates of the end points of the graph.   *(3 marks)*

      (ii) By drawing a suitable straight line on your sketch, show that the equation

$$\sin^{-1} x = \tfrac{1}{4}x + 1$$

      has only one solution.   *(2 marks)*

  (b) The root of the equation $\sin^{-1} x = \tfrac{1}{4}x + 1$ is α. Show that $0.5 < \alpha < 1$.   *(2 marks)*

  (c) The equation $\sin^{-1} x = \tfrac{1}{4}x + 1$ can be rewritten as $x = \sin\left(\tfrac{1}{4}x + 1\right)$.

      (i) Use the iteration $x_{n+1} = \sin\left(\tfrac{1}{4}x_n + 1\right)$ with $x_1 = 0.5$ to find the values of x_2 and x_3, giving your answers to three decimal places.   *(2 marks)*

      (ii) The sketch on **Figure 1** shows parts of the graphs of $y = \sin\left(\tfrac{1}{4}x + 1\right)$ and $y = x$, and the position of x_1.

      On **Figure 1**, draw a cobweb or staircase diagram to show how convergence takes place, indicating the positions of x_2 and x_3 on the x-axis.   *(2 marks)*

3 (a) Solve the equation

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = 3$$

giving all values of x in radians to two decimal places, in the interval $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2\pi$.

(2 marks)

(b) By using a suitable trigonometric identity, solve the equation

$$\cot^2 x = 11 - \operatorname{cosec} x$$

giving all values of x in radians to two decimal places, in the interval $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2\pi$.

(6 marks)

4 (a) Sketch the graph of $y = |8 - 2x|$. *(2 marks)*

(b) Solve the equation $|8 - 2x| = 4$. *(2 marks)*

(c) Solve the inequality $|8 - 2x| > 4$. *(2 marks)*

5 (a) Use the mid-ordinate rule with four strips to find an estimate for $\displaystyle\int_0^{12} \ln(x^2 + 5)\,\mathrm{d}x$, giving your answer to three significant figures. *(4 marks)*

(b) A curve has equation $y = \ln(x^2 + 5)$.

   (i) Show that this equation can be rewritten as $x^2 = \mathrm{e}^y - 5$. *(1 mark)*

   (ii) The region bounded by the curve, the lines $y = 5$ and $y = 10$ and the y-axis is rotated through $360°$ about the y-axis. Find the exact value of the volume of the solid generated. *(4 marks)*

(c) The graph with equation $y = \ln(x^2 + 5)$ is stretched with scale factor 4 parallel to the x-axis, and then translated through $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ to give the graph with equation $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$. Write down an expression for $\mathrm{f}(x)$. *(3 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

6 The functions f and g are defined with their respective domains by

$$f(x) = e^{2x} - 3, \quad \text{for all real values of } x$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3x + 4}, \quad \text{for real values of } x, \ x \neq -\frac{4}{3}$$

(a) Find the range of f. *(2 marks)*

(b) The inverse of f is f^{-1}.

   (i) Find $f^{-1}(x)$. *(3 marks)*

   (ii) Solve the equation $f^{-1}(x) = 0$. *(2 marks)*

(c) (i) Find an expression for $gf(x)$. *(1 mark)*

   (ii) Solve the equation $gf(x) = 1$, giving your answer in an exact form. *(3 marks)*

7 It is given that $y = \tan 4x$.

(a) By writing $\tan 4x$ as $\dfrac{\sin 4x}{\cos 4x}$, use the quotient rule to show that $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = p(1 + \tan^2 4x)$, where p is a number to be determined. *(3 marks)*

(b) Show that $\dfrac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = qy(1 + y^2)$, where q is a number to be determined. *(5 marks)*

8 (a) Using integration by parts, find $\displaystyle\int x \sin(2x - 1)\, dx$. *(5 marks)*

(b) Use the substitution $u = 2x - 1$ to find $\displaystyle\int \frac{x^2}{2x - 1}\, dx$, giving your answer in terms of x.

(6 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

AQA

General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level Examination
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Insert

Instructions
- Insert for use in **Question 2**.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Fasten this insert securely to your answer book at the end of the examination.

Turn over for Figure 1

Turn over ▶

Figure 1 (for use in Question 2)