X100/301

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2005 FRIDAY, 20 MAY 9.00 AM - 10.10 AM MATHEMATICS HIGHER Units 1, 2 and 3 Paper 1 (Non-calculator)

Read Carefully

- 1 Calculators may NOT be used in this paper.
- 2 Full credit will be given only where the solution contains appropriate working.
- 3 Answers obtained by readings from scale drawings will not receive any credit.





FORMULAE LIST

Circle:

The equation $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ represents a circle centre (-g, -f) and radius $\sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c}$. The equation $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2$ represents a circle centre (a, b) and radius r.

Scalar Product:

 $a.b = |a| |b| \cos \theta$, where θ is the angle between a and b

or
$$\boldsymbol{a}.\boldsymbol{b} = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3$$
 where $\boldsymbol{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$.

Trigonometric formulae:

$$\sin (A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos (A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

$$\sin 2A = 2\sin A \cos A$$

$$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

$$= 2\cos^2 A - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 A$$

Table of standard derivatives:

f(x)	f'(x)
$\sin ax$	$a\cos ax$
cos ax	$-a\sin ax$

Table of standard integrals:

f(x)	$\int f(x) dx$
sin ax	$-\frac{1}{a}\cos ax + C$
cos ax	$\frac{1}{a}\sin ax + C$

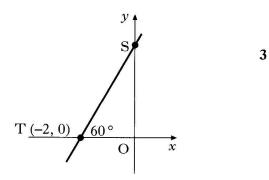
ALL questions should be attempted.

Marks

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1. Find the equation of the line ST, where T is the point (-2, 0) and angle STO is 60°.

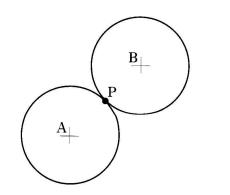


2. Two congruent circles, with centres A and B, touch at P.

Relative to suitable axes, their equations are

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + 6x + 4y - 12 = 0$$
 and $x^{2} + y^{2} - 6x - 12y + 20 = 0$.

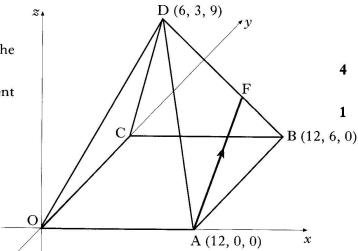
- (a) Find the coordinates of P.
- (b) Find the length of AB.



3. D,OABC is a pyramid. A is the point (12, 0, 0), B is (12, 6, 0) and D is (6, 3, 9).

F divides DB in the ratio 2:1.

- (a) Find the coordinates of the point F.
- (b) Express \overrightarrow{AF} in component form.



[Turn over

- **4.** Functions f(x) = 3x 1 and $g(x) = x^2 + 7$ are defined on the set of real numbers.
 - (a) Find h(x) where h(x) = g(f(x)).

2

- (b) (i) Write down the coordinates of the minimum turning point of y = h(x).
 - (ii) Hence state the range of the function h.

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5. Differentiate $(1 + 2 \sin x)^4$ with respect to x.

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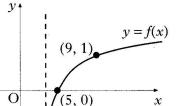
6. (a) The terms of a sequence satisfy $u_{n+1} = ku_n + 5$. Find the value of k which produces a sequence with a limit of 4.

2

- (b) A sequence satisfies the recurrence relation $u_{n+1} = mu_n + 5$, $u_0 = 3$.
 - (i) Express u_1 and u_2 in terms of m.
 - (ii) Given that $u_2 = 7$, find the value of m which produces a sequence with no limit.

5

7. The function f is of the form $f(x) = \log_b (x - a)$. The graph of y = f(x) is shown in the diagram.



2

- (a) Write down the values of a and b.
- (b) State the domain of f.

- **8.** A function f is defined by the formula $f(x) = 2x^3 7x^2 + 9$ where x is a real number.
 - (a) Show that (x-3) is a factor of f(x), and hence factorise f(x) fully.

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(b) Find the coordinates of the points where the curve with equation y = f(x) crosses the x- and y-axes.

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(c) Find the greatest and least values of f in the interval $-2 \le x \le 2$.

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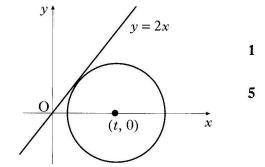
9. If $\cos 2x = \frac{7}{25}$ and $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, find the exact values of $\cos x$ and $\sin x$.

