# Paper Reference(s) 9801 Edexcel GCE Mathematics

## Advanced Extension Award Thursday 26 June 2003 – Afternoon

### Time: 3 hours

### Materials required for examination

Answer Book (AB16) Graph Paper (ASG2) Mathematical Formulae (Lilac) Items included with question papers Nil

Candidates may NOT use a calculator in answering this paper.

#### **Instructions to Candidates**

Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.

In the boxes on the answer book provided, write the name of the examining body (Edexcel), your centre number, candidate number, the paper title, the paper reference (9801), your surname, other names and signature.

Answers should be given in as simple a form as possible, e.g.  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{6}$ ,  $3\sqrt{2}$ .

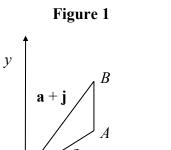
#### **Information for Candidates**

A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae including Statistical Formulae and Tables' is provided. Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.

The total mark for this paper is 100, of which 7 marks are for style, clarity and presentation. This paper has seven questions.

#### **Advice to Candidates**

You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled. You must show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner. Answers without working may gain no credit.



The point *A* is a distance 1 unit from the fixed origin *O*. Its position vector is  $\mathbf{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$ . The point *B* has position vector  $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{j}$ , as shown in Figure 1.

By considering  $\triangle OAB$ , prove that  $\tan \frac{3\pi}{8} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ .

0

(5)

(8)

**2.** Find the values of tan  $\theta$  such that

1.

3.

$$2\sin^2\theta - \sin\theta \sec\theta = 2\sin 2\theta - 2.$$

х

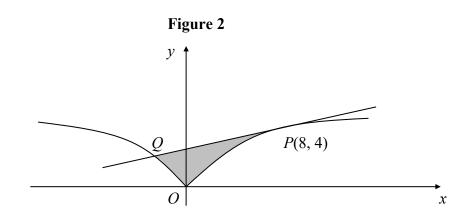


Figure 2 shows a sketch of a part of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = t^3, y = t^2.$$

The tangent at the point P(8, 4) cuts C at the point Q.

Find the area of the shaded region between PQ and C.

(11)

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - 3x}{(1 + 3x^2)(1 - x)^2}, \ x \neq 1.$$

(a) Find the constants A, B, C and D such that

$$f(x) \equiv \frac{Ax+B}{1+3x^2} + \frac{C}{1-x} + \frac{D}{(1-x)^2} \,.$$
(5)

(b) Find a series expansion for f(x) in ascending powers of x, up to and including the term in  $x^4$ .

(4)

(c) Find an equation of the tangent to the curve with equation y = f(x) at the point where x = 0. (2)

5. The function f is given by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} (x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 25),$$

where x is real and  $\lambda$  is a positive integer.

- (a) Sketch the graph of y = f(x) showing clearly where the graph crosses the coordinate axes.
- (b) Find, in terms of  $\lambda$ , the range of f.
- (c) Find the sets of positive integers k and  $\lambda$  such that the equation

$$k = |\mathbf{f}(x)|$$

has exactly *k* distinct real roots.

(9)

(3)

(5)

4.

**6.** (*a*) Show that

7.

$$\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{2} .$$
 (3)

(b) Hence prove that

$$\log_{\frac{1}{8}} \left( \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}} \right) = -\frac{1}{6}.$$
(3)

(c) Find all possible pairs of integers a and n such that

$$\log_{\frac{1}{n}} \left( \sqrt{a + \sqrt{15}} - \sqrt{a - \sqrt{15}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$
(13)

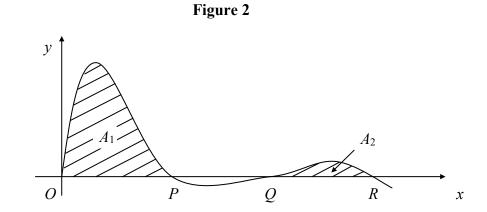


Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with question

 $y = e^{-x} \sin x, \ x \ge 0.$ 

(a) Find the coordinates of the points P, Q and R where C cuts the positive axis.

(2)

(b) Use integration by parts to show that

$$\int e^{-x} \sin x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x) + \text{constant.}$$
(5)

The terms of the sequence  $A_1, A_2, ..., A_n, ...$  represent areas between C and the x-axis for successive portions of C where y is positive. The area represented by  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are shown in Figure 3.

(c) Find an expression for  $A_n$  in terms of n and  $\pi$ .

(6)

(d) Show that  $A_1 + A_2 + ... + A_n + ...$  is a geometric series with sum to infinity

$$\frac{\mathrm{e}^{\pi}}{2(\mathrm{e}^{\pi}-1)}.$$
(5)

(e) Given that

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{2},$$

find the exact value of

$$\int_0^\infty \left| e^{-x} \sin x \right| \, \mathrm{d}x$$

and simplify your answer.

(4)

#### Marks for style, clarity and presentation: 7 TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

END