OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

A Level Mathematics A

H240/03 Pure Mathematics and Mechanics

Friday 15 June 2018 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours

You must have:
- Printed Answer Booklet

You may use:
- a scientific or graphical calculator

INSTRUCTIONS
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Complete the boxes provided on the Printed Answer Booklet with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- **Write your answer to each question in the space provided in the Printed Answer Booklet.** If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of the Printed Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.
- You are permitted to use a scientific or graphical calculator in this paper.
- Final answers should be given to a degree of accuracy appropriate to the context.
- The acceleration due to gravity is denoted by $g\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-2}$. Unless otherwise instructed, when a numerical value is needed, use $g = 9.8$.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is **100**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- **You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.**
- The Printed Answer Booklet consists of **16** pages. The Question Paper consists of **8** pages.

Formulae
A Level Mathematics A (H240)

Arithmetic series
$S_n = \frac{1}{2}n(a+l) = \frac{1}{2}n\{2a+(n-1)d\}$

Geometric series
$S_n = \dfrac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$

$S_\infty = \dfrac{a}{1-r}$ for $|r| < 1$

Binomial series
$(a+b)^n = a^n + {}^nC_1 a^{n-1}b + {}^nC_2 a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots + {}^nC_r a^{n-r}b^r + \ldots + b^n \qquad (n \in \mathbb{N}),$

where ${}^nC_r = {}_nC_r = \dbinom{n}{r} = \dfrac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \dfrac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \ldots + \dfrac{n(n-1)\ldots(n-r+1)}{r!}x^r + \ldots \qquad (|x| < 1,\ n \in \mathbb{R})$

Differentiation

$\mathrm{f}(x)$	$\mathrm{f}'(x)$
$\tan kx$	$k\sec^2 kx$
$\sec x$	$\sec x \tan x$
$\cot x$	$-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$
$\operatorname{cosec} x$	$-\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$

Quotient rule $y = \dfrac{u}{v}$, $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \dfrac{v\dfrac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} - u\dfrac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x}}{v^2}$

Differentiation from first principles
$\mathrm{f}'(x) = \lim\limits_{h\to 0}\dfrac{\mathrm{f}(x+h)-\mathrm{f}(x)}{h}$

Integration
$\displaystyle\int \frac{\mathrm{f}'(x)}{\mathrm{f}(x)}\,\mathrm{d}x = \ln|\mathrm{f}(x)| + c$

$\displaystyle\int \mathrm{f}'(x)(\mathrm{f}(x))^n\,\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{n+1}(\mathrm{f}(x))^{n+1} + c$

Integration by parts $\displaystyle\int u\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x}\,\mathrm{d}x = uv - \int v\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}\,\mathrm{d}x$

Small angle approximations
$\sin\theta \approx \theta$, $\cos\theta \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2$, $\tan\theta \approx \theta$ where θ is measured in radians

Trigonometric identities

$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$

$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$

$\tan(A \pm B) = \dfrac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B} \qquad \left(A \pm B \neq (k + \tfrac{1}{2})\pi\right)$

Numerical methods

Trapezium rule: $\int_a^b y\,\mathrm{d}x \approx \frac{1}{2}h\{(y_0 + y_n) + 2(y_1 + y_2 + \ldots + y_{n-1})\}$, where $h = \dfrac{b-a}{n}$

The Newton-Raphson iteration for solving $\mathrm{f}(x) = 0$: $x_{n+1} = x_n - \dfrac{\mathrm{f}(x_n)}{\mathrm{f}'(x_n)}$

Probability

$\mathrm{P}(A \cup B) = \mathrm{P}(A) + \mathrm{P}(B) - \mathrm{P}(A \cap B)$

$\mathrm{P}(A \cap B) = \mathrm{P}(A)\mathrm{P}(B \mid A) = \mathrm{P}(B)\mathrm{P}(A \mid B)$ **or** $\mathrm{P}(A \mid B) = \dfrac{\mathrm{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathrm{P}(B)}$

Standard deviation

$\sqrt{\dfrac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{\sum x^2}{n} - \bar{x}^2}$ **or** $\sqrt{\dfrac{\sum f(x-\bar{x})^2}{\sum f}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \bar{x}^2}$

The binomial distribution

If $X \sim \mathrm{B}(n, p)$ then $\mathrm{P}(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$, Mean of X is np, Variance of X is $np(1-p)$

Hypothesis test for the mean of a normal distribution

If $X \sim \mathrm{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ then $\bar{X} \sim \mathrm{N}\left(\mu, \dfrac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$ and $\dfrac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim \mathrm{N}(0, 1)$

Percentage points of the normal distribution

If Z has a normal distribution with mean 0 and variance 1 then, for each value of p, the table gives the value of z such that $\mathrm{P}(Z \leqslant z) = p$.

p	0.75	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.995	0.9975	0.999	0.9995
z	0.674	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.090	3.291

Kinematics

Motion in a straight line

$v = u + at$

$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

$s = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)t$

$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$

$s = vt - \frac{1}{2}at^2$

Motion in two dimensions

$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{a}t$

$\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{u}t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}t^2$

$\mathbf{s} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v})t$

$\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{v}t - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}t^2$

Section A: Pure Mathematics

Answer **all** the questions.

1 A circle with centre C has equation $x^2 + y^2 + 8x - 2y - 7 = 0$.

Find

(i) the coordinates of C, **[2]**

(ii) the radius of the circle. **[1]**

2 Solve the equation $|2x-1| = |x+3|$. **[3]**

3 **In this question you must show detailed reasoning.**

A gardener is planning the design for a rectangular flower bed. The requirements are:

- the length of the flower bed is to be 3 m longer than the width,
- the length of the flower bed must be at least 14.5 m,
- the area of the flower bed must be less than $180\,\text{m}^2$.

The width of the flower bed is x m.

By writing down and solving appropriate inequalities in x, determine the set of possible values for the width of the flower bed. **[6]**

4 **In this question you must show detailed reasoning.**

The functions f and g are defined for all real values of x by

$$\mathrm{f}(x) = x^3 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{g}(x) = x^2 + 2.$$

(i) Write down expressions for

(a) $\mathrm{fg}(x)$, **[1]**

(b) $\mathrm{gf}(x)$. **[1]**

(ii) Hence find the values of x for which $\mathrm{fg}(x) - \mathrm{gf}(x) = 24$. **[6]**

5 **(i)** Use the trapezium rule, with two strips of equal width, to show that

$$\int_0^4 \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{x}}\,dx \approx \frac{11}{4} - \sqrt{2}.$$ **[5]**

(ii) Use the substitution $x = u^2$ to find the exact value of

$$\int_0^4 \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{x}}\,dx.$$ **[6]**

(iii) Using your answers to parts **(i)** and **(ii)**, show that

$$\ln 2 \approx k + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4},$$

where k is a rational number to be determined. **[2]**

6 It is given that the angle θ satisfies the equation $\sin\left(2\theta + \frac{1}{4}\pi\right) = 3\cos\left(2\theta + \frac{1}{4}\pi\right)$.

(i) Show that $\tan 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$. **[3]**

(ii) Hence find, in surd form, the exact value of $\tan\theta$, given that θ is an obtuse angle. **[5]**

7 The gradient of the curve $y = f(x)$ is given by the differential equation

$$(2x-1)^3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y^2 = 0$$

and the curve passes through the point $(1,\ 1)$. By solving this differential equation show that

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^2 - ax + 1}{bx^2 - bx + 1},$$

where a and b are integers to be determined. **[9]**

Section B: Mechanics

Answer **all** the questions.

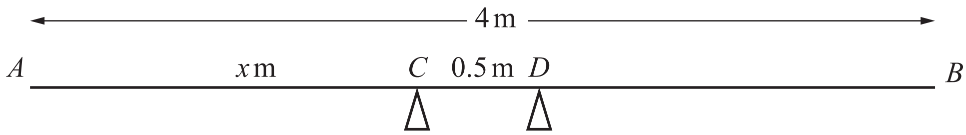
8 In this question $\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}$ denote unit vectors which are horizontal and vertically upwards respectively.

