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| For Examiner's Use | |
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| Examiner's Initials | |
| **Question** | **Mark** |
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General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level Examination
January 2013

# Mathematics MFP3

## Unit Further Pure 3

**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** It is given that $y(x)$ satisfies the differential equation

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \mathrm{f}(x, y)$$

where $\mathrm{f}(x, y) = \sqrt{2x + y}$

and $y(3) = 5$

**(a)** Use the Euler formula

$$y_{r+1} = y_r + h\mathrm{f}(x_r, y_r)$$

with $h = 0.2$, to obtain an approximation to $y(3.2)$, giving your answer to four decimal places. *(3 marks)*

**(b)** Use the formula

$$y_{r+1} = y_{r-1} + 2h\mathrm{f}(x_r, y_r)$$

with your answer to part **(a)**, to obtain an approximation to $y(3.4)$, giving your answer to three decimal places. *(3 marks)*

QUESTION PART REFERENCE

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**2 (a)** Write down the expansion of $e^{3x}$ in ascending powers of $x$ up to and including the term in $x^2$. *(1 mark)*

**(b)** Hence, or otherwise, find the term in $x^2$ in the expansion, in ascending powers of $x$, of $e^{3x}(1+2x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$. *(4 marks)*

QUESTION PART REFERENCE

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**3** It is given that the general solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$$

is $y = e^x(Ax + B)$. Hence find the general solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 6e^x$$

*(5 marks)*

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**4 (a)** Explain why $\int_0^1 x^4 \ln x \, dx$ is an improper integral. *(1 mark)*

**(b)** Evaluate $\int_0^1 x^4 \ln x \, dx$, showing the limiting process used. *(6 marks)*

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**5 (a)** Show that $\tan x$ is an integrating factor for the differential equation

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} y = \tan x$$

*(2 marks)*

**(b)** Hence solve this differential equation, given that $y = 3$ when $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$. *(6 marks)*

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**6 (a)** It is given that $y = \ln(e^{3x}\cos x)$.

**(i)** Show that $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 3 - \tan x$. *(3 marks)*

**(ii)** Find $\dfrac{d^4y}{dx^4}$. *(3 marks)*

**(b)** Hence use Maclaurin's theorem to show that the first three non-zero terms in the expansion, in ascending powers of $x$, of $\ln(e^{3x}\cos x)$ are $3x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x^4$. *(3 marks)*

**(c)** Write down the expansion of $\ln(1 + px)$, where $p$ is a constant, in ascending powers of $x$ up to and including the term in $x^2$. *(1 mark)*

**(d) (i)** Find the value of $p$ for which $\lim\limits_{x \to 0}\left[\dfrac{1}{x^2}\ln\left(\dfrac{e^{3x}\cos x}{1 + px}\right)\right]$ exists.

**(ii)** Hence find the value of $\lim\limits_{x \to 0}\left[\dfrac{1}{x^2}\ln\left(\dfrac{e^{3x}\cos x}{1 + px}\right)\right]$ when $p$ takes the value found in part **(d)(i)**. *(4 marks)*

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**7 (a)** Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 6\frac{dy}{dt} + 10y = e^{2t}$$

giving your answer in the form $y = f(t)$. *(6 marks)*

**(b)** Given that $x = t^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $x > 0$, $t > 0$ and $y$ is a function of $x$, show that

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4t\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt}$$ *(5 marks)*

**(c)** Hence show that the substitution $x = t^{\frac{1}{2}}$ transforms the differential equation

$$x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - (12x^2 + 1)\frac{dy}{dx} + 40x^3y = 4x^3e^{2x^2}$$

into

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 6\frac{dy}{dt} + 10y = e^{2t}$$ *(2 marks)*

**(d)** Hence **write down** the general solution of the differential equation

$$x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - (12x^2 + 1)\frac{dy}{dx} + 40x^3y = 4x^3e^{2x^2}$$ *(1 mark)*

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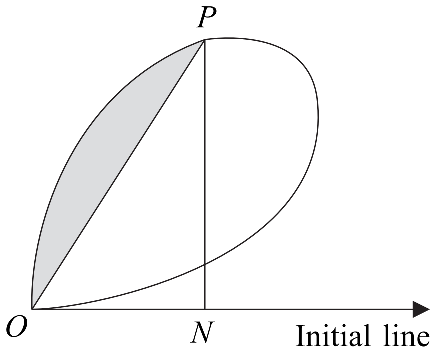
**8** The diagram shows a sketch of a curve.




The polar equation of the curve is

$$r = \sin 2\theta \sqrt{\left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta\right)}, \quad 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The point $P$ is the point of the curve at which $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$.

The perpendicular from $P$ to the initial line meets the initial line at the point $N$.

**(a) (i)** Find the exact value of $r$ when $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$. *(2 marks)*

**(ii)** Show that the polar equation of the line $PN$ is $r = \dfrac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}\sec\theta$. *(2 marks)*

**(iii)** Find the area of triangle $ONP$ in the form $\dfrac{k\sqrt{3}}{128}$, where $k$ is an integer. *(2 marks)*

**(b) (i)** Using the substitution $u = \sin\theta$, or otherwise, find $\displaystyle\int \sin^n\theta\cos\theta\,d\theta$, where $n \geqslant 2$. *(2 marks)*

**(ii)** Find the area of the shaded region bounded by the line $OP$ and the arc $OP$ of the curve. Give your answer in the form $a\pi + b\sqrt{3} + c$, where $a$, $b$ and $c$ are constants. *(8 marks)*

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