

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
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6	
7	
8	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Level Examination  
January 2012

# Mathematics

# MPC4

## Unit Pure Core 4

Monday 23 January 2012 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**For this paper you must have:**

- the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.

You may use a graphics calculator.

### Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Write the question part reference (eg (a), (b)(i) etc) in the left-hand margin.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.

### Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.



J A N 1 2 M P C 4 0 1

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

**1 (a)** Express  $\frac{2x + 3}{4x^2 - 1}$  in the form  $\frac{A}{2x - 1} + \frac{B}{2x + 1}$ , where *A* and *B* are integers. (3 marks)

**(b)** Express  $\frac{12x^3 - 7x - 6}{4x^2 - 1}$  in the form  $Cx + \frac{D(2x + 3)}{4x^2 - 1}$ , where *C* and *D* are integers. (3 marks)

**(c)** Evaluate  $\int_1^2 \frac{12x^3 - 7x - 6}{4x^2 - 1} dx$ , giving your answer in the form  $p + \ln q$ , where *p* and *q* are rational numbers. (5 marks)

QUESTION  
PART  
REFERENCE

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2 Angle  $\alpha$  is acute and  $\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ . Angle  $\beta$  is **obtuse** and  $\sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ .

(a) (i) Find the value of  $\tan \alpha$  as a fraction. (1 mark)

(ii) Find the value of  $\tan \beta$  in surd form. (2 marks)

(b) Hence show that  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{m\sqrt{3} - n}{n\sqrt{3} + m}$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are integers. (3 marks)

QUESTION  
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Area with horizontal dotted lines for student response.





- 3 (a)** Find the binomial expansion of  $(1 + 6x)^{\frac{2}{3}}$  up to and including the term in  $x^2$ .  
(2 marks)
- (b)** Find the binomial expansion of  $(8 + 6x)^{\frac{2}{3}}$  up to and including the term in  $x^2$ .  
(3 marks)
- (c)** Use your answer from part **(b)** to find an estimate for  $\sqrt[3]{100}$  in the form  $\frac{a}{b}$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers.  
(2 marks)

QUESTION  
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**4** A scientist is testing models for the growth and decay of colonies of bacteria.

For a particular colony, which is growing, the model is  $P = Ae^{\frac{1}{8}t}$ , where  $P$  is the number of bacteria after a time  $t$  minutes and  $A$  is a constant.

**(a)** This growing colony consists initially of 500 bacteria. Calculate the number of bacteria, according to the model, after one hour. Give your answer to the nearest thousand. *(2 marks)*

**(b)** For a second colony, which is decaying, the model is  $Q = 500\,000e^{-\frac{1}{8}t}$ , where  $Q$  is the number of bacteria after a time  $t$  minutes.

Initially, the growing colony has 500 bacteria and, at the same time, the decaying colony has 500 000 bacteria.

**(i)** Find the time at which the populations of the two colonies will be equal, giving your answer to the nearest 0.1 of a minute. *(3 marks)*

**(ii)** The population of the growing colony will exceed that of the decaying colony by 45 000 bacteria at time  $T$  minutes.

Show that

$$\left(e^{\frac{1}{8}T}\right)^2 - 90e^{\frac{1}{8}T} - 1000 = 0$$

and hence find the value of  $T$ , giving your answer to one decimal place. *(4 marks)*

QUESTION  
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QUESTION  
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5 A curve is defined by the parametric equations

$$x = 8t^2 - t, \quad y = \frac{3}{t}$$

(a) Show that the cartesian equation of the curve can be written as  $xy^2 + 3y = k$ , stating the value of the integer  $k$ . (2 marks)

(b) (i) Find an equation of the tangent to the curve at the point  $P$ , where  $t = \frac{1}{4}$ . (7 marks)

(ii) Verify that the tangent at  $P$  intersects the curve when  $x = \frac{3}{2}$ . (2 marks)

QUESTION  
PART  
REFERENCE

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**6 (a)** Use the Factor Theorem to show that  $4x - 3$  is a factor of

$$16x^3 + 11x - 15 \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

**(b)** Given that  $x = \cos \theta$ , show that the equation

$$27 \cos \theta \cos 2\theta + 19 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta - 15 = 0$$

can be written in the form

$$16x^3 + 11x - 15 = 0 \quad (4 \text{ marks})$$

**(c)** Hence show that the only solutions of the equation

$$27 \cos \theta \cos 2\theta + 19 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta - 15 = 0$$

are given by  $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{4}$ . (4 marks)

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**8** The points  $A$  and  $B$  have coordinates  $(4, -2, 3)$  and  $(2, 0, -1)$  respectively.

The line  $l$  passes through  $A$  and has equation  $\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- (a) (i) Find the vector  $\overrightarrow{AB}$ . (2 marks)
- (ii) Find the acute angle between  $AB$  and the line  $l$ , giving your answer to the nearest degree. (4 marks)
- (b) The point  $C$  lies on the line  $l$  such that the angle  $ABC$  is a right angle. Given that  $ABCD$  is a rectangle, find the coordinates of the point  $D$ . (6 marks)

QUESTION  
PART  
REFERENCE









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