4

Marks

- 10. (a) Express $\sin x \sqrt{3}\cos x$ in the form $k\sin(x-a)$ where k > 0 and $0 \le a \le 2\pi$.
- 4
- (b) Hence, or otherwise, sketch the curve with equation $y = 3 + \sin x \sqrt{3} \cos x$ in the interval $0 \le x \le 2\pi$.
- 5

- 11. (a) A circle has centre (t, 0), t > 0, and radius 2 units.
 - Write down the equation of the circle.
 - (b) Find the exact value of t such that the line y = 2x is a tangent to the circle.



[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

X100/303

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2005 FRIDAY, 20 MAY 10.30 AM - 12.00 NOON MATHEMATICS HIGHER Units 1, 2 and 3 Paper 2

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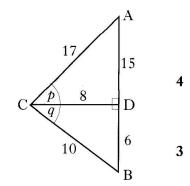
ALL questions should be attempted.

Marks

1. Find
$$\int \frac{4x^3 - 1}{x^2} dx$$
, $x \neq 0$.

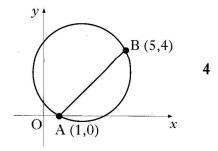
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- **2.** Triangles ACD and BCD are right-angled at D with angles p and q and lengths as shown in the diagram.
 - (a) Show that the exact value of $\sin(p+q)$ is $\frac{84}{85}$.
 - (b) Calculate the exact values of:
 - (i) $\cos(p+q)$;
 - (ii) tan(p+q).



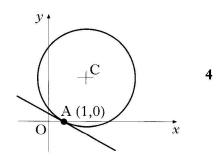
3. (a) A chord joins the points A(1,0) and B(5,4) on the circle as shown in the diagram.

Show that the equation of the perpendicular bisector of chord AB is x + y = 5.



(b) The point C is the centre of this circle. The tangent at the point A on the circle has equation x + 3y = 1.

Find the equation of the radius CA.



- (c) (i) Determine the coordinates of the point C.
 - (ii) Find the equation of the circle.

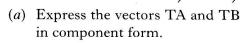
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[Turn over

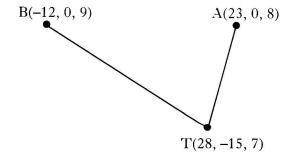
4. The sketch shows the positions of Andrew(A), Bob(B) and Tracy(T) on three hill-tops.

Relative to a suitable origin, the coordinates (in hundreds of metres) of the three people are A(23, 0, 8), B(-12, 0, 9) and T(28, -15, 7).

In the dark, Andrew and Bob locate Tracy using heat-seeking beams.



(b) Calculate the angle between these two beams.

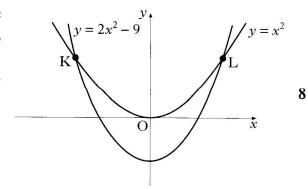


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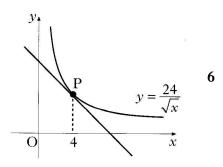
5. The curves with equations $y = x^2$ and $y = 2x^2 - 9$ intersect at K and L as shown.

Calculate the area enclosed between the curves.



6. The diagram shows the graph of $y = \frac{24}{\sqrt{x}}$, x > 0.

Find the equation of the tangent at P, where x = 4.



7. Solve the equation $\log_4(5-x) - \log_4(3-x) = 2$, x < 3.

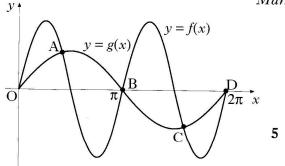
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8. Two functions, f and g, are defined by $f(x) = k\sin 2x$ and $g(x) = \sin x$ where k > 1.

The diagram shows the graphs of y = f(x) and y = g(x) intersecting at O, A, B, C and D.

Show that, at A and C, $\cos x = \frac{1}{2k}$.



- 9. The value V (in £ million) of a cruise ship t years after launch is given by the formula $V = 252e^{-0.06335t}$.
 - (a) What was its value when launched?

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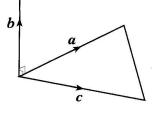
(b) The owners decide to sell the ship once its value falls below £20 million. After how many years will it be sold?

12

10. Vectors **a** and **c** are represented by two sides of an equilateral triangle with sides of length 3 units, as shown in the diagram.

Vector \boldsymbol{b} is 2 units long and \boldsymbol{b} is perpendicular to both \boldsymbol{a} and \boldsymbol{c} .

Evaluate the scalar product $a \cdot (a + b + c)$.



4

- 11. (a) Show that x = -1 is a solution of the cubic equation $x^3 + px^2 + px + 1 = 0$.
 - (b) Hence find the range of values of p for which all the roots of the cubic equation are real.

7

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[END OF QUESTION PAPER]