Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname StemUp Model Solution | Other names

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Friday 22 May 2020

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) | Paper Reference **9FM0/3A**

Further Mathematics

Advanced

Paper 3A: Further Pure Mathematics 1

You must have:
Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Green), calculator

Total Marks

Candidates may use any calculator permitted by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B).
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Inexact answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- There are 8 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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1. Use l'Hospital's Rule to show that

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(e^{\sin x} - \cos(3x) - e)}{\tan(2x)} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

(5)

Numerator: $\frac{d}{dx}(e^{\sin x} - \cos(3x) - e) = \cos x \, e^{\sin x} + 3\sin(3x)$

Denominator: $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan(2x)) = 2\sec^2(2x)$

As $x \to \pi/2$: $e^{\sin x} - \cos(3x) - e \to e - 0 - e = 0$ and $\tan(2x) \to \tan \pi = 0$

so the limit is of the form 0/0 and l'Hospital's Rule applies:

$$\lim_{x \to \pi/2} \frac{e^{\sin x} - \cos(3x) - e}{\tan(2x)} = \lim_{x \to \pi/2} \frac{\cos x \, e^{\sin x} + 3\sin(3x)}{2\sec^2(2x)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(\pi/2) \, e^{\sin(\pi/2)} + 3\sin(3\pi/2)}{2\sec^2(\pi)}$$

$$= \frac{0 \times e + 3 \times (-1)}{2 \times (-1)^2} = -\frac{3}{2}$$ as required

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Question 1 continued

(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)

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2.

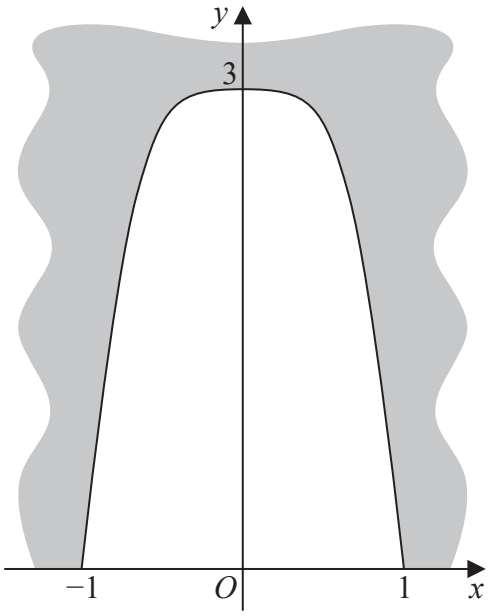


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of the vertical cross-section of the entrance to a tunnel. The width at the base of the tunnel entrance is 2 metres and its maximum height is 3 metres.

The shape of the cross-section can be modelled by the curve with equation $y = f(x)$ where

$$f(x) = 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2\right) \qquad x \in [-1, 1]$$

A wooden door of uniform thickness 85 mm is to be made to seal the tunnel entrance.

Use Simpson's rule with 6 intervals to estimate the volume of wood required for this door, giving your answer in m^3 to 4 significant figures.

(6)

$f(x) = 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi x^2}{2}\right)$, $\quad h = \frac{1-(-1)}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

x: −1, −2/3, −1/3, 0, 1/3, 2/3, 1

$y_0 = f(-1) = 0$, $\quad y_1 = f(-2/3) = 3\cos(2\pi/9) = 2.29813...$

$y_2 = f(-1/3) = 3\cos(\pi/18) = 2.95442...$, $\quad y_3 = f(0) = 3$

$y_4 = f(1/3) = 2.95442...$, $\quad y_5 = f(2/3) = 2.29813...$, $\quad y_6 = f(1) = 0$

$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)\,dx \approx \frac{h}{3}[\,y_0 + y_6 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + 2(y_2 + y_4)\,]$

$= \frac{1}{9}[\,0 + 0 + 4(2.29813 + 3 + 2.29813) + 2(2.95442 + 2.95442)\,]$

$= \frac{1}{9} \times 42.20275... = 4.689195...\ m^2$ (area of cross-section)

Thickness = 85 mm = 0.085 m

Volume $\approx 0.085 \times 4.689195... = 0.3985816...\ m^3$

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Question 2 continued

Volume of wood ≈ 0.3986 m^3 (4 s.f.)

