

General Certificate of Education
January 2003
Advanced Level Examination



MATHEMATICS (SPECIFICATION A)
Unit Pure 5

MAP5

Friday 17 January 2003 Afternoon Session

In addition to this paper you will require:

- an 8-page answer book;
- the AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.

You may use a standard scientific calculator **only**.

Time allowed: 1 hour 20 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is MAP5.
- Answer **all** questions.
- All necessary working should be shown; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- The **final** answer to questions requiring the use of tables or calculators should normally be given to three significant figures.
- Tie loosely any additional sheets you have used to the back of your answer book before handing it to the invigilator.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- Sheets of graph paper are available on request.

Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, formulae may be quoted, without proof, from the booklet.

Answer **all** questions.

1 (a) Write down the value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^k e^{-4x}$, where k is a positive constant. (1 mark)

(b) Show that $\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-4x} dx = \frac{1}{16}$. (6 marks)

(c) Hence find $\int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-4x} dx$. (3 marks)

2 The polar equation of a curve C is

$$r = \frac{1}{\theta}, \quad \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$

(a) Sketch C . (3 marks)

(b) The point A on C is the point where $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ and the point B on C is the point where $\theta = 2\pi$. The point O is the pole.

(i) Given that P is the point on C where $\theta = \alpha$, show that the area of the region bounded by the curve C and the lines OA and OP is

$$\frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2\alpha}. \quad (4 \text{ marks})$$

(ii) Hence find the value of α for which OP bisects the area between the curve C and the lines OA and OB . (3 marks)

3 (a) Explain why

$$\int_{-2}^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

is an improper integral. (1 mark)

(b) Evaluate this integral. (3 marks)

- 4 (a) (i) Differentiate implicitly $(x^2 + 1)y$ with respect to x . (2 marks)
- (ii) Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$(x^2 + 1)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 6x^2 + 2.$$

Express your answer in the form $y = f(x)$. (4 marks)

- (b) Use the substitution $y = \frac{dz}{dx}$ to solve the differential equation

$$(x^2 + 1)\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} + 2x\frac{dz}{dx} = 6x^2 + 2,$$

given that $z = 2$ and $\frac{dz}{dx} = 1$ when $x = 0$. Express your answer in the form $z = f(x)$. (7 marks)

- 5 (a) Obtain the roots of the equation

$$m^2 + 2m + 5 = 0$$

in the form $a + ib$. (2 marks)

- (b) Solve the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = 10,$$

given that $y = 0$ and $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ when $x = 0$. (8 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

6 The function $y(x)$ satisfies the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y),$$

where

$$f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

and

$$y(1) = 0.5.$$

(a) Use the Euler formula

$$y_{r+1} = y_r + hf(x_r, y_r),$$

with $h = 0.1$ to obtain an approximation to $y(1.1)$ giving your answer to **four** decimal places.
(3 marks)

(b) (i) Use the formula

$$y_{r+1} = y_r + \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2),$$

where $k_1 = hf(x_r, y_r)$

and $k_2 = hf(x_r + h, y_r + k_1)$,

with $h = 0.1$ to obtain a further approximation to $y(1.1)$. (5 marks)

(ii) Use the formula given in part (b)(i), together with your value for $y(1.1)$ obtained in part (b)(i), to obtain an approximation to $y(1.2)$, giving your answer to three decimal places.
(5 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS