

**Specimen Paper C**

**1** Differentiate (a)  $y = \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{2x}$  (b)  $y = \sqrt{x} \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x}$  **3,3**

**2**  $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

Show that  $z\bar{z} + \frac{z}{\bar{z}}$  can be expressed in the form  $p + q \cos 2\theta + r \sin 2\theta$ ,

Stating the values of  $p, q$  and  $r$ .

**4**

**3** Use the substitution  $x = t^2$  and integration by parts to find

$$\int (1 + \sin \sqrt{x}) dx$$

**6**

**4** Find a formula in terms of  $n$  for  $\sum_{r=1}^n (5 - 2r)$

Hence evaluate  $\sum_{r=11}^{30} (5 - 2r)$

**4**

**5** Express in partial fractions  $\frac{2x-1}{x(x^2+1)}$

**4**

**6** A curve is defined by the equation  $3x^2 - xy + 5y^2 = 7x$ .

Given the point  $A(1,1)$  lies on the curve

find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  and the equation of the tangent at the point  $A$ .

**5**

**7** Prove by induction  $1 + \frac{5}{2} + 4 + \dots + \frac{3n-1}{2} = \frac{n(3n+1)}{4}$ ,  $n$  a natural number, **4**

**8** A geometric series is defined by  $5 + \frac{5x}{(x-1)} + \frac{5x^2}{(x-1)^2} + \dots + \frac{5x^{n-1}}{(x-1)^{n-1}}$

Write down the common ratio  $r$  of the series and find a formula for the sum of the series to  $n$  terms in its simplest form.

Verify the formula works for the sum to 2 terms.

**5**

**9/over**

- 9 Find an equation of the plane **P** which passes through the point (3,5,-1) with normal parallel to  $i + 2j - 3k$ .  
Find the point of intersection of the line  $\frac{x+2}{4} = \frac{y-2}{3} = z$  and the plane **P**. 2,3
- 10 A recurrence relation is defined by the formula  $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_n + \frac{11}{x_n} \right)$   
Given  $x_0 = 3$  calculate  $x_1, x_2$  and  $x_3$  to 3 significant figures.  
Find the fixed points of this recurrence relation. 4
- 11 Find the Maclaurin series for  $\log_e(1+x)$  up to terms in  $x^3$ .  
**Hence** find the Maclaurin series up to terms in  $x^3$  for  $\log_e(1-2x)$  3,2
- 12 Find the matrix **A** associated with reflection in the y-axis  
and the matrix **B** associated with an anti-clockwise rotation of  $\frac{\pi}{4}$   
Find the matrix **AB** and find the image of the point (x,y) under the transformation matrix **AB**.  
Hence write down the coordinates of the image of (2,0) under this transformation. 5
- 13 Prove that that the following statements are true or false, if false provide a counter example, where  $n$  is any natural number.  
(a)  $n^4 - n^2$  is always even,  $n$  any natural number  $> 1$ .  
(b)  $n^4 + 1$  is always a prime number. 3
- 14 (a) Find the general solution of the differential equation  
$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 8 \frac{dy}{dx} + 16y = 50e^{-x}$$
  
(b) Find the particular solution given at  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$  and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$  7,3

- 15 A class of 15 Advanced Higher students are given the golden opportunity of attending extra classes during a very sunny Easter Holiday.

The long suffering teacher conjectures that the number of students who attend satisfies a differential equation  $\frac{dP}{dt} = k(15 - P)$ ,  $P$  is the number of students,  $t$  is the number of days.

- (a) Given at  $t=0$ ,  $P = 0$  show that  $\frac{1}{15 - P} = Ae^{kt}$ , stating the exact value of  $A$ .

Hence find a formula for  $P$  explicitly in terms of  $t$ .

- (b) After 3 days 6 students attend, find the value of  $k$  to 2 significant figures.
- (c) On the 4<sup>th</sup> day the weather changes, does this affect the number of students ?
- (d) As the exam draws closer more and more students arrive, how many days does it take 10 students to attend ?

5,2,2,1

- 16 A function  $f$  is defined by the formula  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)}$

- (a) Write down the equations of all 3 asymptotes. 3
- (b) Show that  $f$  has only one stationary point.  
Find the coordinates of the point and justify its nature. 4
- (c) Sketch the graph of  $y = f(x)$  showing clearly what happens as  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$  2
- (d) On the same diagram sketch the graph of  $y = |f(x)|$  2

- 17 A complex number is defined as  $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$   
Write down an expression for  $z^4$  using the binomial theorem and another expression using de Moivre's Theorem. 3

Hence equating real parts write down an expression for  $\cos 4\theta$  in terms of  $\cos \theta$  and  $\sin \theta$ . 3

Express  $\cos 4\theta$  entirely in terms of  $\sin \theta$ . 3