



ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
2012

Mathematics
Assessment Unit F3
assessing
Module FP3: Further Pure Mathematics 3
[AMF31]



THURSDAY 24 MAY, MORNING

TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
Answer **all seven** questions.

Show clearly the full development of your answers.

Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

You are permitted to use a graphic or scientific calculator in this paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 75

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

A copy of the **Mathematical Formulae and Tables booklet** is provided.

Throughout the paper the logarithmic notation used is $\ln z$ where it is noted that $\ln z \equiv \log_e z$

Answer all seven questions.

Show clearly the full development of your answers.

Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

1 Find the exact solutions of

$$8 \cosh x + 4 \sinh x = 7$$

[7]

2 Given that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a} &= \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k} \\ \mathbf{b} &= p\mathbf{i} + q\mathbf{j} + r\mathbf{k}\end{aligned}$$

and that

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = 7\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + r\mathbf{k}$$

find the values of the scalar constants p , q and r .

[7]

3 (a) Let

$$f(x) = \cos^{-1}(2x) + \cos^{-1}(-2x) \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$$

(i) Find $f'(x)$.

[3]

(ii) What can be deduced from **(i)** about $f(x)$ in the interval $-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$?

[1]

(iii) Evaluate $f(x)$ in the interval $-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$

[2]

(b) Given that

$$\sinh x = \tan t \quad 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

show that

$$\tanh x = \sin t$$

[4]

4 (i) Show that

$$\frac{\sec^2 x}{1 + 25\tan^2 x} \equiv \frac{1}{\cos^2 x + 25\sin^2 x} \quad [2]$$

(ii) Using the substitution $u = \tan x$, or otherwise, evaluate

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x + 25\sin^2 x} \quad [7]$$

5 (i) Given that $|x| < 1$ prove that

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\tanh^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \quad [4]$$

(ii) Using the above result show that

$$\tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) \quad [5]$$

(iii) Show that

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \tanh^{-1} x \, dx = \frac{3}{4} \ln 3 - \ln 2 \quad [6]$$

6 Referred to a fixed origin O the lines L_1 and L_2 have equations

$$\begin{array}{ll} L_1 & \{\mathbf{r} - (2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k})\} \times (2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{0} \\ L_2 & \{\mathbf{r} - (6\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k})\} \times (\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{0} \end{array}$$

(i) Show that the two lines intersect and find the position vector of the point of intersection. [7]

(ii) Find a vector that is perpendicular to both lines. [4]

(iii) Find in Cartesian form the equation of the plane containing L_1 and L_2 [3]

7 (i) Given that

$$I_n = \int \cosh^n x \, dx$$

show that for $n \geq 2$

$$nI_n = \cosh^{n-1} x \sinh x + (n-1)I_{n-2} \quad [7]$$

(ii) The shaded region in **Fig. 1** below is bounded by the curve $y = \cosh^3 x$, the line $x = 1$ and the x - and y -axes.

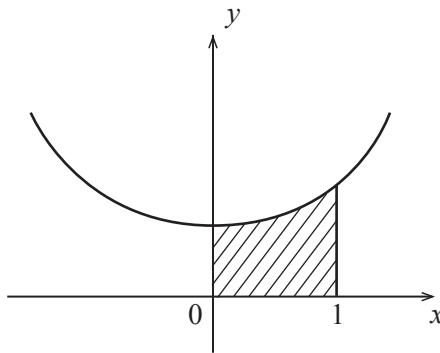


Fig. 1

Show that the area shaded is

$$\frac{e^6 + 9e^4 - 9e^2 - 1}{24e^3}$$

[6]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER
