

# GCE Examinations

# Pure Mathematics

# Module P5

Advanced Subsidiary / Advanced Level

## Paper E

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

### *Instructions and Information*

---

Candidates may use any calculator except those with a facility for symbolic algebra and/or calculus.

Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.

Mathematical and statistical formulae and tables are available.

This paper has 8 questions.

### *Advice to Candidates*

---

You must show sufficient working to make your methods clear to an examiner.  
Answers without working will gain no credit.



*Written by Rosemary Smith & Shaun Armstrong*

© *Solomon Press*

*These sheets may be copied for use solely by the purchaser's institute.*

1. A student without a calculator must find the value of  $x$  given that  $\operatorname{artanh} x = \ln 3$ .

With clear working, show how the student could find  $x$  and state the value he should obtain.

**(4 marks)**

---

2.  $f(x) = \sin 2x - x \cosh^2 x$ .

(a) Find  $f'(x)$ .

**(3 marks)**

(b) Show that the curve with equation  $y = f(x)$  has a stationary point in the interval  $0.3 < x < 0.4$ .

**(3 marks)**

---

3. Given that

$$\int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{5+4\cos x} dx = a\pi, \quad a \in \mathbb{Q},$$

use the substitution  $t = \tan(\frac{1}{2}x)$  to find the value of  $a$ .

**(9 marks)**

---

4. The curve  $C$  has equation  $y = a \cosh\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$ , where  $a$  is a positive constant.

The area bounded by the curve  $C$ , the  $x$ -axis and the lines  $x = -a$  and  $x = a$  is rotated through  $2\pi$  radians about the  $x$ -axis.

Show that the curved surface area of the solid generated is  $\pi a^2(\sinh 2 + 2)$ .

**(9 marks)**

---

5. The intrinsic equation of the curve  $C$  is  $s = 2\psi$ .

Given that  $s$  is measured from the origin,

(a) find a Cartesian equation of  $C$ ,

**(9 marks)**

(b) sketch  $C$ .

**(2 marks)**

---

6. (a) Using the definitions of hyperbolic functions in terms of exponential functions, prove that

$$\cosh(x + y) \equiv \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y. \quad (4 \text{ marks})$$

Given that

$$5 \cosh x + 4 \sinh x \equiv R \cosh(x + \alpha),$$

find

- (b) the value of  $R$ , (3 marks)
- (c) the value of  $\alpha$ , giving your answer in terms of natural logarithms. (3 marks)
- (d) Hence, or otherwise, state the minimum value of  $5 \cosh x + 4 \sinh x$ . (1 mark)
- 

7. 
$$I_n = \int_0^1 x^n e^{x^2} dx, \quad n \geq 0.$$

- (a) Show that

$$I_n = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2} (n-1) I_{n-2}, \quad n \geq 2. \quad (5 \text{ marks})$$

- (b) Hence find

$$I_n = \int_0^1 x^5 e^{x^2} dx,$$

giving your answer in terms of  $e$ . (6 marks)

---

8. The line with equation  $y = mx + c$  is a tangent to the parabola with equation  $y^2 = 8x$ .

- (a) Show that  $mc = 2$ . (5 marks)

The lines  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are tangents to both the parabola with equation  $y^2 = 8x$  and the circle with equation  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ .

- (b) Find the equations of  $l_1$  and  $l_2$ . (9 marks)
- 

**END**