

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 21 June 2016 – Morning

A2 GCE MATHEMATICS (MEI)

4753/01 Methods for Advanced Mathematics (C3)

QUESTION PAPER

Candidates answer on the Printed Answer Book.

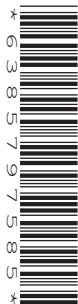
OCR supplied materials:

- Printed Answer Book 4753/01
- MEI Examination Formulae and Tables (MF2)

Other materials required:

- Scientific or graphical calculator

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

These instructions are the same on the Printed Answer Book and the Question Paper.

- The Question Paper will be found inside the Printed Answer Book.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Printed Answer Book. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- **Write your answer to each question in the space provided in the Printed Answer Book.** If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of the Printed Answer Book. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- You are permitted to use a scientific or graphical calculator in this paper.
- Final answers should be given to a degree of accuracy appropriate to the context.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This information is the same on the Printed Answer Book and the Question Paper.

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question on the Question Paper.
- You are advised that an answer may receive **no marks** unless you show sufficient detail of the working to indicate that a correct method is being used.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **72**.
- The Printed Answer Book consists of **16** pages. The Question Paper consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Question Paper for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document.

Section A (36 marks)

1 Find the exact value of $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} (1 + \cos \frac{1}{2}x) dx$. [3]

2 The functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are defined by $f(x) = \ln x$ and $g(x) = 2 + e^x$, for $x > 0$.

Find the exact value of x , given that $fg(x) = 2x$. [5]

3 Find $\int_1^4 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \ln x dx$, giving your answer in an exact form. [5]

4 By sketching the graphs of $y = |2x + 1|$ and $y = -x$ on the same axes, show that the equation $|2x + 1| = -x$ has two roots. Find these roots. [4]

5 The volume $V \text{ m}^3$ of a pile of grain of height h metres is modelled by the equation

$$V = 4\sqrt{h^3 + 1} - 4.$$

(i) Find $\frac{dV}{dh}$ when $h = 2$. [4]

At a certain time, the height of the pile is 2 metres, and grain is being added so that the volume is increasing at a rate of 0.4 m^3 per minute.

(ii) Find the rate at which the height is increasing at this time. [3]

6 Fig. 6 shows part of the curve $\sin 2y = x - 1$. P is the point with coordinates $(1.5, \frac{1}{12}\pi)$ on the curve.

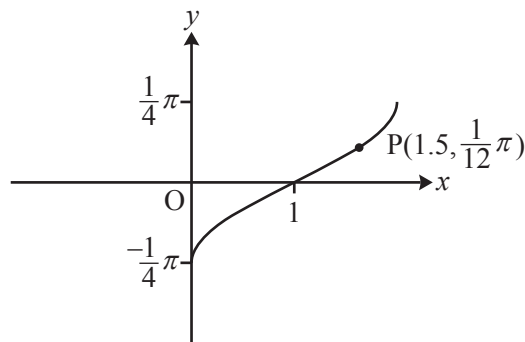


Fig. 6

(i) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of y .

Hence find the exact gradient of the curve $\sin 2y = x - 1$ at the point P. [4]

The part of the curve shown is the image of the curve $y = \arcsin x$ under a sequence of two geometrical transformations.

(ii) Find y in terms of x for the curve $\sin 2y = x - 1$.

Hence describe fully the sequence of transformations. [4]

- 7 You are given that n is a positive integer.

By expressing $x^{2n} - 1$ as a product of two factors, prove that $2^{2n} - 1$ is divisible by 3.

[4]

Section B (36 marks)

- 8 Fig. 8 shows the curve $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+4}}$ and the line $x = 5$. The curve has an asymptote l .

The tangent to the curve at the origin O crosses the line l at P and the line $x = 5$ at Q .

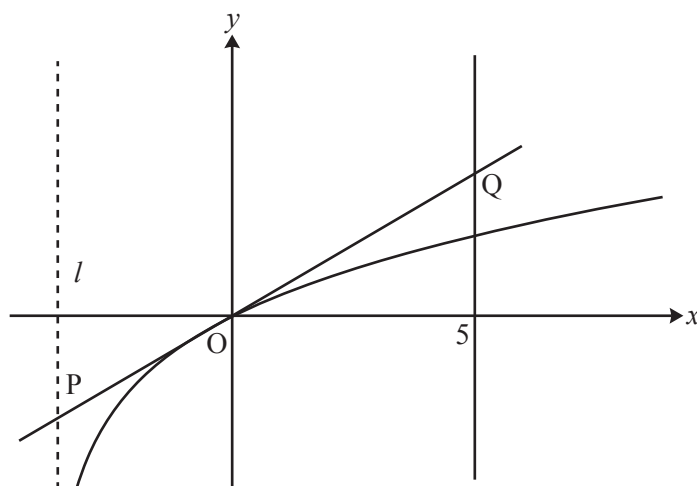


Fig. 8

- (i) Show that for this curve $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+8}{2(x+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$. [5]
- (ii) Find the coordinates of the point P . [4]
- (iii) Using integration by substitution, find the exact area of the region enclosed by the curve, the tangent OQ and the line $x = 5$. [9]

- 9 Fig. 9 shows the curve $y = f(x)$, where $f(x) = e^{2x} + k e^{-2x}$ and k is a constant greater than 1.

The curve crosses the y -axis at P and has a turning point Q.

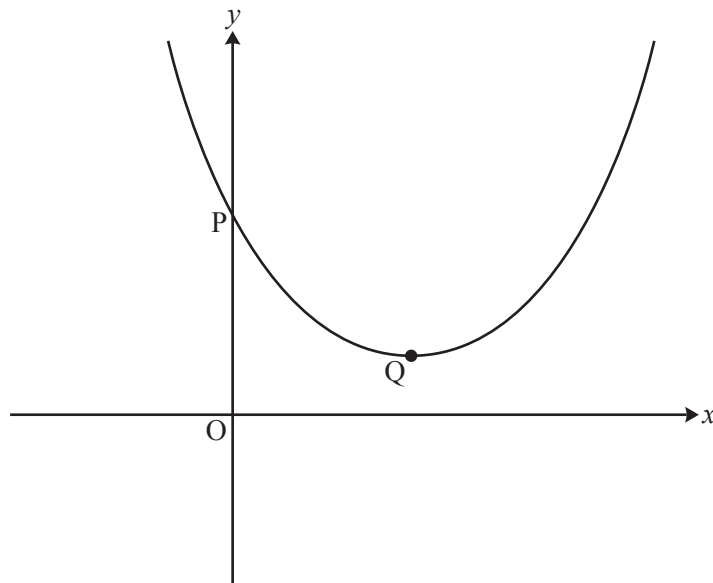


Fig. 9

- (i) Find the y -coordinate of P in terms of k . [1]
- (ii) Show that the x -coordinate of Q is $\frac{1}{4} \ln k$, and find the y -coordinate in its simplest form. [5]
- (iii) Find, in terms of k , the area of the region enclosed by the curve, the x -axis, the y -axis and the line $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln k$. Give your answer in the form $ak + b$. [4]

The function $g(x)$ is defined by $g(x) = f(x + \frac{1}{4} \ln k)$.

- (iv) (A) Show that $g(x) = \sqrt{k} (e^{2x} + e^{-2x})$. [3]
- (B) Hence show that $g(x)$ is an even function. [2]
- (C) Deduce, with reasons, a geometrical property of the curve $y = f(x)$. [3]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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