











3 (a) Show that

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \, dx = \ln(\sqrt{2}) \quad (4)$$

(b) Hence, or otherwise, using the substitution  $x = \sin u$ , evaluate

$$\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{5x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx \quad (4)$$





4 (a) Using logarithms, prove that

$$\frac{d}{dx}(a^x) = a^x \ln a \quad (3)$$

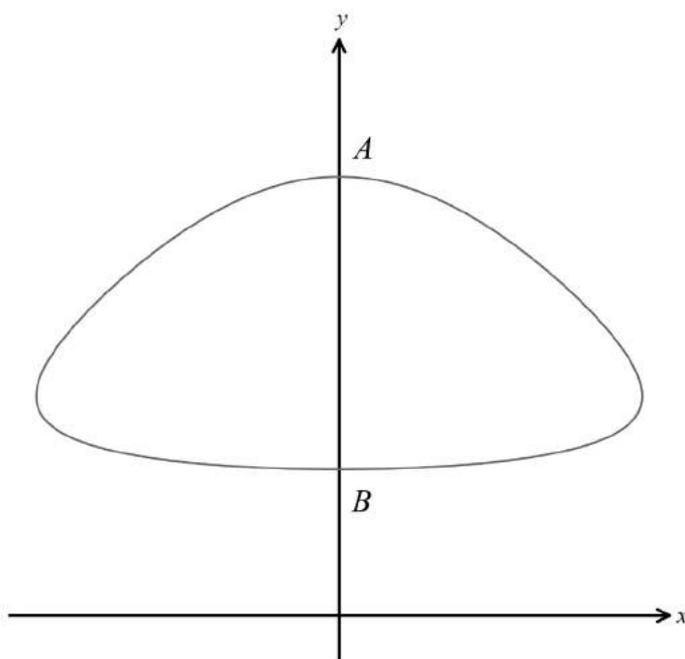
(b) Differentiate, with respect to  $x$ ,

$$2^x - 2y^2 = xy \quad (4)$$





- 5 The diagram below shows a sketch of the curve  $C$ .



The curve  $C$  is defined such that

$$x = \sin 3t, \quad y \cos 3t + 2 = 2y, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

where  $t$  is a parameter.

- (a) Find the coordinates of  $A$  and  $B$ .

(3)

- (b) Show that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2 \tan 3t}{(2 - \cos 3t)^2}$$

(5)

- (c) Find the equation of the tangent to  $C$  when  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

(4)

- (d) Hence, state the equation of the tangent to  $C$  when  $x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

(1)

The tangent to  $C$  at  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  crosses the  $x$  axis at the point  $P$ .

The tangent to  $C$  at  $x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  crosses the  $x$  axis at the point  $Q$ .

- (e) Verify that  $AP = AQ$ .

(4)









6 Two lines  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are perpendicular and are defined such that

$$l_1 : \mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ a \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_2 : \mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ a \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  are scalar parameters.

The two lines intersect at the point  $M$  with position vector  $\frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ 3 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$ .

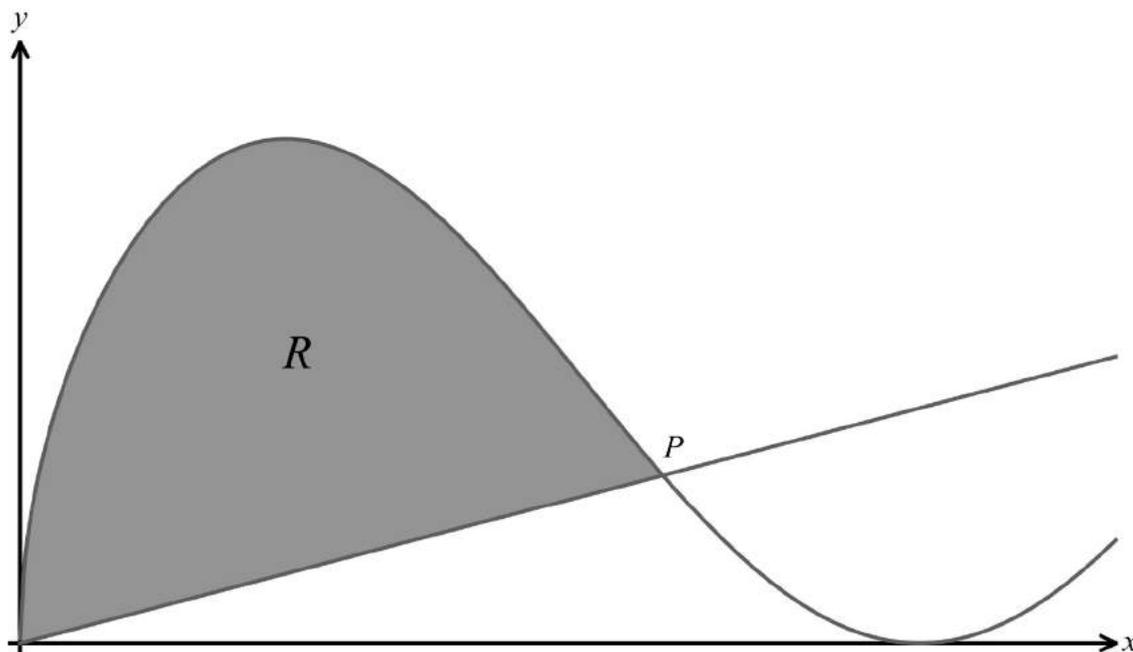
Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

**(6)**





- 7 [In this question, you may use the formula  $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$  for the volume of a cone, if necessary.]



The curve  $C$  has equation  $y = \cos^2 x \sqrt{\sin x}$  and intersects the line  $l$  at the point  $P$ .

The line  $l$  has equation  $y = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{4\pi}x$

- (a) Verify that  $P$  has coordinates  $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8}\right)$  (2)

The finite region  $R$ , as shown in the figure above, is bounded by the curve  $C$ , the  $x$  axis, the  $y$  axis and the line  $l$ . The shaded region is then rotated  $2\pi$  radians about the  $x$  axis to form a solid of revolution.

- (b) Find the volume of this solid of revolution. (8)