(Total for Question 2 is 6 marks)

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3. The points A, B and C, with position vectors $\mathbf{a} = 3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$, $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{c} = -2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$ respectively, lie on the plane Π

(a) Find $\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}$

(3)

(b) Find an equation for Π in the form $\mathbf{r}.\mathbf{n} = p$

(2)

The point D has position vector $8\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}$

(c) Determine the volume of the tetrahedron $ABCD$

(4)

(a)

$\overrightarrow{AB} = b - a = -2i + 6j + 4k, \qquad \overrightarrow{AC} = c - a = -5i + 5j + 2k$

$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = (6 \times 2 - 4 \times 5)i - ((-2) \times 2 - 4 \times (-5))j + ((-2) \times 5 - 6 \times (-5))k$

$= -8i - 16j + 20k$

(b)

$n = -8i - 16j + 20k, \quad A$ lies on Π:

$p = a.n = (3i - 2j + k).(-8i - 16j + 20k) = -24 + 32 + 20 = 28$

Π: $r.(-8i - 16j + 20k) = 28$

(c)

$\overrightarrow{AD} = d - a = (8i + 7j + 5k) - (3i - 2j + k) = 5i + 9j + 4k$

$\overrightarrow{AD}.(\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}) = (5i + 9j + 4k).(-8i - 16j + 20k)$

$= -40 - 144 + 80 = -104$

Volume $= \frac{1}{6} | \overrightarrow{AD}.(\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}) | = \frac{1}{6} \times 104 = \frac{52}{3}$

Volume of tetrahedron $ABCD = \frac{52}{3} \quad (= 17\frac{1}{3})$

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Question 3 continued

Question 3 continued

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Question 3 continued

(Total for Question 3 is 9 marks)

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4.

$$f(x) = x^4 \sin(2x)$$

Use Leibnitz's theorem to show that the coefficient of $(x - \pi)^8$ in the Taylor series expansion of $f(x)$ about π is

$$\frac{a\pi + b\pi^3}{315}$$

where a and b are integers to be determined.

(8)

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{The Taylor series expansion of } f(x) \textit{ about } x = k \textit{ is given by} \\ f(x) = f(k) + (x-k)f'(k) + \frac{(x-k)^2}{2!}f''(k) + \ldots + \frac{(x-k)^r}{r!}f^{(r)}(k) + \ldots \end{array}\right]$$

$u = x^4$: $u' = 4x^3$, $u'' = 12x^2$, $u''' = 24x$, $u^{(4)} = 24$, $u^{(n)} = 0$ for $n > 4$

$v = \sin(2x)$: $v' = 2\cos(2x)$, $v'' = -4\sin(2x)$, $v''' = -8\cos(2x)$,

$v^{(4)} = 16\sin(2x)$, $v^{(5)} = 32\cos(2x)$, $v^{(6)} = -64\sin(2x)$,

$v^{(7)} = -128\cos(2x)$, $v^{(8)} = 256\sin(2x)$

By Leibnitz's theorem:

$$f^{(8)}(x) = uv^{(8)} + 8u'v^{(7)} + \frac{8 \times 7}{2!}u''v^{(6)} + \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6}{3!}u'''v^{(5)} + \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{4!}u^{(4)}v^{(4)}$$

$= x^4(256\sin 2x) + 8(4x^3)(-128\cos 2x) + 28(12x^2)(-64\sin 2x)$

$+ 56(24x)(32\cos 2x) + 70(24)(16\sin 2x)$

$= 256x^4\sin 2x - 4096x^3\cos 2x - 21504x^2\sin 2x + 43008x\cos 2x$

$+ 26880\sin 2x$

At $x = \pi$: $\sin 2\pi = 0$, $\cos 2\pi = 1$

$f^{(8)}(\pi) = 0 - 4096\pi^3 - 0 + 43008\pi + 0 = 43008\pi - 4096\pi^3$

Coefficient of $(x - \pi)^8 = \frac{f^{(8)}(\pi)}{8!} = \frac{43008\pi - 4096\pi^3}{40320}$

$= \frac{336\pi - 32\pi^3}{315}$

$\therefore \quad a = 336, \quad b = -32$

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Question 4 continued

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Question 4 continued

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Question 4 continued

(Total for Question 4 is 8 marks)

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5. The ellipse E has equation

$$\frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

The points S and S' are the foci of E.

(a) Find the coordinates of S and S'

(3)

(b) Show that for any point P on E, the triangle PSS' has constant perimeter and determine its value.

(4)

(a)

$a = 6, \quad b = 4$

$b^2 = a^2(1 - e^2) \Rightarrow 16 = 36(1 - e^2) \Rightarrow e^2 = \frac{20}{36} = \frac{5}{9} \Rightarrow e = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

$ae = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} = 2\sqrt{5}$

$S(2\sqrt{5}, 0)$ and $S'(-2\sqrt{5}, 0)$

(b)

Directrices: $x = \pm \frac{a}{e} = \pm \frac{18}{\sqrt{5}}$. Let M and M′ be the feet of the perpendiculars from P to the directrices nearest S and S′ respectively.

