Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					



General Certificate of Education Advanced Level Examination January 2013

Mathematics

MPC4

Unit Pure Core 4

Friday 25 January 2013 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

• the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables. You may use a graphics calculator.

Time allowed

• 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

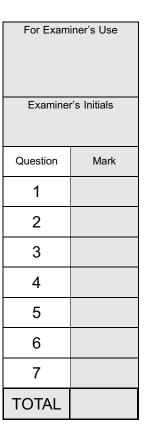
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- Write the question part reference (eg (a), (b)(i) etc) in the left-hand margin.
- You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space, use an AQA supplementary answer book; do **not** use the space provided for a different question.
- Do not write outside the box around each page.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

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.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.





Answer all questions.

Answer each question in the space provided for that question.

- 1 The polynomial f(x) is defined by $f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 8x 7$.
 - (a) Use the Remainder Theorem to find the remainder when f(x) is divided by (2x + 1).

 (2 marks)
 - **(b)** The polynomial g(x) is defined by g(x) = f(x) + d, where d is a constant.
 - (i) Given that (2x + 1) is a factor of g(x), show that $g(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 8x 4$.
 - (ii) Given that g(x) can be written as $g(x) = (2x+1)(x^2+a)$, where a is an integer, express g(x) as a product of three linear factors. (1 mark)
 - (iii) Hence, or otherwise, show that $\frac{g(x)}{2x^3 3x^2 2x} = p + \frac{q}{x}$, where p and q are integers.

 (3 marks)

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- 2 It is given that $f(x) = \frac{7x 1}{(1 + 3x)(3 x)}$.
 - (a) Express f(x) in the form $\frac{A}{3-x} + \frac{B}{1+3x}$, where A and B are integers. (3 marks)
 - (b) (i) Find the first three terms of the binomial expansion of f(x) in the form $a + bx + cx^2$, where a, b and c are rational numbers. (7 marks)
 - (ii) State why the binomial expansion cannot be expected to give a good approximation to f(x) at x = 0.4.

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- 3 (a) (i) Express $3\cos x + 2\sin x$ in the form $R\cos(x \alpha)$, where R > 0 and $0^{\circ} < \alpha < 90^{\circ}$, giving your value of α to the nearest 0.1°. (3 marks)
 - (ii) Hence find the minimum value of $3\cos x + 2\sin x$ and the value of x in the interval $0^{\circ} < x < 360^{\circ}$ where the minimum occurs. Give your value of x to the nearest 0.1°.

 (3 marks)
 - (b) (i) Show that $\cot x \sin 2x = \cot x \cos 2x$ for $0^{\circ} < x < 180^{\circ}$. (3 marks)
 - (ii) Hence, or otherwise, solve the equation

$$\cot x - \sin 2x = 0$$

in the interval $0^{\circ} < x < 180^{\circ}$.

(3 marks)

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- 4 (a) A curve is defined by the equation $x^2 y^2 = 8$.
 - (i) Show that at any point (p, q) on the curve, where $q \neq 0$, the gradient of the curve is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{p}{q}$. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Show that the tangents at the points (p, q) and (p, -q) intersect on the x-axis.

 (4 marks)
 - (b) Show that $x = t + \frac{2}{t}$, $y = t \frac{2}{t}$ are parametric equations of the curve $x^2 y^2 = 8$. (2 marks)

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5 (a)	Find	$\int x\sqrt{x^2+3}\mathrm{d}x.$	(2 marks)
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(b) Solve the differential equation

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}{\mathrm{e}^{2y}}$$

given that y = 0 when x = 1. Give your answer in the form y = f(x). (7 marks)

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- 6 (a) The points A, B and C have coordinates (3, 1, -6), (5, -2, 0) and (8, -4, -6) respectively.
 - (i) Show that the vector \overrightarrow{AC} is given by $\overrightarrow{AC} = n \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, where n is an integer.
 - (ii) Show that the acute angle ACB is given by $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{14}\right)$. (4 marks)
 - (b) Find a vector equation of the line AC. (2 marks)
 - (c) The point D has coordinates (6, -1, p). It is given that the lines AC and BD intersect.
 - (i) Find the value of p. (4 marks)
 - (ii) Show that ABCD is a rhombus, and state the length of each of its sides. (4 marks)

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A biologist is investigating the growth of a population of a species of rodent. The biologist proposes the model

$$N = \frac{500}{1 + 9e^{-\frac{t}{8}}}$$

for the number of rodents, N, in the population t weeks after the start of the investigation.

Use this model to answer the following questions.

- (a) (i) Find the size of the population at the start of the investigation. (1 mark)
 - (ii) Find the size of the population 24 weeks after the start of the investigation. Give your answer to the nearest whole number. (1 mark)
 - (iii) Find the number of weeks that it will take the population to reach 400. Give your answer in the form $t = r \ln s$, where r and s are integers. (3 marks)
- **(b) (i)** Show that the rate of growth, $\frac{dN}{dt}$, is given by

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{N}{4000} (500 - N) \tag{4 marks}$$

(ii) The maximum rate of growth occurs after T weeks. Find the value of T. (4 marks)

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	END OF QUESTIONS



