

1. The hyperbola H has foci at $(5, 0)$ and $(-5, 0)$ and directrices with equations

$$x = \frac{9}{5} \text{ and } x = -\frac{9}{5}.$$

Find a cartesian equation for H .

(7)



Leave blank

Question 1 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 1.

(Total 7 marks)

Q1



2. Two skew lines l_1 and l_2 have equations

$$l_1: \mathbf{r} = (\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) + \lambda(4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k})$$

$$l_2: \mathbf{r} = (3\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) + \mu(-4\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$$

respectively, where λ and μ are real parameters.

(a) Find a vector in the direction of the common perpendicular to l_1 and l_2 **(2)**

(b) Find the shortest distance between these two lines. **(5)**



Question 2 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 2.

(Total 7 marks)

Q2



3. The point P lies on the ellipse E with equation

$$\frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

N is the foot of the perpendicular from point P to the line $x = 8$

M is the midpoint of PN .

- (a) Sketch the graph of the ellipse E , showing also the line $x = 8$ and a possible position for the line PN .

(1)

- (b) Find an equation of the locus of M as P moves around the ellipse.

(4)

- (c) Show that this locus is a circle and state its centre and radius.

(3)



Question 3 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 3.

(Total 8 marks)

Q3



P 4 2 9 5 6 A 0 1 1 3 2

4. The plane Π_1 has vector equation

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

where s and t are real parameters.

The plane Π_1 is transformed to the plane Π_2 by the transformation represented by the matrix \mathbf{T} , where

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find an equation of the plane Π_2 in the form $\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n} = p$

(9)



5.

$$I_n = \int_1^5 x^n(2x - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx, \quad n \geq 0$$

(a) Prove that, for $n \geq 1$,

$$(2n + 1)I_n = nI_{n-1} + 3 \times 5^n - 1 \tag{5}$$

(b) Using the reduction formula given in part (a), find the exact value of I_2 (5)



Question 5 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 5 continued.

(Total 10 marks)

Q5

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6. It is given that $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is an eigenvector of the matrix \mathbf{A} , where

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & b & 0 \\ a & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

and a and b are constants.

(a) Find the eigenvalue of \mathbf{A} corresponding to the eigenvector $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. **(3)**

(b) Find the values of a and b . **(3)**

(c) Find the other eigenvalues of \mathbf{A} . **(5)**



Question 6 continued

Lined writing area for Question 6 continued.

(Total 11 marks)

Q6

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7.

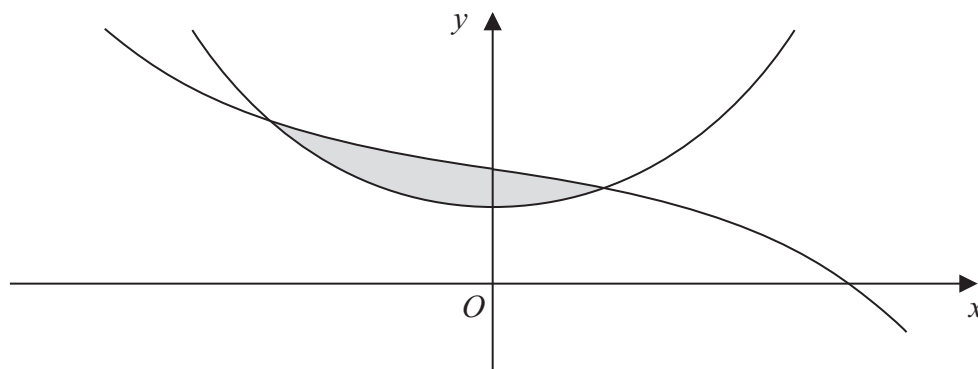


Figure 1

The curves shown in Figure 1 have equations

$$y = 6 \cosh x \text{ and } y = 9 - 2 \sinh x$$

(a) Using the definitions of $\sinh x$ and $\cosh x$ in terms of e^x , find exact values for the x -coordinates of the two points where the curves intersect.

(6)

The finite region between the two curves is shown shaded in Figure 1.

(b) Using calculus, find the area of the shaded region, giving your answer in the form $a \ln b + c$, where a , b and c are integers.

(6)



Question 7 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 7.



P 4 2 9 5 6 A 0 2 5 3 2

Question 7 continued

(This area contains horizontal lines for writing the answer to Question 7.)

Q7

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(Total 12 marks)



8.

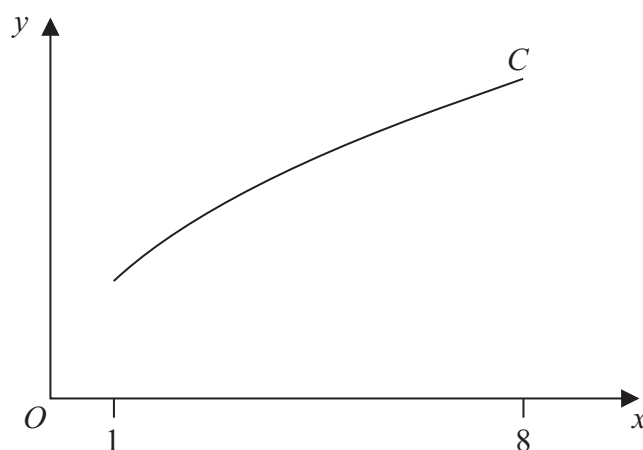


Figure 2

The curve C , shown in Figure 2, has equation

$$y = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad 1 \leq x \leq 8$$

(a) Show that the length s of curve C is given by the equation

$$s = \int_1^8 \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} dx \tag{2}$$

(b) Using the substitution $x = \sinh^2 u$, or otherwise, find an exact value for s .

Give your answer in the form $a\sqrt{2} + \ln(b + c\sqrt{2})$ where a , b and c are integers.

(9)