By the focus-directrix property: $PS = e\,PM$ and $PS' = e\,PM'$

P lies between the directrices, so $PM + PM'$ = distance between them

$PS + PS' = e(PM + PM') = e \times \frac{2a}{e} = 2a = 12$

$SS' = 2ae = 2 \times 2\sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5}$

Perimeter $= PS + PS' + SS' = 12 + 4\sqrt{5}$

This does not depend on the position of P, so the perimeter of triangle PSS′ is constant for any point P on E, with value $12 + 4\sqrt{5}$

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Question 5 continued

(Total for Question 5 is 7 marks)

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6. A physics student is studying the movement of particles in an electric field. In one experiment, the distances in micrometres of two moving particles, A and B, from a fixed point O are modelled by

$$d_A = |5t - 31|$$
$$d_B = |3t^2 - 25t + 8|$$

respectively, where t is the time in seconds after motion begins.

(a) Use algebra to find the range of time for which particle A is further away from O than particle B is from O.

(8)

It was recorded that the distance of particle B from O was less than the distance of particle A from O for approximately 4 seconds.

(b) Use this information to assess the validity of the model.

(2)

(a)

A is further from O than B when $|5t - 31| > |3t^2 - 25t + 8|$, $t \geq 0$

Critical values where $|5t - 31| = |3t^2 - 25t + 8|$:

$5t - 31 = 3t^2 - 25t + 8 \Rightarrow 3t^2 - 30t + 39 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - 10t + 13 = 0$

$t = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{(100 - 52)}}{2} = 5 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$ $(t = 0.536..., 8.464...)$

$-(5t - 31) = 3t^2 - 25t + 8 \Rightarrow 3t^2 - 20t - 23 = 0 \Rightarrow (3t - 23)(t + 1) = 0$

$t = \frac{23}{3}$ $(t = -1$ rejected as $t \geq 0)$

Critical values: $(-1 <)\ 0 < 5 - 2\sqrt{3} < \frac{23}{3} < 5 + 2\sqrt{3}$

Checking each region:

$t = 0$: $d_A = 31$, $d_B = 8$ $\Rightarrow d_A > d_B$

$t = 5$: $d_A = 6$, $d_B = 42$ $\Rightarrow d_A < d_B$

$t = 8$: $d_A = 9$, $d_B = 0$ $\Rightarrow d_A > d_B$

$t = 10$: $d_A = 19$, $d_B = 58$ $\Rightarrow d_A < d_B$

So the "inside" regions are needed:

$0 \leq t < 5 - 2\sqrt{3}$ or $\frac{23}{3} < t < 5 + 2\sqrt{3}$

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Question 6 continued

(b)

Time B is closer to O than A $= (5 - 2\sqrt{3} - 0) + \left(5 + 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{23}{3}\right) = \frac{7}{3}$ s ≈ 2.33 s

This is considerably less than the 4 seconds recorded, so the model does not seem to be valid (it is not a good model for the motion).

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Question 6 continued

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Question 6 continued

(Total for Question 6 is 10 marks)

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7. The points $P(9p^2, 18p)$ and $Q(9q^2, 18q)$, $p \neq q$, lie on the parabola C with equation

$$y^2 = 36x$$

The line l passes through the points P and Q

(a) Show that an equation for the line l is

$$(p + q)y = 2(x + 9pq)$$

(3)

The normal to C at P and the normal to C at Q meet at the point A.

(b) Show that the coordinates of A are

$$\left(9(p^2 + q^2 + pq + 2), -9pq(p + q)\right)$$

(7)

Given that the points P and Q vary such that l always passes through the point (12, 0)

(c) find, in the form $y^2 = f(x)$, an equation for the locus of A, giving $f(x)$ in simplest form.

(4)

(a)

Gradient of PQ $= \frac{18q - 18p}{9q^2 - 9p^2} = \frac{18(q - p)}{9(q - p)(q + p)} = \frac{2}{p + q}$

l: $y - 18p = \frac{2}{p + q}(x - 9p^2)$

$(p + q)y - 18p^2 - 18pq = 2x - 18p^2$

$(p + q)y = 2x + 18pq$

$(p + q)y = 2(x + 9pq)$ as required

(b)

$y^2 = 36x \Rightarrow 2y\frac{dy}{dx} = 36 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{18}{y}$

At P: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{18}{18p} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow$ gradient of normal $= -p$

