



General Certificate of Education
June 2009
Advanced Level Examination

MATHEMATICS
Unit Pure Core 3

MPC3

Friday 5 June 2009 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.

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.

Information

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

Advice

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

Answer **all** questions.

- 1 (a) The curve with equation

$$y = \frac{\cos x}{2x + 1}, \quad x > -\frac{1}{2}$$

intersects the line $y = \frac{1}{2}$ at the point where $x = \alpha$.

- (i) Show that α lies between 0 and $\frac{\pi}{2}$. (2 marks)

- (ii) Show that the equation $\frac{\cos x}{2x + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$ can be rearranged into the form

$$x = \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \quad (1 \text{ mark})$$

- (iii) Use the iteration $x_{n+1} = \cos x_n - \frac{1}{2}$ with $x_1 = 0$ to find x_3 , giving your answer to three decimal places. (2 marks)

- (b) (i) Given that $y = \frac{\cos x}{2x + 1}$, use the quotient rule to find an expression for $\frac{dy}{dx}$. (3 marks)

- (ii) Hence find the gradient of the normal to the curve $y = \frac{\cos x}{2x + 1}$ at the point on the curve where $x = 0$. (2 marks)

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2x + 5}, \quad \text{for real values of } x, \quad x \geq -2.5$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{4x + 1}, \quad \text{for real values of } x, \quad x \neq -0.25$$

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

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

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

(ii) State the domain of f^{-1} . (1 mark)

(c) The composite function fg is denoted by h .

(i) Find an expression for $h(x)$. (1 mark)

(ii) Solve the equation $h(x) = 3$. (3 marks)

3 (a) Solve the equation $\tan x = -\frac{1}{3}$, giving all the values of x in the interval $0 < x < 2\pi$ in radians to two decimal places. (3 marks)

(b) Show that the equation

$$3 \sec^2 x = 5(\tan x + 1)$$

can be written in the form $3 \tan^2 x - 5 \tan x - 2 = 0$. (1 mark)

(c) Hence, or otherwise, solve the equation

$$3 \sec^2 x = 5(\tan x + 1)$$

giving all the values of x in the interval $0 < x < 2\pi$ in radians to two decimal places. (4 marks)

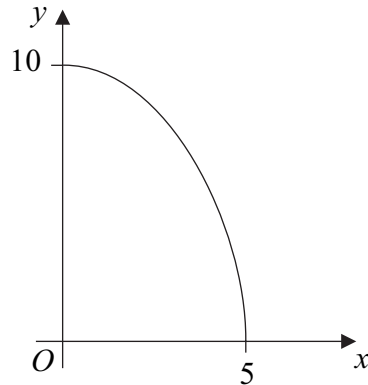
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- 4 (a) Sketch the graph of $y = |50 - x^2|$, indicating the coordinates of the point where the graph crosses the y -axis. (3 marks)
- (b) Solve the equation $|50 - x^2| = 14$. (3 marks)
- (c) Hence, or otherwise, solve the inequality $|50 - x^2| > 14$. (2 marks)
- (d) Describe a sequence of two geometrical transformations that maps the graph of $y = x^2$ onto the graph of $y = 50 - x^2$. (4 marks)
- 5 (a) Given that $2 \ln x = 5$, find the exact value of x . (1 mark)
- (b) Solve the equation

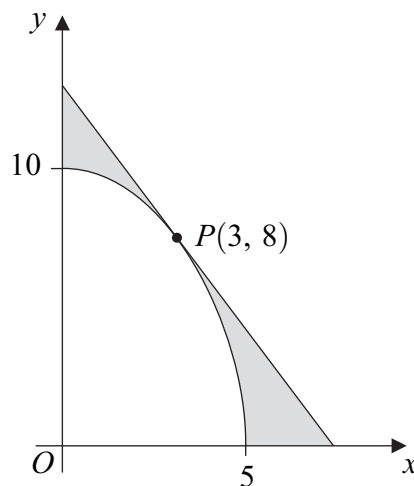
$$2 \ln x + \frac{15}{\ln x} = 11$$

giving your answers as exact values of x . (5 marks)

- 6 The diagram shows the curve with equation $y = \sqrt{100 - 4x^2}$, where $x \geq 0$.



- (a) Calculate the volume of the solid generated when the region bounded by the curve shown above and the coordinate axes is rotated through 360° about the **y-axis**, giving your answer in terms of π . (5 marks)
- (b) Use the mid-ordinate rule with five strips of equal width to find an estimate for $\int_0^5 \sqrt{100 - 4x^2} dx$, giving your answer to three significant figures. (4 marks)
- (c) The point P on the curve has coordinates $(3, 8)$.
- (i) Find the gradient of the curve $y = \sqrt{100 - 4x^2}$ at the point P . (3 marks)
- (ii) Hence show that the equation of the tangent to the curve at the point P can be written as $2y + 3x = 25$. (2 marks)
- (d) The shaded regions on the diagram below are bounded by the curve, the tangent at P and the coordinate axes.



Use your answers to part (b) and part (c)(ii) to find an approximate value for the **total** area of the shaded regions. Give your answer to three significant figures. (5 marks)

7 (a) Use integration by parts to find $\int (t - 1) \ln t \, dt$. (4 marks)

(b) Use the substitution $t = 2x + 1$ to show that $\int 4x \ln(2x + 1) \, dx$ can be written as $\int (t - 1) \ln t \, dt$. (3 marks)

(c) Hence find the exact value of $\int_0^1 4x \ln(2x + 1) \, dx$. (3 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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