## X100/303

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2005 FRIDAY, 20 MAY 10.30 AM - 12.00 NOON MATHEMATICS HIGHER Units 1, 2 and 3 Paper 2

## **Read Carefully**

- 1 Calculators may be used in this paper.
- 2 Full credit will be given only where the solution contains appropriate working.
- 3 Answers obtained by readings from scale drawings will not receive any credit.





## FORMULAE LIST

## Circle:

The equation  $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$  represents a circle centre (-g, -f) and radius  $\sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c}$ . The equation  $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2$  represents a circle centre (a, b) and radius r.

**Scalar Product:** 

 $a.b = |a| |b| \cos \theta$ , where  $\theta$  is the angle between a and b

or 
$$\boldsymbol{a}.\boldsymbol{b} = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3$$
 where  $\boldsymbol{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

Trigonometric formulae:

$$\sin (A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos (A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

$$\sin 2A = 2\sin A \cos A$$

$$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

$$= 2\cos^2 A - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 A$$

Table of standard derivatives:

f(x)	f'(x)
sin ax	$a\cos ax$
cosax	$-a\sin ax$

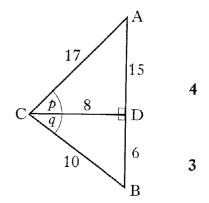
Table of standard integrals:

f(x)	$\int f(x)  dx$
sin ax	$-\frac{1}{a}\cos ax + C$
cosax	$\frac{1}{a}\sin ax + C$

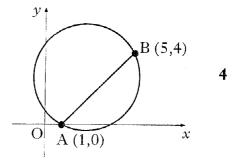
1. Find  $\int \frac{4x^3 - 1}{x^2} dx$ ,  $x \neq 0$ .

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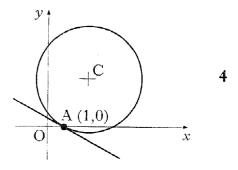
- 2. Triangles ACD and BCD are right-angled at D with angles p and q and lengths as shown in the diagram.
  - (a) Show that the exact value of  $\sin(p+q)$  is  $\frac{84}{85}$ .
    - (b) Calculate the exact values of:
      - (i)  $\cos(p+q)$ ;
      - (ii) tan(p+q).



3. (a) A chord joins the points A(1,0) and B(5,4) on the circle as shown in the diagram.Show that the equation of the perpendicular bisector of chord AB is x + y = 5.



(b) The point C is the centre of this circle. The tangent at the point A on the circle has equation x + 3y = 1.
 Find the equation of the radius CA.



- (c) (i) Determine the coordinates of the point C.
  - (ii) Find the equation of the circle.

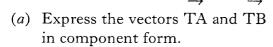
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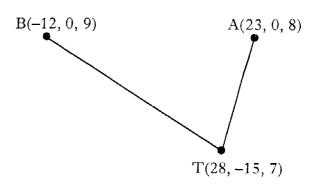
4. The sketch shows the positions of Andrew(A), Bob(B) and Tracy(T) on three hill-tops.

Relative to a suitable origin, the coordinates (in hundreds of metres) of the three people are A(23, 0, 8), B(-12, 0, 9) and T(28, -15, 7).

In the dark, Andrew and Bob locate Tracy using heat-seeking beams.



(b) Calculate the angle between these two beams.

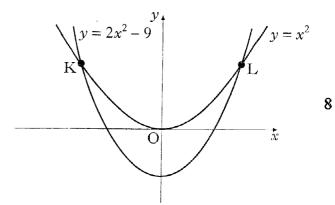


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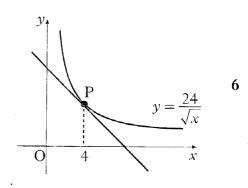
5. The curves with equations  $y = x^2$  and  $y = 2x^2 - 9$  intersect at K and L as shown.

Calculate the area enclosed between the curves.



6. The diagram shows the graph of  $y = \frac{24}{\sqrt{N}}$ , x > 0.

Find the equation of the tangent at P, where x = 4.



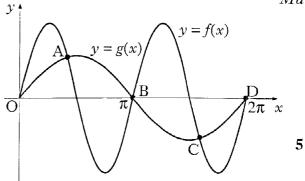
7. Solve the equation  $\log_4(5-x) - \log_4(3-x) = 2$ , x < 3.

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8. Two functions, f and g, are defined by  $f(x) = k\sin 2x$  and  $g(x) = \sin x$ where k > 1.

> The diagram shows the graphs of y = f(x) and y = g(x) intersecting at O, A, B, C and D.

Show that, at A and C,  $\cos x = \frac{1}{2k}$ .



- The value V (in f million) of a cruise ship t years after launch is given by the formula  $V = 252e^{-0.06335t}$ .
  - (a) What was its value when launched?

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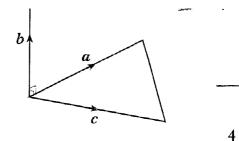
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- (b) The owners decide to sell the ship once its value falls below £20 million. After how many years will it be sold?
- 10. Vectors  $\boldsymbol{a}$  and  $\boldsymbol{c}$  are represented by two sides of an equilateral triangle with sides of length 3 units, as shown in the diagram.

Vector  $\boldsymbol{b}$  is 2 units long and  $\boldsymbol{b}$  is perpendicular to both a and c.

Evaluate the scalar product  $a \cdot (a + b + c)$ .



- (a) Show that x = -1 is a solution of the cubic equation  $x^3 + px^2 + px + 1 = 0$ . 11.
  - (b) Hence find the range of values of p for which all the roots of the cubic equation are real.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]