







2. (a) Find

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9}} dx$$

(2)

(b) Use your answer to part (a) to find the exact value of

$$\int_{-3}^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9}} dx$$

giving your answer in the form  $k \ln(a + b\sqrt{5})$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers and  $k$  is a constant.

(3)

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**Question 2 continued**

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 2.

**(Total 5 marks)**

**Q2**













5. The matrix  $\mathbf{M}$  is given by

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 2 & b & c \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } a, b \text{ and } c \text{ are constants.}$$

(a) Given that  $\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{k}$  are two of the eigenvectors of  $\mathbf{M}$ ,

find

- (i) the values of  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ ,
- (ii) the eigenvalues which correspond to the two given eigenvectors.

(8)

(b) The matrix  $\mathbf{P}$  is given by

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & d \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } d \text{ is constant, } d \neq -1$$

Find

- (i) the determinant of  $\mathbf{P}$  in terms of  $d$ ,
- (ii) the matrix  $\mathbf{P}^{-1}$  in terms of  $d$ .

(5)

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6. Given that

$$I_n = \int_0^4 x^n \sqrt{(16 - x^2)} dx, \quad n \geq 0,$$

(a) prove that, for  $n \geq 2$ ,

$$(n + 2)I_n = 16(n - 1)I_{n-2}$$

(6)

(b) Hence, showing each step of your working, find the exact value of  $I_5$

(5)

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**Question 6 continued**

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 6.













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**Question 7 continued**

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 7 continued.

**(Total 12 marks)**

Q7

23

Turn over



8. The plane  $\Pi_1$  has vector equation

$$\mathbf{r} \cdot (3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) = 5$$

- (a) Find the perpendicular distance from the point (6, 2, 12) to the plane  $\Pi_1$  (3)

The plane  $\Pi_2$  has vector equation

$$\mathbf{r} = \lambda(2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}) + \mu(\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}), \text{ where } \lambda \text{ and } \mu \text{ are scalar parameters.}$$

- (b) Find the acute angle between  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$  giving your answer to the nearest degree. (5)
- (c) Find an equation of the line of intersection of the two planes in the form  $\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$ , where  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are constant vectors. (6)

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**Question 8 continued**

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