Normal at P: $y - 18p = -p(x - 9p^2) \Rightarrow y = -px + 9p^3 + 18p$

Normal at Q: $y - 18q = -q(x - 9q^2) \Rightarrow y = -qx + 9q^3 + 18q$

At A: $-px + 9p^3 + 18p = -qx + 9q^3 + 18q$

$(p - q)x = 9(p^3 - q^3) + 18(p - q)$

$(p - q)x = 9(p - q)(p^2 + pq + q^2) + 18(p - q)$

$p \neq q$, so divide by $(p - q)$:

$x = 9(p^2 + pq + q^2) + 18 = 9(p^2 + q^2 + pq + 2)$

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Question 7 continued

$y = -p \times 9(p^2 + q^2 + pq + 2) + 9p^3 + 18p$

$= -9p^3 - 9pq^2 - 9p^2q - 18p + 9p^3 + 18p$

$= -9p^2q - 9pq^2 = -9pq(p + q)$

$\therefore \quad A(9(p^2 + q^2 + pq + 2),\ -9pq(p + q))$ as required

(c)

(12, 0) on l: $(p + q)(0) = 2(12 + 9pq) \Rightarrow pq = -\frac{4}{3}$

$x = 9\left(p^2 + q^2 - \frac{4}{3} + 2\right) = 9\left(p^2 + q^2 + \frac{2}{3}\right) \Rightarrow p^2 + q^2 = \frac{x}{9} - \frac{2}{3}$

$y = -9\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)(p + q) = 12(p + q)$

$y^2 = 144(p + q)^2 = 144(p^2 + q^2 + 2pq) = 144\left(\frac{x}{9} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{3}\right)$

$y^2 = 16x - 480$

Question 7 continued

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Question 7 continued

(Total for Question 7 is 14 marks)

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8. $$f(x) = \frac{3}{13 + 6\sin x - 5\cos x}$$

Using the substitution $t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

(a) show that $f(x)$ can be written in the form

$$\frac{3(1+t^2)}{2(3t+1)^2+6}$$

(3)

(b) Hence solve, for $0 < x < 2\pi$, the equation

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{7}$$

giving your answers to 2 decimal places where appropriate.

(5)

(c) Use the result of part (a) to show that

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} f(x)\,dx = K\left(\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-9}{3}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+3}{3}\right) + \pi\right)$$

where K is a constant to be determined.

(8)

(a)

$t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$: $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$

$f(x) = \frac{3}{13 + 6(2t/(1+t^2)) - 5(1-t^2)/(1+t^2)} = \frac{3(1+t^2)}{13(1+t^2) + 12t - 5(1-t^2)}$

$= \frac{3(1+t^2)}{18t^2+12t+8} = \frac{3(1+t^2)}{2(9t^2+6t+1)+6} = \frac{3(1+t^2)}{2(3t+1)^2+6}$ as required

(b)

$\frac{3(1+t^2)}{18t^2+12t+8} = \frac{3}{7} \Rightarrow 21 + 21t^2 = 54t^2 + 36t + 24$

$\Rightarrow 33t^2 + 36t + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 11t^2 + 12t + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (11t+1)(t+1) = 0 \Rightarrow t = -1$ or $t = -\frac{1}{11}$

$0 < x < 2\pi \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{x}{2} < \pi$

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Question 8 continued

$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2} = 4.71$

$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{11} \Rightarrow x = 2\arctan\left(-\frac{1}{11}\right) + 2\pi = 6.10186\ldots = 6.10$

$x = \frac{3\pi}{2}\ (= 4.71), \quad x = 6.10$

(c)

$t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}\sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1+t^2}{2} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2}\,dt$

$\int f(x)\,dx = \int \frac{3(1+t^2)}{2(3t+1)^2+6} \times \frac{2}{1+t^2}\,dt = \int \frac{3}{(3t+1)^2+3}\,dt$

$= 3 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{3t+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{3t+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$

$\tan(x/2)$ is undefined at $x = \pi$, so split the integral at π:

$x = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}; \quad x \to \pi^- \Rightarrow t \to \infty; \quad x \to \pi^+ \Rightarrow t \to -\infty; \quad x = \frac{4\pi}{3} \Rightarrow t = -\sqrt{3}$

$\int_{\pi/3}^{4\pi/3} f(x)\,dx = \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi} f(x)\,dx + \int_{\pi}^{4\pi/3} f(x)\,dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}/3}^{\infty} \frac{3}{(3t+1)^2+3}\,dt + \int_{-\infty}^{-\sqrt{3}} \frac{3}{(3t+1)^2+3}\,dt$

$= \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{3t+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{1-3\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - \lim_{t\to-\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{3t+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+3}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-9}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\left(\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-9}{3}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+3}{3}\right) + \pi\right)$

$\therefore \quad K = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \left(= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

Question 8 continued

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Question 8 continued

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Question 8 continued

(Total for Question 8 is 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 75 MARKS

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