A particle of mass 5 kg, initially at rest at the point with position vector $\begin{pmatrix}2\\45\end{pmatrix}$ m, is acted on by gravity and also by two forces $\begin{pmatrix}15\\-8\end{pmatrix}$ N and $\begin{pmatrix}-7\\-2\end{pmatrix}$ N.

(i) Find the acceleration vector of the particle. **[3]**

(ii) Find the position vector of the particle after 10 seconds. **[3]**

9 A uniform plank AB has weight 100 N and length 4 m. The plank rests horizontally in equilibrium on two smooth supports C and D, where $AC = x$ m and $CD = 0.5$ m (see diagram).



The magnitude of the reaction of the support on the plank at C is 75 N. Modelling the plank as a rigid rod, find

(i) the magnitude of the reaction of the support on the plank at D, **[1]**

(ii) the value of x. **[3]**

A stone block, which is modelled as a particle, is now placed at the end of the plank at B and the plank is on the point of tilting about D.

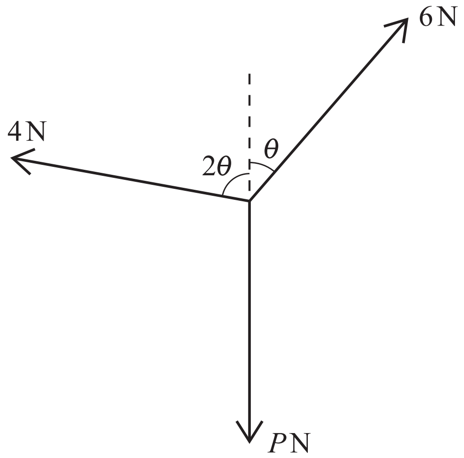
(iii) Find the weight of the stone block. **[3]**

(iv) Explain the limitation of modelling

(a) the stone block as a particle, **[1]**

(b) the plank as a rigid rod. **[1]**

10 Three forces, of magnitudes 4 N, 6 N and P N, act at a point in the directions shown in the diagram.



The forces are in equilibrium.

(i) Show that $\theta = 41.4°$, correct to 3 significant figures. **[4]**

(ii) Hence find the value of P. **[2]**

The force of magnitude 4 N is now removed and the force of magnitude 6 N is replaced by a force of magnitude 3 N acting in the same direction.

(iii) Find

(a) the magnitude of the resultant of the two remaining forces, **[3]**

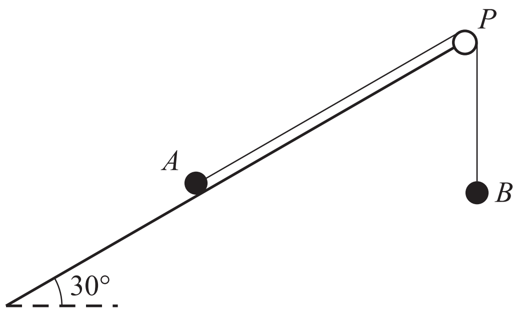
(b) the direction of the resultant of the two remaining forces. **[2]**

11 The velocity $v\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$ of a car at time t s, during the first 20 s of its journey, is given by $v = kt + 0.03t^2$, where k is a constant. When $t = 20$ the acceleration of the car is $1.3\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-2}}$. For $t > 20$ the car continues its journey with constant acceleration $1.3\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-2}}$ until its speed reaches $25\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$.

(i) Find the value of k. **[3]**

(ii) Find the total distance the car has travelled when its speed reaches $25\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$. **[7]**

12 One end of a light inextensible string is attached to a particle A of mass m kg. The other end of the string is attached to a second particle B of mass λm kg, where λ is a constant. Particle A is in contact with a rough plane inclined at 30° to the horizontal. The string is taut and passes over a small smooth pulley P at the top of the plane. The part of the string from A to P is parallel to a line of greatest slope of the plane. The particle B hangs freely below P (see diagram).



The coefficient of friction between A and the plane is μ.

(i) It is given that A is on the point of moving down the plane.

(a) Find the exact value of μ when $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$. **[7]**

(b) Show that the value of λ must be less than $\frac{1}{2}$. **[2]**

(ii) Given instead that $\lambda = 2$ and that the acceleration of A is $\frac{1}{4}g\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-2}}$, find the exact value of μ. **[5]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER